The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 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

In all cases 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 language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.

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

All advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & 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 required by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of *ONE DOLLAR* for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.

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

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
AUGUST 21, 1846.

THE Price of Fresh Flour being this day $4 85 per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give 42 ounces of Bread for Ten Cents, during next week, from MONDAY, 24th August, 1846.

Bread of the Second quality or of three loaves for Ten Cents, must weigh 56 per cent more viz: 42 ounces.
aug21 (Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

SPANISH CONSULATE. The public are informed that the office of the Spanish Consulate is at No. 8 Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti streets.
jy15 1m J. Y. CRUZAT

DR. BOURNOS, SURGEON DENTIST, 93 Conti st., 2 doors from Chartres, N. A Month in Attendance.

ED. CLAGUE, *Importer of Havana Produce*, No. 26 Gravier street.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 61 Canal street, New Orleans.

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

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

LAFOUT BROTHERS *Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German*, corner Chartres and Customhouse streets.

SPECIE. SAN FRANCISCO
J. C. BERCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and GROCERS, 43 Old Levee, have constantly on hand Wines, Liquors, &c., at unusually low prices.
d20

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 131 Camp street.

HAS just received a new assortment of French White Clysel pipes, Elbow Tell Pumps, Beer Pumps, Gas Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Also, Tinning and repairing Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead and all kinds of work, of every description. Ship work &c. promptly put in at the lowest rates. All orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate.
f19—1y

MESSRS. P. BLANCARD and ACHILLE FOULON, Agents in Paris of the Faculty of Paris and Notaries, have the honor to inform their clients, that they have left Paris, and have opened their offices at No. 9 Rue Caumartin, between Bonaparte and Chateaubriand, in the City of Paris.

The unsettled affairs are under their immediate direction, and the Counsel of those clients who have not yet forwarded them to Paris, will find themselves many days advanced at the end of the month. They have therefore deemed it expedient to name Correspondents, as well on their own account as on account of their numerous clients, in order that each of the two may be always on town, ready to receive all persons who may honor them with their confidence. The superiority of their Agency, in the Capital of the World, is established by them, and have them to hope for a continuance of the patronage of the public.

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

RECEIVED by the Empressario from Havana, and the Rose from New York, a lot of splendid Leeches, carefully caught and for sale at the Depot at Black's store, on the Mall.
REYNAUD PETITBIEN.
MESSRS. WATES, guaranteed the best quality and appointed on the Medical Committee of Sanitary Regulations of the 20th August, 1846 may be found at the above establishment.
13

LEECHES.

TWELVE thousand Swedish and Hungarian Leeches received per ship Diligence from Hamburg and for sale at the Depot at wholesale and retail at the moderate price of $1 95. Experience has proved them to be the best in use. They have received the Silver Medal at the Fair of the American Institute, New York. Prices never vary during the season.
J. P. SOLIBAN.
Agent for Reception of Leeches and Depôt, 7 Exchange Passage, to and from Exchange street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed Recorder of Births and Deaths for the Parish and City of Orleans, I request the citizens of the above said parish and city to conform themselves to the dispositions of the following Act:

Act approved, March 6, 1819.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the passage of this act, the birth of every child born within the limits of this city, shall be declared within the space of thirty days after the birth, to the Recorder of Births and Deaths in the district in which the child was born, by the father, if he be living, and if dead or absent, by the mother, if she be living and present in the city, and in case of the absence of both father and mother, by the person having charge of the child, or by the physician or midwife who may have attended the mother in her confinement.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Recorder shall be entitled to receive from the parents or guardians of each child, the sum of fifty cents, for registering the birth of such child, and granting a certificate thereof, and the sum of one dollar for each marriage he may solemnize, which fees shall be paid by the parties requiring the registry or solemnizing the marriage.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person within the parish and city aforesaid, shall be declared within thirty days, from the time of his death, to the recorder of the district in which he died, if there be a recorder in such district, and if not, to the recorder of the nearest district, by the nearest relation of the deceased, or by the person with whom he resided at the time of his death, or in the absence of all these persons, by the owner or tenant of the house in which the individual shall have died; and every person neglecting to make the declarations aforesaid, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than five dollars.

We understand will be under the painful necessity of prosecuting all persons who may neglect or refuse to conform themselves to the clauses of the above act.
aug10 1y F. M CROZAT.

Ice Cream and Sherbets.

COURVOISIER & Co respectfully inform the public that on this morning, the 12th inst. they will open their GARDEN on ST ANTOINE PLACE, where during the whole season they will neglect nothing to deserve a continuance of that patronage which was so liberally bestowed upon them last year. Ices of all kinds. Their new arrangements will undoubtedly be a great attraction to ladies, who will always find on this splendid Garden a superb collection of the finest Confectionery Flowers and pieces montées, besides Ices to run and Sherbets of every description.

The Public may be sure that nothing will be wanting on the part of said establishment, which is taken altogether, is the only one of the kind in New Orleans.
a13

REMOVAL.

French Shirts—No 100 Royal street, opposite the Louisiana State Bank.

MRS. T. HENRY has the honor of informing the Gentlemen of New Orleans that she has removed from No 77 St Louis to No 100 Royal street, her establishment for the manufacture of Shirts on order or by the measure. Mrs H. returns her thanks to the country or New Orleans for their patronage, and pledges herself to continue with workmanship to merit a continuation of their favors. She also undertakes embroidery.

Good Seamstresses will find employment at Mrs H.'s who will also take apprentices.
a30

Fashionable Goods from Paris.

Corner Royal and Conti streets.

MADAME VIENNE having just returned from Europe, where she went to make her purchases, has the honor to inform the ladies of New Orleans and environs, that she has opened the following goods at very moderate prices:

Tarlatane and Gauze Illusion, Rutland and a part straw hats, newest styles.

Dolfus, Mog & Co's printed barèges and organdy.

Barège plain Shawls, Fichus.

Pelerines and embroidered neck kerchiefs.

Ribbons and flowers, white and black, net gloves and mitts, muslin dresses and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs, lace at from 10 to 150 cents and embroidered bane, umbrellas, parasols and corsets.

Bridal scarfs, silk and tulle dresses for kings.

Tarlatane skirts with and embroidered do.

Mantillas, lace scarfs and shawls, a new article in full assortment.
a22

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. We are selling at very reduced prices our remaining stock of these goods. Barèges, Balzorines, Organdy, Muslins and Taglioni dressgoods. Jaconets at 25, 30 and 37½ cts. Mantillas, Jaconet at 25 cts; right French Cabrioles, latest styles, at 37½, &c. &c. Also, white Muslin Curtain Goods, Swiss Muslin, Jaconet de Chaly, Plaid de Laine, de Barège, Grey Scarfs, Lace Scarfs; white Muslin do embroidered, Rich Silk Scarfs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Crinoline skirts, Gross do, Ribbons with fringe, Laces, a large assortment. Irish Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Lawns, Linen Cambric Hdkfs with borders. Embroidered Cambric Hdkfs, Silk pocket do, Damask Table Cloths and Towels, Russia Diapers, Russia Sheeting, white and brown Bonnet-lace, Brilliants, Embroidery, Linen Cambric Thread and Cotton Laces, Ladies Lisle Gloves, do black and white Silk Gloves, Gents do, blue and white Cotton Hdkf Drapery, Linen Hdkfs, Marseilles Cotton Cord, Bilberge Cords, &c.

Also—A few pieces of very fine Drap d'été, for sale by
DAVID & CHAPES,
my19 33 and 35 Chartres st. cor. Conti.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—150 casks White Wine, different brands 30 bbls old White Wine, Madeira 250 bbls old Whiskey, pure imitation Holland Gin 50 baskets Champagne, different qualities 500 Lagrs Red Wine, St. Estephe, 75 do old R & W do 75 do do 150 do do Lafitte 50 do do do 375 do do Grand La and Haut Brions, 2000 do Claret and Barsac 50 do do Latour 2500 do do Green Seal, 500 do do Cape in pints, 500 do Sardines in oil, some natural, 20 Cases Foie gras, Perigord Truffles, 200 do do Truffled Pies, 100 cases do do Perigord Truffles, 200 do do White Wine, Heritage 30 caskets Guignolet, 50 cases Cherries in Brandy, 20 baskets Curaçoa, Parfait Amour, 50 cases Cognac, 10,000 demijohn Corks.
CHARLES DUFOUR, 11 Conti st.

GRANIER'S FRENCH BLANKETS!!!

THE subscribers, successors to the late J Magee, sole Agents of Zoe Granier, of Montpelier, take pleasure in announcing to the Planters and Sugar-growers and Merchants dealers in general, that their Depot, No. 21 Magazine st, will always be well supplied by fresh arrivals of those superior FRENCH BLANKETS.

Landing this day ex bark Globe, from Marseilles, 500 pairs GRANIER BLANKETS.

N B—Planters and Commission Merchants are informed that their orders for Linseys, Kerseys and other Plantation Dry Goods, will be promptly attended to, and a liberal credit given.
H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
Agents for Zoe Granier, and importers of Dry Goods,
12 21 Magazine st.

SUNDRIES—105 baskets Sweet Oil; 98 boxes do Plantation; 40 boxes Orange Water Plower; 50 boxes assorted Cordials; 100 boxes Perkins, for sale by
REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co,
jy18 34 Tchoupitoulas st

NOW LANDING ex ship Loreta, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned:
100 casts Red Wine; 24 half casks White Wine; 10 hogsheads do do; 1215 bbl G M LeCLAS, 30 Bienville st.

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

LIQUORS, &c—4 bbls Cassia Pistols; 15 cases Rhenish Wine; 1 case French Mustard; Ivory Black, in flasks; 5 casks very old superior Cognac, of the brand of Pellevoisin 1830 and 1825, for sale by
aug7 THE BAILEY BLANCHARD, 90 Custom house st

SUNDRIES—60000 Regalias and principe, assorted, for sale by P. Monte, for sale by TROSSEROS & LAMPEE,
a20 30 Old Levee.

LARGE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS—The subscribers have received a splendid assortment of handkerchiefs, which they will sell at very reduced prices.
H DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
a20 21 Magazine st

NOW LANDING ex ships Talma and Hortensia, from Havre, ship St. Stephen Rouen, and Hortensia, from Bordeaux, the following Red Wine, for quality; 70 hogsheads Medoc Red Wine, 1845, for sale by
H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
a20 21 Magazine st

Monday morning, August 24, 1846.

THE NORTHER MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We regret very greatly being compelled by press of other matter to postpone the communication of "A Citizen" until to-morrow.

We are authorized by "Castigator" to say that he will pay his respects to the French Editor of the Courier in a day or two.

Later from the Army.

By the arrival of the steamship *McKim*, we have received advices from the Army to a very late date.—The letters of our intelligent and industrious correspondent which we subjoin contain a copious digest of the news.

A rumor prevailed at Matamoros on the 13th that McCullough's ranging company had been surprised, defeated and made prisoners, by a body of Mexican Rancheros under Carvajal. In relation to this report, a postscript to our correspondent's latest letter says:—"One of McCullough's men came in this morning and contradicts the rumor of the capture of that company. He says they went to China, and found about 170 Mexicans there, but they fled from the town and old Ben returned to Camargo. Various rumors are afloat here now about the enemy; but I will not trouble you with them. Clark is bringing the town to rights very fast, and keeps a good look out for the enemy too.—With Mexicans as our foe we are never sure, and I believe we are in more danger here than if we were in front of the army."

The *American Flag* speaks in the highest terms of the discipline of the Louisville Legion.

In a house in Matamoros a very large quantity of musket cartridges, muskets, Mexican uniforms, spears &c, were found.

Theatricals are flourishing. The *American Flag* of the 12th takes very strong ground against any deliberate attempt at the conquest of Mexico.

MATAMOROS, Aug. 13th, 1846.

It was currently reported in town this morning and believed by a good many that Parades had succeeded in quelling the insurrection in Guadalaxara, had shot all the ringleaders, and was moving on to Monterey with a large force, and plenty of cannon. It is impossible even to trace these rumors to an authentic source, and I searched in vain for the gentleman who brought the news from above. Those who are well versed in Mexican affairs appear to attach some credit to this report, and two or three Mexicans, well known in this place for their means of information, seem sanguine that Parades has defeated the revolutionists thoroughly, but do not believe that he has a great many men under him—not more than 12 or 15,000. Some report 20, 30, 40 and as high as 60,000 as being en route.

The name of the officer I wrote you as being missing is W. L. Ball, not "McCall", as I stated. He is a citizen of Somerville.
THE CORPORAL.

MATAMOROS, Aug. 9th, 1846.

GENTLEMEN,—The recent heavy rains detained the first regiment Texan Cavalry at this place until last night, about 11 o'clock, when they started off in the direction of Victoria. Late accounts represent the Mexican rancheros as having organized in that direction in considerable numbers, and it may be that the Texan boys will have something to attract their attention before getting back, if they design returning. Our movements here are well known to the enemy, and will continue to be, so long as confidence is placed in the integrity of one or two of the foreign merchants of Matamoros. There is one man here I could put my finger on at any hour of the day, who pretends great friendship for the Americans, and courts the society of the principal officers of our army. His wife, I have been assured in saying, is a great a scoundrel as ever went unhung. He is a subject of Queen Victoria, and I am well convinced never loses an opportunity of informing those in the interior of our position, strength and intentions. Some one has, without doubt, sent a runner to the country, about the movements of the Texans, and I have no doubt the one alluded to is the individual. But they have smart men to deal with, and if they beat them, it will be at a high cost. The commander of the expedition is Hays, of San Antonio, seconded by the gallant Walker, and the command consists principally of men who have passed years on this frontier, and who can never be taken by surprise. Lumsden of the Pioneers, and his command have attached themselves to Hays' expedition, and a number of distinguished Texans, and gentlemen from other parts of the United States have accompanied it.

I told you before what I conceived to be the nature of this expedition, and nothing but high water will prevent it. Last night Hays received orders to *go into Victoria*, unless he was convinced that a heavy force was there. In that case he was to encamp at some convenient place, and send in for reinforcements. Do not be surprised if they have a skirmish at or before reaching Victoria, and if the enemy come out in large numbers, the slaughter must be great, as it is the intention of the Texans to retreat unless a quadruple force present itself. Thus I heard from both Hays and Walker. The latter would go into a fight with 50 to one, but Hays will not get into one unless he sees his way fairly out.

Another order Hays received previous to his departure was to scour the country above Santa Teresa, in search of a band of robbers, who have recently murdered and murdered a party of traders coming into this place from San Fernando. Col. Clarke told him, that if he took them not to waste any time in bringing them to Matamoros, but to hang or shoot them on the spot. This will be a great benefit to the trade of our city, for it has been the only impediment to traders coming in from that direction.

There was some excitement in town yesterday arising from a rumor that the Rancheros and a few regular Mexican soldiers were marching on for this place, and we're only a few leagues distant from it. All business ceased for a while, and men busied themselves only in preparing their arms. Col. Clarke sent out the 2d Dragoons, who ranged out some 8 or 10 miles and returned in the evening without coming in sight of an enemy or finding the trail of one. The excitement died away before night; but it had the good effect to keep us prepared for emergencies.

The Kentucky regiment passed up here yesterday, and to-day, and will soon be with the troops at Camargo. Two companies of the Baltimore boys also went up. Most of the volunteers below here are on the Texan side of the Rio Grande, near Burita, and are not in as good health as I should like to report.—The third Ohio regimentare up here, two companies at Fort Paredes and the balance on the other side of the river near where the Andrew Jackson regiment formerly encamped.

Should Hays reach Victoria without encountering much opposition, I am still of opinion that a force will be sent by water to *Soto la Marina*, if not further; and once they occupy that place, a depot will also be established there, regiments will be sent by land from this place to occupy posts on the stream above the depot, and we will then have the whole of Tamaulipas under our thumb, except Tampico, which can be easily occupied when the health of the place will permit.
THE CORPORAL.

MATAMORAS, Aug. 12th, 1846.

Gentlemen:—Our city is unusually dull just now, and altogether free from excitement of any kind. The heat here is most oppressive from 10 to 2 o'clock, and were it not for the breeze that occasionally springs up during the evening, it would hardly be possible for any other than the natives to stand it. We used to have a regular breeze here, but it has got tired of blowing and only blesses us by fits and starts now. You don't know what heat is in New Orleans.

Some excitement has been produced at Burita owing to the non arrival at that place of Captain McCall of the Louisville Legion, who left this place 7 or 8 days ago, for the encampment there. He should, under ordinary circumstances, have reached his place of destination on the same day he started. He has no doubt been murdered, as he was known to have a considerable sum of money about his person when he left. The whole route from here to Burita is lined with robbers and they will kill a man even for the clothing he has on. There is one particular spot, about 9 miles from here, that affords the highwayman an excellent opportunity of pouncing upon his prey, and was named long before the commencement of the war, where robbers congregate most, and [illegible] cruz, poor man has been murdered. The chapparal Mex that it is utterly impossible to perceive him, and the first notice that many an unfortunate victim has had of the enemy was the muzzle of a gun poked through the bushes, or the click of the main spring in the act of cocking. When the vessels used to lie at Burita to discharge their cargoes, the captains would come up to Matamoros for their money and papers, and several of them were never heard of after leaving Matamoros. They were without doubt murdered on the road, and this captain has met a similar fate. Some of our officers and men are very foolish—they travel without arms and in small parties, thus offering to the Mexicans excellent opportunity for revenge and plunder.

A singular case was brought before the Alcalde here yesterday. A steward on one of the Government boats could not obtain his wages from the captain, and appealed to Colonel Clarke, for redress. Of course, it was not in the power of the colonel to interfere, so he referred him to the quartermaster, but not receiving satisfaction from that officer, the complainant appealed to the Alcalde. This dignitary immediately issued a writ for the captain, but he declined coming. The police, was then sent to bring the captain to the hall of justice, but he refused even to accompany them, and drove them from the boat. The Alcalde then went to Colonel Clarke for a sufficient force to compel the desired attendance. After explaining the nature of the case, the colonel, in his peculiar style, answered him to this effect. "My dear Sir, when I promised you assistance in enforcing your authority of Mexican citizens and Americans, not attached to the Army, I did not think it extended to protect rascals in the service of Government; consequently I must refuse you the assistance you ask. If you have the power to stop at the landing a steamer, with troops and provisions for General Taylor's hungry marines, and at the suit of any one who has established a claim against her, you might, with propriety, stop running of our steamers. But as you have not the power, you might as well attempt to stop the current of the river, as to stop the boats. You must look to the Government for redress, not to me." The Alcalde was thunderstruck at this unceremonious reply, and left the colonel in disgust.

From Texas.

By the arrival of the steamer *Jas. L. Day*, we have received files of Galveston papers to the 22d instant. They contain little news.

The steamer *Cuba* was aground at Port Cavallo in a sinking condition.

News from the Army to the 17th had been received by the *Day*. Nothing further of interest had transpired. As much uncertainty seems to prevail as ever in regard to the movements and intentions of the Army. Gen. Taylor, it is said, affects no mystery in regard to his designs, but limits his givings out to the declaration that he will follow whatever instructions he may receive from Washington. His present orders are that he will make his Head Quarters at Camargo, and he will not move upon Montery without instructions to do so.

Excessive rains have fallen in Texas, rendering the prospects of the cotton crop very gloomy. The worm had also made its appearance along the coast, but thus far had done no great damage. Brazoria county had suffered more than any other. The entire cotton crop there would probably prove a failure. The worms were committing terrible mischief with the young bolls.

From Havana.

We learn from Captain Westbrook, of the schr *F. A. Brown*, from Havana 14th inst., that ST. ANNA and suite left Havana at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst. on board of the steamer *Arab*, for Sisal.

The Mexican steamers Montezuma and Guadaloupe have been purchased by the Commandant General of Havana, and belong now to the Spanish Navy.

From Rio Janeiro.

The barque *Pioneer*, Captain Lambert, arrived at New York from Rio Janeiro, brings from that place a letter of the Correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, dated June 30th, from which we derive the following items:

There was a great improvement in the financial affairs of the government of Brazil, its revenues having greatly increased, and being now fully equal to its expenditures.

Advices of the 10th June, from Montevideo, give an account of the return of the Panama expedition to the mouth of the La Plata, with 300,000 hides, wool, hair, &c.

There was a well authenticated report that Lord Aberdeen had informed the Buenos Ayrean Minister in London, that the English and French Ministers had gone beyond their instructions, and that a steamer would be immediately despatched with orders to withdraw the English and French troops, and to cease all interference. The Buenos Ayrean Government have, however, declared that they will enter upon no negotiation until the Buenos Ayrean troops are withdrawn from the Banda Oriental.

There was a report at Rio that General Rivera had encountered and defeated a detachment of Oribe's army, 1100 strong, and compelled them to abandon their horses, baggage and munitions.

The Army and Naval Bills contain unusual appropriations in amount. The *personnel* of the former has been increased 7,500, and the latter 2,500. The reduction in the Navy is to take place at the close of the war, but the new enlistments in the Army were for five years, and all who have been or may be listed will have to serve during that time.

The Volunteer Bills and Joint Resolutions which have passed were four in all, and by the last a large sum of money must be drawn from the Treasury, as it will not require a very free construction of the act to pay the one hundred thousand men who in one form or another, at some place or other, were mustered into service. It is believed by many intelligent persons who have investigated the subject, that the Administration hardly dreamed of the expenses it has incurred already in the prosecution of the Mexican war. The President's last Message would seem to indicate that he is tired of it, and the outward evidence would seem to be a disposition to negotiate for Peace, but it must be a peace with a surrender on the part of Mexico of her most valuable provinces. This is the demand of those who now administer the Government, and such a demand I am assured will be pressed. There was a long Cabinet Council upon the subject to-day, and the action, as far as it has transpired, would seem to be an intervention on the part of our Government to re-open negotiations by claiming not only the Rio Grande but the Californias for a small equivalent.

Fifty millions of dollars is a good round sum, and when added to the immense amounts daily expended by the Government in the prosecution of the war, will swell up a formidable bill which the nation at one time or another will have to foot. The remarks we have quoted prove that we are not alone in the belief that Mr. POLK's chief motive in commencing negotiations with Mexico, was to avoid a collapse of the Treasury. We havn't a shadow of a doubt that the next report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit an astounding expenditure. The war has been managed on a scale of profuse and thoughtless outlay that has probably increased its burthen at least two fold.

NAVAL.—Commander Henry W. Ogden resigned his command of the *North Carolina* on the 10th, to proceed to the *Independence*, at Boston, and upon leaving the ship, the men, with whom he is very popular, gave him three hearty cheers.

The *Independence* will leave for the Pacific by the end of the month. Captain Ogden's appointment to the [illegible]

Negotiations with Mexico.

The veil of secrecy having been removed from the proceedings of the United States Senate in relation to the two million appropriation, the Washington paper publishes all the documents connected with the subject. The first in the list is a message communicated to the Senate from the President on the 4th inst., and which it is unnecessary to publish, inasmuch as it is almost identical in expression and thought with the message transmitted in open session to both Houses.

Next follow two letters from the Secretary of State, one to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the other to Commodore CONNER. From these it will be clearly seen that though the Government Organ "was not advised" of any movements for the negotiation of a peace, the President had actually commenced preliminaries eight days before asking for an appropriation. He could not have considered the money absolutely essential to the success of the negotiation, or he acted with astonishing imprudence in taking the initiative before securing the means of success:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, JULY 27, 1846.

SIR: The President of the United States, no less anxious to terminate than he was to avoid the present unhappy war with the Mexican Republic, has determined to make an effort to accomplish this purpose. He has accordingly instructed the undersigned, Secretary of State, to propose through your Excellency to the Mexican Government, that negotiations shall forthwith commence for the conclusion of a peace just and honorable for both parties. Should the offer be received and responded to by the Mexican Government in the same frank and friendly spirit by which it has been dictated, he will immediately despatch an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the city of Mexico, with full powers to conclude a treaty of peace which shall adjust all the questions in dispute between the two Republics. If the Mexican Government should prefer to send a Minister to Washington to conduct the negotiation here, he shall be received with kindness and respect, and every effort shall be made to accomplish the object of his mission with the least possible delay.

In the present communication it is deemed useless and might prove injurious, to discuss the causes of the existing war. This might tend to delay or defeat the restoration of peace. The past is already consigned to history; the future, under Providence, is in our own power.

The occasion may, however, be embraced to state that the President has ever cherished the kindest feelings for Mexico, and that one of the first wishes of his heart is, that she may be a powerful and prosperous Republic, in perpetual amity with the United States.

Commodore Conner will transmit this despatch for your Excellency, to the Governor of Vera Cruz, under a flag of truce; and you are respectfully invited to adopt the same channel for communicating your answer.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer your Excellency the assurance of my most distinguished consideration. JAMES BUCHANAN.

To his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations, of the Mexican Republic.

Mr. Buchanan to Commodore Conner.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 27, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed letter, addressed to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, [illegible] your own use. From this you will perceive that the President has determined to open the other branch to Mexico.

The President does not believe that any point of national honor should forbid him making this tender especially after the glorious events which have thus far marked the progress of the war. Should the Mexican Government determine to accept the offer and open negotiations, it may be that you will propose to you to conclude an armistice during their pendency. If such a proposition should be made you will promptly but kindly reject it, giving at the same time every assurance that the [illegible] will do all in his power to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory termination with the least possible delay.

If any armistice were concluded the [illegible] would not stand on equal footing. The United States, as a heavy expense, now have armies in the field and ships on the coast, which they can withdraw only on an honorable peace. Should the operations be suspended by an armistice, and the negotiations for peace should finally fail, we should then lose nearly all the advantage of an entire campaign. Besides, this sacrifice, great as it might be, would scarcely equal the expenses, and I have no doubt that Congress could not fail to indict upon our troops, the greater portion of whom consist of patriotic citizens who have volunteered to serve their country in the confidence that they would be actively employed. While therefore the President sincerely desires with the utmost promptitude to restore our friendly relations with Mexico upon fair and liberal terms, the war must be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until a definite treaty of peace shall be signed and ratified by Mexico. You will not fail, with all the despatch in your power, to transmit the answer of the Mexican Government to this Department.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

To Commodore DAVID CONNER,
Commanding the Naval forces of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico.

These documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The next day Mr. McDuffie reported a series of resolutions approving the course proposed by the President, and recommending that two millions of dollars be placed at his disposal. After some debate, the resolutions were recommitted and on the 6th Mr. MCDUFFIE reported them in the following form:

1. *Resolved*, That the Senate entertain a strong desire that the existing war with Mexico should be terminated by a treaty of peace, just and honorable to both nations; and that the President be advised to adopt all proper measures for the attainment of that object.

2. *Resolved further*, That the Senate deem it advisable that Congress should appropriate a sum of money to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, and boundaries with the Republic of Mexico, and to be used by him in the event that such a treaty should call for the expenditure of the money so appropriated, or any part thereof.

These resolutions were adopted, yeas 43; nays 2—Messrs Atchinson of Mo, and Rusk of Texas voting in the negative. An effort to change the phraseology of the 2d resolution, and insert after the word Mexico, the words "and for the purchase of the whole or a part of California" was defeated 11 to 35. A motion to amend the resolution so as to provide that no part of the appropriation shall be applied to the purchase of California was lost, 75 to 32. Several amendments of minor importance were likewise rejected.—Finally, Mr. Morehead moved a proviso requiring the President to specify the objects for which the proposed appropriation was asked. This was lost by the following vote.

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Barrow, Berrien, Colley, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Greene, Hannegan, Jarnagin, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Semple, Sumnons, Upham and Woodbridge —18.

Nays.—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Houston, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Speight, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott and Yulee.—26.

The second resolution was then adopted—yeas 33; nays 19—as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Chalmers, Corwin, Crittenden, Dickinson, Dix, Evans, Fairfield, Houston, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Speight, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott and Yulee.

Expenses of the Government.

The accurate Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing under date of the 12th, remarks:—

I have been looking over the public bills to-day that have, thus far, passed the present Congress. I am not able to learn the precise sum appropriated, but believe it will exceed *fifty millions of dollars*, notwithstanding many important acts were lost before the last time.

The Army and Naval Bills contain unusual appropriations in amount. The *personnel* of the former has been increased 7,500, and the latter 2,500. The reduction in the Navy is to take place at the close of the war, but the new enlistments in the Army were for five years, and all who have been or may be listed will have to serve during that time.

The Volunteer Bills and Joint Resolutions which have passed were four in all, and by the last a large sum of money must be drawn from the Treasury, as it will not require a very free construction of the act to pay the one hundred thousand men who in one form or another, at some place or other, were mustered into service. It is believed by many intelligent persons who have investigated the subject, that the Administration hardly dreamed of the expenses it has incurred already in the prosecution of the Mexican war. The President's last Message would seem to indicate that he is tired of it, and the outward evidence would seem to be a disposition to negotiate for Peace, but it must be a peace with a surrender on the part of Mexico of her most valuable provinces. This is the demand of those who now administer the Government, and such a demand I am assured will be pressed. There was a long Cabinet Council upon the subject to-day, and the action, as far as it has transpired, would seem to be an intervention on the part of our Government to re-open negotiations by claiming not only the Rio Grande but the Californias for a small equivalent.

Fifty millions of dollars is a good round sum, and when added to the immense amounts daily expended by the Government in the prosecution of the war, will swell up a formidable bill which the nation at one time or another will have to foot. The remarks we have quoted prove that we are not alone in the belief that Mr. POLK's chief motive in commencing negotiations with Mexico, was to avoid a collapse of the Treasury. We havn't a shadow of a doubt that the next report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit an astounding expenditure. The war has been managed on a scale of profuse and thoughtless outlay that has probably increased its burthen at least two fold.

NAVAL.—Commander Henry W. Ogden resigned his command of the *North Carolina* on the 10th, to proceed to the *Independence*, at Boston, and upon leaving the ship, the men, with whom he is very popular, gave him three hearty cheers.

The *Independence* will leave for the Pacific by the end of the month. Captain Ogden's appointment to the [illegible]

City Intelligence.

BURGLARY.—On Saturday last at 4 o'clock in the morning, some thieves entered Mr. B. Lacaze's room, at the Old Basin Bakery, and carried away, amongst other things, two notes of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, of one hundred dollars each, a note of the Louisiana State Bank of fifty dollars, and a note on hand for $152, drawn by Thomas D. Aquin, and endorsed by Lacaze Leon.

THE LEGION.—There was a review of the Louisiana Legion yesterday morning, as required by law. This fine corps which very recently mustered fifteen hundred citizen troops, have been reduced by late events to a mere handful of men. But three Companies of infantry and two of cavalry paraded yesterday, amounting together to two hundred men, privates and officers. They were the Volunteers, Captain Levis; the Catalans, Captain Vionnet; the Canadores of Orleans, Captain Trigo; the Louisiana Dragoons and the Young Horse Guards.

The First District Court was opened as usual on Saturday morning, but transacted no business.

Elizabeth Mooney, charged with stabbing John Green, was sent by Recorder Genois to the First District Court.

A dozen individuals, arrested in Faubourg Tremé for disturbing the public peace, were brought yesterday before Recorder Genois, and discharged after being reprimanded.

☞ The Council of the Third Municipality will meet this evening at six o'clock.

ELECTION.—Mr. MONTIAT was elected on Saturday last, Alderman to represent the third ward in the Council of the Third Municipality.

HARBORING A SLAVE.—Rachel, a slave of Rebecca Davis, t. w. c., was arrested yesterday under a charge of concealing and harboring Charlotte, a runaway slave belonging to Jesse D Hart. The examination will probably take place this morning.

☞ Christian Fink, a cabaret-keeper, was fined yesterday twenty-five dollars by Recorder Genois for insulting a police officer. Mary Simpkins and Mary Rodeina, who were at the time in Fink's establishment and behaved improperly, were also arrested and fined five dollars each.

☞ Henry Jones, arrested for passing and striking a watchman, appeared yesterday before Recorder Genois, and was remanded for further investigation.

INDIGNATION MEETING.—The members of Company A, 4th Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, Capt. Dowler, held a meeting on Saturday evening at the St. Louis Exchange. Several resolutions were passed, similar to those adopted recently by the Commercial Exchange mass meeting.

A DESERTER.—Edward Harrison was arrested yesterday by the First Municipality police, at the request of Mr. Hallebrand, as a deserter from the United States Navy.

☞ GET YOUR LICENSES.—A number of draymen were stopped yesterday and the day before, by the Second Municipality police, on account of their not complying with the ordinance in relation to licenses. Others were also stopped for not being branded, in accordance with a municipal ordinance.

LATEST DATES.

NEW YORK	Aug 11	LIVERPOOL	July 25
WASHINGTON	Aug 15	HAVRE	July 21
CHARLESTON	Aug 15	MEXICO	July 21
CINCINNATI	Aug 12	HAVANA	Aug 12
BRAZOS SANTIAGO	Aug 16	TEXAS	Aug 22

☞ This is to certify that my wife, Mary Ann Thatcher, has left my domicile without cause or provocation, and I do hereby caution all persons not to trust her on my account, as I will not pay the same.
New Orleans, August 19, 1846.
a20 3t CHARLES DEAVES DUFFY

☞ ATTENTIONS.—The following excellent and popular articles are sold in the city only by Agents for Dally's Magical Pain Extractor, No 209 CANAL STREET, via Gray's Ointment, Watts's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Magical Pain Extractor Salve, Green's Ague and Fever Mixture, Arrasmith's Dyspepsia Mixture, Sarsaparilla, Acoustic Oil, for Deafness, Vermifuge, for Worms, Hay's Liniment, for Piles, Headache, Rheumatism, Bernard's Hygeian Tea, Bosa's Corn Salve, Rose Hair Dye, Colors the hair and not the skin, Vaughan's Stoves, Pipes and Grates, Balsam of Hoarhound, the best remedy for