The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1847.

MAGEE & WELSH, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres, and 12 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper, one year in advance.... $12 00
Country Paper, Semi-weekly, one year in advance.... 5 00

In no case will 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 insertion on the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each case.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged at the rate of 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 and in extent to one square every other day.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSORS Of the First Municipality.
No 80, Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets. aug24-3m

Agency of the German Society OF NEW-ORLEANS AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
47 LOUIS STREET, No. 23.

PERSONS in want of German Mechanic, servants and laborers, are invited to apply.—No charge to employers. 3y15

F. G. RAETERE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
French, British and American DRY GOODS,
No. 20 CHARTRES STREET,
New Orleans.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

J. H SHOOT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND COMMISSIONER FOR LOUISIANA,
jy15 MOBILE, ALA.

EDWARD WOODRUFF. JAMES WOODRUFF.
JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO.
No. 93 Magazine street,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and agents of the Louisiana and New York line of packets. 1y14

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 81 Carondelet street.

F. T. BOURGEOIS, Surgeon Dentist, 93 Conti st., Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P. M. aug6

WM MURE, BRITISH CONSUL,
10 Munson's Buildings,
cor Royal and Canal sts.

TATOUT BROTHERS,—Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German corner Chartres and Conti streets. 3

DE FORENTA & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants and agents for the sale of Eastern Manufactured Goods, No. 20 Carondelet street. d1

J. R. STEEL, No. 14 Camp Street. Importer and dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Account Books for sale, or made to order. a29

J. P. MERCIER, PRACTICAL TIN, F. BURCHER & Co. Coppersmiths, MERCHANTS AND GROCERS, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand fresh Provisions, Wines, Liquors, and moderate prices. 3

NOTICE.
THE Citizens' Bank certificates to receive proposals for its Real Estate, at private sale held) advertised in the Bee. V. ALLAIN, Pres't. jy14tu

Fashionable Umbrellas.—An assortment of umbrellas of a new fashion, received per ship Nicolas Cezard, for sale by D. H. MACARTY, Jan 29 236, Bourbon street.

OATS—50 cases black and white Russia Oats, in store and for sale by J. REILLOW, Jr., 9, Canal street.

Notice
B. C. VIGNAUD has removed his office to No. 84 Chartres st. up stairs. m31

SCORE, to let from the 1st of Nov. next the Store on the corner of Common and Magazine streets, now occupied by Messrs. Hyde & Moss. Apply to NORTH & BROS., 3y9 New Orleans.

New Orleans Paper Mill.
WRAPPING PAPER, very superior, various sizes, Sugar Loaf, Blue and White Paper, best quality Hardware and Sundries Papers, &c., &c. Printing Papers of all sizes, of all kinds, wholesale and retail.
3y9 A. COLTON, Agent, 6 Front Levee.

Mansion's French Oil Stain.
A new article of Decoration, Painting, &c. A substitute for a Practical Course of Lessons in the FRENCH STYLE, in the manner of the first Artists. Dr. Jean Mansion's Treatise, fifth edition, revised.
Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Literary Emporium, by Standard Literature.
aug2 J. R. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

ARTISTS has the honor of informing the public that he keeps available at his establishment, No. 115 Bourbon street, formerly the establishment of Mr. Brink, where he will board horses and large vehicles, and hire saddle horses and carriages at the most moderate prices. He will, as usual, sell his horses.

Mr. Delacroix will continue his practice of Veterinary and Human Surgery at No 141 Burgundy street. a25

JOHN B. CARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 133 Camp street.
Has just received a new assortment of French Window Glass, also Patent Lead Pipes, Pipe Pumps, &c., Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Leaden and tenacre Lead Pipes, Block Tin and Copper Pumps, Lead work, &c. promptly put up into or raised. All orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate. 113 1y

Louisiana Clothing Manufactory.
THE Subscriber having established a clothing Manufactory on Bourbon Street, between Toulouse and St. Peter, is now prepared to furnish at New York and Boston prices (Cash) 1000 suits of ready made clothing. Also Check shirts, drawers, &c. into this and to garment to order. Orders for clothing, Log cabin furniture, Canvas Cots, Carpet bags, Log cabin bedsteads &c. Cabinet Joiner do. Lathing, Plastering and Carpenter work done with dispatch. 1y7 SPELMAN Jr. 9, Canal st.

STORAGE!—STORAGE!!—The subscribers have now room for the storage of 3000 barrels, or less thereof, in their fire-proof Warehouse, on Notre Dame, corner Camp street and Levee street. They are also prepared to receive consignments on Merchants, for the storage of all kinds of goods, during the ensuing season, on the most advantageous terms. From the location of their Warehouse and the arrangements made by them, are confident they can give customers as great advantages as any other establishment in the city. All goods received and drayed either into or out of the Warehouse free of charge.
PERKINS, TOURNE & Co.,
15t Telegraphic office.

TO PLANTERS AND SUGAR REFINERS—Stony Black INK and Blacking.—The subscriber has now received four hundred barrels Germanized Stone Black, of the first quality, suitable for Planters and Sugar Refiners. The Black is of a very superior quality, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States, and will be warranted as such.—Also, a large assortment of Printing Ink, Copying Ink, Writing Inks, all sizes, Blue and Black. The above is all for sale at manufacturers prices.
d19—1y W. E. THOMPSON, 46 Gravier st.

A. BARRAUD,
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
CORNER OF ST. LOUIS AND ORLEANS STREETS.
BEGS, in the first place, to return his sincere thanks for the encouragement and even beyond his most sanguine expectations. The patronage he has received from Nonpolis and other Planters who have honored him with their visits during the season, and will be attended as much as possible. Ladies and Children ready made linen, caps, aprons, embroidered and plain cambrick bibs, silk, cotton and muslin dresses, pelerines, riding whips, patent cow horns, bellows, fans, fancy jewelry, perfumery, and other articles too numerous to mention.
Wigs, toupees, and every description of hair work made to order, and warranted to fit.
Also, a large assortment of Gold Lockets and Breast Pins (pure gold) manufactured expressly for Daguerreotype Miniatures.
We are prepared to furnish Daguerreotyped Artists at New York prices with apparatus and all materials used in the business, wholesale and retail. Medium size cases and plates (best quality) at $3 per dozen. All other articles at the same reduced rates.
Orders inclosing the cash will meet with prompt attention and shipments made to any part of the United States or elsewhere. Bills of Lading taken and insurances effected if desired. Address
a6—1y E WHITE & Co. New Orleans

HATCHES.
THE public is respectfully warned that the well known FRICTION MATCHES of W. A. CLARK, Wyandotte, Connecticut, can be bought at unlicensed stores from the agent for A. GRIMLY MAIR, No. 196 Grand street, and of Mair Brooks at No. 134 old Levee between the entrance, where a large supply is constantly on hand.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 2, 1847.

For Congress—Second District.
H. G. THIBODEAUX.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

Democratic Testimony.

The annexed article on the origin of the Mexican war is from the pen of ORESTES A. BROWNSON—a writer of known ability, whose connection with the Democratic party is of long standing, and who has time and again assisted his political associates by his vigorous and well-timed effusions. The train of argument employed by Mr. BROWNSON is precisely that which, when urged by the Whig party, subjects us to the rabid vituperation of the official journals at Washington. Yet, Mr. BROWNSON is a good Democrat, acknowledges having voted for Mr. POLK at the Presidential election, and conducts a Quarterly Review in Boston, which exhibits a decided political bias. Is this man a "traitor and murderer," because, unwilling Locofoco as he is, he differs from the Government paper in his views of the policy and constitutionality of the Mexican war?

"For ourselves, we have regarded the Mexican war from the first as uncalled for, impolitic, and unjust. We have examined the documents published by order of the Government, have read the official defence of the war in the last Annual Message of the President to Congress, and with every disposition to find our own Government in the right; but we are bound to say, that our original impressions have been strengthened rather than weakened. The President, undoubtedly, makes it clear that we had many just causes of complaint against Mexico, which, at the time of their occurrence, might have justified reprisals, perhaps even war,—but he cannot plead these in justification of the present war; for they were not the ground on which we professed to engage in it. The official announcement of the President to Congress that war already existed between the two Republics, *by the act of Mexico herself*, and whatever use we may make of old grievances in adjusting the terms of peace, we can make no use of them in declaring the war. We can plead in its defence only the fact on which we grounded a manifesto, war exists by the act of Mexico herself. But unhappily, at the time of the official announcement, *war did not exist* between the two Republics at all, for neither Republic had declared war against the other. There had been a collision of their forces, but this was not war, as the President would probably have conceded, had he known or recollected the distinction between war and hostilities. By placing the war on the ground that it existed by the act of Mexico, and that ground being false, he has left it wholly indefensible, whatever the old grievances we may have to allege against Mexico.

"The act of Mexico in crossing the Rio Grande and engaging our troops on territory which she had possessed and still claimed as hers, but which we asserted had, by a recent treaty against which she had protested, become ours,—the act which the President chose to inform Congress and the world was war—may or may not have been a just cause for declaring war against her, but it assuredly was not war itself. We have no intention to justify Mexico. She may have been decidedly in the wrong; she may have had no valid title to the territory of which the President had just taken military occupation; that territory may have been rightfully hers; and it may even have been the duty of the President to occupy and defend it,—but it cannot be denied that she had once possessed it, that it was not a part of one of her states or provinces; that she still claimed it, and had continued to exercise jurisdiction over it, till driven from it by our army of occupation; that she invaded it with an armed force, if invasion it can be called, on her own territory belonging to us, but as territory belonging to her; and that she attacked our troops, not for the reason that they were ours, but for the reason, as she held,—and she had as good a right to judge in her own case as we had in ours,—that they were intruders, trespassers on her soil. The enemy of her act was not war against the United States, but the expulsion or intruders from her own territory."

No sophistry can make her act war,—certainly not without conceding that our act in taking military possession of that territory was also war; and if that was war, then the war, it is argued, is all, existed by our act and not by hers, for her act was consequent upon ours. The most that the President was authority to say, without condemning his own government, was, that there had been a collision of the forces of the two Republics on a territory claimed by each; but such collision by no right to term war, for every body knows that it takes something more than a collision of their respective forces on a disputed territory to constitute a war between two civilized nations. In no possible point of view was the announcement of the President that war existed between the two republics, and existed by the act of Mexico, correct. It did not exist at all; or if it did, it existed not by act of Mexico, but by our act. In either case the official announcement was false, and cannot be defended.

"The course the President should have pursued is plain and obvious. On learning the state of things on the frontier, the critical condition of our army of occupation, he should have demanded of Congress the reinforcements and supplies necessary to relieve it, and secure the purpose for which it was avowedly sent to the Rio Grande; and if the belief was in proper or necessary, to have in addition laid before Congress full and truthful statement of our relations with Mexico, including all the unadjusted complaints past and present we had against her, accompanied by the recommendation of a declaration of war. He would then have left within the limits of his duty, proved himself a plain, constitutional President, and left the responsibility of war or no war to Congress, the fifth law-making power known to our laws. Congress after mature deliberation, might, or might not, have declared war—most likely would not; but whether so or not, the responsibility would have rested with it, and no blame would have attached to the President.

"Under this course did not occur to the President, or was too plain and simple to meet his approbation. By decreeing that the war already existed, and by the act of Mexico herself, the President relieved Congress of the responsibility of declaring war, by throwing it on Mexico. But since he cannot have it on Mexico—for war did not already exist, or by, or from her, and not hers—*it necessarily recoils upon himself; and he must bear the responsibility of doing what the Constitution forbids him to do—of making war without the intervention of Congress.* In effect therefore, he has trampled the Constitution under his feet, set a dangerous precedent, and, by the official publication of a palpable falsehood, insulted the national honor. It is with no pleasure that we make these charges against the Chief Magistrate of the Union, *for whose elevation to his high and responsible office we ourselves voted.* But whatever may be our attachment to party, or the respect we hold to be due from all good citizens to the civil Magistrate, we cannot see the Constitution violated, and the national honor sacrificed, whether by friend or foe, from good motives or bad, without entering, feeble though it be, our stern and indignant protest."

Putnam was disabled from active service in the very middle of the strife, 1779, by a paralytic stroke, but survived till 1799, being 78 years of age at his death. He was buried at Brooklyn, Conn.

Wayne died at Erie, Pa., where he was buried. At a late date the body was transported to Chester county, Pa. Although nearly a quarter of a century have elapsed, the lineaments of the deceased hero were distinctly visible, and the features recognized by persons present; of course the corpse crumbled to dust on exposure to the atmosphere.

Schuyler, who deserves all the credit of the capture of *Burgoyne*, of which he was deprived by *Gen. Gates* assuming the command, just as all the arrangements for the battle had been made at *Saratoga*, died at New York in 1804.

Steuben, the *Chevalier Bayard* of our Revolution, *sans peur et sans reproche*, a truly engaging man and indefatigable in endeavoring to obtain the fulfilment by Congress of their engagements to him, returned to Utica, New York; the legislature of which State voted him a township—*six miles square*—of land in that neighborhood. Here in an humble log house he died, and was buried adjacent in 1797.

St. Clair's last resting place is at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa. A neat marble pyramid having erected over his remains by his masonic brethren.

Wilkins, the idol of Pennsylvania, died in Lancaster, Pa., and was buried there.

Mitchell, who commenced the battle of *Brandywine*, by opposing *Knyphausen's* troops in their attempts to cross *Chad's ford*, died at Flemington, N. J.

Montgomery and *McDougall* are buried in New York.

Alexander—*Lord Stirling*, at Albany.

Parsons, at Marietta, Ohio.

Morgan, the hero of *Cowpens*, at Winchester, Virginia.

Sullivan, at Exeter, N. H.

Scott, in Kentucky.

Knox, at Thomaston, Maine.

Henry Lee, in Virginia.

Charles Lee, lies at the foot of Gen. Mercer's tomb, in Christ Church, Philadelphia.

A GENIUS.—An individual by the rare and singular name of Smith has published a letter in one of the New York papers, in which he gives notice of a book, which is to upset all the received theories of the universe. He says:

"I know how the operations of our new system are performed—how the lightning of heaven are sent—what gravitation is—how heat and light come from the sun—the aurora polaris—how the heavenly bodies obtained their form and magnitude, and their help the Place out of all his difficulties. In short, I have overcome the true character of *Ether*, commonly called electricity, and it explains every thing, literally every thing. Not a solitary phenomenon in Nature was ever understood before. Not a solitary one escapes the simple law of Ether. I have finished nature of the last paraphernalia, and present her in the simplicity of all the charms."

Won't Mr. Smith add to his discoveries by informing us how the circle is squared, and getting up an infallible recipe for perpetual motion?

The Royal Gaiety in the Parish of St. James produces an abundant yield.

City Intelligence.

THE STABBING CASE.—The case of Elie Azure, (q. v. c., and his accomplice Victor Alexis, will be investigated this morning at eleven o'clock before Recorder Seuzeneau. Azure is charged with having stabbed with a dirk knife in the heart, another free man of color named Jean Patron *alias* Dugazon, some time last month.

RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—Laurence Jones made a complaint yesterday, before Recorder Seuzeneau, against Michael Ryley, accused said Ryley of having assaulted and beaten a woman. The Recorder immediately issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused.

Louis Richard made affidavit that Augustine Mathew, a free woman of color, had concealed all his furniture. It appears that on Tuesday last, the complainant's furniture was taken from his house, and carried to a certain house occupied by said Augustine Mathew, in Crapé st., between Elysian Fields and Frenchmen streets. Recorder Seuzeneau issued a warrant for the arrest of Mathew.

DEATH IN A WATCHHOUSE.—An individual named John Clark *alias* Henry Reynon, was brought yesterday to the Third Municipality Constable's office in a sickly condition, and shortly after he was a corpse. He died of yellow fever. Recorder Seuzeneau immediately issued an order for the burial of the unfortunate man.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—A couple, styling themselves Mr. and Mrs. Richard Donnavan, made yesterday their appearance before the committing magistrate of the Second Municipality, on a charge of having fought together at the corner of Soniezie and New Levee streets. Recorder Baldwin commitred them for trial before the First District Court under a bond of $500.

Some few loafers picked up previously were afterwards disposed of.

THE SHOOTING CASE.—The case of Felix Picquery, John Bartell and Jule Vaudry, charged with shooting with a pistol Mr. Francois Pena, was yesterday fully investigated before Recorder Baldwin. The evidence being insufficient to commit the prisoners before the First District Court, the Recorder discharged the case and the parties accused were discharged.

RECORDER GENOIS.—Mr. Manuel Espinos yesterday made an affidavit against one Ramon Gomez, charging the latter with drawing a sword and attempting to stab the deponent. It appears that on Wednesday last, the complainant was passing on the Levee, between Esplanade and Barrack streets, when he was attacked by Gomez. A warrant was forthwith issued for the arrest of the accused.—Mr. C. T. Rodgers complained that on Tuesday evening last, one Mrs. Taylor came to his house on Bienville street, No. 146, and grossly insulted, abused and assaulted his mother without any provocation whatever. Mrs. Taylor was arrested, gave bail for her appearance before the Recorder.—The case of Louis Barberie, charged with running his cart over a child, one year old, about one week ago, at the corner of Bourbon and St. Ann streets, was yesterday duly investigated. The Recorder, taking into consideration the lenght of time the prisoner had remained in custody, dismissed the case.

ORDER IN BUSINESS.—A paper recently started in New York, called the *Dry Goods Reporter*, designed expressly to promote the interests of all engaged in the business of reading both foreign and domestic goods, has an editorial in the last number on the great advantages of order and regularity in stores, and particularly retail stores, in which, it is asserted, there is great need of improvement. In illustration of the subject, the Editor gives the following description of the admirably arranged store of Messrs. T. Sharpless & Son, Philadelphia. The *Reporter* expresses the belief that even England cannot produce a store where such a perfect system pervades the busines in all its details. Nor is this system at all complicated to those who take the trouble to examine it attentively:

The amount of sales made at this store is about $300,000 annually; each department in the store is alphabetically designated. The shelves and rows of goods in each department are numbered, and upon the tag attached to the goods is marked the letter of the department, the number of the shelf and row on the shelf on which each piece of goods belongs. The moment it receives a certain sum extra per week, and he is responsible for all worthless money received. Books are kept in which the sales of each clerk are entered for the day, and the history of the clerk casts as a per centage on each day, week and year, and at the foot of the page the aggregate of the sales appears, and the per centage of each clerk for the week. This is easily calculated for each day; the counters are designated by an imaginary circle, as the blue, green, brown, &c. counter. The yard-sticks and counter-brush belonging to it are painted to correspond with the imaginary color of the counter, so as to keep a simple arrangement, each of these necessaries in the place where it belongs, and should any be missing the faulty clerks are easily known. All wrapping paper coming into the store is immediately taken to a counter in the basement, where a man attends with a pair of shears, whose duty it is to cut the paper into pieces to correspond with the size of the parcels sold at the different departments to which he sees that it is transferred.—All pieces too small for use even down to the smallest scrap are by him put into a sack, and what is usually thrown away by our merchants yields to this systematic man some $20 per year. At one part of the establishment is a tool closet with a work-bench attached; the closet occupies but little space, yet in it is found a place for every useful tool, and this is arranged with the handsaw to form the centre and the smaller tools radiating from it in sun form; behind each implement is painted with black paint the shape of the tool belonging in the place.

It is consequently impossible that anything should be out of place except through design, and if any tool is missing the wall will show the shadow without the substance. Such is the industry and order exercised by order that those who paint this employ habitually careless and reckless are reformed entirely, and system, which before was irksome, has become to them a second nature. The proprietor's desk stands at the farther end of the store, raised on a platform facing the front, from which he can see all the operations in each section of the retail department. From this desk run tube-conveying with each department of the store, from the garret to the cellar, so that if a person in any department, either porter, retail or wholesale clerk wishes to communicate with the employer he can do so without leaving his station. Pipes are kept in each department who take the bill of parcels, together with the money paid, and return the bill receipted, and the change, if any, to the customer.—So thinks the salesman is never obliged to leave the counter, as at all times ready either to introduce a new article or show that no goods are taken from his counter; excepting those accounted for.

The peculiar method of casting the per centage of a clerk's sales on the sales, enables him at all times, (coupling it with the clerk's general conduct and the style of goods he is engaged in selling,) to form a just estimate of the relative value of the services of each, in proportion to his salary. By the alphabetic arrangement of departments, numbering of shelves, and finds of the tools, any clerk, no matter if he has not been in the store more than an hour, can arrange every article in its proper place, and at any time, by referring respecting, or referred to by any clerk, the proprietor is able to speak understandingly of the capabilities and business qualities of any of his employees. He has brought up some of the best merchants at present engaged in the trade, and who do honor to the profession as well as to their tutor.

We have endeavored to give some faint idea of this model store, and although the business of many of our readers may not be in a situation to require or pay for all this system at once, yet if the larger points could be introduced immediately, and the smaller ones as circumstances would allow, or if the example of this successful merchant shall induce even one man to systematize his efforts, this article will not have been penned in vain.

A TELEGRAPH MISTAKE.—The Baltimore Correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, in his telegraph despatch the other day, sent on the following sentence, which the Bulletin understood as coming from Richmond, viz: "Gen. Taylor's son left in cars this morning for White Sulpher."

The above sentence, or portion of the despatch, was translated in Philadelphia thus—"General Taylor seen—left in cars this morning for White Sulpher"—and so appeared in the Bulletin, with a very just editorial in dishief of its accuracy.

To those who understand the characters of the telegraph alphabet, and how dots and lines, this error, harmless in itself, will be easily made apparent. The word *son* in telegraphic characters is written thus: *s* (...) *o* (. . .) *n* (—.) and the word *seen* thus; *s*(...) *e* (.) *e* (.) *n* (—.) The only perceptible difference is that the *e* or two *ee*'s are written a little farther apart than the two dots which form the *o*.

The operator in manipulating the above characters, if he were to write the word *son* a little slower than his accustomed habit of writing it, would place the two dots constituting the *o* for the letter *e*, thus (. .) and instead of a (...) *o* (. . .) *n* (—.) it would read *s* (...) *e* (.) *e* (.) *n* (—.), and produce the mistake noticed in the Bulletin. There was no error, but *s* (...) *o* (. . .) *n* (—.) the words *s* (...) *e* (.) *e* (.) *n* (—.), and *s* (...) *e* (.) *n* (—.), and *s* (...) *e* (.) *n* (—.) are all perfectly distinct alike, unless written carelessly and established the correct mode clearly then the telegraph would represent them. The very best operators are liable to err in these particulars, and it explains every thing, literally every thing. Not a solitary phenomenon in Nature was ever understood before. Not a solitary one escapes the simple law of Ether. I have finished nature of the last paraphernalia, and present her in the simplicity of all the charms."

Won't Mr. Smith add to his discoveries by informing us how the circle is squared, and getting up an infallible recipe for perpetual motion?

INDIANA.—The Senate of Indiana is again a tie, (not 26 Democrats to 24 Whigs, as before stated) this being the third occurrence of the kind within the last four years. In the House the Whig majority is from four to six.

PRAISEWORTHY.—The schooner Camilla, Capt. Nickerson, was sunk in Boston harbor, lately, by coming in collision with Capt. Forbes' towboat.—Capt. Nickerson frankly stated that no blame whatever could be attached to the steamboat, and he made no claims upon the owner of the boat. The latter, however, gave orders to have the schooner raised and repaired, to sell at auction her damaged cargo, and have it repaired by new, and also, that the schooner's master and crew should remain on board the steamboat until their own vessel was ready. When Capt. Nickerson heard this decision, the tears of gratitude dimmed his eyes, and clasping his hands together, he exclaimed—"This is indeed kind, very kind. I laid down last night poor as a beggar—this morning I'm rich as a prince. God bless these kind gentlemen, and may they never know what it is to want themselves."

THE MARVELLOUS.—That newspaper writers are rather prone to exaggerate, we must allow it's a way they have, especially those who deal in the "story line." But, of all marvellous stories, we think the following, which we found in an exchange, takes the lead: Many years ago a settler in the West started one day on a hunting excursion, and, after travelling about half the day, killed a noble bear. He then threw the bear and gun over his shoulder, and started homeward. After walking about four miles, he became very much fatigued, and concluded to stop and take a short nap. He dropped Brum on the ground, laid his gun by the side of the bear, and reared up a log some fifteen or twenty steps off, and laid him down to sleep. After sleeping about half an hour he awoke, and was startled at finding a ferocious panther between him and his game. What was he to do? He could not get at his gun for the panther. But, in the very energy and frenzy of despair, he started to his feet and met the beast in his spring. The hunter ran his arm down the throat of the panther—through it and through him—caught him by the tail—gave it a heavy jerk, and *turned the beast wrong side out!* If some of our readers should doubt this story, we will excuse them.—*Charleston News.*

STEAM HOD-CARRIER.—The contractors on the Bay State mills now hoist their brick and mortar by steam. A small engine is stationed in the lower story of the mill, to which is appended an endless chain, running from the engine to the floor upon which the workmen are engaged. To the chain the hods of brick and mortar are fastened by a hook, which is firmly affixed to the hod. On arriving at the top the tenders take the hods from the chains and carry them to any desired part of the building. A man stands near the engine to take off the empty hods as they approach the floor by the downward side of the chain. The labor of about twenty-five men is saved by this ingenious invention, which was first adapted to this purpose, we understand, at Lowell last summer.—*Lawrence Courier.*

Nature has scattered around us, on every side, and for every sense, an inexhaustible profusion of beauty and sweetness, if we will but perceive it. The pleasures we derive from musical sounds, and the forms of trees, are surely not given us in vain; and if we are constantly alive to these, we can never be in want of subjects of agreeable contemplation, and must be habitually cheerful.—*Dick Hall.*

Board of Health.

List of Interments in the City of New Orleans, from Aug. 31st, at 9, A. M., to Sept. 1st, at the same hour.

Consumption, 4; Debility, 1; Diarrhœa, 1; Dysentery, 2; Enteritis, 1; Fever, Pernicious, 1; Fever, Yellow, 60; Marasmus, 2; Still Born, 1; Worms, 1. Total—74.

Where born—Germany, 18; Ireland, 16; France, 3; Italy, 1; Hanover, 1; England, 2; Holland, 1; Prussia, 2; Pennsylvania, 3; New York, 3; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 1; Uncertain, 22. Total—74. Of which, 5 were under 10 years of age, 3 were colored, and 71 were white.

N. B. The report from St. Patrick's Cemetery had not been received at the time of making out the foregoing list, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

A. HESTER, Sec'y.

DIED

Last night at 1, past 10 o'clock, of the prevailing epidemic, Mr. HENRY CARACK. The deceased was a native of Bordeaux, France. The friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. The body of the deceased is exposed at his late residence in Gravaine street, between St. Ferdinand and the Lower Cotton Press.

☞ The ship H. H. BRODY, Capt. Thompson, from Boston, is now discharging her cargo at the 2nd Municipality. Consignees are required to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. L. H. GALE.
aug27 23 Commerce st.

☞ Consignees of Merchandize to order marked in Blue and Smith Nankins, and 20 boxes stained B H & Co., on board the ship H. H. BRODY from Boston, are requested to make their residences known to the undersigned Clerk, otherwise the same will be stored at their expense and risk.
aug27 LEVI H GALE 23 Commerce st.

☞ The bark MARY BROUGHTON, Captain Grace, from New York, is now discharging her cargo at the Orleans Press, 2nd Municipality. Consignees are required to send for their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk. J F WHITNEY & Co.,
aug27 73 Camp st.

☞ CONNER'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR is a sovereign remedy for burns, cuts, bruises, scalds, sprains, ulcers, sore nipples, bruises, fever sores, old sores, &c. &c. All drugs and medicines supplied gratis with the Pain Extractor Salve, by applications as above.
Also—HAYS LINIMENT—a positive cure for the Piles in their worst form. For all itchings, &c. Warranted to cure in all cases, or the money is refunded.

INTERESTING TO HEAD PERSONS.—In all cases of deafness wherever Dr. MCNAIR'S CELESTIAL OIL has been used, a great change has been wrought. We would say to all persons afflicted with deafness or pains in the head to use this celebrated oil.
Mr. Depaw, No. 47 Gallier street, New Orleans, an auctioneer in this city, was cured of a distressing case of deafness by its use. Sold by
aug8 COMSTOCK & Co., 59 Poydras st.

☞ Dailey's magical pain extractor—The original and only genuine, always has the written signature of the inventor, "H. DAILEY" on the wrapper of each box. General Depot 60 Broadway, New York; Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans. jy14 1f

HARPER'S Correspondence Newly Revised, &c. The KNIGHT OF GWYNNE—A Tale of the Times of the Union, by Charles Lever, author of "Harry Lorrequer," "Jack Hinton," &c. with illustrations by "Phiz." complete in one volume—Price, 25 cents.
SULLIVAN'S LOVE, a legend of Edenmore and the History of Paddy Go-Easy and his Niece, by Wm. Carleton, author of "Traits and Stories of Irish Peasantry," &c., complete in one vol. me—Price, 25 cents.
Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse.
au27 J B STEEL, 14 Camp st

City Bank.

New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1847.
THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on Monday, the 13th instant. R J PALFREY, Cash'r. sept1

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers having formed a Copartnership for the purpose of transacting a General Auction and Commission business in this city, under the firm of MORPHY & NEVILS, trust by strict attention to business to obtain a liberal share of patronage.
DIEGO R. MORPHY.
JOHN S. NEVILS.

Negroes for Sale.
73 NEGROES just arrived and for sale at the old stand, corner of Moreau and Esplanade streets, consisting of house servants, cooks, washers and ironers, and field hands. The subscriber will continue to receive from Maryland and Virginia a constant supply during the whole season. This being the oldest establishment in the city, purchasers would do well to call and examine before purchasing.
JAMES T. BLAKENEY.
sep2 3m Corner of Royal & Bienville.

Notice to Builders.
THE Subscriber has just received per ship Finland, from Havre, two boxes Black pure wool CASSIMER, of the best quality, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices of the market, at his store No 76 Chartres street.
sep2 P. LEVERRIER.

French & American window Glass.
THREE HUNDRED Boxes single and double thickness, from 6 by 8 up to 34 by 46 inches—Received and for sale by
sep1 R CLANNON, 46 Canal st.

Artist's Tools and Colors.
A FULL and general assortment of all the colors and tools required for the artists just receiving, also 900 dos of paint, white wash and other brushes for sale at manufactories prices by
sep1 R CLANNON, 46 Canal st.

9 BALES Fancy Cottonade, just received per ship Geo. Stevens, from Liverpool, and for sale by DUNCAN KENNEDY.
sep2 30 Toulouse st

CEMENT.—40 barrels of the Celebrated Cement, from the manufactory of Mr. Bysek, landing and for sale by R. CLANNON,
sep1st 46 Canal st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—75 cases now landing from ship Wigi, for sale by
sep1 G W. DUNBAR, 39 Customhouse.

FOR SALE—Landing at ship Devonshire, from Havre: 100 cases Absynthe, of Berthoud fils; 25 do do Edward Pinaud, for sale by
au21 13 Toulouse st. V. DUDOUYT.

TAMARINDS—100 kegs landing ex Brig Orbit and for sale by
au21 5t B. DIETZ & Co.,
26 Gravier st.

THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, 155 Canal st., will be re-opened on Wednesday 1st September.
au31 3t.

CATALONIA WINE—300 pipes, for sale by
au24 A MOLIER, 39 St Louis

PARMESAN CHEESE—For sale by
au18 D. BANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

FLOUR—600 barrels superfine St. Louis Flour, various brands, in store, for sale by
au26 SIMERSON, FOURES & Co.
76 Tchoupitoulas street

FAMILY FLOUR—200 barrels superfine St Louis (new wheat) flour, landing, for sale by
au26 SIMERSON, FOURES & Co.
76 Tchoupitoulas st.

NAVY BLANKETS—3 bales white Navy Blankets, in store for sale by
au21 F HOLMES & POSNOCK, 46 Gravier

SALERATUS—30 packs and 36 bbls superior saleratus, in store for sale by
FOSDICK & POSDICK, 46 Gravier

MUSCAT RAISINS—75 boxes of very superior Muscat Raisins, in boxes of 10 lbs each, for sale by
au21 F HOLMES & POSNOCK, 46 Gravier

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby informs the public that the Copartnership existing between B. Piffet and himself, for the house No. 49 & 50, Chartres street, was dissolved by mutual consent. B. Piffet takes charge of the liquidation.
August, 27th, 1847. J. E. LOBRE.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned having rented the Store No. 84, Chartres street, between Bienville and Conti, and having formed a Partnership and commenced business, for the sale of Millinery articles, Hosiery, Toys, Baskets, and other fancy articles, informs the public and his customers that he will open his new store on the 1st October next, under the firm of Jacques Lobre & Co.
aug31 J. E. LOBRE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the power of attorney given by me to Mr. JOHN CHRISTIAN DIETER, by act passed before Bernard Pothier, notary, on the 24th of January, 1846, is revoked by an act passed before Edward Barnett, notary, on the 25th of August, 1847.
au28-3t JOHN LAPLACE.

CASSIMERE HALL.
Entrance No. 27, Customhouse street, or No. 26 Chartres street.
HAVING completed our new Room, and received by late arrivals, our Carpeting for the Fall and Winter Trade, we beg leave to call the attention of the community to an examination of our extensive assortment, of all descriptions of Goods in that line, comprising one of the largest Stocks to be found in the South; our Goods are purchased in the most advantageous manner at auction or directly from the hands of Manufacturers and we will sell at much lower prices than the community have usually paid for similar Goods, we shall receive large additions to our Stock by every packet from the North, and now offer:
Superior Velvet Brussels Carpeting; 4q 6q
Brussels do 4q 6q
Goodrich Cashmere and other styles Brussels Carpeting; 4q 5q 6q
Imperial 3 pcs Ingrain, 4q 5q
Superfine extra fine do, 4q 5q
Fine and common do, 4q 5q
Brussels and Venetian, Rugs, Bindings, &c. 4q 5q
Floor Oil Cloths
3 feet to 27 feet wide of various patterns and qualities;
200 rolls Canton Matting;
30 pcs Stencils suitable for Theatres, Halls, Counting Rooms &c.
au28 DAMERON, THOMPSON & Co.

French Dry Goods.
RECEIVED per ship Finland, arrivals from Havre, the following articles, for sale at moderate prices—20 bales French cottonades, plain, blue, striped, extra stout, plaid, fancy and cottonades do., a very superior article and handsome pattern;
3 bales fancy woollen stuff for pantaloons;
6 do Moorea handkerchiefs;
1 do silk do assorted patterns; 6 do do;
2 do gum elastic suspenders;
1 do silk do do assorted do;
1 do assorted cotton do; 2 do Paris corsets;
1 do flannel shirts; 100 bolzine de Rouens;
1 do pearlshirt buttons;
1 do assorted buttons of all kinds;
1 do white plain bombazet, 1 bale do Nye,
1 do cassimere; 1 do percussion caps.
RAVELET & FESTE,
au26 65 Chartres street, up stairs.

Mourning Goods.
WE have recently received:
Fine black silk wrap Alpacas;
Do. Bombazines; do Cashy,
Do. Bombazets; do Crapes,
Do. Barege's Plain and Plaid;
Do. Italian Crape;
Do. and white Scotch Ginghams, new patterns;
Do. Silk and bid Gloves;
Do. and Cotton hose, for sale by
au26 D. DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co.
26 Chartres, and 27 Customhouse st.

ADAMANTINE CANDLES—600 boxes Adamantine Candles, landing and in store, for sale by
aug20 J P WHITNEY & Co.
73 Camp st.

TANNERS OIL—30 barrels Tanners Oil, in store, for sale by
aug26 J P WHITNEY & Co.
73 Camp

GAITER BOOTS—Just arrived and now landing from ship Moselle, and in store, 100 cases of men and gentlemen's prunella boots, brogans, bootees, &c.; for sale on the