The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 230, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XX. WHOLE No. 5,[illegible]9.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Daily Paper, one year in advance $12 00
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in [illegible]
[illegible] 5 00
[illegible] 1 00
Advertisements [illegible] every TEN lines, for each [illegible] will have that price for [illegible] N Advertisement inserted for less [illegible]
[illegible] will be published [illegible] Advertisements [illegible] will be charged one [illegible] 21 Notes [illegible] language and for each [illegible]
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.
MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

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

WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROFF C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.
New Orleans 27th Dec 1845.

To the Subscribers of the Bee.

As many of our Subscribers and particularly those who are annual advertisers, have their places of business at a considerable distance from the Office of the BEE, we have been induced to establish for their convenience a Publishing Office, at No. 13, Camp Street, near the City Bank. Advertisements for the Paper may be left there until 5 o'clock P. M., and will receive prompt attention.

F. L. BOURGNOS, [illegible]
ED. CLAGET, [illegible]
WILLIAM DAVIDSON [illegible]
J. R. SELLS, [illegible]
W. TURE, [illegible]
TAYLOR & BROTHERS, [illegible]
J. LEBERGER & Co., [illegible]
A. VAN WAGENEN, [illegible]
DEALER IN
French, British and American
DRY GOODS,
[illegible] STREET,
NEW-ORLEANS.
[illegible] FRENCH [illegible]
FANCY STATIONARY.
[illegible]
GRAND DEPOT
[illegible]
GRANIERS [illegible]
JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 134 Camp street.
[illegible]
MESSRS. [illegible] AND GRILLE,
[illegible]
H. B. CLARK & RIFLARD,
Agents for M. [illegible] Grasse and Importers of French [illegible]
JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 134 Camp street.
[illegible]
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
[illegible]
LEECHES! LEECHES!!
RECEIVED by the Empressina from Havana, and the River Leon, on Saturday last, for sale at the Depot adjoining the [illegible]
REYNAUD PETITBIEN.
[illegible]
LEECHES.
[illegible]
J. P. SOUBIRAN.
ST. LOUIS HOTEL.
[illegible]
LANDING from ship Diligence from Marseilles, and for sale by the undersigned—50 casks Red Wine, Bandol brand [illegible]
AUG. MOLIER, 90 St Louis st.
SALT MESS PORK—100 bbls at Mitchell's inspection, for sale by
JAMES E WOODRUFF,
60 Camp street.
MESS PORK—100 bbls Mess Pork at Winburn's inspection, for sale by
JAMES E WOODRUFF,
60 Camp street.
LANDING ex ship Artemise from Bordeaux and for sale by the subscriber—10 casks red Montferrand Claret [illegible]
CHAS DUFOUR, 11 Conti st.
WHITE GUM—10 bbls Pensacola White Gum, for sale by
CHAS DUPOUE, 11 Conti st.

Wednesday morning, October 21, 1846.

The Mails.

Four mails arrived yesterday, bringing us sundry pecks of newspapers. The fifth and most important is still wanting. Had it come through, we should have received the official despatches of General TAYLOR relative to the capture of Monterey, and probably the advices by the *Great Britain*. We are satisfied, however, in receiving a mail, to await this intelligence a little longer.

The Views of a Democrat on Protection.

A few days ago the nineteenth annual fair of the American Institute was opened in the city of New York. The address on that occasion was delivered by MARLON DICKERSON, Esqr. of New Jersey. It is a general notice of the history and objects of the Institute. Mr. DICKERSON adverted to the condition of the laboring classes in this country, contrasting their comparatively prosperous state, the ready and constant demand for their toil, and the adequate compensation which it obtains; with the down trodden and oppressed fortunes of the working men of Great Britain, whose physical energies are tasked from childhood to the grave, for a scanty and insufficient subsistence. The difference between them was based upon the effects of two opposite systems—those of high and low wages. They are mutually dependent upon each other, and when under our free trade we shall introduce the one, it will be difficult to exclude the other.

These views were elucidated in the address at much length and with great force of argument and felicity of illustration. The speaker next alluded to kindred topics and examining the claims of labor, contended that any system was intrinsically unjust that sought to pretermit, neglect or outrage those claims. The following passages are worth citing:—

It is the true interest of all classes that labor should receive its just reward. In that case, thousands who now spend their time, from year to year, in the idle pursuit of petty offices;—thousands of surplus merchants, whose business affords neither benefit to the public nor profit to themselves, and thousands engaged in the learned professions; doing nothing, would resort to hard labor, and thus add to the prosperity of the country, to which they are now a burden.

How much better, nay, how much cheaper would it be for those who pay such enormous sums for charitable purposes, that the laboring classes should receive fair compensation for their services, and that the consumption should pay a fair price for the products of their labor! This would at once put an end to the tenths of the poor rates and charitable contributions, and to a large portion of the vice and crime, which are inseparable from extreme poverty. But this would break up the selfish system of Great Britain, of levying, by means of her cheap manufactures, contributions upon all nations who trade with her, *and who have the folly to leave their own industry unprotected*. And this again would make it necessary to reduce the wages of the royal family, of the dignified clergy, and of the Lord Chancellor and other high officers of the British Government, which, most probably, will never be done, until effected by a revolution.

The address then discusses the question to American Industry, founding the chief argument in the necessity of remunerating labor, and the expediency of obtaining up a steady home market. The concluding passages show how thoroughly identified are the opinions of Mr. DICKERSON with those of the Whig party, on this great national issue.

This country will be great and prosperous, or otherwise, exactly as our productive labor shall be increased or diminished.

Let us therefore, carry out the good intentions of the Legislature, in granting an act of incorporation to this Institute. Let us, with redoubled zeal, in the language of that act, *promote and encourage American Industry*, as our first step towards which must be PROTECTION AGAINST FOREIGN INFLUENCE AND FOREIGN COMPETITION.

We have noticed this address somewhat in detail, from the circumstance that its author is one of the most distinguished and uncompromising Democrats of the country. MARLON DICKERSON was a member of General JACKSON'S Cabinet, and has, we believe, never since sustained the party of which Old Hickory was the champion. But Mr. DICKERSON'S Democracy is not of the progressive order; the new lights which seem to have shed such dazzling effulgence on the minds of the party, as to have led them far astray from the original confines and landmarks of Democracy, have not bewildered him. When Democracy, in the time of General JACKSON, meant Protection to Home Industry, Mr. DICKERSON was a Democrat and one of the soundest and purest of them. He has never abandoned his principles, but adheres unblemishedly to them, and first and most important in his political creed is the doctrine of Protection.

It is no wonder that good and honest Democrats in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other States, should find it hard to keep up with their party, when the latter are continually shifting their opinions and repudiating principles which were ere while looked upon as the tests and touch stones of Democratic faith. The old dyed-in-the-wool Democrats witness these rapid transitions with undisguised astonishment; to them such mutations are incomprehensible. The Free Trade policy of South Carolina which brought down upon that State the wrath of General JACKSON and occasioned the famous proclamation in 1832, has, in the course of the gyrations of Democracy, become uppermost, and instead of receiving the unabated censure of the party, constitutes their cardinal doctrine. How MR. DICKERSON can reconcile his own sound Whig views with the support of what is now termed Democracy, is a problem we cannot solve; but certain it is, and the results of all the recent political contests show it, that the strength of party fealty is altogether insufficient to restrain other good Tariff Democrats, from forsaking their party, when their party forsake their principles.

CAPTURE OF MONTEREY.—We received yesterday an extra from the Washington *Union* of the 11th, containing full accounts of the attack on Monterey, as furnished by the *Picayune*. The *Union* in announcing this achievement remarks: "In addition to the information thus received, we have had the pleasure of seeing Captain Eaton, who has brought despatches from Gen. Taylor to the War Department. Captain Eaton left our camp at Monterey on the evening of the 25th of September. He deserves great credit for the alacrity and energy which he has exhibited in reaching Washington from Monterey *in sixteen days!*

We have no time for further comment to-night—Our army has again covered itself with glory. It has driven the Mexicans from their strong entrenchments, on very precipitous heights, on both sides of the Rio del Tigre"—storming them in the face of the enemy and their guns—beating an army of double their own force, as has been estimated—and after four days' fighting, and driving the enemy from one entrenchment after another, and from street to street, compelling them to surrender Monterey with all its supplies of ammunition, provision, &c., and cannon, with a very small exception. Neither army is to pass a specified line—which is perhaps nearly half way between Monterey and Saltillo—under eight weeks. *But this armistice, in the first place, does not embrace our other lines of operations; and, secondly, it is subject, in express terms, to the orders and instructions of the two governments.* The army is worthy of all praise for the gallantry and skill which have been displayed by our officers and troops both volunteers and regulars. This is another brilliant military event in the annals of our country.

But, in obtaining this glorious victory, we have lost many a noble officer and gallant soldier. The hearts of their countrymen are filled with the deepest gratitude for the heroic services of these brave men who have thus given their lives to the cause of their country; and the whole nation profoundly sympathizes with their bereaved families and friends.

We must reserve, until to-morrow, the official details of this brilliant achievement."

The *italics* are those of the Government organ.

* See Col. Abert's map.

DEATH OF MR. HOYT.—Mr. Hoyt who was shot in Richmond about two weeks ago, died on the 11th instant. He continued to the last moment of consciousness to assert his innocence of the act with which he had been charged, and in regard to which the circumstances were so strong against him. This denial, says the Richmond *Times*, was made under circumstances of the most imposing character—first, under oath, to a magistrate, and subsequently to two clergymen, to both of whom he expressed his contrition, and his strong anxiety to be prepared for the change that he was sensible awaited him.

The current rumor that Mr. Hoyt had bequeathed $30,000 to the lady with whose name his had been so unfortunately associated, is not true.

The jury of inquest found a verdict of murder in the first degree—Wm. R. Myers being charged as principal, and S. M. Myers and Wm. S Burr as aiders and abetters in said murder. Warrants had been issued for their arrest.

MARYLAND COMPLETE.—The Baltimore papers of the 12th contain full returns of the State election.—The Senate stands 13 Whigs; 8 Locofocos—Whig majority 5. Last year 14 whigs; 6 Locos and one contested. The House consists of 53 Whigs, 29 Locos. Whig majority 24. Last year 43 Whigs; 39 Locos. Nett whig gain ten members. The majority is sufficient for all practical purposes; but large as it is, would have still been larger, but for a local quarrel in one or two of the strongest Whig counties in the State.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Hon. Daniel P. King is re-nominated by the whigs of the Salem District for Congress, and Hon. John G. Palfrey by those of Middlesex District, in place of Honorable B. Thompson, declined.

Later from the Army.

The steamship *Galveston*, Captain Wright, arrived yesterday afternoon, having left Brazos St. Iago, the 14th instant, and Galveston, the 18th. The *Galveston* brought over a large number of passengers, among whom are Major Johnson of the United States Army, Captain George, Lieutenants Sockett, Curd, Robinson, Woodall, Captains Johnson, Nichols, Lathrop, Freahby and Lillard. For the list of vessels at the Brazos, see our maritime head.

By this arrival we have received files of the Matamoros *Flag* to a late date, but no letters. We learn verbally from a gentleman who came direct from Monterey, that the loss of the Americans was about 300 killed, and from 150 to 180 wounded. On the side of the Mexicans the loss is believed to have been somewhat larger—ranging between 600 and 800. A letter published in the Matamoros *Flag*, and written by an officer attached to General Worth's division, gives a graphic account of the engagements of the three days, coinciding in most respects, with the accounts received here two weeks ago. On the 26th ult., 3,000 Mexicans left Monterey for Saltillo. They are to pass beyond a line between the two cities—which line the Americans are not to pass within sixty days. We do not deem it necessary to publish this letter in full, as to-day's mail will probably bring us the official narrative from the pen of old Zack himself. The account of the capture of the Castle is, however, too exciting to omit:—

One section of our battery was detached with scouting parties of dragoons and Texan rangers. Captain Graham's squadron of dragoons and four companies of the artillery battalion all under Major Brown, advanced on the Saltillo road three miles, and with the twelve pound howitzer, two companies of the artillery battalion and one of Texans, took position in a mountain gorge to repel reinforcements. By this time a breastwork had been erected for Duncan's howitzer, and Lieutenant Rowland who had command of it, pressed the Mexicans and their Castle in good earnest. They soon descended from their nest to their outwork. Captain Vinton threw forward one company of skirmishers to decoy the Mexicans from their fastness, and they came too, cavalry and infantry, when our whole command rushed forward and charged the Mexicans so gallantly that they had not time to stop at their Castle. Lieutenant Ayres, the foremost of all, rushed into the top of the Castle and tore down their flag. In a few minutes Uncle Sam's handkerchief was in its stead. Gen. Worth then moved the rest of our force to the Castle, and at once opened a heavy fire upon the enemy from the Castle, with field pieces, a twelve pound brass cannon and a short thirty-two pound howitzer, which were in the Castle. These made six pieces of artillery our division had captured. We kept up our fire until late and remained in the Castle during the night.

The writer, after bringing up his account to the evening of the 23d, adds:

Next morning the firing was resumed, and in its midst a white flag appears. With it came proposals for surrender. They offered to give us the place, except all public property, arms, etc. We decided to let them have their lives, their their bodies and small arms, and finally their small arms and six twelve pounder brass pieces, and their private baggage.—This was accepted and thus the capitulated. It is needless for me to tell you, it was a hard fought battle and gallantly won.

Of the Texans he says "They are a gallant set of boys—perfect dare devils. They'll do any thing they are told to do. Major Chevalier, one of the Texan officers, asked to go with Captain Smith to storm the first height. "No," says Gen. Worth, "I want Capt. Smith to command that party." "There shall be no difficulty about that," says the gallant little Major, "I'll go under Capt. Smith." And this Major is but a fair sample of the whole body. Col Hays has gained great good reputation among our officers.—Walker has won new laurels.

The letter concludes as follows:

Gen. Worth is the hero of this affair; he did the most of it, and lost only about thirty killed and wounded; while the main body of the army lost about five hundred. The Mexicans, it is thought, lost about the same number. We got thirty-five pieces of artillery by the surrender. After examination, we found that we had not begun the hardest of the work. All are satisfied with the conditions of the truce, which lasts for sixty days, except perhaps some of the Texans.

The *Flag* of the 7th states that a new order has been issued by Gen'l Patterson, said to prohibit the introduction into Matamoros, or any other place over which he exercises his command, of any species of goods, unless brought by army sutlers. Likewise the landing of any person, not connected with the army, from vessels arriving at the Brazos, or mouth of the river. The *Flag* thinks there must be some mistake about this, as the order would operate most injuriously upon American merchants who had ventured their all in the trade with that country.

The steamer *Sen*, supposed to have been lost in the gale, arrived at the Brazos on the 3d inst. She brought down half a million of dollars, and the steamer *Waterville* which arrived on the 6th, brought $40,000 more.

ATTEMPT TO LASSO A BOY.—The steamer *Corsair*, on her trip down from Camargo, stopped for the night at a rancho on the river, and a small boy attached to the hut went ashore and strayed some distance from the bank. He was espied by a Mexican who thought to entrap him with a lasso and drag him off. The Mexican was no doubt expert in the use of that weapon, but somehow he was not quick enough in his movements. He succeeded in encircling the boy with the noose, but before he could throw him from his feet, the youngster fired two pistol balls into him, which hurried Mr. Mexican off, no doubt quite sick at the stomach. The boy was but over thirteen years of age. The Mexicans must think the Yankees are "born veteran" pistol shooters.

American Flag, 7th.

A bearer of despatches reached Matamoros from Washington, *en route for Monterey*, on the 5th inst., in ten days, and was expected to arrive at Monterey in four more. This is quick work.

The Indiana volunteers were gradually moving up to Monterey. Over a hundred wagons had already gone forward under the escort of a portion of the Hoosier boys.

The steamer *Major Brown* has been despatched up the river as far as Miier, the object being to ascertain to what distance the Rio Grande may be navigated, in order that a military depot may be established at the furthest navigable point, so as to have stores at a place as near as possible to the route taken by Gen. Wool, marching from San Antonio to Chihuahua. At the last accounts the *Major Brown* had reached Mier, without meeting obstruction, and was proceeding up.

List of men who have died in General Hospital, at Polk, Texas, from Sept. 1st to Oct. 5th, 1846.—Sept. 4th, McDowell; 7th, Newton, Ottinger; 10th, Weeden; privates, 4th artillery. Sept. 14th, Odell, private 7th infantry. Sept. 20th, Timms, private 3d infantry. Sept. 4th, Ryan, corporal 5th infantry. Sept. 3d, Stubblefield, 1st reg. Tenn. vol. Sept. 12th, John Bratton, 1st reg. Indiana vol. Sept. 4th, Jas. Wray; 6th, Johnson; 7th, Lautz; 14th, Wm. Cranmore; 9th, John Lewis; Oct. 3d, John Peyton; 4th, C. H. Hopkinson, 1st reg. Indiana vol. Oct. 2d, Minis, ordnance Corps.

Forty-one volunteers have been discharged during the same period.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER COL. HARNEY.—Captain Morgan of the schooner *Mary Emer*, from the mouth of the Rio Grande 14th inst., reports that the steamer *Col. Harney*, Captain Shannon, was totally lost on the 12th inst., on Rio Grande Bar. Twelve persons perished, two of whom were Sargeants of the U. S. Army. Captain M. could not ascertain the names of the persons lost. The *Col. Harney* was loaded with Government stores, from Brazos St. Iago, bound up the Rio Grande. The schooner *Atlantic*, hence for the Rio Grande, with a load of coal for the Government, was also totally lost on the 8th inst., 8 miles to the south of the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The schooners *Enterprise*, *Lone Star* and *Butler*, were in the river to sail for this port on the 14th inst. Schooner *Sarah Jane* discharging.

Captain Butler of the schooner *Galena*, from Matagorda, 16th inst., reports having picked up at sea on the 6th inst., on his passage to Matagorda, in latitude 28° 4', longitude 93° 2'. Seven of the crew of the schooner *Fame*, of Mobile, from Brazos St. Iago for this port, which vessel was foundered at sea 200 miles to the south of the Balize. The crew had been eight days in the small boat when picked up.—The mate and four men came up in the *Galena*; the Captain was left on board of the brig *Albertina* at Matagorda bound to this port.

Vessels at Matagorda on the 16th: brigs *Planet*, *Pokanango*, discharging. Brigs *Albertina* and *Henry*, and schooner *Patriot*, to sail for this port on the 19th.

One hundred Kentucky and 50 Tennessee Volunteers left Matagorda on the 15th inst. on board the schs *Jane* and *Mary Ann* for Brazos St. Iago, being too feeble to travel on horseback.

ALABAMA.—THIRD DISTRICT.—Our readers are aware that an election was held a few days ago in the Third District of Alabama, for a member of Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Yancy. The district is usually good for 600 locofoco majority. We won't hurra before we are out of the woods, but the returns indicate the triumph of the whig candidate—a result, which if realized, will be almost astounding. The following counties have been heard from:—

	CATTRALL, (l. f.)	BEMAN, (w.)
Lowndes,	000	190
Dallas,	000	150
Autauga,	000	45
Coosa,	175	000
	175	315

The remaining counties are Perry, Shelby, Bibb and Jefferson. The three first usually offset each other and the last is locofoco, but if the falling off in Jefferson be at all in the same proportion, Beman is elected. The *Register*, (loco) thinks it looks very equally for Cottrell. Wonder if the abolitionists are at work in Alabama!

NEW JERSEY.—Dudley S. Gregory is the whig candidate for Congress in the Fifth District. He will probably run without opposition. Hon. James G. Hampton, the present member from the First District, has been nominated by the whigs for re-election.

WRECK OF THE BRITISH SHIP CROMWELL.—A ship from the New York *Herald* dated, October 11th, 2 P. M., gives an account of the loss of the British ship *Cromwell*, from Quebec, for Liverpool. She was met by the ship *Rosius*, Capt. Eldridge, on the 24th ult., in Lat. 46, 30; Long. 33, 16, in a water logged condition. All the crew and passengers, comprising 30 persons, were taken off safe and sound with the exception of the first officer who had been previously hurt by a log of timber. Capt. Eldridge reports that the *Cromwell* was full of water, and going to pieces in every part of her, so that she was not expected to last long. It was fortunate that the crew were rescued, as they had no provisions, and would have been speedily exposed to the horrors of starvation.

FIRE IN MOBILE.—Yesterday morning, says Monday's *Register*, a fire was discovered at the corner of Franklin and Stone streets, in a grocery store occupied by Isadore Courtlan. The store and contents, and two adjoining dwelling houses were destroyed, without insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The wind was very high, and there was no chance of saving any of the property.

Delaware.

Inspectors' Election.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 7, 8 P. M.

The election is over, and I am happy to inform you that the Whigs have again succeeded in carrying the State.

In New Castle County the Whig candidates for Inspectors have been elected by a majority of about 80 votes.

In Kent County the Whig ticket succeeded by about 150 majority.

Sussex has been but partially heard from, but believed to have gone for the Whigs.

THE GLORIOUS SUB-TREASURY.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* makes an announcement which will strike sorrow to the heart of every "hard" in the land. It says:

"We were in the Customhouse on Thursday when the door of the Sub-Treasury was unlocked, and behold there was not a dollar of specie in the whole place."

This is too bad. Mr. Walker ought to put a half dime in the box, for show, any how. It might serve as a nest egg.

FLORIDA.—We have received returns from 19 Counties, in which Mr. Cabell (W) has a majority of 268. In these Counties, the Whig gain since the last election is 243. The remaining Counties gave last year 96 Locoloco majority; but if even they should double their vote now, they cannot save Kain from a defeat. The Whigs have carried Florida!!

JUSTICE TO THE "UNION."—Having heretofore complained that the Washington Union, in its eagerness to convict the whigs of the North of a design to affiliate with the abolitionists, generally contrives to overlook the manifestations of a similar purpose on the part of its own political friends in the non-slaveholding States, we avail ourselves of the first occasion which has presented itself, of giving that paper credit for permitting its readers to see a single instance to the anti-slavery feeling of its "natural allies". It copies from the Westchester (Pa.) Republican a series of resolutions adopted unanimously by the Locofoco Convention of the county of Bradford, in which "the talented and PATRIOTIC Wilmot" resides, on the 8th instant, and in which the claims of that military free soil representative from Pennsylvania to the continued support of his constituents are duly set forth.—After expressing their approbation of his views on the Oregon question, on the Harbor Bill and the Tariff, they refer to "his motion to PRECLUDE SLAVERY from the territory to be acquired in California," as one of the prominent acts which "merit the grateful encomium of a re-election," and as furnishing an assurance that "his case is always onward in the cause of progress and humanity." Such is the *universal* sentiment, in the Northern and Western non-slaveholding States, of men of all parties, and it is idle to attempt to conceal or to deny it. The "natural allies" will be found unanimous on this point, when the question of annexing the conquered Mexican provinces shall come before Congress; unless indeed all necessity for the action of that body shall have been obviated by the proclamations of Com. Stott and Governor-General Kearney—*Richmond Whig.*

We will venture the assertion that if the *Union* had noticed the resolution relative to slavery in California, the democratic endorsement of Mr. WILMOT would never have seen the light in the columns of the official. It is a piece of neglect on the part of the *Union*, entirely inconsistent with the usual care with which the locofoco papers exclude every evidence of the abolition tendencies of their own party, while constantly printing of pretended coalitions of whigs with anti-slavery fanatics.

City Intelligence.

CORONER'S MUNICIPALITY No. Two.—A meeting of the body was held yesterday at the usual time.—After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Geo. T. Rose, the Secretary, rose from his seat and explained to the Council that in a communication published by him in the *Jeffersonian* of last week, he meant no disrespect towards any member. However, as certain persons believe, that he designed to cast censure upon some Aldermen, he felt bound to tender his resignation.

Mr. Goodin moved to accept the resignation of Mr. Rose. The motion was lost.

The Secretary then observed that he had never refused to read any petition written in the French language. He only said, at one of the last meetings, that he could not read a certain petition written in that language, because the handwriting was too bad.

The Council proceeded to its regular business.—The Secretary read the following report from the Treasurer:

Balance last Tuesday,	$ 445 66
Amount received since,	10,695 66
	$11,141 61
Disbursed during the week,	10,790 94
Balance on hand,	$350 67

A message from the Mayor was read, concerning the necessity of widening certain streets near the New Canal. On motion of Mr. Peters, said message was referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter from the Attorney of the Municipality enclosing a copy of a citation served on the corporate body to appear in a suit brought against them by Mr McLoughlin; also, a copy of another citation issued to answer a claim for damages brought against the municipality by Mr. Seaton, the contractor for building the Municipal Hall, was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from the Comptroller was read, stating that the Commercial Exchange was indebted to the Municipality in the sum of $11,220, and that the first instalment of the interest at maturity was protested for non-payment. Said communication was referred to a committee.

A communication from Mr. Samuel Forgay, praying that the Council do declare null and void, from the 16th instant, a contract signed by him the said Forgay, for paving certain streets of the municipality, was read and referred to a Special Committee of five, including the Committee on Streets and Landings.

Mr. Reynolds, from the Finance Committee, read to the Council a communication signed by the two accountants appointed to examine the books of the Treasury. In this communication, the above-mentioned officers state that their labors are greatly impaired by the difficulty of making out the cyphering which been empty of erasure. A large space of time is deemed necessary to enable them to lay a full statement of the financial situation of the municipality before the Council.

Mr. Reynolds having moved to spread the above communication in the Journal, an animated debate arose, which lasted to the hour of adjournment.

ROBBERS ARRESTED.—Captain Youennes assisted by Lieutenant Ferrari, of the First Municipality Police, arrested yesterday morning three robbers named Richard Wilkinson, Isaac Powers and James Porter, the latter being a boy about nine years old. From the positive testimonies received before Recorder Genois, it appears that the boy Porter went recently in company with Wilkinson, to the shop of Mr. Peyrat, a clock-maker, and offered for sale a gold ring. Whilst the latter was examining the article, Porter snatched a gold watch and placed it in one of his pockets. The accused were already gone, when the clockmaker discovered the theft. He hastened to the watchhouse, informed the police of the above facts, and the result was the arrest of the three offenders. Recorder Genois committed them for their trial before the First District Court. An individual named Donnelly, supposed to be an accomplice of the aforementioned robbers, was examined and sent for thirty days to the workhouse.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—This court was in session yesterday but a short time. John Miller, accused of entering a house in day time, with a felonious intent, was put upon his trial and convicted.

The Grand Jury will meet to-morrow and will have under their consideration the case of Dennis Killain, charged with the murder of Thomas Hoy.

PARADE.—The company of U. S. Dragoons, Capt. Kearney, paraded yesterday through the principal streets of the city and excited general admiration.—They numbered about eighty horses, and the men appear to excel in horsemanship. They are under orders for the seat of war and will remain in the Barracks, where they are now garrisoned, till the time of their departure.

BEFORE RECORDER GENOIS—James Orr was brought yesterday before Recorder Genois upon a charge of assaulting with a knife Mr. Etienne Bossset. He was remanded for further examination.

Adam Sinclair, accused of petty larceny, gave bail for his future appearance before the Recorder.

B. Gireaudeau, arrested for assaulting a woman, was held to bail in the sum of $600.

Kilty, a slave, was committed to be tried before Judge Cruzat, on a charge of insulting a white person.

☞ An individual named Patrick Golden, was arrested yesterday and brought before Recorder Baldwin, upon a charge of abusing and drawing a knife, the night previous, upon watchman Addison. Golden was bound over in the sum of $600 to keep the peace.

FIRE.—A fire broke out last evening about half past 7 o'clock, in a frame building situated on the upper levee of the Third Municipality, near Claiborne st. The house was entirely consumed, the person who was looking at the fire was run over by a hose carriage on the banquette. We understand that he was but slightly wounded. Why do not the hose carriages keep the middle of the street?

☞ To-days mail ought to bring us the result of the election in Philadelphia city and county—Pennsylvania having voted on the 13th. By the end of the week, we may expect to hear from Ohio, where the election for Governor, 21 members of Congress and the State Legislature, took place likewise on the 13th.

YANKEE DOODLE.—This new paper has at length made its appearance, and is thus noticed in the N. Y. *Courier & Enquirer*:

"YANKEE DOODLE" has at last 'come to town,' having made his public *entrée* yesterday. He looks well, and though somewhat green, behaved as well as could be expected. We announced some time since his intention of starting a weekly humorous paper here: No. 1 of which appears to-day. It is externally modeled, somewhat closely upon *Punch*,—but if it rivals the vigor, fun and pith of that capital sheet, its imitation will readily be forgiven. This number certainly evinces a thorough American spirit. The pictorial part is very well done,—the title page especially is admirable. There is a good deal of wit, though less genial humor, some sharp hits, and a strong infusion of good sense in its pages. Only one of two things, in this first number, seem to be overdone, and there is no palpable failure in any thing. The formal introductory is a little too pretentious and makes altogether too much of Yankee Doodle's *mission*; if it is to "extirpate old Fudgeism [new too we hope] and Mackeyism in Art, Literature, Society, the Drama and all other provinces of national labor,"—very well. But it is more Yankeefied to do the job and then brag about it. Besides we fear that Yankee Doodle, if he issues too large promises and programmes, will find himself obliged to play out the characters of some of his kin and *repudiate*. We should regret such an issue.

The first number, however, promises well; and gives good hope of the future. Yankee Doodle, when he feels a little more at home, will doubtless acquire more freedom and ease,—and hit right and left with equal force and with less ceremony. We long him, however, not to attempt to ride any *hobby*.—"Young America," copyright, or anything else.

RENUNCIATION.—There is something of strong common sense and reason in the following observations of Mr. JOHN B. REAN, heretofore a leading Locofoco of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, it being the close of his address on the renunciation of his party politics—

A word to my Democratic friends—you to I will address you for those principles which I have long served, and for which I have now been battled, side by side with you for those principles which I have long served. What you supported—what you called Democracy—we thought Democracy was a thing durable and unchangeable—eternal as the rock of ages—something tangible, not a creature of fancy. We always were in favor of a good system of banking, equal taxation, and economy in the administration of public affairs. Do you still hold the same doctrines? Have you backsliden from your former faith? I know you have not. Are you in favor of destroying our currency—of reducing and degrading labor to the standard of Europe—of leaving us dependent upon the doubtful rage of other States, over which we have no control, or at best with but precious little of the precious metals—in short, for a system, of all others best calculated to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer? I know you do not. But because we don't choose to suck these sweet delicacies, and bawl "uncompromising hostility" to all who differ in opinions, are we to be denounced as traitors by a set of trifling, red-mouthed jackanapes, who infest this town—scribes who consider themselves the especial guardians and expounders of other men's Democracy.

Such political weather cocks may calculate their super ors, deceive the unwary, and high in the council; but never can bully men, knowing their duty, and determined to do it. J. B. READ.

September 15th, 1846.

☞ Our readers and the public generally are requested to see the extensive sales of Real Estate and Negroes THIS DAY on liberal terms by Messrs. Baass, Gallaher & Co. at Baass' Arcade at 12 o'clock.

The property to be sold is of a kind in value of the best situations of the city of New Orleans and vicinity. These are almost invariably the most desirable, as they are generally thus investing. 681

☞ NOTICE—The bark SAURAN is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to get the bills of lading from the Customhouse and receive the goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at the Public Store.

G M LUCAS 30 Bienville st.

☞ Canadian Vermingo.—I have just received from Canada a large quantity of this celebrated medicine, which is known to be the most efficacious remedy for worms in the stomach. Persons who have used it recommend it highly. It is harmless in its effects on the system, and is so pleasant that children will take it readily. If a harmless medicine can be given to children of the patient is always to be preferred. The medicine is also recommended for adults, as it is so pleasant that will refuse to take it. Sold by the proprietor.

B. B. Warranted to cure.

Sold by Dr. Bailey's Magazine, Pa. Fayette st. Chartres st.

☞ FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD—Will be given to whoever will furnish the undersigned with proof that will enable him to convict the Drayman that stole from the levee, in front of the ship Louisa, on Saturday evening 3d inst. four Leather Trunks, covered or matted with canvas, marked 39 Gattes—Paris—Care of Mr. Gaillard, New Orleans. The clothing contained in the trunks, tickets on them and other marks, are offered for sale by the thief.

G KATZ 16 St Louis st. 1 A [illegible]

☞ CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.—F. BOUMAN, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF PIPES, No. 20 Royal street, to No. 20 St Louis, between Chartres and Old Levee.

☞ B. & A. SOULIE have removed their store to No. 120 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets.

☞ The French ship Montredon, from Marseilles, now unloading opposite the Red Store, consignees are requested to take out their permits and have the goods landed on the Levee within three days from the time they will be sent to the Public Store at their risk and expense. AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis st.

☞ Neither the Captain nor Consignee of the French ship, Montredon will be responsible for goods coming by the crew of said ship. AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis st.

☞ CAUTION TO DRAYMEN.—In future I will not pay drayage, except to those having my written order. JOHN BELLOW, Jr. 9 Canal st.

☞ Consignees of the following goods to Order per ship Sarthe from New York, will please make their residences known to the discharging Clerk on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk—D & C 5 cases, A Landreau 1 pipe, F & R Lanes, Lassere 12 pipe, F W Coone 1 box; McDonald's 100 half boxes tobacco; A Wright 13 pipes Rum in triangle 2 boxes, Lima Rum and 4 boxes. JAMES E WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st.

☞ The packet ship Sarthe Capt Sears, from New York is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk. JAMES E WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st

☞ The subscriber has disposed of his interest in the concern of Conti and Old Levee to CHARLES PENOT, to whom he solicits the continuance of his old customers. JNO BELLOW, Jr.

CHARLES PENOT, Jr. Levee st.

☞ HARRISON & LATHERT, ATTORNEY'S AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Office, No 154 Royal st.

CLASSICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

Arnold.—A First and Second Latin Book, and Practical Grammar. By Thomas K. Arnold, A. M. Revised and corrected by J. A. Spencer, A. M. One volume 12mo. neatly bound.

It preferred, the First Latin Book, or the Second Latin Book and Grammar, can be had separately.

The chief object of this work (which is founded on the principles of imitation and frequent repetition) is to enable the pupil to do exercises from the first day of his beginning his accidence.

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☞ Teachers will be supplied with Books sufficient for a class, on trial, with the privilege of returning them after a fair trial, if they do not suit them.

J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

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100 NEGROES FOR SALE.

HOPE A. SLATTERY, CORNER OF MORGAN AND ESPLANADE STREETS.—Has received one hundred young and likely negroes, from Virginia and Maryland. The subscriber, only agent of Hope A. Slatter in this city, will dispose of these negroes at low prices for cash. Among the number, will be found good house servants, mechanics, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, field hands, &c. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves, before going elsewhere.

JAMES T. BLAKENEY, Agent