The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 192, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XX. WHOLE No. 3201.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 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 advance.....5 00

Subscribers who do not signify a discontinuance a week's notice in writing before the expiration of their subscription, will be considered as subscribing for another year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at FIFTY CENTS a square for each insertion; and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than Four Dollars the first insertion.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one Dollar per square for each insertion.

☞ 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 PUBLICITY, for every hundred words for each insertion, and in that language.

WM DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROB'T C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.
New Orleans 27th Dec 1845.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
AUGUST 28, 1846.

THE Price of Fresh Flour being this day $4 00 per barrel, the Price of Bread for the Bakers of sizes mentioned in the Ordinance of 25th May last, will be as follows, during next week, viz:

MONDAY, 31st August 1846.
B. lbs. oz.
For 1 cent Loaf for Tea.....
For 2 cent Loaf for Breakfast and HALF that price for each subsequent one.....
For 5 cent Loaf.....
For 10 cent Loaf.....

By order of the Mayor,
CH. GROSSMAN, Mayor.

E. C. BOURNOS, Notary Public, 59 Camp st.
A. Montreuil & M. Hingle.
ED. CLAGUE & Co., Importers of Hats and Furnishing Goods, 107 Camp st.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 51 Canal street.
J. B. SELLE, No. 10 Carondelet street, has taken up the Agency for the sale of the Lard Oil of the Bakers and Confectioners' Association, and will supply them at the lowest rates.
WM MORE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Merchants Buildings.
JACOBY BROTHERS, Importers of Rhine Wines, 15 Royal street.
F. BERCHER & Co., Commission Merchants, 19 Carondelet street.
JOHN McCRARY, Real Estate Broker, No. 131 Camp street.

MESSRS. PERRANCE & HILL, Auctioneers, 61 Camp street.

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WM DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
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New Orleans 27th Dec 1845.

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

RECEIVED by the Empresario from Havana, and for sale by the undersigned, in New Orleans, a lot of splendid Leeches, which will be sold at Retail at Barrack's store, corner of Bienville and Bourbon streets.
REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.
Mineral Waters, manufactured the first quality, and for sale by the undersigned, in Stock, at 45 cts per dozen.
REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.

LEECHES.

TWELVE Thousand Swedish and Hungary Leeches received per Thompson, and for sale by the undersigned, at the Lowest Market Price, in small or large quantities.
JAS. P. SMITH & Co.,
Druggists, Cor. Bienville & Bourbon streets.

Ice Cream and Sherbets.

COURVOISIER & Co., respectfully inform the public that on to-morrow, the First of September, they will open the GARDEN on ST ANN COURT PLACE, where during the whole season they will serve to their friends, Confectionaries in advance of that period, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of their favors, by well-timed attention and moderate charges.

Families can have Ice Cream delivered at their residences, by sending their orders to the Confectionary, No. 21 Magazine st, and Public may be sure that nothing will be neglected, the article of Ice Cream being the only one which, if not good, is the only one of no value. a13

REMOVAL.

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

MRS. T. HUNTER has the honor of informing the public that she has removed her establishment from No 81 Royal street, to No 100 Royal street, where she will be happy to receive a continuance of their favors. Mrs. H. has just returned from New York, where she has been to purchase a large assortment of Millinery Goods, which she will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Ladies would do well to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere. a30

Fashionable Goods from Paris.

Corner Royal and Conti streets.

Madame Delphine Lacoste

Has received from Paris a splendid assortment of Millinery Goods, which she will dispose of at the most reasonable rates. Ladies are invited to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Ladies' Bonnets, Trimmed and Untrimmed, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Blonde Lace, Thread Lace, Veils, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Silk Purses, Reticules, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.

Also—A few pieces of very fine Black Drap d'ete, for sale by
DAVID & CHAPUS,
au19 94 Chartres st. cor. Conti.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—150 casks Red Wine, different brands, 30 bbls old White Wine, Sauterne 250 bbls old Whiskey, 1 pipe imitation Holland Gin, 50 boxes Champagne, different qualities, 500 cases Red Wine, St Estephe and Red Wine, Grand Laffitte, 1500 do do Laudie Sauterne, do Margaux, do do Latour and Haut Brion, 3000 boxes and loaves Sardines in oil, 2500 do do do Cayenne Pepper, 500 do do Cayenne in oil and Mushrooms nature, Stuffed Olives, Pepper and Tomato Sauce, 300 do do Truffled Pate, 100 cases Red Wine Chambertin, 30 do White Wine, Hermitage 30 crates Gingerade, 40 cases Cheltenee in Brandy, 20 baskets do do Old, Pineau brand, 500 and one Corks, 10,000 demijohn Corks.
au9 CHARLES DUFOUR, 11 Conti st.

GRANDJEAN'S FRENCH BLANKETS!!!

THE subscribers, successors to the late J Magner, sole Agents of Messrs Grandjean of Paris, take pleasure in announcing to the Planters, Commission merchants, and dealers in general, that their Stock, No. 21 Magazine st, is now complete with the fresh arrivals of those superior FRENCH BLANKETS.

Landing 2 cases Black Cloth, for Boys Marseilles, 500 pairs Blankets, 4-4 to 12-4, 100 pieces Flannels.

Planters and Commission Merchants are informed that the subscribers for Louisiana, Messrs Lyon and other Planters to the Interior, are appointed agents, and a liberal credit will be given.
MAGNER & BERNARD.
Agents for Zoe Granjean and Importers of Dry Goods, 21 Magazine st.

SUNDRIES—105 baskets Sweet Potatoes, 98 boxes do Pine Apples, 50 boxes Orange Water Flower, 50 boxes Assorted Cordials, 1000 boxes Prunes, for sale by
REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co,
au18 34 Tchoupitoulas st

NOW LANDING ex ship Lorena, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned:
140 casks Red Wine, 24 half casks White Wine, 16 barrels do do. 15 do G M LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

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

LIQUORS &c. 4 bbls Cassia Pistols; 15 cases Rhenish Wine, 1 case French Mustard, Ivory Black, in dust; 5 bbls very old superior Cognac, of the brand of Pellevoisin 1810 and 1825, for sale by
au17 TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD, 99 Customhouse st

SEGARS—42000 Regalia and principe, landing per brig P. Soule, for sale by TROSCROS & LAMPRE.
au19 38 Old Levee.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS—The subscribers have received a splendid assortment of linen cambric handkerchiefs, which they will sell at low prices for cash.
H DE GOEY & RIFFLARD.
jy3 91 Magazine st

NOW LANDING ex ships Tilsea and Bordeaux—5 half pipes, 16 qr do, Maghery Brandy, 1825, superior; 26 casks Rioza Red Wine, 1st quality; 73 tierces White Wine, Haut Barsac, 1846, for sale by
W. J. TARDOS, 15 Conti st
jy23

LEMONS—100 boxes Sweet Sicilian; 15 do bitter do a new crop, landing from brig Grecian, for sale by
CANTIN, 42 Gravier st
a1

Friday morning, September 5, 1846.

Some days since we took occasion to demonstrate the exceeding difficulty, if not utter impracticability of rigidly enforcing the Sub-Treasury law. That act had its origin in the determination of the party to assume as the standard of political faith certain resolutions adopted at the heel of the Baltimore Convention of 1844. No public emergency called for its passage; it had not even the doubtful apology used in 1840, that the Government deposites in Banks were unsafe by reason of the changes and fluctuations in the currency. Nor can the party claim a consistent adherence to the dicta of the Baltimore caucus, for in compromising the Oregon difficulty on the parallel of 49, they undoubtedly abandoned the stringent requisition of the resolutions which announced our right to the whole of Oregon to be "clear and unquestionable."

The Sub-Treasury bill was passed simply to gratify locofoco hatred of banks and paper currency, and because the party leaders had so long maintained the issue before the people, that having at length obtained uncontrolled sway, they felt themselves, as it were, committed to its adoption. But to pass this gigantic humbug was one thing—to enforce it another. The attempt to reconcile the principle of a pure metallic currency, with the issue of millions of Treasury notes and Treasury drafts, offers perplexities and embarrassments that might confound a wiser head than that which crowns the shoulders of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury.

In a very sensible letter from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, some of the consequences of the legislation of Congress on this subject are enumerated, and an exposition given of the mode in which the spirit and letter of the law are sought to be evaded, and of the evils which spring from such evasions. The writer shows that Government paper is issued in the various forms of Treasury drafts, Treasury notes, Treasury warrants, Treasury requisitions and the like—some of these becoming a paper circulating medium, and some of them taking the place of drafts and checks upon the banks. By this and other means false information is continually before the country in regard to the actual expenditures and indebtedness of the Government. This is explained as follows:—

"The Secretary of the Treasury in his monthly statements all along has held out the idea, that all moneys in the Treasury not actually drawn from the Deposite Banks, and this long after he has given in Government creditors Drafts upon the Banks. If payable at the end of one hundred thousand dollars by Draft on a distant Bank, and are not until A. B. or C. has presented his draft, and the Government has information to this fact, it publishes the money as on hand, and credited to the credit of the General Government. Sometimes these Drafts are sent to one extreme of the Union, and made payable in another. Sometimes they are sent to the disbursing officers, to be by them issued, and as all this takes time, all this time the Government appears to have much more money in Bank than is really deposited to the credit of the Treasury. But all this is in violation of the spirit of Sub-Treasury law. Hard money, borne upon the backs of mules and horses, guarded by an escort of Government officers, sent fresh from the mines of Mexico to some Mexican port, thence shipped to New York, thence transported by land carriage to New Orleans, and thence back to Mexico whence it started—all these are but incidents to the real Sub-Treasury law."

This picture is incomplete. The writer should have filled up the outline by showing that these drafts, not finding their way to the bank on which they are drawn, and being passed from hand to hand, enter into and form part of the circulating medium of the country. Thus the anomalous spectacle is presented of a Government creating and fostering a paper currency by virtue of the very act which was intended to carry into practical effect the hard money theories of progressive democracy. Can the absurdity of the whole affair be more conclusively illustrated!

The violation of the spirit of the Sub-Treasury is, we learn from the same authority, accompanied by a direct and palpable contravention of its letter. The Sub-Treasury act in plain terms forbids the deposit of the public moneys in the banks, though, until the 1st January next, it permits disbursing officers having funds in these institutions, to check on them. What it must be thought of the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate, who, under the advisement of the Secretary of the Treasury, continue to use the banks of the District of Columbia as depositories of the public money! The writer in question says:—

"There was long hesitation before this was done, and it was acquiesced in from sheer necessity. There were no conveniences at the Treasury department for meeting the demands upon the Treasury, and if there had been, it would have been most inconvenient for the Treasury department to have received its payments there. The two officers therefore draw their requisitions upon the Treasury and deposit their money in bank as usual."

Though there may, perhaps, be nothing very alarming or culpable in this, it is a palpable infraction of the law and has doubtless been resorted to from sheer necessity to avoid it. This, however, is the inevitable result of legislation accomplished, not in obedience to the wishes and wants of the country, but solely with a view to carry out the dogmas of party. A bill thus recklessly and heedlessly adopted must be expected to fix framers to be hedged round with obstructions, or riddled with flaws. This to the party in power is, however, but a minor evil—the name of the Constitutional Treasury tickles democratic ears, and is quite an euphonious appellation. To those who do not take the trouble to examine its provisions and enquire into their feasibility, the name answers all the purposes of the time, and this, we suppose, is enough to satisfy the friends of this superlatively democratic and consistent administration.

A newspaper published at Exeter, N. H., insists upon it that New Hampshire is very much of a State after all, and notwithstanding the disparagement with which it has pleased certain people in other parts of the Union to speak of her; and the writer goes on to enumerate some of the important services which she has rendered in her day and generation. She it was who first gave validity to the Federal Constitution, being the ninth State that adopted it, and that was precisely the number necessary to give effect to the instrument; New Hampshire decided the question of war or peace with Great Britain in 1812, Charles Cutts, one of her Senators, voting for the declaration. In 1843, New Hampshire admitted Texas into the Union, and by way of crowning glory, she destroyed the Tariff of 1842, by the vote of Charles G. Atherton, one of her Senators, in favor of the decision we but passed at the recent session.—*N. Y. Courier.*

We decidedly object to ranking the last item in the catalogue as an "important service." If the evils which New Hampshire had perpetrated were to be enumerated, the destruction of the Tariff might figure among the most prominent. But we begin to consider the Granite State something of a place now that she has sent a good Whig to the United States Senate, and if she maintain her pretensions to a political regeneration at the next State election, we shall freely acknowledge her claims to be regarded as a very great place.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR—MARRIAGE THROUGH THE TELEGRAPH.—We will venture the assertion that when Mr. MORSE invented the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, in the consideration of its manifold uses, that of accomplishing the matrimonial tie under peculiar circumstances, never struck him. Yet it is even so, and the story of the occurrence is thus told by the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:—

It appears that a certain young lady, the daughter of one of the wealthiest merchants in Boston, had formed an attachment for a young man, who was a clerk in her father's counting room, and had determined to have him for better or worse, although her father had previously given her hand to another suitor.

The lady's father having heard of this attachment, feigned ignorance, but determined to break it off, and give his daughter to the gentlemen he had promised her. For this purpose he directed the young man to take passage in one of the steamers that left New York and proceed to England, and transact some business for him there. The lover accordingly came to New York, but meantime the young lady got some knowledge of her father's intentions, and sent a message by Telegraph to that effect to her lover in New York.

The expedient the two lovers resorted to for accomplishing their desire, and defeating the father's views, was novel and extraordinary. She took her stand in the telegraph office in Boston, and he did the same, with a magistrate, in the office in New York, and with the aid of the lightning they were made bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh.

A few days since, this lady's father insisted upon her marriage with the gentleman he had selected for her, and as might be expected, he was amazed when she told him she was already the wife of Mr. B. and the manner in which the ceremony was performed. Mr. B. followed his employer's directions and went in the steamer to England. The merchant, I have heard, is taking measures to contest the validity of the marriage.

MOB LAW IN OHIO.—In Mercer county, Ohio, there are several large settlements composed entirely of free colored families. In this county it was the intention of the executors of the will of John Randolph to settle his manumitted slaves to the number of one hundred and twenty, but after purchasing land and conveying them to it, the white settlers refused to allow them to take possession. We now learn from the *Daily Dayton*ian that a meeting of the white settlers has been held, and resolutions adopted to expel all the free blacks from the county, and it is feared that if it cannot be accomplished peaceably, mob law will be resorted to to effect the object.

INDIANA ELECTION.—The official returns of the Indiana Election, as stated in the *State Sentinel*, give the following result:—

	Whig.	Locos.
Senate,	24	26
House,	53	47
Joint Ballot,	77	73

City Intelligence.

INQUEST.—A white woman named Alice Curtis, aged 50 years, and an inmate of the First Municipality Workhouse, was found dead in her cell yesterday morning. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and the verdict was "died of a pernicious intermittent fever"

BREACH OF TRUST.—The charge brought against Captain Depascher for a breach of trust was investigated yesterday morning before Recorder Genois.—After hearing all the witnesses, which took a great deal of time, the Recorder with request of C. K. Johnson, counsel for the accused, sent the case to the First District Court. Mr. Segur was present, acting in his capacity of District Attorney.

PERJURY.—The examination of Oliver Perry, charged with perjury by Captain Whitley, will take place to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M., before Recorder Genois.

☞ Jacob Lebeau, f. c. m. was arrested yesterday by the First Municipality Police for insulting a white person.—Examination shortly.

☞ Mary Ann Golding *alias* Hoozier Mary, arrested for larceny, was yesterday set at liberty by Recorder Genois, no one appearing to sustain the charge.

LARCENY.—The Police of the Second Municipality arrested yesterday the slave William, belonging to Mr. John M. Bell, upon a charge of stealing a watch from Mrs. Martin. He was sent to jail.

STABBING.—William Wilson, charged with stabbing with intent to kill, on the 29th of August last, a man named Patrick Carr, was brought up yesterday before Recorder Baldwin for examination. His honor after going through the investigation with the utmost carefulness, committed Wilson for his appearance before the First District Court.

BURGLARY.—A slave named Jefferson, belonging Mr. J. U. Wabesh, and another by the name of Henry, the property of Mr. J. Duncan, stand charged before Recorder Genois, according to an affidavit filed in the office of his Honor, with having entered during the night the premises of Mr. Thomas Lovney, in Rampart street between St Peter and Toulouse, and carried away the sum of $735 in silver. These slaves, when arrested, will be dealt with according to law.

HARBOURING A SLAVE.—A complaint was lodged yesterday in Recorder Genois' office, charging one Dolly Brasey, a f. w. c., with harboring and concealing a runaway slave named Masson, belonging to Mr. Antoine Riedel.

Joseph Fauset, was also arrested yesterday, charged with entering the house of Mr. William D. Davis, on Canal street, with intent to commit robbery. Examination to-day before Recorder Baldwin.

SHERIFF KILLING—Albert, a f. c. m., was arrested upon yesterday by the police of the First Municipality and locked up, for killing some cattle belonging to Mrs. Roberts, on the Bayou Road.

☞ THE PRESIDENT of the United States and family, with the Attorney General, have returned to Washington.

DECLINED.—EDWARD C. DELAVAN, Esqr. declines the nomination of the Native Americans of New York, as their candidate for Governor, on the plea that his private pursuits are incompatible with an acceptance of the nomination. Mr. Delavan is a prominent liberty man and a temperance lecturer.

NEW COTTON.—The Mobile *Herald* says: "Only eight bales of the new crop have as yet reached our city. At the same date last year, upwards of one hundred and twenty had been received."

One bale of new cotton was received at Charleston on the 28th ult. The quality was said to be fair.

WHO IS HE?—The Pennsylvania Whig papers are calling on the Harrisburg *Union* for the name of that near neighbor of Mr. Polk, who informed the Editor in 1844, that Mr. P "held the doctrine of Free Trade in unqualified abhorrence," and was "the especial friend and advocate of the iron and coal interest." Who is he?

EXPLAINED.—We published yesterday the details of a most horrible story respecting a man having been employed by a Dr. Ahrens, in New York, to cut the flesh off the bones of a dead body in a cellar, etc. It turns out, however, that the body was an anatomical subject legitimately procured, and that the man was employed by the Doctor to assist him in preparing it for articulation.

FROM CHILI.—The following is an extract from a letter received in Boston from Valparaiso, dated June 27th, 1846:—

"The English Consul has directions to receive and forward letters for New Orleans, Charleston and New York, receiving the postage here.

The Constitution arrived here from Mazatlan on the 13th June, and sailed on the 20th for Rio and Boston, all well.

The presidential election has just passed over in tranquility."

REPORTED STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* of Monday says:

"An endorsement on the way bill of the Erie stage, which came in last night, states that the steamer Orleans had blown up at Erie, killing *twenty* persons and wounding many others."

We also have the *Gazette* of Tuesday, which states that no further information, either as to the truth or falsity of the report, had been received.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.—A letter in the New York *Spirit of the Times*, from its London correspondent says—

"Charlotte Cushman remains in London without an engagement. She applied to Maddox for one, but he shook his head. When Charlotte first appeared at the Haymarket, Mr. Webster did not pay her a farthing, as that was the agreement. When he made a second engagement with her and her sister, he paid them both only thirty pounds per week, and, it is said, the manager lost money at that low sum."

Earthquake in Boston.

Much alarm was excited in Boston on the morning of the 25th ultimo, by the shock of an Earthquake. It extended to the surrounding towns, and though no damage was done, was sufficiently strong to create great apprehension among the citizens during the short time it lasted. The Boston *Journal* gives the following account of the commotion:—

There were two smart shocks of an earthquake in this vicinity, a few minutes before five o'clock, this morning. The first shock lasted several seconds, and in a few seconds was followed by another shock less violent and of less duration. The peculiar sound did not appear to us particularly loud, but buildings were shaken unpleasantly, door bells were rung, and in some cases the inmates were much alarmed. We learn from Mowton & Co.'s Express, that the earthquake was seensibly felt in Worcester, and in all the towns on the line of the railroad. In Wilmington the shock was also severe—the houses were much shaken, and in some instances crockery was thrown from the shelves. A correspondent at Beverly writes to us as follows:—

"We had a heavy earthquake, this morning, at Beverly, about five o'clock. It was felt in every part of the town. My bed shook, and it sounded as tho' a dozen railroad trains were passing over the roof of my house."

PENNSYLVANIA GIRLS.—An affair occurred in Westmoreland county recently which shows the stuff Pennsylvania girls are made of. Two large sized men entered the house of Mr. Samuel Karns, in Franklin Township, and asked lodgings, but the inmates, Mr. Karns and his two sisters, not liking their appearance, declined receiving them. One immediately drew a long knife or dirk, some 12 or 18 inches long, and presented it at Mr. Carns' breast, saying, I understand you have money; and a scuffle commenced with Karns and the man that drew the dirk. One of the females got down the gun, but the fellow engaged with Karns dropped his knife and seized the gun. The other villain picked up the knife, and while Karns and the first scoundrel fought for the gun, made an attack upon the girls. He gave one of them some five or six wounds, two of them deep cuts, while she was playing a cudgel on him as hard as she could.—The other girl received some slight wounds. Both of the females fought with unparalleled heroism.—They alarmed the neighbors, and the wretches made off.

RAILROADS IN CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.—The Macon *Messenger* gives the following statements of the Railroads now in operation in these two States, viz:—

Central Railroad, from Savannah to Macon, 190 miles.
Macon and Western, from Macon to Atlanta, 101 miles.
State, or Atlantic and Western, 80 miles.
Georgia, from Augusta to Atlanta, 171 miles.
Athens branch, 40 miles.
Augusta, to Charleston, 136 miles.
Branch Road to Columbia, 58 miles.
Making a grand chain of communication of 776 miles.

Thus it appears that Carolina has 194 miles of Railroad in operation, while Georgia has 582 miles.

BEET ROOT SUGAR.—The following paragraph, translated from a Paris journal, shows the growing importance of the beet root sugar manufacture in France:

The manufacture of beet sugar, the present year, surpasses to a remarkable extent that of any previous year. At the end of last May there had been manufactured 26,000,000 pounds of sugar, nearly ten millions more than any previous year. This paid into the quarters of the country over eight millions francs of taxes and a half millions more than last year. There are now in full operation, more than three hundred and six manufactories of beet sugar, and only three in the whole kingdom have suspended operations, and this because they have not been able to duly cure sugar. Thirty manufactories have been added to the list during the past year. So much is well, but more than the profit of the sugar cane are depended to meet with encourage the struggle invited by the present law by which they are placed, so far as duties are concerned, on a level.

PORT LAVACCA.—The steamship *James L. Day*, Captain Griffin, from Port Lavacca, having sailed from thence on the 1st inst., reports that she left at Port Lavacca, schr. Highlander, schr. Roam, Capt. Fairwell; schr. Swan, Capt. Fenwick, sailed early in the morning for Brazos Santiago.

Left at Indian Point, schr. Sea, Capt. Hart, from New York; schr. Sea, from New Orleans; schr. Piedmont, schr. Falcott, schr. H. B. Schroder, Capt. Fales, schr. Larredo, Capt. Thomas, and schr Sarah Hand, immediately for New Orleans, and bark Mopang. Also at lighters, schrs. Undine and Saml. M. Williams.

At Decrow's Point, steam-propeller Florida, Capt. Butler, brig Henry, Capt. Cole; just arrived from N Orleans, schr. Chanau. Passengers—Messrs Harvey, Winston, Williams and Bosworth.

Martial law was proclaimed at Port Lavacca on the 31st ult., in order to suppress the acts of loafers and camp followers, such as gamblers, &c.

THOMAS W. DORR, of Rhode Island rebellion memory, is said to be lying dangerously ill at the residence of the Hon. Henry Ballou at Cambridge, near Providence.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXITICO.—The *Delta* of yesterday, contained later advices to the 26th ult., brought by the Spanish brig *Paquete de Vera Cruz* at Mobille.

The local news is of little importance.

El Diario de la Marina, of the 25th, says that the Spanish flag was for the first time hoisted on board of the Mexican steamers Montezuma and Gundalupe, on the morning of the 24th, and that Captain Don José Morales de los Rios had been appointed commander of the first named, and Captain Don Manuel Sibula for the latter.

The British ship Alice Jane, and the Spanish brig of war Habadeero, arrived from Sacrificios on the 22d and 23th, and also the British schooner Sealby, from Tampico, on the 24th, all three with very long passages; the shortest being that of the Habanero in 16 days.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 26th, publishes at a late hour, a short extract from the *Indicador* of the 6th, there being no time to get the correspondence in readiness for publication that day.

By the information given through the *Indicador* we see that the pronunciamiento of Jalapa, Perote and Mexico, is confirmed, which took place on the 4th August, as it appears by a notification signed by Don J. Mariano Salas, Acting President, and Don Valentin Gomez Farias, Acting Counsellor, stating that General Don Juan Morales had taken possession of the citadel, and that they would in a short time take possession of the whole city of Mexico.

El Indicador adds that one of the brigades marching before General Paredes towards the northern frontier, had pronounced in favor of the Santa Anna party on its arrival at Querétaro.

At the time the Habanero left Vera Cruz there were only two or three U. S. ships of war at Sacrificios. The others had left on different days to cruise.

The new Spanish brig of war Juanita, arrived off Vera Cruz on the 5th August, only 7 days passage from Havana. This has been her first trial since she has been made a man-of-war.

The following interesting account of the operations of the San Pedro Company is taken from the Boston *Atlas*:

THE SAN PEDRO COMPANY.—The San Pedro, a Spanish 84 gun ship, left Cadiz, some time in the year 1815, for Spanish South America, with nearly 1000 persons on board, a portion of them being officers and troops sent out to aid in the attempted subjection of the revolted colonies of Spain. The San Pedro was convoying various smaller vessels having troops on board, and she herself carried the funds to defray the expedition, supposed in amount to at least half a million of dollars. Off the Island of Margarita, the San Pedro was blown up, with a terrific explosion, the fire having accidently communicated with the powder room. A large number of lives were lost, the ship was totally destroyed, and the treasure on board, of course, scattered and sunk.

Shortly after this occurrence, an American, residing at Cumana, made an effort to recover the treasure, and succeeded in getting about $5000. No further attempt was made, until the year 1843—when a company was formed in Baltimore, with a view to the recovery of the lost treasure, called the San Pedro Company. A vessel was purchased and fitted out for the search—but she failed to obtain any thing, owing to the inadequacy of the machinery which she carried out. Those who went out on this expedition satisfied themselves, however, of the feasibility of the project, and a second voyage, was despatched, which was more successful. The brig Francis Amey, of Baltimore, Capt. Joshua Barney, Jr., formerly of that city, was sent out, by the company. She returned in the summer of 1845, having recovered $27,000 in specie, several immense anchors, barrels of grape and chain shot, and several large pieces of ordnance. The third expedition was then fitted out, which returned to Baltimore about the first of July last, having obtained about the same amount of property as was recovered on the second voyage.

The specimens of the matter, as taken up from the bed of the ocean, are very curious indeed. The fragments of the vessel, cast iron balls, Spanish milled dollars, and various other matters that appear to have been printed and black and white jaconets, black mantua de lane, small figured red calico chintz, red and red furniture calico, satin striped calico, calcon, cotton and worsted damasks, plaid, worsted, black silk twist, coat cord and binding, cotton and which linen cambric bdkfs; imitation linen cambric do; worsted do; gentlemen and ladies' linen cambric bdkfs; imitation linen cambric do; worsted do; gentlemen and ladies' linen cambric bdkfs; white and fine a combination of cotton and muslin curtains; mourning Madras bdkfs; Jacob's silk bdkfs; Madras bdkfs; Bor Rosinandes; do silk do; cotton do; do; do;