The New-Orleans Bee

No. 1188, VOL. VIII. NEW SERIES. VOL. XIX. WHOLE No. 5197. LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1846. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER, per year in advance $12 00
Country 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 taken off the list, and all arrearages must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at 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. No charge for less than one square.

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The Proprietors of Annual Advertisements are limited to Advertisements connected with the conduct 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 publication, during the ensuing year, of the advertisements requiring to be published by the Secretary of State, under the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of ONE DOLLAR for every hundred words for each publication and for each language.

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

New Orleans 27th Dec. 1845.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
August 28, 1846.

THE Public Loan for the day $5 00 per share. The Tariff, the Bakers will see to it. Cotton, during next week, will be [illegible]

Those Loaves for Tariff.

J. VERGAZAT, Mayor.

SPANISH CONSULATE. The public are informed that the Spanish Consulate at New Orleans is now in the Exchange, corner of Royal and Conti streets.

J. VIRIZAT.

E. L. BOURDON, [illegible] Dentist, 95 Conti st.

ED. CLAGET, Importer Havana Produce No 25 [illegible]

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Cotton Factors, [illegible] Mag. Buildings, 81 Canal street.

J. B. SETIER, Importer Fancy Stationery, [illegible]

W. HORE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Magnolia Buildings, [illegible] Royal and Canal sts.

TATOUT BROTHERS, Importers of Fancy Goods, 101 Chartres and German, corner Chartres.

T. MERCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] have constantly on hand a large assortment of Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices.

JOHN H. CARUS, PLUMBER, No. 131 Camp street.

[illegible]

MESSRS. BLANCARD and MICHELL [illegible]

LEECHES! LEECHES!! RECEIVED [illegible] Hungarian Leeches, [illegible] RAYMOND PETTIBRIDGE, Magnolia Waters, [illegible]

LEECHES. TWENTY [illegible] Hungarian Leeches [illegible] Cascades [illegible] J. P. SOUBIRAN [illegible]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. HAVING [illegible] TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD, 99 Customhouse st.

SEGARS—40,000 Regalia and principe, landing per brig [illegible] for sale by TROUSSELOT & LAMPEE, 26 Old Levee.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS—The subscribers have received a splendid assortment of linen cambric handkerchiefs, which they will sell at low prices for cash. H. DE GORI & RIFFLARD, 71 Magazine st.

NOW LANDING ex ships Talent and Bordeaux—5 half pipes 10 yr old, Maglore Brandy, 1835, superior, 20 casks Rosey Red Wine, 1st quality, 25 barrels White Wine, [illegible]

Monday morning, August 31, 1846.

☞ Up to a late hour last evening the Eastern Mail had not arrived.

Treasury Drafts.

The *Union* of a late date flounders through a ponderous leader to prove the legality of the issue of Treasury Drafts in the form noticed by the New York press, under the title of a "Younster in Wall street." The *Alexandria Gazette* considers the defence of the Government organ very lame. The official journal says that these drafts have been issued in precise conformity to law. That they are in conformity to the letter of the law, replies the *Gazette*, we readily admit—but we deny that they are in conformity with its spirit. It never was intended that these drafts should be issued by the government as *a currency*—but that such was the *design* of the Secretary of the Treasury is manifest from the fact of their having been engraved in a very handsome manner, *having all the appearance of a bank note*, and instead of being in blank, to be filled up with such sums as may be due to the public creditor to whom they may be paid, *they are of specific denominations!* Those which have found their way to Wall street are for $100 each—but we are credibly informed that others of a less denomination have been engraved. Will the *Union* furnish the public with a satisfactory reason for incurring an expense of several thousand dollars in the engraving of these "Treasury rags?" And while it is about it, will it also account for the extraordinary coincidence presented, by the fact of the bank on which they are drawn, being OVERDRAWN some *half a million of dollars!* We should be glad to know, too, how they are to be paid, when there is no money of the government in the bank to meet them?

That these drafts are intended to enter into the circulation and serve as part of the currency, is evident from another reason. Though drawn upon the Canal Bank, they are issued at very distant points from the location of that institution. The credit of the government causes them to be readily received in payment—they pass from hand to hand, forming literary a shinplaster currency, and only find their way down to N. Orleans, at remote intervals and in small amounts. Their form, mode of issue, general appearance, and in fact every attribute stamps them with the character of a currency. Instead of being simple checks, they are engraved notes, looking like a newly signed batch of $100 bills. Thus after all the attempts of the *Union* "to whip the devil round the stump," there is no possibility of avoiding the conclusion that under this hard money—metallic currency—anti-bank—sub-treasury,—locofoco administration, the "humbug" of shinplasters that Mr BENTON denounced so vehemently, has been virtually revived, and the Treasury department converted into a vast manufactory of paper money, or as locofocoism beautifully expresses it—"RAGS."

How many millions does Secretary WALKER expect to keep afloat, without affecting the credit of the Government, by his ingenious expedient for metamorphosing bank checks into bank notes?

Expenditures of the Government.

In the course of the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON's speech on the Tariff, he showed that the appropriations made at the late session of Congress would amount to about fifty-one and a half millions of dollars. Add to this account eleven millions of Treasury notes, and we have a sum total of sixty-two millions and a half of dollars, as the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. Now, admitting what is exceedingly improbable, that the Government will require no further means, and that the war can be prosecuted with the resources at its command, and admitting moreover, that the revenue for the year will equal the largest calculations—say $28,000,000, and there will remain a public debt of about $34,500,000, as the first fruits of the glorious administration of JAMES K. POLK. This, together with seventeen millions yet remaining unpaid—a part of the legacy of Mr VAN BUREN—gives us the snug little sum of $51,500,000 as the probable amount of our National debt next year. It may be considerably higher, especially if the Mexican war be protracted, but it can not well be smaller. So we go! Huzza for the economical Democracy!

THE Vice Presidency—We do not care to multiply speculations, says the Baltimore [illegible] the vote of Mr. Vice President Dallas in favor of the new and protective Tariff. The thing is done, and the man no doubt will be duly appreciated.

But some of the over zealous friends of Mr. Dallas have written him a letter to inform him of the fact of their approbation of his course, to which Mr. Dallas replies in a style of self-vindication. If the the Vice President will thus keep the matter before the public he must expect to find the reasons upon which he rests his justifications examined, analysed and judged. The burden of his defence rests upon the allegation that he was pledged to do as he has done. He says:

It was inevitable, if, for no other reason, because I had openly, in the face and to the knowledge of the whole country, at the moment I consented to be a candidate for the Vice Presidency, promised it to the majority of the people who should elect me. I have assented to the conditions or instructions of the canvass of 1844—I assented in writing—and that assent had been disseminated wherever the democratic press could penetrate. I did so more than once; and having done so scrupulously and rigorously abstained from participating in the election. On no public occasion did it become necessary or proper for me to allude to the topic of a Tariff. The Presidential candidate, Mr. Polk, in his letter to our townsman, Mr Kane, very properly took his own particular course. I had no course to take about it, having given a completely-ive pledge to abide by the sense of a majority, and the matter of a Tariff being expressly and emphatically invoked in the binding resolutions of those who, without the slightest knowledge, or desire on my part, proffered the nomination for my acceptance.

Now what is to be thought of the candor of a man who considered himself a pledged candidate against protection, yet who allowed himself to be represented throughout Pennsylvania, previous to the election, as a friend to the protective principle and to the Tariff of 1842? The previous course of Mr. Dallas on the subject of protection, his published speeches, his recorded votes, all went to strengthen the declarations made in his behalf that he was strongly in favor of a protective tariff. Hear what he said in the Senate of the United States in 1832:

"How has the Tariff become incorporated almost inseparably, in our code of legislation? The answer may seem to carry me somewhat farther than any of its adopters have yet gone; but my reflections lead me to the conviction that it is a *legitimate child of the revolution; that the encouragement and protection of our own manufactures were objects contemplated by the sages and soldiers of that epoch, as alike the proof and security of independence.*

"The power to regulate commerce, and thus to keep our industry and resources subservient to her, was conceded by the colonies to the mother country. It was, however, one of the leading powers of sovereignty, the efficiency of which underwent frequent canvass, and to the enjoyment and exercise of which they aimed, the moment the word independence was uttered. The design of Great Britain was to extort revenue on articles exported thence to the colonies here, and which she prohibited the colonies from manufacturing for themselves. Hence, independence, resistance to the revenue *acts, and the establishment of our own factories, were simultaneous and associating ideas.*"

If Mr Dallas had changed his opinions, or if his acceptance of the nomination in 1844 bound him in his own judgment, to go against his previously declared convictions on the subject of the Tariff, he should have taken the first opportunity during the canvass of letting that fact be known. The matter, however, is scarcely worth further discussion now.

ORLEANS.—The Paris of St Landry has been visited by one of the heaviest floods ever known. Many plantations have been entirely inundated. Scarcely a bridge has been left in the parish. The loss of property in fences, crops, &c., is immense, to say, nothing of cattle, hogs and sheep, great numbers of which were drowned. The new bridge lately finished over Bayou Carons, which is 900 feet long, was destroyed. We fear, says the *Gazette*, our neighbors of Calcasieu have fared even worse than we have, for the country consists principally of low prairies, and we have every reason to apprehend great loss in cattle, horses, &c. We wait with impatience to learn the result from that parish.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States left Washington City the morning of the 19th instant, on a short excursion to Fortress Monroe, in the steamer *Osceola*. He is accompanied by Judge Mason, and Secretaries Bancroft, Marcy and Walker. On the 30th he arrived at Old Point Comfort, where he received from the City Council of Norfolk an invitation to visit that city.

☞ The steamship *Britannia*, arrived at Liverpool from Boston via Halifax, on the 31st ult. Having got aground near Halifax, she got injured and made twelve inches water per hour on her voyage.—Had it not been for the use of steam pumps, she must have gone to the bottom.

RAIN IN ATTAKAPAS—The Attakapas *Gazette*, says that the parishes of Vermillion and Lafayette have sustained immense damage from the recent rains.—All the bridges between St Martinville and Opelousas have been swept away. In the further village a flatboat was sunk containing five hundred barrels of lime. The prairie around St Martinville is converted into a lake, and communication with other parts is impeded. We understand, says the *Gazette*, that several plantations near Breaux's Bridge and at the Firmin Point have been overflowed and their owners compelled to abandon their homes until the waters subside.

☞ The President has recognized August Mozbet as Consul General of Belgium, for the U. S., to reside in [illegible]

From Havana.

The brig *Hayne*, Capt. Williams, arrived in our port on Saturday, bringing files of Havana papers to the 22d inst., inclusive. The only item of news worth recording is the occurrence of a violent thunder storm at Matanzas, on the 19th. Three horses were killed by a single bolt. A house, where upwards of forty persons were assembled, was struck, and strange to say, not one suffered any injury, though the dwelling itself was materially damaged.

FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamship *New York*, we have received advices from Galveston to the 26th instant. The *Gazette* in speaking of the crops, says:—The accounts of the cotton crop in the lower country continues discouraging. In some sections it is almost a total failure, and some of our friends appear to think that this is the case throughout the country. This, we believe, is by no means the case. The crop will, perhaps, be somewhat short in every county, but is by no means wholly destroyed. From the Trinity accounts are somewhat encouraging, and should the dry weather, which has now set in continue, many planters will yet make as much as they can pick out, with a season of course materially shorter than the average.

FROM BERMUDA.—Advices have been received at New York from Bermuda to the 11th inst. The British steamer Vesuvius, with twenty-seven cases of yellow fever on board, had been placed by the authorities under strict quarantine, and the greatest precaution was used to prevent communication with her.—Eleven of her crew had died of fever. It is reported that her first and second engineers had died. The V. was last from Vera Cruz.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—One of the boilers of the towboat *Despatch*, a small steamboat running between Pittsburgh and Monongahela City, exploded on Tuesday afternoon, the 18th inst, and scalded six persons. Two of these, Mr. Pierce (a young man whose father resides opposite Monongahela) and a hand on board the boat by the name of Molloy, it is feared will not recover. A Mr. McLure, who resides at Elizabeth, was also considered to be in a precarious situation.

GEN'L GAINES.—The Norfolk *Beacon* says: "It is understood that the finding of the late court of enquiry at Fortress Monroe was favorable to Gen. Gaines It is rumored, however, that the proceedings are to be quashed, owing to some flaw discovered at head quarters, and that the Secretary of War contemplates ordering a new court of enquiry. What it is that vitiates the record we have not been able to ascertain."

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—Mr. Wesley Woodworth, of Albany, and son of the Hon. Judge Woodworth, committed suicide in the New York prison, the 18th instant, while suffering under *delirium tremens*. He went to the police office the day before and complained that he was followed by a host of persons who wanted to take his life, and consented to be locked up to escape them. He severed the arteries in his left arm in the night with a common penknife and bled to death.

☞ The numerous accidents resulting from the improper use of firearms, frightful as some of them are, do not teach people carefulness. In Georgetown, D. C., on Monday, a young man named Joseph Goodyear, entered a tavern, and, taking up a gun which was leaning against the wall, levelled it at two young men, remarking, jocularly, that he would shoot them The gun was loaded, and it went off, wounding both of them very severely. The names of the unfortunate men are John Crown and Walter Hilliary The former was not expected to survive.

DE BOW'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW FOR SEPTEMBER—An able *double* number will be out of the binder's hands to-morrow. We shall notice it fully hereafter Mr Morgan has permission from the editor to dispose of a few single copies. But the editor would far prefer permanent subscribers. Why should he not have them? The work is advancing rapidly.

A HARD CASE.—Capt. Kennedy, of Company C—the Franklin volunteers, of the 6th Regiment of La. Volunteers, informs the editors of the *Picayune*, that in the settlement of the accounts of his men, each one of them is brought $4 in debt. Some of them left the city, having begged passages up the river, but the city, having begged passages up the river, but the city, having begged passages up the river, and with no means of subsistence. Their case strikes us as peculiarly hard. We are told that the men were charged $40 a piece for their clothing, a greater part of which was lost on the steamboat Frontier, when she was wrecked.

Though the "gouging" process seems to have been fully carried out with many companies of volunteers, this particular case goes ahead of any we have yet recorded. Is there no remedy for such apparent downright imposition?

MR. BANCROFT.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, says: I am able to inform you from the most credible source, that it is now not in the least doubtful that Secretary Bancroft will retire from the navy department, on the 1st of October ensuing.

RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS.—Among the first cases for the decision of Judge Grier, the new United States Judge, for Philadelphia Circuit, will be the appeal from the decision of Judge Kane, the United States District Judge, in the case of the master of the brig *Rebecca*, whom his Honor Judge K., recently fined $100 for whipping a steerage passenger. The appeal, we understand, is to test the question whether the captain of a vessel has a right under any circumstances to inflict corporal punishment, as in the case of a seaman, upon a passenger. In the case in question, the punishment was inflicted for refractory behavior.

THE WILL CASE of Gov. Van Ness is to be formally brought before a Circuit Court for trial next October. The lady, Mrs. Connor, appears confident of success.

WRECK.—The brig *Hayne*, Capt. Williams, which arrived on Saturday, from Havana, on the 26th inst., in lat. 26° 19', long. 86° 19', fell in with a schooner, of about 60 tons burthen, bottom upwards; the bottom was painted green.

TREASURY NOTES.—We understand the Secretary of the Treasury, says the *Union* of the 21st inst., has authorized, under the advice of the President of of the United States, and in conformity with the act of July last, the issue, on this day, of Treasury Notes to the amount of half a million of dollars, of the denomination of $50 and $100 dollars. Notes of a lower denomination will hereafter be occasionally issued.

☞ We were informed yesterday that as the Mexican Gulf Railroad train of cars were approaching the city, and fortunately near to it, the axletree of one of the cars broke, owing to some flaw in the metal, we presume. The rear cars coming against it with great force were thrown from the track and considerably damaged. We learn that the only person injured was a colored woman who is seriously bruised on the head.

PRESSED GLASS "TUMBLERS."—As many of our readers may not be familiar with the method of the manufacture of this kind of glass ware, now so common on almost every table, both public and private, we subjoin a brief sketch of the modus operandi by which the fluid mass of "metal" is converted into that beautiful form and nearly perfect resemblance of the most perfect cut glass. The description is by a correspondent of the *Christian Mirror*, who observes:—

"In this place they have a brass mould, consisting of a fluted frame, about as large over as a half-peck measure, containing a hollow in it, exactly the form of the tumbler to be made, with a follower of brass, of the same form, but so much smaller as to fit the inside of the tumbler. When the two parts of the mould are put together, the space between them is the exact thickness of the vessel required.

"In the process of manufacturing, three men and two boys are required. The first thing done, is for one of the men to dip an iron in the melted glass, and move it about, until he has a sufficient quantity of the fluid mass on the end of his rod; he then holds it over the hollow of his mould, and, with a pair of shears, cuts off what he judges to be enough to constitute the substance of the tumbler. Instantly the other man brings down the follower with a lever power, and the melted glass is so compressed as to fill the cavity of the mould. He then turns his mould bottom up, with a little blow, and the tumbler drops red hot upon a stone table. One of the boys with an iron rod having a little melted glass on its end, presses it on the bottom of the tumbler and it slightly adheres. He then holds it in the mouth of a glowing furnace, turning it rapidly, till it is almost in a melting state, when the third man takes it, and wiping the rod and the tumbler on a sort of arm of a chair, he holds a smooth iron tool against the edge of the tumbler, till all the roughness is removed from its edges, when a boy takes the rod from him, and by light stroke on the end of it, drops the tumbler into a box of sawdust, when the other boy, with a pointed fork on the end of a stick, takes the tumbler and places it in a hot oven, to cool gradually. These five hands will make a beautiful tumbler in about forty seconds, or about one hundred in an hour."

THE SEA SERPENT.—The Salem *Register* states that the first appearance of the monster for the season was in Salem Harbor. It tells the story thus:—

"One of our fishermen who has always been incredulous as to the existence of the Sea Serpent, insists that he saw his majesty, humps and all, on Friday last. And no mistake. The monster permitted some thirty feet of his immense length to be leisurely examined for the space of ten minutes, as he lie reposing in the water, between Fort Pickering and Agua Vitæ, off Salem Harbor. General appearance as often described. Our informant is confident that the Leviathan which he saw was the veritable sea serpent, and "no other one." His attention was first attracted by the disturbance of the waters which were so much agitated as to rock his boat violently. Soon after, the humps appeared, and about sixty feet of the length of his snakeship were displayed for full ten minutes, when the monster dived quick and disappeared."

City Intelligence.

☞ An adjourned meeting of the 1st Municipality Council, which was to be held on Saturday, did not take place on account of a want of quorum, and was postponed to this evening, at 5 o'clock.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—A complaint was brought, on Saturday, before Recorder Genois, by Charles A. Bruckmeyer, a member of Company D, 4th Regiment, Louisiana Volunteers, charging George Hoppacher, Captain of said company, with having kept a quantity of clothing delivered for the use of his men, and sold the same for his own benefit. A warrant for the arrest of the Captain was immediately issued by the Recorder.

STABBING.—On Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, a man by the name of Patrick Carroll was stabbed, at the corner of Delord and Camp streets, by an individual named George Wilson. The latter was arrested.

LARCENY.—Henry Smith, charged with stealing a lot of silver spoons, forks, knives, &c., was arrested on Saturday, by officer Ferrari, of the 1st Municipality police. He will be examined this morning. The articles stolen are deposited in the Recorder's office.

A PICK-POCKET.—Charles Allen was yesterday arrested, on the affidavit of a gentleman who saw him busily engaged in picking the pockets of a young man asleep under shelter of one of the city markets. He was committed by Recorder Genois, for one month, to the work-house.

MUTINY.—George Zucher, Jacob Kuffer and Chas A. Bockiure, sailors on board a vessel lying in the port of the Second Municipality, were arrested yesterday by the police of that portion of the city, at the request of their captain, who charged them with threatening his life. They will be brought this morning for examination before Recorder Baldwin.

BLACK GAMBLERS.—The police of the First Municipality hit yesterday upon a regular gambling house, frequented by negroes, at the corner of St Peter and Burgundy streets. A great many of the sable gamblers, most of them slaves, were arrested on the spot. They will be brought this morning before Recorder Genois.

SWINDLERS.—Half a dozen notorious characters engaged in the business of swindling, were captured on Saturday evening, by the Levee commissaries of the Second Municipality, and brought to the watch house. Others have effected their escape, but the police are actively searching for them. These gent, it is well known, are always prowling on the Levee, and on the arrival of a boat, in they jump and try to discern some good natured western customer upon whom to practise their nefarious designs. They will, in all probability, be brought for examination this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

A PENNANT CARRIED AWAY.—Henry Fitch mate of the bark Farwell, came yesterday before Recorder Genois and stated to his Honor that one William Miller *alias* Brooks, had on the previous evening given him due notice that he would come to on board during the night and carry away the mark a pennant Miller was true to his word, and yesterday morning Captain Fitch saw no pennant to hoist up. Mr Fitch accordingly requested that Miller should be arrested and brought before the Recorder upon a charge of larceny.

☞ The members of the first company of Light Artillery, forming part of the Battalion lately commanded by Major Louis Gully, will be paid off this morning, at half-past 11 o'clock. Rendez vous at the State Arsenal, St Peter street, according to a notice published to that effect by Mr. Grivot, captain of the first company.

☞ Nothing done in the First District Court on Saturday.

Council of Municipality No. One.

EXTRA SITTING OF WEDNESDAY, 26th AUGUST, 1846.

The Council met this day at the request of three Aldermen.

The Recorder having called the members to order and invited the Secretary to call the roll, the members present were:

Hon Jh. Genois, Recorder; Aldermen Messrs Hagan, Dufour, Marks, Fabre, Faures, Wiltz and Latour.

Absent—Messrs Duplessis, Slingerland, Landes, Derbes and Gicquel.

Mr Gicquel is absent on leave.

On motion of Mr Hagan, the absence of Messrs Duplessis, Slingerland and Shields was excused.

On motion, the reading of the minutes was postponed until the next sitting.

The following message from the Mayor was read:

Mayoralty of New Orleans.

To the Honorable President and members of the Council of Municipality No One.

Gentlemen,—Aldermen Fabre, Dufour and Latour have caused you to be convened to-day, and refer to such gentlemen for the object.

Enclosed I have the honor to have to you an account from the Assessors of State Taxes for the Parish of Orleans for half yearly proportion due monthly Municipality No One, for your consideration.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Mr Dufour explained the object of the convocation. It was to detail on a proposal from Madame de Pontalba; at his request the following letter from the agents of Madame de Pontalba was read:

New Orleans 29th August, 1846.

To the Honorable the Recorder and Aldermen of the Council of Municipality No One.

Gentlemen,—Madame de Pontalba wishing to have some improvements made to the embankment of her house and premises to cause to be demolished the two blocks of buildings, to her belonging, opposite the Place d'Armes, from Chartres and Conde streets, as far as the Levee, and in their stead, cause to be built the edifices whose plans are this day submitted to your consideration. But she is decided to put such a plan into execution, only, in case she is assisted by the Council of the First Municipality, which shall reap the greatest advantages from it.

On the 20th of January, 1845, the Council of this Municipality, on the report of a special committee passed the following resolutions, to wit:

Report of the Special Committee.

Resolved, That Madame de Pontalba be and she is hereby authorized to construct or cause arcades to be constructed in St. Peter and St Ann streets, opposite the Place d'Armes, provided the gutted floor be at least fifteen feet high, and there be granite or iron pillars or columns on a line with the curb stones, and provided further, that the front line of buildings now existing shall be removed back by at least the thickness of the bases of the pillars or columns, so that the same space do remain for the public use as now exists. It is further,

Resolved, That the stories may be built over said arcades.

The intention of Madame de Pontalba being at this time to cause the erection of buildings much more considerable than those projected at a former period, we are by her authorized to ask you, Gentlemen, in her name: 1st, That the resolution passed at your sitting of the 20th of January, 1845, be so amended that we be permitted to raise to a higher elevation, the pillars to support said arcades, and to place the same two feet on the outside of the curb stones now existing, in order that the passage be wider and more in proportion with the whole of the edifice. The opposite side-walks might then be made two feet narrower and yet be wide enough; the street by such means will then have its now existing width.

The addition of those two feet to the passage is of an absolute necessity for the execution of the plan. The whole of the edifice would otherwise be entirely damaged, and scarcely fit to be erected.

In the second place, That the new buildings be free from all City Taxes during twenty years from the day they are completed.

If you consider, gentlemen, with strict attention the advantages that the First Municipality shall reap from the gigantic project of Madame de Pontalba, we are convinced that you will not hesitate a moment to grant her demand.

Madame de Pontalba although not making it a positive request, respectfully calls your attention to the useful improvements that might be made to the Place d'Armes. I have the honor, gentlemen, to submit to your consideration a plan for this purpose. The restoration of the central part of this Municipality will then be complete.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed) HY. PEYCHAUD,
E. LE BRETON.

Mr. Fabre, presented the following resolution, which on motion, and the rules being dispensed with, was adopted.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Police Department be, and he is hereby authorized to pay on the warrant of the Mayor, to Messrs. E Sommerman, Eraniste Wiltz, and D O Nadaud, State Assessors for the Parish of Orleans, the sum of eighty-three dollars and thirty three cents, each, for half yearly proportion due them by this Municipality since the 16th of this month.

Mr. Dufour presented the following preambles and resolutions, which on motion and the rules being dispensed with, were unanimously adopted;

Whereas Mrs. de Pontalba has petitioned this Council for the concession of certain privileges in order to enable her to erect two splendid rows of buildings on St. Peter and St. Ann streets, opposite the Place d'Armes, according to the plans which have been submitted to this Council.

And, whereas the true interests of the First Municipality require that this Council with proper discretion and an eye to the immediate and future advantages to be derived therefrom, should forward and encourage such an immense and useful undertaking;

Be it Resolved, That from and after the completion of the buildings intended to be erected by Mrs de Pontalba opposite the Place d'Arms, according to the plans annexed to her petition, said buildings shall be exempted from city taxes for and during the space of twenty years; provided that the whole front of said buildings be done in strict conformity with the plans, both on St. Peter and St. Ann streets.

Be it further resolved, That the Surveyor of this Municipality be and he is hereby instructed to take a true and faithful copy of the plans now produced before this Council; and after having had the same ratified by the duly authorized representatives of Mrs de Pontalba, to keep said copy among the archives of his office.

Be it Resolved, That said Surveyor be and he is hereby instructed, as soon as said buildings shall be in progress of construction, to extend the side walks on St. Peter and St. Ann streets opposite the Place d'Armes so as to allow to each two additional feet in width, the whole to be done under the superintendance of the Improvement Committee.

Be it further Resolved, That the resolution of the 20th January, 1845, be so amended as to allow and authorize Mrs de Pontalba or her lawful agents to place the pillars or columns of said buildings on the inside of the curb-stones of the said walks according to the design contemplated in the preceding resolution.

Be it further Resolved, That a special committee, one from each Municipal Ward, be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of improving the Place d'Armes, and to report if deemed proper, such measures as will restore to St. Peter and St. Ann streets, the two feet which shall be taken away from, by virtue of one of the preceding resolutions.

The President appointed on said committee, Messrs Slingerland, Marks, Fabre, Derbes, Latour.

The Council having dispensed with its rules, Mr. Fabre presented the following resolution, which on motion and on the rules being dispensed with, was adopted;

Resolved, That the resolution passed by this Council in its sitting of the 21st of July, 1846, granting to Mr. A Labourdette, as a compromise the sum of three hundred dollars, be and the same is hereby repealed.

The Council having dispensed with its rules, Mr. Dufour presented the following resolution, which on motion and the rules being dispensed with was adopted:

Resolved, That the Surveyor of this Municipality be and is hereby instructed to report, at the next regular sitting of this Council, on the expediency and probable cost of opening Bienville street to the Metairie Ridge or Carrollton avenue, so as to make a public highway connecting this Municipality with the Parish of Jefferson.

The Council having dispensed with its rules, Mr. Latour presented a resolution enjoining to the Improvement Committee to postpone the nomination of the officers of the Surveyor's Department.

After several debates, Mr Fabre having left the Council, Mr. Wiltz requested the Secretary to call the roll, whence it appeared that the members present were Messrs Hagan, Dufour, Marks, Faurie, Wiltz and Latour—6.

There being no quorum, on motion of Mr. Wiltz the Council adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday the 29th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

JH. REYNES, Secretary.

Council of Municipality No. One.

SITTING OF SATURDAY, AUGUST 29th, 1846.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. The members present were the Hon J Genois, Recorder, Aldermen C Dufour, James Marks, J. E. Faures, A Derbes, E Wiltz and Z Latour—6.

Absent—Aldermen R Hagan, J Duplessis, J F Slingerland, P Shields, J L Fabre and E Gicquel—6

Mr Gicquel is absent on leave.

There being no quorum, on motion of Mr Derbes, the Council took a recess of a quarter of an hour.

The Council having met again with the roll being called the only members present were, the Hon J Genois, Recorder, and Aldermen Dufour, Marks, Faures, Derbes, Wiltz and Latour.

There being no quorum on motion of Mr Marks, the Council took a recess of half an hour and the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent in quest of the absent members.

At half past six o'clock the Council having met again and the roll being called the only members present were the Hon J Genois, Recorder, and Aldermen Dufour, Marks, Faures, Derbes, Wiltz and Latour.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced to the Council that the absent members can not be found.

There being no quorum, on motion of Mr Wiltz the Council adjourned until Monday 31st inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

JOHN REYNES, Secretary.

MR CLAY AND THE ADVOCATE—Some of the Locofoco papers have recently been parading in their columns extracts from Mr Clay's speech in 1842, by which they attempted to prove that he is out and out in favor of the *ad valorem* principle as sanctioned in Mr. McKay's Bill. But, with characteristic dishonesty, they conceal the fact that Mr Clay's and the *Locofoco ad valorem* systems are as different as light from darkness. Clay's *ad valorem* is based solely on a home valuation, Polk's on foreign invoices, so liable to fraud and so often fraudulent—a very essential and radical difference.

Perhaps many will be surprised after reading the extracts which the Locos have quoted with the design to make Mr. Clay be set up their system, to find that he did express his opinion of the Locofoco *ad valorem* very decidedly, in the same speech from which their extracts (applicable only to a home valuation are taken. Here is what Mr Clay says in that very speech —

"I shall pass by nothing or but a word or two, on the subject of home valuation—a subject which a friend has care of, Mr. Simmons, to whom none more is more competent to impart education. He thinks, as I understand, that the system he devised a sufficiently system of such valuation, and I heartily wish success in the attempt. I am, however, of that in my opinion, if we raise but $10 duty, I will not give any allegiance whatever to protection, without reference to any thing but to mere honesty. If we raise an ad valorem amount may be, *we should ourselves be robbed of the goods on which we lay the duty, and our money value to be paid by foreigners.* As things now stand we pay the duty, but foreigners fix the value of the goods. Give me but the power of fixing the value of the goods, and I care little, in comparison, what may be the rate of duty you impose. If I be robbed thus, on the *ad valorem* principle, it is the foreigner, who virtually fixes the actual amount of the duty paid. It is the foreigner who, by fixing that value, virtually levies a greater tax on us, and that in a case where his interest is the reverse of ours. Let us, in protection, adopt specific duties, and we shall be secure against the prevention of those infamous frauds which have been the disgrace of our custom houses, and which have led the foreigner, with his double and triple and quadruple invoices, ready to be produced as circumstances may require, have the value of the article fixed by every consideration of national dignity, justice and independence, demands the substitution of home valuation in the place of foreign."

We trust that the Locos will no longer quote Mr. Clay as the advocate of Locofoco *ad valorem*.—*Salem Gazette.*

The steamers Spitfire and Vixen made another trial trip yesterday, with both vessels on board, in order to be enable to decide which of the two to make the best performance. On Tuesday, with several along, the Spitfire proved to be superior.

We understand that Commodore Perry at the Navy Yard, by whom the expedition against the three Mexican schooners, now in the Gulf, were purchased, has been ready to receive them for above a month, and that the officers, crews, armaments and provisions, have been ready. Yesterday the Spitfire took her water, provisions and armament aboard, and she will go to sea as soon as the weather allows. It is supposed that she will be sent to Tampico.—*N. Y. Courier, 21st.*

A BRILLIANT WHITEWASH.—Take a half a bushel of lime, unslaked lime—slake it with boiling water covering it close during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquor through a fine sieve or strainer and add to it a peck of clean salt, previously dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, ground to a thin paste and stirred and boiled hot; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue, which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle, within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture, stir it well and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be used hot for the purpose. It can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house if properly applied. Brushes more or less small may be used according to the neatness of the job required. It retains the brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it either for inside or outside walls."

LATEST DATES.

NEW YORK	Aug. 21	Liverpool	Aug. 1
WASHINGTON	Aug. 22	Havana	Aug. 1
CHARLESTON	Aug. 25	Mexico	Aug. 16
CINCINNATI	Aug. 26	Texas	Aug. 16
BRAZOS ST YAGO	Aug. 23	Texas	Aug. 26

☞ ATTENTION.—The following excellent and popular articles are sold in Mobile by the subscriber, sole depositary for Dally's Magical Pain Extractor, 50 MAIDEN STREET, cor. Gray's Omnibus; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Dally's Magical Pain Extractor Salve; Green's Ague and Fever Mixture, warranted to cure; Extract of Sarsaparilla, Acoustic Oil, for Deafness, Vermifuge, for Worms; Hay's Liniment, for Piles; Headache Remedy; Bernard's Remedy for Bowel Complaints; East India Hair Dye, colors the hair and not the skin; Varnish for stoves, Pipes and Grates; Balsam of Hoarhound, the best remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, etc. jlr

☞ NOW IS THE TIME.—The ship BERLIN, Captain Balch from Boston, will commence sailing on the 10th September, opposite Triangle Buildings. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee.

a31 J. P. WHITNEY & Co., 73 Camp st.

☞ The ship ELIZABETH, Capt. Hasty, from Liverpool, is now discharging her cargo opposite the Vegetable Market, 1st municipality. Consignees are requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. All goods not permitted within five days will be sent to the public stores.

a31 J. P. WHITNEY & Co., 73 Camp st.

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

BERTRAND & RISOR,
Cor Royal and Bienville sts.

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

a30 G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

☞ **NOTICE**—The undersigned retiring from business, invites those who are indebted to settle their accounts, and those who are entitled to receive, to settle their accounts. Those who are indebted are requested to present their claims immediately.

Hasegent, M. Maignan is entrusted with the settlement of his concern and will continue under his own name and account the same business, at No 37 St Louis st.

EDUARD LABEDINE.

☞ **NOTICE.**—Mr. JOHN GEDGE, No 16, Royal st, holds my Power of Attorney during my absence from the city. Persons having business with me will please apply to him.

JOHN BELLOW Jr.

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

GEO. PARDOW, Jr.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27th, 1846.

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

a26 6tod

WANTED immediately—A colored servant woman, to attend to a small family, the woman must be neat and genteel. She will have but very little to do. Address Box B, No. 122 Post Office a26

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

SEGARS—224,100 Segars, assorted qualities, landing per brig Hope Bowers, from Havana, of the