The New-Orleans Bee.

NEW SERIES. BOOK No. 2317.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS: THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISS, PROPRIETORS, No. 21 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Daily ..... $12 00 (one year in advance).

Semi-Weekly, (one year in advance) 6 00

Weekly, (one year in advance) 3 00

Advertisements not given the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements published at irregular intervals or for short periods, will be charged ONE DOLLAR per square for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements not specified as to 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 advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISS.

OFFICIAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into, between the undersigned and Messrs. MAGNE & WEISS, 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 per every hundred words for each publication and in each language.

WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.

ROBT C. NICHOLAS, Secty of State.

New Orleans, 7th Dec. 1845.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,

Sept. 18, 1846.

THE price of Fresh Flour being this day, $4 65 per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give 41 ounces of Bread for Ten Cents, during next week, from MONDAY, 21st inst.

Bread of the Second quality or of three loaves for Ten Cents, must weigh 125 per loaf more, viz. 51⅔ ounces.

s19 A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

F. T. HOURSON, Surgeon Dentist, 95 Canal st., Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P. M. m27

EDOUARD, *Importer of Havana Produce*, No 28 Gravier street. s17

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 81 Canal street. Nov 4.

J. B. STEEL, No. 11 Camp Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Account Books for sale, or made to order. s20

WM. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Masonic Buildings, corner Royal and Canal sts.

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

J. F. MERCIER, TRANSLATOR.

LAFARGUE & BERGICER & Co., Commission Merchants and Grocers, 45 and 47 Levee, have constantly on hand Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., at moderate prices. s18

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,

No. 255 Camp street.

HAS just received a new assortment of French Water Closets, also Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Pumps, Sash Hanging Tools, and Shower Baths, and is now prepared to Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead work of every description, Soap work, &c., promptly put up and repaired. All orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate. f14-ly

NOTICE.—By a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Mexican Gulf Railway Company, the Stockholders are hereby notified that they are called upon to pay to Messrs. Chaperon & Co., on the 15th of October next, Fifteen Dollars per Share, in addition to the Fourth Instalment on the Capital Stock of the Company.

G. MORRISON, Comptr. for the Company.

New Orleans, 11th Sept. 1846. s21

I, the undersigned, inform the public that I will not pay any debts made for the sign of one hundred and fifty dollars drawn by me on the order of Mr. Joseph Mason, 30th March 1846, payable on sight, dated at the same date, signed *se remettre* to Mr. V. Fenelon Notary Public, a commencement law-parley commenced a suit to annul the said bill which said note was drawn and by force I declared null and void.

C. FRESCHE.

New Orleans, August 29th 1846 m22

MESSRS. P. BLANCARD and CAILLE-LON, Surgeon Dentists of the Faculty of Paris and New Orleans, have the honor to inform their clients, that since the 1st of June, they have united their offices at No 44 Royal street, between Kerouille and Conti—(late residence of Dr. Lind.)

The engagements they are under towards various institutions and the Quarter of this city, to which they are attached, compel them to absent themselves during 3 days in the course of the month. This leave, therefore devoted it is prudent to facilitate consultations, as well on their own accounts as on account of their numerous Clients, in order that one of the two may be always in town, ready to receive all persons who may honor them with their confidence. The superiority of their wares, and the care and promptitude exhibited by them, induce them to believe in a continuance of the patronage of the public. s9

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

RECEIVED by the Empressario from Havana, and the Rhone from New York, a lot of splendid Leeches, recently caught, and for sale at the Depot at 42 Bayou Road, near the Basin.

REYNAUD PETITJEAN.

MINERAL WATERS, guaranteed of the first quality, and approved by the Mexico Chemgrical society, at the season of the 30th August, 1841, may be also found at the above established Depot. f2

LEECHES.

TWELVE thousand Swedish and Hungary Leeches received per ship Descendante, Thompson, and for sale at the Great Depot, at wholesale and retail at the most moderate prices, at 116 Esplanade st, corner Casacalo.

The above vessel has also brought a large lot of one thousand Spanish Leeches, which will be sold at from five to fifteen cents a piece. Prices never cheap during the early season. J. P. SOUBIRAN.

Office of Record 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 State to send forth and duly to confirm those powers to the disposition of the following act:—

Act approved March 6, 1839.

SEC. 1. After the passage of this act, the birth of every free child in the parish and city of Orleans, shall be duly declared therein by the father, if living; this declaration shall be made conformably to the third section of the act to which this is supplementary, 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 three 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 feels sensible of the painful necessity of prosecuting all persons neglecting or refusing to conform themselves to the clauses of the above act.

a16-1y F. M. CROZAT.

Fashionable Goods from Paris.

Corner Royal and Conti streets.

MADAME VINCENT, having almost returned to her France in order to purchase, has the honor to inform the ladies of New Orleans and environs, that she will sell the following goods at very moderate prices:

Ladies' and children's Tuscan, Rutland and a pair straw hats, newest styles.

Bodies, Sleeves & Cuffs printed borages and organdy

Ruches and ruchings.

Fine lace and embroidered neck handkerchiefs.

Ribbons and flowers, white and black fine Silver gloves and mittens, muslin dresses and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs, thread lace, BRODEquin and embroidered Bags, umbrellas, parasols and corsets.

Bodies scarfs, and all DRESSmaking de Kings.

Pants, aged work and embroidered do.

Also—Marseilles figh scarfs and shawls, a new article, just

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—We are selling at very reduced prices our remaining stock of cane goods, Barages, Balzarines, Organdy, Muzzalines and Taglioni dress goods; Jaconets at 25, 30 and 31 cts; Ginghams at 31 cts, right French Cambrics, Lawns at 25 cts, &c. &c. Also, white Muslin Curtain Goods Swiss Muslins, Jaconet the Plaid do, Lace do, Patriotic Dragon Stripe, Lace Scarfs, white Muslin de embroidered, Rich Silk Scarfs, silks, and Dotted Swiss, Evening dress Grass do; Robbins with fringe, Linens, a large assortment; Birds Eye Diaper, Linen Lawns, Linen Cambrics, Edgings with borders, Embroidered Cambric Hdkfs, 8th pocket do; Damask Table Cloths and Towels, Linen Diapering, Linen Sheetings, white and brown Linen Diapering, Cottonades, Linen Checks, Thread and Cotton Laces, Ladies Fine Gloves; do black and white 8th Gloves, Gents do; blue and white Crepes for Cravats, Linen Threads, Spool do, Cotton Cords, Buttons, Combs, &c.

Also—a few pieces of very fine Imp d'ete; for sale by DAVID & CHAPUS,

1810 93 and 95 Chartres st. cor. Conti.

GRANIER'S FRENCH BLANKETS!!!

THE subscribers, (successors to the late J. Magee,) solicit the attention of the trade to their assortment of Zoz Granier, of Montpellier, most pleasure in announcing to the Planters, Corporations and Hotels 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 ship Globe, from Marseilles, 500 pieces 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 at liberal credit given. H. DE GOER & RIPPLARD,

Agents for Zoz Granier, and Importers of Dry Goods,

f17 21 Magazine-st.

OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned have this day opened an office of GENERAL AGENCY at Exchange Passage, No. 4, between St. Louis and Conti streets.

They will undertake every description of collections, translations, settling of Account books, copying documents, &c.

In case a guarantee should be required in important transactions, they will furnish such securities.

They will settle all collections every Monday.

The office will be opened from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M. and from 5 till 7 o'clock P. M.

They have a special agency for the sweeping and repair of chimneys by the year.

N. BERTIER,
R. ROUFFIER.

New Orleans, August 20, 1846. au31-6

Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers.

C. M. SIMPSON, 35 Chartres street, corner of Customhouse, offers for sale at low prices, a large assortment of Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers, viz:—

Cotton Shirts with linen bosoms, low priced; do fine quality; Linen Shirts, fine and extra fine; Colored Cotton and Linen do; Undershirts and Drawers of Silk, Cotton, Bolting and Linen, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold low to close sales. s20

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.—The subscriber has just received by the ship Pizarro, from New York, a large assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, consisting of Roots, Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrots, Leeks, Lettuce, Peas, Radish, Turnips, etc. etc. all of the best quality and warranted to grow.

Yvig WM. DINH, 13 Camp st.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, landing per ships Victor, Burgland and Thompson—Bleached cotton of all qualities, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4; unbleached do 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4; dark ground prints, new designs; red, white, yellow, and mixed Bandanas; new and like Turkeys, plays for cards of every description; navy colors; sewed thread, 100 and 200 yards, white and colored; pins, hose and half hose, &c. DAVID & CHAPUS, 93 Chartres st. s9

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—A complete assortment of the above named goods, comprising a general assortment for city and country trade, in store and for sale by

DUNBAR, DUNBAR & CO., 36 Customhouse st.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned, landing from ship Victor, from Rotterdam—21 cases red wines, three brands; 40 half pipes white wine, Saltern; 30 cases of 6 bottles each wine, Harmony; 10 do 44 half do do do; 90 do 12 do white wine, Saint Gauterne; 30 do 24 half do do do; 4 do white wine, Saint Gauterne.

AARON MAIGNAN,
67 St Louis st.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, the following Goods now landing from the ship Allied from Rotterdam:

[illegible]

Thursday morning, Sept. 23, 1846.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery! This is become quite a common occurrence. During the dull season, when a failure of the mail was really of slight importance, it arrived with surprising and unwonted regularity. Now that our merchants are returning and business reviving, when it is of considerable consequence that the mail should come through, it fails just three times a week.

It is not often that we come across so exquisite a mordeau as the following. It is extracted from a political address by one WILSON MCCANDLESS, a democratic candidate for Congress, in Alleghany county, Penn., where his chances of election are, by the way, microscopically small. This Mr. MCCANDLESS was on the Polk Electoral Ticket of that State, in 1844, and in that capacity wrote a famous letter in which he maintained that Mr. POLK was the hottest Tariff man in the United States, that he was desperately champion of the Tariff of 1842, and that all the democrats had to do, was to vote for him and trust to him for the safety and prosperity of Coal and Iron:—Some people in their simplicity might imagine, that Mr. WILSON MCCANDLESS, having either grossly deceived himself or his constituents, would under the circumstances, have abstained from soliciting their suffrages, or would at least have come out openly and disclaimed their support on the ground of a change of opinion in favor of the new Tariff. Not at all: the effrontery of Mr. WILSON MCCANDLESS goes twenty degrees beyond this. He calls lustily upon the democrats to elect him, because, says he, the only chance for the amendment of the Tariff, is by the administration party. Hear this oracle:—

"Who will be most likely to succeed in gratifying our wishes on the subject of the amendment of the Tariff, those who are in political fellowship with the party which holds the fate of the measure in its hands or those who are in constant hostility to them, and are, without, a weak, trembling minority! We are prepared to say, fellow-citizens, that *the amendment of the Tariff of 1846, so as to meet the countenance of Pennsylvania, will depend entirely upon the election of a Democratic delegation to Congress.* If she adheres to her ancient faith, and do send to Washington a delegation bearing the same stamp, she will, under the guardians of her interests, men who stand high in the confidence of her democracy, *the whole party, the administration, will come to the rescue, and with a grateful affection, protect the staunch old State.* On the other hand, should she throw herself into the arms of whiggery, and send men to Congress known only by their bitter hostility to democratic principles, men, and measures, she will thereby disown the powerful friends who are able to save her, and become the victim of a misplaced confidence in those who have not the power, even had they the will and capacity, to sustain her cause."

We believe the people of Pennsylvania to possess an almost measureless capacity for digesting humbug; but we cannot conclude them to be such three solden asses as Mr. WILSON MCCANDLESS must think, when he offers to insult their intelligence with such crude balderdash. The yeomanry of Pennsylvania, however ignorant and credulous they may be, can read the journals of Congress, and cannot fail to learn that out of 119 votes given in the House for the passage of the new Tariff, all, except one, were democratic votes, and that in the Senate, the 27 members who, by the aid of the casting vote of the Vice President, were enabled to pass the bill, were to a man friends of the administration. They cannot but know that the whigs opposed the Tariff of 1846 from first to last, and exhausted argument and eloquence in the attempt to defeat it.

According to MCCANDLESS, the larger the democratic majority in Congress, the greater the chance of the amendment of the Tariff. Yet a Congress with a democratic majority of about 60 passed this very Tariff which he hopes to see amended. The man is not ignorant: on the contrary he is as sharp a politician as any in Pennsylvania. But what an utter lack of principle and what a brazen faced assurance must he have to present such arguments to the people, and to trust to their inbunted credulity for making them pass current. The lunacies in the Key Stone State must have very commonplace ideas of the average intelligence of the sufferagans, or they would despair of success from such miserable and easily refuted stuff.

Judicial System of New York.

The State Convention to amend the Constitution of New York has, among other important changes recently remodelled the Judicial System of that State. The principle of appointments has been abolished, and the judiciary made elective. The following are the leading features of the new system.

A Court of Appeals is established in place of the present Court of Jurors; the judges to be, as here elected, and so part selected from the Supreme Court. A Supreme Court is organized, having general jurisdiction at law and equity. The State is divided in eight judicial districts. The judges to be elected, and classified so that one shall go out every two years—term of office eight years. The judges can hold no other public office; are to receive a compensation to be fixed by law; may be removed by a two thirds vote of the Legislature, and are subject to impeachment. Each county to elect one judge; the Legislature to be empowered to establish inferior courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction. The judicial districts to be reorganized every ten years. Justices of the Peace to be elected by the people; to hold office four years, &c.

Every male citizen of the age of 21 years of good moral character and having the requisite learning and ability, shall be admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

The Legislature is authorized to make provision for leaving free to any individual the publication of the statutes of the State, and the decisions of the courts.

The first election of the judges of the Supreme Court is to take place between the first Tuesday in April and first Tuesday in June, 1847.

This is a very brief outline of the system, but it is sufficient to show that the power of judicial appointments now vested partly in the Governor and partly in the Legislature, is taken away, and made entirely dependent upon the people. The change is a sweeping one, and is received with very opposite feelings by the press. Most of the Locofoco papers—not all—are delighted; most of the Whig papers think the Convention have carried the system of an elective judiciary to an extreme and dangerous point. The *Tribune* and Albany *Evening Journal*, are, however, notable exceptions. These papers—both Whig—profess to be highly delighted at the result, and look upon it as a beneficent reform, long needed by the people, and with which a vast majority will be perfectly satisfied.

Difficulty of our Opponents.

—Some weeks ago the Philadelphia *United States Gazette*, in the course of an article on the Tariff, remarked:

"We are not of those who imagine that ALL the great interests of the State [of Pennsylvania] are destroyed by the Tariff" [of 1846].

We have seen, not in one, but in a dozen locofoco papers, this sentence quoted in a garbled form, the word ALL being omitted, for the express purpose of shewing that the *Gazette*, though a violent opponent of the new Tariff, was forced to admit that it would not greatly affect the interests of Pennsylvania.

Take another instance: The Baltimore *Patriot* observed in a recent article, that the "people having confidence in their ability and being resolved to repeal the Tariff of 1846, business went on pretty much as if Congress had not disturbed the Tariff."

Whereupon the *Union* takes up the argument, misconstrues it, garbles it to suit its purposes, and then declares that it has the authority of the *Patriot* for declaring that for the next four years, business is to go on as if nothing had happened. Now the *Patriot* did'nt say a word about four years or two years, but the object of its article was to show that business did not suffer greatly by the new Tariff, it was because the people were determined to repeal it.

If the Locofocos think they are right in their Free Trade doctrines, why don't they stick to them fairly and openly, and not attempt to pervert the views of their opponents?

THE CROPS.—The *Bernalillan* of Saturday says:—Since the rains have ceased, the Sugar Cane in our parish is growing very rapidly, and there is a better prospect of a crop than some time since:—Some are apprehensive that it will not have time to ripen before the frost. The cotton crop is almost totally lost. The Bayou Grosse Tete where the greatest part of the cotton produced in Iberville is cultivated escaped until a few days since; but the destroyer came, and in three days not a green leaf was to be seen in thousands of acres of the most promising crop that could be seen.

We are told that plantations in that section, on which the owners expected to make from 350 to 400 bales, the produce will not be more than from 35 to 50 bales, and that an inferior article.

Escape of McKenzie from the Baton Rouge Jail.

—We learn from the Baton Rouge *Gazette*, that this notorious horse-thief escaped on the night of the 15th inst., by cutting the window casement and bending the grating, so as to make a space large enough for the passage of his body. The *Gazette* describes MacKenzie as follows:

"About 5 feet 8 inches in height, spare made, weighs about 130 pounds, large Roman nose, blue eyes, sharp features, very genteel appearance, and stutters a little; when entranced in conversation, soft spoken and liable to deceive. He has stolen in this town three horses, several saddles, and consequent all which there is before confessed, and two of the horses and the gun have been recovered from the persons to whom he had illegally sold them."

Arrival of The Dead.—The *Patriot*, Capt. Gregory, arrived at this port on Tuesday, the 15th inst., from Cuba.

City Intelligence.

MARY BUCKLEY, arrested on Tuesday night, with a large bundle of female wearing apparel supposed to be stolen, was brought up yesterday before Recorder Baldwin. On being questioned concerning the rich wardrobe, she answered, that the clothes were hers. An officer was directed to ascertain the truth of her saying, and to let her free if she could prove her right of property.

WOMEN VERSUS MEN.—A singular fight took place on Tuesday night in one of those dens of infamy which infest the rear of the city. Some individuals of the sterner sex were on a visit to the place above alluded to, and being rather high in spirits, began to abuse the females. The latter, disdaining the mode of warfare in use among females, spoke not a word but armed themselves with knives and made a furious onslaught on the male invaders. Blows were freely exchanged on both sides, and some of the *gentlemen* were slightly wounded.

TRUNK FOUND.—A trunk, marked G. H. Knox, Ouachita, La., was found yesterday under Ward No 19, 2nd Municipality. It bore evidence of having been broken open. Some papers were discovered in the inside, amongst which two receipts, the one signed R. D. McAfee, and the other Robert Austin, and attested by J. W. Woodar. The trunk was deposited in Recorder Baldwin's office.

RECORDER RECORDER GENOIS.—Jean Aimé Lefebre, against whom a charge had been brought for assault and battery, was examined yesterday and discharged. Lacay, a slave of Mr. Gandolfo, and Norde, a slave of Mrs. Pelon, were remanded for further examination upon a charge of larceny.

The boy Ephraim, belonging to the Draining Company, was arrested by Corporal Poynet, for stealing a cage and parrot. That little talking bird belongs, no doubt, to some venerable lady, or some crusty old bachelor. Ephraim will have to give an account of himself this morning.

TAKE CARE OF ROBBERS.—We call the attention of the Police to the following facts.—On Sunday night, at 11 o'clock, a free colored man named GEORGE DAVIS, was returning home on Main street, between Rampart and St. Claude, when at the very threshold of his dwelling house he was accosted by four men, who seizing him by the throat, asked him in French for his purse. Davis was then leaning upon the gate of his house, and he began knocking to give the alarm, crying at the same time—"open,—open." A neighbor hearing the noise, came out and the audacious robbers immediately took themselves to flight. They were covered with large cloaks *à la Castillanne*, which gave them the appearance of real bandits, the Mexican cut-throats. Wonder if our watchmen were then asleep? Main street near Rampart is a central part of the city!!

YANKEE DOODLE.—A new journal, something after the manner of the London *Punch*, is to be started in New York about the 1st of October, and is to be called by the appropriate name of *Yankee Doodle*. The *Courier & Enquirer* says: "Of course the names of its contributors will not be made public, but rumor has already spoken of some ten or twelve of our best wits and critics as connected with the affair. We had the pleasure of seeing the title page one Saturday. It is admirable, very admirable, and displays a talent for caricature which has hitherto lain dormant among us. We shall not forestall our readers enjoyment of it by attempting a description of its broad and subtle humor."

The Bayou Sara *Leager* compiles the following comparative statement of the amount of cotton shipped from that place and West Feliciana Railroad depot up to the 18th instant, this year and last:

From Bayou Sara, Sept. 18, 1845	2,250	
" " " 1846	234	
		2,016
From the Railroad, Sept. 18, 1845	2,159	
" " " 1846	41	
		2,118
		4,324

The *Ledger* further remarks.—The first cotton was shipped from this place, last year, on the 7th August—this year on the 26th. It is impossible to give any estimate of the comparative amount of Bas ware's crop, although all the planters agree that they will finish picking in four or five weeks. We may safely state, however, that, under the most favorable circumstances, the crop of East and West Feliciana, and Point Coupee will fall largely below an average half crop.

EXTENSIVE FIRES IN THE WEST.—The Detroit *Daily Advertiser* of the 3d inst. says that very extensive fires were committing ravages on both sides of the St. Mary's river and on the upper part of the lower peninsula in the neighborhood of the straits of Mackinac. They had been burning several weeks. It is said, says the *Advertiser*, to extend to Fond du Lac, on Lake Superior, if not to the Mississippi. The sugar camps at Mackinac are said to be of the most magnificent and imposing character—the whole heavens on both sides being illuminated by the vast conflagrations. There has been no rain for weeks and the fires were doubtless commenced by the Indians.

EXTENSION OF THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The following lines of the Telegraph are now in operation:

From New York to Newhaven, Hartford, Springfield and Boston,	260 miles.
From New York to Albany, Utica, Auburn, Syracuse, Rochester, Lockport, and Buffalo,	297 "
From New York to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington,	230 "
From Philadelphia to Harrisburg,	105 "
From Boston to Lowell,	26 "
From Boston to Portland, 120 miles—half finished,	55 "
From Ithaca to Auburn,	30 "
From Troy to Saratoga,	31 "
Now in operation,	1,260 miles.

MEXICAN NEWS.—The Washington *Union* publishes intelligence from Mexico gleaned from files of papers to the 25th August. Most of the news has been already published in this quarter, but the following items have not before met our eye:

An official letter of General Ampudia, addressed to the Mexican Secretary of War, and dated at San Luis de Potosi, August 13, speaks of the march of General *Gaona* upon Monterey, and Ampudia proceeds to set out the most moving with the brigade under his command to retrieve the laurels lost at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, though he says he himself is not well, and the greater part of his men are recruits, without clothing and without artillery.

A letter from Monterey dated the 28th of July says, that they expected General Taylor there about the 15th of August; and although their small army was prepared to make a good defence, they expected a retreat, unless the first brigade of the army—which left Mexico under the command of Garcia Conde—should arrive seasonably.

The General of division, Don Pedro Cortazar, had been appointed General-in-Chief of the Army of the North. This was subsequent to the overthrow of the late Government, but previous to the arrival of Santa Ana.

Quiet prevailed in the city of Mexico, but the papers do not seem to indicate much enthusiasm in favor of Santa Ana.

Difficulty of our Opponents.

—Some weeks ago the Philadelphia *United States Gazette*, in the course of an article on the Tariff, remarked:

"We are not of those who imagine that ALL the great interests of the State [of Pennsylvania] are destroyed by the Tariff" [of 1846].

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We are told that plantations in that section, on which the owners expected to make from 350 to 400 bales, the produce will not be more than from 35 to 50 bales, and that an inferior article.

Council of Municipality Number One.

SITTING OF MONDAY, September 21st, 1846.

The Council met this day pursuant to adjournment.

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

Honorable Joseph Génois, Recorder; Messrs. the Aldermen, C. Dufour, J. L. Fabre, J. E. Fauvés, A. Derbès, E. Wiltz, Z. Latour—6.

There being no quorum, on motion of Mr. Fabre, the Council went into a recess of ten minutes.

The Council having met again, and the Secretary having called the roll, the members present were:—

Honorable Joseph Génois, Recorder; Messrs. the Aldermen, R. Hagan, J. Duplessis, J. F. Slingerland, Pat. Shields, C. Dufour, James Marks, J. L. Fabre, J. E. Fauvés, A. Derbès, E. Wiltz, Z. Latour—11.

Mr. E. Gieapel is absent on leave.

The minutes of the last sitting were read and approved.

The following message from the Mayor was read.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
September 21st, 1846.

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Council of Municipality Number One.

Gentlemen:—Agreeably to the resolution passed by your honorable body, on the 7th of the present month, directing sealed proposals to be received until the 21st instant, for the lighting with oil of the streets of Municipality Number One, I have caused public notice thereof to be advertised in your official paper, and I have the honor to transmit to you, herein inclosed, two sealed proposals left in my hands to be submitted to your consideration.

I am, respectfully, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Mr. Latour, moved to take into consideration the sealed proposals.

Mr. Hagan, suggested to the Council that it would, perhaps, be more proper to ask for new sealed proposals, whereas since, last year, there has been a great change in the lighting of the streets. He, therefore, moved that the proposals submitted to the Council be not taken into consideration, and that the Secretary be authorized to send them back to those who had tendered them.

Mr. Marks concurred with Mr Hagan, but he believes, at the same time, that it would be proper to authorize the Improvement Committee to enquire what price the Gas Company would ask to light the Suburb Triana, as far as Claiborne street.

The Note being disputed with, Messrs Hagan and Marks, therefore, presented the following resolutions, which, on motion, and the rules being dispensed with, were adopted:

Resolved, That sealed proposals will be received until Monday next for the lighting of the Lamps of Municipality Number One, that are to be lighted with oil; said Lamps to be lighted according to specifications to be seen at the Surveyor's Office, and the rate to be named per Lamp.

Resolved, That the Improvement Committee be and they are hereby instructed to ascertain from the Gas Company, at what rate per Lamp, the rear of this Municipality as far as Claiborne street, can be lighted with Gas, and to report thereon at our next sitting.

Call of Committees.

Mr Fauvés, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted a report on the financial situation of the corporation, to respond to the suggestion contained in a late message of the Mayor, annexed to the report was a tableau, showing the received liabilities, and running expenditures of the Municipality, up to the year 1852, when the heaviest and last portion of the Municipal debt will not only be extinguished, but the Municipal Treasury have a surplus of $400,268, after having paid Mr McDonough's claim amounting to $247,000. The Committee recommend, however, to add half per cent, to the present rate of taxation on real property. This increase will serve as compensation for the Parish Tax, which has been suppressed. The Committee also recommend the appointment of a Committee to confer with the General Council on the expediency on increasing taxation upon Cabarets, Coffee Houses, &c. in order to supply the deficiency arising from the suppression of the taxes formerly laid on similar establishments and profession by the Police Jury. The Committee, therefore, submitted to the Council several resolutions reaffirming the report.

Mr Hagan, opposed said report and resolutions, he is of opinion that the Municipality must keep all her revenues to pay the interest of its debt, and for its running expenditures, as to the capital he is perfectly satisfied that the creditors are disposed to wait, provided their interest is regularly paid them.

Messrs Dufour and Latour, also controverted the opinion of Mr Hagan: after discussion, the report and resolutions of the Finance Committee was made the order of the day for the next sitting.

Mr Fauvés, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the following report and resolution:—

The Finance Committee to whom was referred the letter of Mr J. Bayon, for extra charges for printing the report of the last Finance Committee, find it just and correct—

Be it therefore resolved, That the Treasurer of the Department of Public Works be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to Mr J. Bayon, Editor of the Louisiana Courier, the sum of $50, for the printing of the last annual report of the Finance Committee of this Municipality.

(Signed) J. E. FAUVES, Chairman,
CYPRIEN DUFOUR,
Z. LATOUR

The yeas and nays being called for, it appeared that Mr J. L. Fabre, had voted in the negative; and that Messrs Hagan, Duplessis, Slingerland, Shields, Dufour, Marks, Fauvés, Derbès, Wiltz and Latour, had voted in the affirmative; and resolution was, therefore, adopted.

On motion of Mr Hagan, the Council dispensed with its rules, and the Secretary read to the Council a letter from Mr Robert Monroe, proposing to purchase, for the sum of $3,000, the property situated at the corner of Constantinople and Franklin streets, lately purchased by this Municipality; he has also another privilege and lot for two years, he proposes to pay in cash $1,500, and to give to the Municipality a clear mortgage upon the whole lot and buildings for the other half, until he has proved the validity of his rights.

On motion, said letter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr Hagan, Chairman of the Improvement Committee, said that he was ready to report his opinion but he was desirous to have more time for obtaining more information, he was debter presenting his report until the next sitting, at which time he hopes he can report will present thereto.

Mr Duplessis, Chairman of the Police Committee, presented the following resolution, which, on motion, and the rules being dispensed with, was adopted.

Resolved, That the Police Committee be, and they are hereby authorized to take steps in relation as they above expedient and necessary for the arresting and purchasing at once, in the stands of the Market, poles.

Mr Z Latour, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, presented the following report and res—

Auburn, on motion, and the rules being dispensed with were adopted.

The Judiciary Committee to whom was referred the letter of Messrs Fabre & Latour, members of the Council of Municipality Number One, on the subject of the sale of the slave Sam, property of Mr Pelagie, the use of the said slave was sold at public auction, on the 21st of August, 1846, for the term of one year, for the purpose of cultivating Mr Pelagie's plantation on the Bayou St. John, on the usual terms and conditions, and mortgage for a large amount necessary to secure the payment of the rent, &c. &c. &c. Your Committee having examined the matter, beg leave to report as follows, to wit:

Your Committee being satisfied after the examination of the premises, that there is no actual property genera, known under the appellation Exit House, situated on the Levee below on the two northest side of the said bayou, and that the said slave was sold as the property of Mr Pelagie, and that the owners or lessees of said property are the only persons entitled to the proceeds of the sale without the least encumbrance or privilege to the public, your Committee are of opinion that the sale of the said slave in front of said property ought to be given to the owners or lessees of said property for the purposes aforesaid. The reason your Committee come to the foregoing conclusion is:

Be it Resolved, That as the owners or lessees of the property known as the Rest House, under and the former between the two brothers, he most likely are hereby authorized to pay the said rent of said property, for the purpose of depositing the same therein for sale their proceeds and receipts as soon as otherwise ordered by the Court of Municipality No One and no encumbrance being found against the said slave.

Z. LATOUR, Chairman.
CYPN DUFOUR
ALEX. DERBES.

New Orleans, 21st September 1846.

The yeas and nays being called for it appeared that Messrs Hagan, Duplessis, Slingerland and Shields had voted in the negative—4, and that Messrs Dufour, Marks, Fabre, Fauvés, Derbes, Wiltz and Latour had voted in the affirmative 7.

The Judiciary Committee to whom was referred the letter of Mr Bernard Marigny, Register of Conveyances, for the Parish of Orleans, together with an account accompanying the same, beg leave to report as follows, to wit:

Your Committee after examining with attention the 5th section of an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved the 27th May 1840, entitled, "an act to abolish the Police Jury in the city of New Orleans," are of opinion that the provisions in said section obtained, each Municipality is bound to contribute to the expenses for the building and keeping of the several Courts sitting within the limits of the city of New Orleans, that the power to apportion and fix said contribution is left to the General Council, and after all the information taken, your Committee have ascertained that, that body has not taken no notice upon the subject. Your Committee believing that justice requires that Mr St. Cyr should be paid for the services performed by him in his capacity aforesaid, and being moreover satisfied that the Municipality No One is bound to pay a portion of the salary now due and to become due to Mr St. Cyr, and that a long time shall not elapse before the General Council shall fix the pro rata to be paid by each Municipality, your Committee would respectfully recommend the passage of a resolution allowing to Mr St. Cyr one third of the sum of $150, that is to say the sum of $50, being the amount due him for his salary as his capacity aforesaid from the 16th June to the 31st August 1846, which resolution shall also authorise the Treasurer of the Police Department to pay to said St. Cyr the sum of twenty dollars out of the warrant of the Mayor to Mr J. St Cyr, the sum of fifty dollars on account of his salary as keeper of the Council room amounting in the whole to seventy dollars from the 16th day of June to the 23d day of August last past, and that from and after the 1st day of September instant, said Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to pay on the warrant of the Mayor to the order of each month to Mr St Cyr the sum of twenty dollars, on account of his salary, to the appointment by the General Council of the city of New Orleans, and if other and payments shall have been made to said St Cyr, the apportionment to be paid by Municipality No One, in proportion to the sum received by him, said St Cyr by the more fact of accepting said sums shall be found rather to return the overplus to the municipality, if he is not retained in office, or otherwise said receipt said municipality will said overpaid.

Be it further resolved, That the Judiciary Committee of the Council of Municipality No One, be and they are hereby instructed to address on behalf of the Council a letter to the Governor, Lieutenant, requesting of him to call the attention of the Legislature to the propriety of the several Courts sitting in the city of New Orleans, again obliged to the Police Jury in the act abolishing the Police Jury in the city of New Orleans, approved the 27th March, 1846.

New Orleans 21st September, 1846.

J. L. FABRE, Chairman.
Z. LATOUR,
CYPR. DUFOUR

The Committee on Canals, to whom was referred the letter of J. L. Seaman, praying the Council to be exempted from the payment of a certain judgment obtained by Mons—parte, No One, against him, as owner of the steamboat Samuel Hurney upon the grounds of wharfage, beg leave to report as follows, to wit:

Your Committee having obtained from the Recorders proofs of the allegations contained in the petition, and the supplement, and the opinion of the learned counsel to the Corporation, that the petitioner is not liable for the wharfage claimed, your Committee are of opinion that the petition should be granted, and your Committee would therefore beg leave to report as their conclusion of the subject matter.

New Orleans