The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER one year in advance.....$12 00
CONTINUE PAPER, Semi-weekly, one year in advance.....5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

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

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published every each in Three Times.

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 a 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 requiring by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of ONE DOLLAR for every hundred words for each insertion and in each language.

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

New Orleans 27th Dec 1845

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
Aug. 28, 1846.

THE Price of Fresh Flour being now (this day) $4 97 per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give 42 ounces of Bread for Ten Cents, during next week. By order of MONDAY 31st August 1846.

Bread of the second quality or of three loaves for Ten Cents, must weigh 25 per cent more viz. 52½ ounces.

Signed A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor

SPANISH CONSULATE. The public are hereby informed that the office of the Spanish Consul is at No. 6 Bienville street between Bienville and Conti streets.

J. Y. CRUZAT

F. L. HOURNOS, SURGEON DENTIST, 95 Conti st. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M. m17

ED. CLARK, Importer of Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Fishing Tackle, &c. No. 72 Camp street.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 51 Canal street

J. B. VELLET, No. 11 Camp Street. Importer and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Stationery. Agent for Rosewood Pianos m16 tf

M. CURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Mission's Buildings, cor Royal and Canal sts.

TATOUT BROTHERS, Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German Cutlery, Charles st. 13

J. BERCHER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, GRANDCHAMP, Levee have constantly for sale Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate rates. n10

JOHN MCCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 134 Camp street.

HAS received a new assortment of French Window Glass, Patent Lead Pipe, Best Patent Shot, Bar Lead, Plumbers' Brass Work, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Spigots, Stop cocks, &c. personally purchased in the city, and will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. Also, Pumps, Cisterns, Wash Basins, Water Closets, and Cistern Coolers, of their manufacture. Orders from the country, with the cash, will be promptly attended to. m17

MESSRS. P. BLAND AND ARCHILLE MESSIER, late of the firm of Messrs. Bland, Messier & Co. Commission Merchants, Levee, New Orleans, have formed their offices at No. 8 R. Levee, Cincinnati, Ohio, where they will receive Consignments of Produce, Merchandise, &c. and will give their personal attention to the sale of the same. Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1846. a11 1m

BEECHES! LEECHES!!

RECEIVED on the Emperator from Havana and the Brig Rosalie on New Orleans, a lot of splendid Leeches, to which we invite the attention of Druggists and Physicians. REANAUD BERTHIEN.

Manuel Wiseman, extended the last quality, and supplied Dr. Mott, Dr. Stone and Dr. Hunter, during the last sitting. Dr. Mott and others, who have used the Leeches of the above firm, will testify to their superiority. a13

LEECHES.

TWENTY THOUSAND Hungarian Leeches received per Brig Rosalie, from Havana, and for sale by the subscriber. Physicians and Druggists, who have used Leeches from this establishment, will find the Leeches of the present importation to be equally good. J. P. SOLIBAN

Exchange Passage, near Bienville street. a1

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING purchased the Office of Births and Deaths for the Parishes of New Orleans, I request the office to be addressed to me, at the Exchange Coffee House, Corner of Chartres and Conti streets.

J. P. SOLIBAN
Exchange Coffee House, Chartres and Conti sts. a1

Ice Cream and Sherbets.

COLRYDSER & Co respectfully inform the public that on Wednesday, the 12th instant, they will open their GARDEN, CORNER OF ST. PETER AND ROYAL STREETS, where, during the whole season, they will neglect nothing to deserve a continuance of that patronage which was so liberally bestowed upon them the three several years past. There now exists no cause to complain of the Saloons, as a great attraction for Ladies, which will always find in the splendid Garden, a complete Saloon, with the handsomest Flowers and Fruits, besides Ice Creams and Sherbets of every description. a31

REMOVAL.

French & Sheets No. 100 Royal street, opposite the Louisiana State Bank.

MRS. T. HENRY has the honor of informing the Gentlemen of New Orleans that she has removed from Exchange Alley to No. 100 Royal street, where she has just received her assortment of Shirts, to order or by the measure. Mrs. H. returns her thanks to the Gentlemen of New Orleans for their patronage, and hopes by the strictest attention to merit a continuance of their favors. She also undertakes embroidery.

Good Sewing Machines will always find employment at Mrs. H's, who will also take Apprentices. a30

Fashionable Goods from Paris.

Corner Royal and Conti streets

Madame Vincent is going about to leave for France to make her purchases. She takes this opportunity to inform the ladies of New Orleans and environs, that she will receive the following goods at very moderate prices:

Ladies' Gold Embroidered Turkish Robes and a great variety of new Dresses.

Dollies, Mug & Cup pended Baregeas and organdy Barege shawls and scarfs.

Fringe and French Merino Shawls.

Ribbons and flowers, white and black fleur gloves and mitten, muslin dresses and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs, thread and Cotton hose and cotton do.

Fine Ambroise corsets and corsets.

Bridal corsets, satin and fil d'Ecosse stockings.

Fine Gloves in silk and embroidered do.

Also—Mouflaine lace scarfs and shawls, a new article. m4

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—We are selling at prices to suit our remaining stock of fresh goods. Barages, Balzorines, Organdy, Muzulman and Fancy dress goods, Jconets at 25, 30 and 31 cts. Ginghams at 25 cts. light French Calicoes, latest styles, at 20 cts. &c. &c. Also, white Muslin Curtain Goods, Swiss Muslins, Jconet do. Plaid do. Lace do. Parasols, Barege scarfs, Lace Scarfs, white Muslin do. embroidered, Rich Silk Scarfs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Ribbons with fringe, Linens, a large assortment, Bath Fine Diaper, Linen Lawns, Linen Cambric Hdks, with borders, Embroidered Cambric Hdks, Silk Pocket do. Damask Table Cloths and Towels, Russia Diapers, Russia Sheeting, White and brown Domestics, Drillings, Cottonades, Linen Checks, Tweed and Cotton Linsey, Linen Cambric Cotton Cord, Buttons, Combs &c. Also—A few pieces of very fine Brop d'ete, for sale by

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

INSTORE and for sale by the undersigned—150 casks Red Wine, different brands, 30 bbls old White Wine, Sauterne, 50 bbls old Whiskey, 1 pipe imitation Holland Gin, 50 baskets Champagne, different qualities; 500 cases Red Wine St Estephe, 25 do old Red Wine, Grand Laffite 25 do do Margaux, 25 do do Latour and Haut Brion, 300 boxes and halves Sardines in oil, 2500 do do Green Peas, 500 do do Cepe in oil, and Mushrooms nat'l, 200 bbls pure Perigord Truffles; 200 do do Truffled Pies, 100 cases Red Wine Chambertin; 30 do White Wine, Hermitage; 20 caskets Gingnolet; 20 cases Cherries in Brandy, 20 baskets Olive Oil, Plagniol brand; 50 dozen fine Corks; 10,000 bottles do do do.

CHARLES H. FORTR, 11 Conti st.

GRANIER'S FRENCH BLANKETS!!!

THE subscribers, successors to the late J. Mary, La sale Agents of Zoe Granier, of Montpelier, take pleasure in announcing to 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.

N. B.—Planters and Commission Merchants are informed that their orders for Linseys, Kerseys and other Plantation Dry Goods, will be promptly attended to, and a liberal credit given.

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
Agents for Zoe Granier, and Importers of Dry Goods, 21 Magazine st.

SUNDRIES—105 baskets Sweet Oil, 98 boxes do Plagniol, 40 boxes Orange Water Flower, 50 boxes assorted Cordials, 100 boxes Pickles, for sale by

REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.
34 Tchoupitoulas st

NOW LANDING ex ship Lorena, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned

140 casks Red Wine, 24 half casks White Wine; 16 barrels do do. July 15 1f G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville st

GUN POWDER—Eden Parks Mills in kegs, halves and quarter, kegs, in quantities to suit purchasers for sale by

REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co
34 Tchoupitoulas st

LIQUORS, &c—4 bbls Cassia Fistula; 15 cases Rhenish Wine; 1 case French Mustard; Ivory Black, in dust; 5 bbls very old superior Cognac, of the brand of Pelevoisin 1810 and 1825, for sale by

m17 TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD, 99 Customhouse st

SEGARS—20,000 Regalia and principe, landing per brig F. Soule, for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPE,
36 Old Levee.

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

NOW LANDING ex ships Talma and Bordeaux—3 half pipes 10 qr do. Maglory Brandy, 1825, superior; 20 cases Scotch Red Wine, 1st quality; 72 tierces White Wine, Haut Barsac, 1843, for sale by

E. J. & J. TARDOS, 15 Conti st

Tuesday morning, September 1, 1846.

A New Fraud Contemplated.

If we may credit the statements of letter writers from Washington, who are usually well informed in regard to political movements, a second deliberate, and systematic and well studied effort is to be made to deceive and delude the people of Pennsylvania on the subject of the Tariff. The object is to operate effectually on the October elections in that State, and should the party succeed, they will claim the issue of the contest as a triumphant vindication of the policy of the President, and an irrefragable proof that the visionary of the Key Stone State are the partizans of Free Trade.

The mode in which this political juggle is to be conducted is described by the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot*. The writer states that the democracy of Pennsylvania are to be assured that the new Tariff act is to be materially modified at the ensuing session of Congress, with special reference to the protection of Coal and Iron. He adds:—

In this systematic effort the country need not be surprised to learn of a cautiously and artfully worded document, from Mr. Secretary Buchanan, UNDER THE DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION OF MR. PRESIDENT POLK, sent to the Keystone State, and circulated in the German and English languages, broadcast among the people, holding out false hopes, and abounding in promises not intended to be fulfilled! No one need be surprised to find engaged heartily in the work Mr. George M. Dallas, and certain other leaders of the party, among whom is a late Consul, who has just returned from Europe, and who, for some purpose, has been very busy with Mr. Buchanan for several days past; all being politicians who are ever ready to hoodwink and cheat the good people of Pennsylvania!

Though the whig presses will doubtless give the people of Pennsylvania timely warning of this new attempt to yoke them to the car of an administration that has crushed them with ruthless severity, we have our doubts whether it will succeed against the arts and tactics of locofocoism. If Pennsylvania democrats were so egregiously soft as to credit in 1844, the flimsy falsehoods about Mr. POLK'S affection for and Mr. CLAY'S hostility to the Tariff, in utter contradiction to the example of the public career of both candidates, they may not unreasonably be expected to manifest equal ignorance and gullibility, whenever the wire-pullers think proper to concoct another scheme of deliberate fraud for their particular benefit. If cheated by so transparent a humbug four years ago, they can again be cheated, with a more carefully contrived imposure.

We are strengthened in this conviction by facts of recent occurrence. When the new Tariff bill passed the Senate, a terrific explosion of indignation was heard from Pennsylvania, and notably from her democracy. Locofoco presses came to us clad in the habiments of woe, and the wail of sorrow or the cry of wrath was heard throughout the land. A little month has scarcely elapsed since the consummation of the act, and we already find a large number of the locofoco journals, doubtless under the advisement of the party leaders, or stimulated to tergiversation by potent and well applied arguments, backing, and filling and veering round in the most astonishing manner—making all manner of curious discoveries about the justice and equality of the new Tariff, and the very reasonable amount of Protection the State may derive from it, and lastly, convincing themselves, and probably their readers, that whatever may be the evils of the Tariff, it is far better to tolerate them, forget and forgive, grant a generous amnesty to Messrs. POLK, and DALLAS and BUCHANAN for the ruin they have wrought, and stick to a democracy which has laid them prostrate, than to run the slightest risk of ensuring the triumph of the whig party.

When men exhibit such stolidity or such servility, it is almost hopeless to seek to change them. The party leaders in the State, with a few prominent and praiseworthy exceptions, have shuffled about most dishonestly, and the people, so far as one may form an opinion at this distance, seem to have followed them in their gyrations with most commendable pertinacity and patience. If the locofoco presses and public orators in Pennsylvania should undertake to persuade the "party," that they must not abandon the men whose policy has laid a blasting hand upon their prosperity; and that if they are good democrats and vote the ticket, the duties on Iron and Coal will be increased at the next session, we are greatly inclined to think, the "party" will hearken, credit and obey.

☞ The *Courier* asks us who informed the *Bee* that the Canal Bank was overdrawn to the amount of half a million of dollars, and then proceeds to answer the query by admitting that about a month ago it appeared from a statement of the Treasury, that drafts upon the Canal Bank had been issued to a much larger amount that the money deposited there to the credit of the Government. True, those drafts have not yet found their way to the Bank, and the President of that institution has been officially notified that funds have been transmitted to meet them. But it the Government wished to avoid the imputation of overdrawing, they should have placed the funds first and drawn afterwards. As it is, the drafts might have reached the bank first, and then the Treasury would have been in a nice little predicament.

The rest of the *Courier's* tirade is mere "leather and prunella." The Whigs don't object to a sound paper currency; but they are astonished that a hard money administration should be foremost in running devices for the manufacture of shin plasters, and in getting up a paper circulation by giving to *bank checks* the appearance of *bank notes*, and issing them at distant points.

From the Pacific.

The Baltimore Exchange Reading Rooms have received advices overland from Valparaiso to the 28th June and from Lima to the 11th July. General CASTILLO's administration was progressing quietly, and there was every prospect of order and tranquillity being preserved. The Republic of Bolivia was also doing well. News of the war with Mexico had reached both Valparaiso and Lima by the steamer Ecuador from Panama, which now runs monthly between that port and Callao—leaving the former on the 23d or 24th, and reaching the latter on the 6th of the following month. The U. S. frigate Constitution arrived at Valparaiso from Mazatlan on the 11th June, and sailed again on the 19th for the United States.

General BULNES had been re-elected President of Chili for five years without opposition. Congress met on the 1st June. Don Mariana Egaira, an eminent Senator and Privy Counsellor, died suddenly on the 20th June.

LOCOFOCOISM always manages to profit by every other *ism*. It has played fast and loose with Mormonism, abusing, denouncing and persecuting it, when not needing its services, and cajoling and flattering its followers when in want of their votes.—With abolitionism, it pursues a pretty and intricate game. It sympathizes with that great doctrine hugely; prevails upon its partizans to run separate tickets; speechifies for them, and exhibits the warmest sympathy for the "Liberty men" until election day, when it turns quietly round and votes the party ticket. There are in the North Whig and Locofoco Abolitionists.—The only difference between the two is, that the former being scouted by the whigs, maintain a separate organization; the latter being encouraged by the Locofocos, are sure in the long run to stick to their political creed. Locofocoism is a capricious maw and a strong stomach. It will swallow fifty other "*isms*" at a gulp, and disgorge none of them. It has the capacity of an ostrich; nothing interferes with its digestion.

FROM NASSAU, N. P.—We are indebted to the officers of the brig *Galveston* for a file of Nassau papers to the 12th August inclusive. They contain no news. The town was rather sickly—intermittent fevers being prevalent. One or two daring burglaries had been committed.

HOW TO ECONOMIZE.—The Alexandria *Gazette* thinks that the enormous expense of long sessions of Congress may be saved hereafter by a proper understanding, in advance, with the President upon the subjects to which he intends to apply the veto.

Why not dispense with Congress altogether? It is a very useless appendage, according to *the practice* of this Locofoco Administration. Let the President issue his mandates and let the people obey! Our Government would then be a very simple machine, and the expense of a Congress entirely saved!

THE CROPS.—The Concordia Intelligencer of Saturday last says: We are, as yet, unprepared to say to what extent the growing crop is likely to be injured by the worms. The fly has come forth in millions from those worms which had encased themselves in the leaf, and a few days now, will decide, whether the dreaded *second crop* is to come or not. The weather, this week, has been favorable to the opening of the cotton and picking has begun.

The same paper says the cotton crop will be a short one, from no other cause than the extreme backwardness of the season. It makes no difference how much cotton may be made; there is not now seasonable time to pick it.

STORM AT ST LOUIS.—The *New Era* of the 21st ult., says:—The city was visited by a tremendous thunder storm yesterday morning, and for a time the rain descended in torrents. The gutters, unable to contain the large body of water collected in them, soon were choaked, and all the streets near the Levee became flooded. During the height of the storm, a torrent of mud, water and sparid vegetable matter, rolled down the wharf into the river, the stench from which was almost unbearable to those who were near.

Santa Fe Expedition.

The St Louis *Reveillé*, of the 21st August, contains some additional information in relation to the Santa Fé Expedition. It says:—"We have been kindly favored with a few items of intelligence from the division of the army under General Kearney, by Mr. Pomeroy, of this city, who has received a letter from Bent's Fort, dated August 1st. Mr. P. express arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 14th, making the trip in the short space of fourteen days. All of the troops, including Captain Sumner's and Cook's companies, had arrived at the Fort, and expected to be in Santa Fé by the 12th instant. Captain Moore had captured three Mexican *spies*, who, after being allowed to inspect the force, were released to bear the intelligence to the Mexican authorities. Gen. Kearney's spies and a small party of traders were in advance of the main body of the troops.

A *stampede* had occurred among the horses of the volunteers, and about sixty of them were irrecoverably lost. The sufferers were purchasing horses and mules at the fort, at a heavy price, rather than travel in the expedition on foot. The soldiers were enjoying excellent health, and were in high spirits

Mormon Affairs.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* of the 12th August, states that the Mormons had burned the barn of Captain Wagener, at Montecello, with all its concents. Capt. W. is widely known as a prominent Anti-Mormon.—It is further stated that on several occasions the Mormons have broken up meetings of the Anti-Mormons, using fearful threats, and being only deterred from actual violence by the large number of their adversaries. The excitement is deepening every day, and a movement attended with important results may be shortly expected.

On the other hand, the Hancock *Eagle* (the Mormon organ) says that the regulators from Green Plains and Pontoosue have sworn out writs, thirty or more miles from Nauvoo, against certain citizens, in order to get them in their hands and take their lives. It states that about 100 desperadoes were lying in wait in a hazle thicket, to assassinate those whom they expected to be in charge of an officer, and that information having been sent to Pickett, Clifford and Furness against whom the writs had been obtained, they avoided assassination by declining to obey the warrants. No one, says the *Eagle*, but those who reside here can have the least idea of the cruelties and oppression which our citizens labor under. Every interference that can possibly be made to prevent the sale of Mormon property is constantly going on.

MAINE.—The whigs of the Kennebec District have nominated Hiram Belcher as their candidate for Congress, Luther Severance, the present member, retiring by agreement.

The whigs of the Lincoln and Oxford district—(Comet district) have nominated Hon. Freeman H. Morse, of Bath, as their candidate. The district was carried out to elect a locofoco, but has not always answered the designs of locofocoism.

A NOVEL BEQUEST.—The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, says the Paris correspondent of the Boston *Atlas*, has been authorized to accept the legacy bequeathed to it by M. Singer, a merchant of Paris, by his will of the 18th August, 1845, of an annual rente of 1200fr. This legacy, to be employed in founding four perpetual and annual prizes, to be called the "Singer Prize." The amount is to be divided into four sums of 300f. each, and to be awarded—1, to the individual who shall have, during the last year, displayed the greatest courage and humanity in saving shipwrecked persons from drowning. 2, to the persons who shall have saved the lives of one or more persons from fire; men belonging to the Sapeurs Pompiers to be eligible as candidates for this prize. 3, to the driver of a public carriage, whether two or four wheeled, who shall have given the greatest proof of honesty. 4, to the person who shall have given the best proof of courage and humanity in the department of the Haut Rin.

City Intelligence.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—The Council met last evening, and after the reading of the journal, took up Mr. Latour's resolution, instructing the committee on improvements to report on the expediency of transferring to the Council the power of nominating the officers in the Surveyor's department. Adopted, with an amendment of Mr. Latour, and another of Mr. Hagan.

Mr. Hagan then submitted a resolution authorizing the committee on Improvements to appoint all the officers in the Surveyor's department.

Mr. Wills offered a substitute authorizing the Surveyor to appoint the officers in his department. Mr. Dufour moved that both the resolution and substitute be laid upon the table, subject to call. Carried.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr. Marks' resolution for the reorganization of the Improvement Committee, was taken up. That committee, according to the above resolution, should be composed of five members, one from each ward, to be elected by ballot. Adopted—7 yeas, 4 nays.

The Council proceeded to elect the members of said committee by ballot. Messrs. Hagan, Dufour, Fabre, Derbes, and Wiltz, were chosen. Mr. Dufour remarked that he was grateful for the honor conferred upon him, but he was compelled to decline it. He moved that his colleague from the 2d ward, Mr. Marks, be chosen in his stead. This motion was carried, after a short debate, and Mr. Marks put upon the Improvement Committee.

Mr. Hagan's resolution, for the appointment, by the Improvement Committee, of officers employed in the Surveyor's department, was next taken up and carried.

A resolution from Mr. Latour, respecting the ordinance which appropriates $503 to the Improvement Committee, to be used without the advice of the Council, and limiting that amount to $100, gave rise to a short debate, and was finally rejected.

Mr. Hagan offered a resolution fixing the amount to be used by the Improvement Committee, at $250. Adopted. The Council then adjourned.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The following prisoners were discharged yesterday, on motion of the District Attorney, Dufour, to wit:—Wm. Swanton, S. Meek ins, H. Head, John McFall, John McKinney, Jose Ramon and William Ruse, charged with larceny. Wm. Albro, — Carrew, John W. Parr and John White, with assault and battery.

On moving for these discharges, the District Attorney remarked that the parties had been in actual duress for the last few weeks, the hottest portion of the year. He therefore felt bound to request the court to grant a jail delivery to such as are charged with petty offences.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered in each of the following cases:—D. Mancher, for assault and battery; H. Noll, for same offence; Thérèse Caillard, for larceny; and Ann J. Collins, for keeping a disorderly house.

Information were filed against Patrick Eagan *alias* Regan, for larceny; and Richard Brown, for assault and battery.

Several prisoners were arraigned; Elizabeth Moony and Ant. Dapeyré, charged with assault and battery, were the only ones who pleaded not guilty.

We understand that Mr. Dufour, has taken official leave from this court yesterday, and has finally retired from the responsible office which he has fulfilled for nearly four years. Mr. Sioun, the new District Attorney will be sworn into office to-day.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—The case of Captain Whitley, charged with swindling, came up yesterday for examination before Recorder Genois. The charge proved to be calumnious. Whitley, according to the witnesses heard, paid off some of his soldiers, but others refused to accept the money he offered them, believing that they were entitled to a larger amount. The Recorder, after hearing carefully all the testimony, called up Captain Whitley, and told him that he was honorably discharged. The latter immediately entered a complaint for perjury, against one Oliver Perry, who was arrested on the spot.

☞ The negroes arrested on Sunday at gamblers, were brought yesterday for examination before Recorder Genois. The slaves were ordered to be whipped; the free negroes will remain in custody until they pay the jail fees.

☞ The case of Dipacher, Captain of a German Company, arrested under a charge of breach of trust, will be called up for examination before Recorder Genois on Thursday next, at 10 A. M.

STABBING.—John H. Heomer, was arrested yesterday morning by the police of the Second Municipality for dangerously wounding with a knife a man named Christian Breicenblucke.

☞ George Zecher, Jacob Kiefler and Charles Buckmyer, charged with threatening the life of Mr. Diejrache, Captain of one of the Louisiana Volunteer companies and not of a vessel, as one incorrectly stated yesterday, were brought before Recorder Baldwin and remanded for further investigation.

☞ John Rollins, arrested on a charge of larceny, was yesterday set at liberty by Recorder Baldwin in default of Mrs Lydia, the plaintiff, making her appearance.

INQUEST.—Coroner Spedden held an inquest yesterday evening on the body of a black woman named Fanny Hewson, who died suddenly at her residence, during a fit brought on by intemperance.—Verdict accordingly.

BURGLARY.—Capt. Youennes, of the First Municipality Police, arrested the slave LOLO, charged with breaking open the store of Mr. Jose Maria Caballero, of Old Levee street, between Bienville and Customhouse.—LOLO belongs to Mr. Bannister.

HAVANA CORPUS.—Eli Athaway, captain of the schr. *John George*, whose arrest we noticed some two or three days ago, upon a charge of having brought into the state a certain quantity of spurious Mexican dollars, with an intent to pass the same as true, has sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Preston. His counsel appeared yesterday in court and consended that the law not covering the particular case, the prisoner ought immediately to be discharged. The District Attorney remonstrated against the doctrine, which he thought was flimsy, false and dangerous. The Judge declared that he would take time to consider.

A QUESTION.—The question whether the District Courts of New Orleans have the right, according to the law passed this year, to remain open during summer, for the transaction of other business than prisons and criminal cases, came up yesterday before the First District Court and was fully argued by counsel. It is a matter of some importance, and will be maturely considered by Judge Preston.

French Spoliations.

To the French Editor of the Bee:—

On one point you have agreeably disappointed me, for you have not only complied with my request to pull the English Editor of the *Courier* off from me, and not have two to one on your side, but you have actually assumed odds against yourself, by taking both "A Citizen" and myself in hand—really this is quite chivalrous, and tho' I felt a little alarmed on your account, from your temerity, when I first saw your article, after returning from a short absence from the city, until I looked over the columns of the *Bee* and saw that "A Citizen" had not taken hold of you, I think you may congratulate yourself that he has left you to my light weapons, instead of bringing his heavy battle mace to bear upon you, which would have left nothing for me to do.

After complaining that I had occupied more than a column of the *Bee* in my reply, you occupy nearly three columns of the *Courier* in your rejoinders, and you really place a severe task on me in hunting for a single grain of wheat, in such a bushel of chuff. It would appear that your obliquity of mental vision cannot perceive or understand that your assertions have already been answered and refuted, and I really have neither the time nor patience to go over the same ground in answering and refuting them, when you thus parade your dead men a second time. It is like teaching a dull school boy his lessons, by constant repetitions.

I freely acknowledge that most of your assertions, that I have answered, were unimportant as to the real questions at issue, and I merely demonstrated how utterly destitute they were of foundation—in order to prove how uninformed you were on the general subject—and how you brought forward your assertions at random and without investigation.

There were only two important points that required any attention or exposure. The first was your assertion that Mr. Polk was justified in his veto, because there was no just claim on the Government for these captures, which you said were made "in open and honorable warfare," and you (or the English Editor, I forget which,) added, that parties might with equal justice claim for captures made by the British during our last war with them, or for any that might be made by the Mexicans during the present war. In my reply I proved by undisputed and undisputable documents that these captures were *not* made "in open and honorable warfare," but were captures on the high seas of *seizures in French ports* of our *neutral* merchant ships, years before the quasi war between the two nations—that the French Government again and again acknowledged the justness of the claims, and expressed their willingness to pay for them on condition that the United States would settle for the nonfulfilment or violations of the Treaties of 1778, and our Envoys were authorized *to buy of France with money* for their claims under the Treaty of 1778, but which the United States finally cleared themselves from, by paying France with the *acknowledged* and *undisputed* claims of our citizens, and thus saved the heavy amount which otherwise would have been required from the National Treasury in order to settle them under a Treaty for mutual indemnities, and were besides forever released from the onerous conditions of those Treaties.

The French negociators in their letter to our Envoys in Paris, dated 23d Thermidor, year 8, (11th August, 1800) made the following proposition: "Leith the ancient Treaties with the privileges resulting from priority, and a stipulation of reciprocal indemnities, or a new Treaty assuming equality *without indemnity*." Our Government finally accepted the latter, and if there was such a thing as justice—if our national honor and faith is not to be a bye-word and a scoff, the United States are bound by every principle to pay these claims. There has, at various times, been more than twenty reports in their favor by committees in Congress, after detailed and laborious investigation; in no instance an unfavorable one. Our Constitution says — "Nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." private property in this instance has been taken for public use and it is a gross violation of that article of the Constitution, that "a just compensation" has not been made for it. You again repeat that the four millions under the Treaty of Louisiana, was applied to these claims; an assertion which is an additional proof how ill informed you are on the subject, for had you investigated it at all, you could not but have known by any and every document connected with that Treaty, that those claims thus settled had nothing to do with the present ones.

Mr. Polk was sadly puzzled for reasons to sustain his veto; and most miserable and contemptible ones did he give for it—and would he, think you, have omitted such an unanswerable one as a previous payment, had such really been the case? Would any petitioners have been so foolhardy as for 46 years to have kept their claims constantly before Congress, under such a notorious fact as a public Treaty, that they had been already paid? Would all these numerous reports of Congressional Committees have been made in its favor? Would any Congress or any member of it, ever, for one moment, have entertained the idea, and soliciters would they have actually passed a bill to pay the same claims a second time? The whole thing is absurd, and proves to be distress and desperation you are driven in your defence, that you should take such a position.

In order to enlighten your more than Egyptian darkness on the subject, I will state, and hope you will try and recollect it, that the four millions, under the Louisiana treaty, was paid only for certain debts arising from contracts for supplies furnished to France or her colonies, or due for detention of vessels by embargo, in 1793, and 1794, or for certain vessels captured before, but not condemned at the date of the convention of 30th September, 1800, and for captures and condemnations *subsequent* to that convention, and *that none of the claims settled under the treaty of Louisiana were for illegal captures and condemnations previous to 30th September, 1800.* It, instead of mistaking wind and uncertain assertions, you would examine the State papers, connected with that treaty, or the debates in Congress, you would have saved yourself the exposure of your want of correct information respecting the subject.

I brought to your notice the letter of the Hon. W. C. Preston, of South Carolina, in which he gives the opinion of the late Chief Justice Marshall, as stated to him, and the way you get over this strong testimony in favor of the justice and equity of these claims is by declaring your disbelief in the statement of the Honorable Senator, and that too, tho' you brought the names of Mr. Leigh, and Mr. Calhoun as being present at the time!" This is decidedly rich—it is unanswerable, and I am unable to reply to, or refute it. In an answer equally *logical* and *courteous*. In my school boy days, when we had our little fisty-cuff squabbles, if one of us by a well planted blow, levelled his antagonist, we called it a *sockdologer*. You certainly have given me a *sockdologer* as regards Chief Justice Marshall's opinion; it is a perfect knock-down. It reminds me of an anecdote I have heard, that when Napoleon was in the zenith of his glory, with all continental Europe at his feet—and when party feeling respecting him ran very high, and pervaded every class in this country, a young lady, wanting both tact and politeness, observed, in conversation with the French minister, at Washington, "Sir, I hate the Emperor." "Mademoiselle," said the Frenchman, with the utmost suavity and politeness, "the Emperor will be extremely distressed when he learns that such are your sentiments." In like manner, I am fully convinced that Mr Senator Preston will be "extremely distressed" when he sees the Courier's remarks, but somehow yours carry out this idea, and deny that France ever made any captures from us at all—that all the messages and official documents sent to Congress under the administrations of Washington and the elder Adams—all the acts and declarations of Congress—all the letters and negotiations of the French and American negotiators at Paris, and all the subsequent proceedings of Congress since 1800, are all entitled to no credit—that they have no foundation in truth, and that you do not believe them, and certainly your belief is more entitled to credit than all these musty-fusty documents, I suppose, I say, you try that plan; it will settle all the trouble at once; it will be a real *sockdologer*. Think on it, I pray you; it is the easiest, and certainly the shortest way of getting out of the scrape.

The second important point in your article was your attack upon the title of the bill and that it was both "a violation of the truth and of national courtesy" to call these captures by the offensive term of "*spoliations*" as they were made in open and honorable warfare; and when I prove by unanswerable documents that they were *not* taken in that manner, but years *before* the quasi war and that they are in the most offensive meaning of the term "spoliations," you now say that you asserted "the war was *conducted* in an open and honorable manner" and back out with that miserable subterfuge and quibble, instead of having the candor and manliness to acknowledge you had been mistaken in your assertion as to the time and mode of capture, when you no longer could have any doubts on the subject—and now you again repeat that they are *not* spoliations. If the capture of unarmed neutral merchant vessels on the high seas without any just cause—their seizure and condemnation without even a form of a trial in French ports where they had proceeded of their own accord, in the regular and legal pursuits of commerce, and in full reliance on national faith, and the taking of cargoes without compensation of any kind, for the supply and support of French armies and garrisons, are not acts "*spoliation*," I will thank you to tell me what they really are and how you think they should be designated! Perhaps you would prefer to call them "*wolves*" or "*bowgabones*." Volumes of official documents exist to prove that the captures, seizure and condemnation of property for which these claims now exist, were made under the above circumstances, and a repetition of any one of which acts at the present day by any nation in the world, would put the Union in a blaze of indignation from Maine to Texas.

I have now, in consequence of your repetition of your old assertions, gone over a good deal of ground a second time. I do not intend to do it again, but as I consider the subject exhausted and every assertion that you made, fully answered and completely refuted, to the satisfaction, I am disposed to think, of every one who has noted the discussion, except perhaps yourself, I shall not pursue the subject further, "but shall leave you alone in your glory."

CASTIGATOR.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The magnificent steamer *Atlanta* plying between New York and New London, while on her way to the latter place, came in contact with the boom of the sloop *Andrew Jackson*. The point of the boom entered the fireman's room, and under part of the boiler, allowing the steam to escape with such force, as to scald one of the firemen shockingly. He died subsequently at New London.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, says Sunday's Mobile *Herald*, the mail steamer from New Orleans, *Belle of Red River*, met with an accident in the breaking of her shaft, which delayed her arrival at this place until nine o'clock at, night—she having to make the greater part of the distance with one wheel.

☞ The Raleigh *Register* mentions, as a circumstance worthy of note, that Gen. WILSONS, who has been elected to the House of Commons from Wilkes county, was a member of the first Legislature that sat in Raleigh in 1795.

NATIVE NOMINATIONS.—We understand that the New York Native State Convention, has nominated Edward C Delavan for Governor, and George Folsom, for Lieutenant Governor. Robert C Russell, of Albany and James Silsbee, of Lisbon, are candidates for Canal Commissioners.

Public rumor is teeming with changes in the Cabinet. We are advised of nothing about them.

So says the *Union*, and it is probable that a change is near, judging from the remark. Such things usually portend a change.

TREASURY NOTE—An error escaped the press in last evening's *Union*, which we hasten to correct:—"Notes of a *lower* denomination than $50 will be after be occasionally issued." It should have read:—"Notes of a *larger* denomination," &c., than $100 *Lower* was erroneously substituted for *larger*. We understand from the best authority, that the Secretary of the Treasury has uniformly avowed his determination to issue no Treasury Notes under $50.

Washington Union, 22d.

AUGUSTA, (Geo.) Aug. 24.

NEW COTTON.—Four bales of new cotton were received in this city on Saturday last, from the plantation of Mr. Thos. Beall, of Columbia county—quality, middling to middling fair. The first bale received last year, on the 26th July; 27 days earlier.

PRESIDENCY OF YALE COLLEGE.—The Hon. President DAY, of Yale College, sent in his resignation on Tuesday last, accompanied by a feeling address. On Wednesday the corporation supplied the vacancy by electing Professor WOOLSEY.

The Chair of the Clark Professorship of Moral Philosophy, &c. has also been filled by the election of NOAH PORTER, Jr., of Springfield, Massachusetts. *Hartford Times.*

☞ Thanks to the officers of the *Grace Darling* for late St. Louis papers.

☞ **DIED**—Yesterday evening, Mrs. ELLEN ROSS McMASTER, in the 54th year of her age. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 5 o'clock this afterno