# The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - 5

No subscription taken for less than a year. In all cases, whether the subscription be for the paper only, or to the paper and advertising, it will not be considered as discontinued on the part of the subscriber, unless one week's notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

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YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Merchants and Traders, in French and English, | $60 |
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All notices of Candidates for political offices; all notices or articles of a personal nature (when admitted) will pay $2 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.



## FEE BILL!

A FEW COPIES of the above bill have been printed in French and English for the use of courts, &c., and put on pasteboard. For sale at this office.
Price 31 per copy. m99

## The New Constitution

OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Printed in both languages, in pamphlet form, for sale at the office of the Bee, at Morgan's Literary Depot—Price—50 cents.

## CARDS NOTICES OF PARTNERSHIP, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the firm of P. CONNOLLY & Co., and will continue the business of Auctioneers for the sale of Real Estate, Stock, Merchandise, Slaves, and all descriptions of Merchandise. Will also act as Appraisers and General Brokers for the Sale and Purchase of all descriptions of Property. Office No. 56 Camp street.
October 31, 1845. PETER CONNOLLY, FRANCIS FELSEY.

IN offering our services to our friends and the public, in the capacity of AUCTIONEERS and BROKERS, we feel that we bring to it every necessary experience, having been for many years engaged in the business of the city. Our senior partner is well versed in the value of REAL ESTATE, and our junior partner is qualified for the indoor duties of the firm. At A. GORDON, WYLIE & Co. will be attended to, and the business continued by the present firm.
New Orleans, 1st October, 1845.
A. H. WYLIE,
A. GORDON, Per P. E. DUBREUIL;
JUAN DE EGANA,
M. J. De LIZARDI, partner in commendam, per his Attorney JUAN DE EGANA.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership for transacting a commission business under the firm of WYLIE & EGANA, in which firm A. H. WYLIE & J. Y. De EGANA are principal partners, and M. J. De LIZARDI partner in commendam. All business of the late firm of WYLIE & GORDON, WYLIE & Co. will be attended to, and the business continued by the present firm.
New Orleans, 1st October, 1845.
A. H. WYLIE,
A. GORDON, Per P. E. DUBREUIL;
JUAN DE EGANA,
M. J. De LIZARDI, partner in commendam, per his Attorney
FELIX GRIMA.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of "Beard, Cathcart & Co.," for the transaction of a Commission business, at the Sale of Real Estate Stock and Merchandise, Collecting Rents, Accounts, Appraisers and General Brokers for sale and purchase of all descriptions of property. Office No. 5 Exchange Arcade.
A. BEARD,
JOHN CATHCART,
JOHN CALHOUN.
New Orleans, 1st October, 1845.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership from the present date, under the style and firm of "Lapeyre, Hermage & Co.," with Mr. J. B. Hermage, partner in commendam. P. LAPEYRE,
C. E. HAKIMEE.
New Orleans, 1st October, 1845.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of REYNAUD & FALLON, is this day dissolved by limitation of the term of its contract. The signature will be used by either of the undersigned for the winding up of the concern.
PETER REYNAUD,
H. FALLON.
New Orleans, 15th September, 1845.

FORMATION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a partnership under the firm of REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co., for the transaction of a general commission business.
PETER REYNAUD,
JONE NATHO CUCULLU,
JOHN WADHIRES.
New Orleans, 15th September, 1845.

## COMMISSION HOUSE.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers hold on hand and are constantly receiving the following articles, which they offer at a small profit for cash: BINGS, SHEETINGS AND SROGANS which will be of factory long pieces, for cash, they offer long the sale of the Cotton.
They are also agents for several of the best Tanneries in the country, and have contracted on hand a prime assortment of LEATHER.
N. B. Cash advances on LEATHER and WESTERN PRODUCE, generally.
LOWCKS & WALL, Commission Merchants,
21 and 23 Front street, Boston.
Levi A. Dewey, Jonathan B. Wheeler.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. Jas. Wright & Co., Boston.
Jesse M. Jones, Phil.
Messrs. Stoffer Townsend & Co., Baltimore.
Bickford & Huntington, New York.
Messrs. C. M. Leupp & Co., Philadelphia.
Messrs. Maslick, Hubbard & Reid, Philadelphia.
Messrs. Pennel, Lemmon & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. Friend, Humphreys & Co., Albany.

LEONARD STURTEVANT & CO.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SPERM, WHALE AND LINSEED OILS,
Soap! Candles, Oil, White Lead, Black Paint, &c.
No. 12 Old Levee street, New Orleans.

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,
Importer and Dealer in French, British and American
Dry Goods,
No. 96 Chartres street, New Orleans.

PEET & MORTON,
Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers,
No. 28 Magazine street.

BEPBURN & TURPIN,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
HAVANA, NEW ORLEANS,
Have a large assortment of the choicest brands, which they offer at reduced prices for cash or approved paper. Samples can be seen at their office, No. 11 Royal street, New Orleans.



## NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State,
AND COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. 3

WHIG CANDIDATES.
FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM DEBUYS,
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SPARROW.

NEW-ORLEANS,
THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1845.


*"Who will decide when Doctors disagree."*

In yesterday's paper we gave a synopsis of the views of the *Jeffersonian Republican*—an efficient and able organ of the Democracy—in respect to the Tariff. We proved by citations from that journal that it considered opposition to the Tariff and genuine Democracy one and the same; that no man could be a good Democrat who was not Anti-Tariff; that JOHNSON and LANDRY were nominated by an Anti-Tariff Convention; that they were Anti-Tariff men, etc. etc.—all going to establish the absolute and sheer incompatibility of Democratic principles with a support of the Tariff.—We did take for granted that the uptown organ spoke the sentiments of the party, at least so far as the city was concerned; but scarcely was our article published, when we received palpable evidence that the opinions of our contemporary did not square with the opinions of Democracy below Canal street. *Ecce signum!*

The *Courier* of Tuesday evening (French side) has an laborate article on the same subject of the Tariff, in which the writer *differs in toto* from the uncompromising Free Trade dogmas of the *Jeffersonian Republican*. The *Courier* states that the President will doubtless recommend "some modifications of the present Tariff," and that the principal object of reform will be to do away with the uniformity which prevails in the act of 1842, which, according to the *Courier*, takes every article on which duties are imposed twenty per cent, ad valorem. [We will remark *en passant* that the Tariff does no such thing, and that the writer in question had better read the act before he criticises it.] Under this supposition, however, he is willing that the Tariff should be thus far reformed.

"But," observes the journal which we quote, "it is to be feared that the two Houses of Congress will not stop there, and that the good intentions of our Federal Legislators may be influenced by local considerations, of which we cannot at present perceive the weight, but which will perhaps compel them to render the law of the public less perfect than it actually is." This does not look like very vehement denunciation of that so called "black Whig Tariff" of 1842, so much vilified by Locofocoism. But wait awhile. We shall soon have testimony in its behalf infinitely more emphatic.

After classifying the opinions of various sections of the country into three different—one in favor of a Protective Tariff—one advocating Free Trade—and the third occupying the *juste milieu* between the others. The *Courier* thinks that the conflicting views of these schools may prevent real reform and lead to abuses of a graver character for the interests of the country.—Under such circumstances he conceives that it would be desirable *not to touch Tariff during the coming session*, and after stating at some length the reasons which militate in favor of this view, concludes by the following portentous paragraph:

"Every thing being duly considered, we would prefer a Tariff which, like that of 1842, can at least provide for the exigencies of the public service and the security of our national defence, to a law which would be characterized by one of the evils we have already pointed out. There is besides, no need of haste: the present act operates in a sufficient regularity for the common particular, whose Sugar industry is recovering by degrees from the long depression which it has had to suffer. Why then not wait one more time longer, and employ the interval of two or three Congressional sessions in framing a good systemof legislation.

There's flattery enough for you. A Democratic journal absolutely acknowledging that the "Black Tariff of 1842" operates pretty well, and opposing immediate or sudden change! We wonder how the Free Traders relish this opposition, which we know it, must be assumed as the opinions of the Locofoco Democracy. Now according to the *Jeffersonian Republican*, no man is a Democrat who is not Anti-Tariff. Ergo, the Courier cannot be Democratic, for while admitting the Tariff of 1842 to be imperfect, which nobody doubts, that journal is evidently opposed to any hasty attempt at its radical modification. We should like to have the views of our uptown contemporary on this thorny subject.

MATTERS AND THINGS AT WASHINGTON.—We glean from the Correspondence of the Charleston *Courier* much curious information in relation to the policy of the Administration, and other matters connected with its course. The Western boundary of Texas will, it is said, become a prominent point of discussion in Congress. Mr. Benton, who is in Washington, is pledged to oppose the acceptance of the Constitution of the State of Texas, with any boundary farther West than the Nueces. From the tone of the *Union*, it is presumed that the Administration have assumed that the Rio Grande is the proper boundary: that Texas is to be admitted with that boundary, an', of course, that is to be claimed and defended against Mexico, as the Western limit of the United States. Here is ground enough for war, negotiation, indemnity, or any thing that Mexico may wish.

According to the writer, the Administration are sadly in want of a bold, strong, able leader for the Senate next winter. Mr. WOODBURY, M. BUCHANAN, Mr. WALKER are out. Mr. ALLEN will not do; and Mr. BENTON is not trusted. The latter holds himself quite aloof from the ruling power. The Administration will find a host of whig talent arrayed against them, and, the Calhoun interest will, it is supposed, form, to some extent, at least, an independent force, submitting to no drill, and acting with the Administration, only so far as the Administration acts with it.

It is not considered probable that Mr. BUCHANAN will resign the State Department, though it is supposed that the Judgership vacated by the death of Judge BALDWIN is left open for him.

In respect to the Tariff, it is not believed that a reduction of it can be effected, unless the expenditures are decreased by lopping off the army and navy, and curtailing the civil list.

☞ We mentioned a day or two since that a Mr. Rowley, of Mass., had been robbed of $22,000, while on a steamboat, bound to New York. It appears from further accounts that Mr. R. was drugged with a narcotic administered in a peach. Soon after eating the fruit, he was seized with violent pain which caused him to go below and lie down. He soon fell into a deep sleep, and while in this state, the money was abstracted. A reward of $3,000 is offered for the arrest of the robber and recovery of the money.

NAVAL.—THE CHINESE EMBASSY.—By the barque *Brazileri*, Captain Williams, at New York from Rio Janeiro, August 20th, we learn that the U. S. frigate *Columbus* and corvette *Vincennes* sailed on the 17th, for Canton—leaving Mr. A. H. Everett, at Rio, the physician having decided that his health was too delicate to warrant his continuing on his mission. He was to leave for New York in a day or two.

*The Journal* of the 17th, mentions that the U. States, ship *Columbus*, had taken on board five young Brazilians, who were to make a cruise in her, with a view to acquiring a knowledge of seamanship, &c., "in one of the best naval schools in the world," for the future benefit of the Brazilian navy.

The U. S. brig of war *Bainbridge*, Pennington, was at Rio, from Bahia, and on a cruise.

The U. S. frigate *Raritan*, Com. Turner, was at Rio, last from Montevideo.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Nearly complete returns from this State show that Woodbury, the regularly nominated locofoco candidate is defeated by about 500 votes.

MAINE.—Hugh J. Anderson is re-elected Governor on a small vote by a meagre majority. His vote is 5,000 short of the whig vote of last year. The Legislature will of course be locofoco in both branches. Anderson's majority is about 1,100.

MARYLAND.—Should the mail come through to-day, we shall receive returns from the city of Baltimore.—We greatly fear the defeat of Mr. Kennedy—the able and inflexible advocate of the Tariff—from the fact that the American Republicans are running a decided whig for Congress, which will probably have the effect of abstracting a sufficient number of whig votes to ensure the success of the locofoco candidate. But we shall see.

KENTUCKY.—Official returns from Kentucky show a whig majority of 6,673 in nine districts out of ten. In the first district there was no opposition to Linn Boyd (L. f.) Taking the usual rate of this district—about 2000 loco majority—and the whigs have a clear majority of 4,900.

MURDER.—The Murfreesboro' (Tenn.) Telegraph says: "Mr. F. B. Thompson was stabbed by Willi Jones, Jr., in a quarrel on Tuesday last, and died in a few minutes after. We do not know how the fatal origin stated. It will be seen that a reward of $200 has been offered for the apprehension of Jones. We hope, for the sake of our country, he may be arrested."

FIRE IN MEMPHIS.—A few broke out a few nights since in the grocery store opposite the residence of Captain R. A. Allen. The house and immediately consumed. The loss was not considerable.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the schr. *Joaquina*, which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, we have received our files of papers from the city of Mexico, to the 20th September.

There is very little of what is strictly speaking news but disorder, insubordination and anarchy are making perceptible progress in that unhappy country. Another revolution appears ready to break out. It may yet in its germ, but pervades the whole country though it has not as yet, actually taken place any where.

As an evidence of the disaffected spirit which prevails, Paredes, Gaona and Felinola vindicate themselves from the charge of having neglected or violated their trust, by ascribing their conduct to the discontent of the troops at San Luis. Their statements are, however, discredited, and little confidence seems ever to have been reposed in them.

"The opposition journals," says the Siglo XIX, "attack the Government for not profiting by the large assemblage of troops which took place in January last, for the invasion of Texas. The impudent journalists of San Luis have justified the conduct of the administration. It was desirous of avoiding then what has subsequently occurred, that is, the spectacle of revolted commanders seeking to turn their arms against a feeble government which they detest, instead of marching upon the enemy, and wishing thus to compromise public tranquility and the national honor. It is hoped that the toleration and mildness it had displayed would open their eyes, and dispose them to obedience. But these hopes, the fruits of an imprudent, though praiseworthy generosity, have been utterly frustrated."

"This has been the most important and most formidable of the difficulties to be surmounted, before entering upon the campaign; such is the obstacle which has arrested the administration, and which propriety and patriotism alike prevented it from making public, but which exhibited itself at San Luis with shameless effrontery."

These confessions of impotence and insubordination need no commentary.

In spite, however, of the deplorable state of the country, the tone of the public journals is as bellicose as ever. Speaking of the difficulty with France, the *Amigo del Pueblo* says that "it is only a frivolous pretext caught up by France in order to act in concert with the infamous and rapacious United States—*n'importe!*—Courage and Energy! Union and War!"

Speaking of General Paredes, the *Monitor Constitucional* observes:—"It is well known that whenever General Paredes appears in public, he receives the title of "Liberator of the Army." But of what has he delivered it? Is it perchance of the necessity of waging war upon Texas? We do not believe our soldiers desiderately sought to manifest their joy for such an event.—Not her, it is said, saved the army from destruction. These are the secret insinuations which ambition employs to create partisans. Destroy the army! By what possibility can such designs be imputed to the government. May we not reform without destroying?"

The Supreme Court of Justice has declared that Generals Canalizo and Basadre are included in the act of amnesty, in conformity with their petition. These officers will consequently have to [illegible] the territory of Mexico without delay.

The *Eco del Norte* of Matamoras [illegible] that the government and press at Mexico [illegible] with no Government of government, and with the [illegible] instead of providing for the defence of Matamoras from the hostile attacks of the Americans, and improving the condition of the troops which constitute its sole protection.

The *Vera Cruzano* states that a fire occurred a few days previous at Alvarado, which destroyed a sale mill and a number of adjacent buildings situated on the banks of the river.

The Baron de Cipiey, Minister from France, had demanded and obtained his passports. He was to leave Mexico immediately. The French subjects in Mexico are recommended to the protection of the Spanish Minister.

An amazing number of false rumors appear to be circulating respecting the movement of the army of observation. Thus a letter from Monterey states that three thousand Americans were advancing upon Matamoras. At Mexico, it was reported that our troops were only twenty-four leagues distant from Matamoras. A Puebla paper states that on the night of the 5th September, the house of the Vice Consul of the Netherlands was barbarously broken into and two of his servants murdered in attempting to resist the assassins. No trace of the authors of this deed has been discovered.

Our Envoy has been acquitted by the Senate, published as a grand jury—the vote stood 30 to 14. Thus the scandalous conduct of this officer has been suffered to go unpunished—at irrefragable proof of the weakness of the government.

A Tampico paper—*La Esperanza*—says that Gen. Arista is only waiting the arrival of $40,000, which he is daily expecting, before fixing his headquarters on the Rio Grande.

On the 16th September, Gen. Herrera, on the occasion of his inauguration as President of the Republic, pronounced a discourse, in which he adverted to the general condition of the country, but will so much reserve that his views remain [illegible] as gangrene. He speaks of the necessity of [illegible] and order—of public economy—of the preservation of the national resources in case of unexpected exigencies—of the discipline and correct moral demeanor of the army, which are improvements indispensable to the defence of the territory. He likewise alludes to the recovery of the province wrested from Mexico, and of the vengeance to be inflicted for the outrages which Mexican honor has sustained. All of this sounds very well in the sonorous dialect of Spain, but after all it is *vox et prœterea nihil*.

The *Locomotor* of Vera Cruz announces that General Cosme Furlong has offered for the use of the government twenty-six battalions, four regiments and a brigade of artillery.

Our Ex Consul, Don Francisco de Arrangois, has been appointed a member of the commission appointed to frame a new system of customhouse duties.

The *Locomotor* of the 16th speaks of the probability of a revolution. The Cabinet is said to be too feeble and Gen. Herrera, in spite of the majority by which he was elected, appears to think that his measures do not meet with public approbation. Hints are thrown out that from these causes a resignation of his office may shortly be expected.

FROM VALPARAISO

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:—By the ship *Orpheus*, Capt. Hill, we have Valparaiso papers to the beginning of July. We discover in them no news of any importance. There had been very heavy rains. We learn from Mr. Wark, editor of the Saturday Emporium, that affairs at Coquimbo, July 7th, were in a quiet state. The public finances were in a good condition.

Our new Minister, Mr. Cramp, was still at Valparaiso July 3d, not having yet presented himself to the Executive. Business dull; copper scarce.

A steamer has recently arrived at Valparaiso from Peru, but the dates are not so late by a fortnight as we have before received and published.

CENSUS OF NEW YORK CITY.—The New York papers contain a complete census of the city of New York.—The population of that city in 1815, is 366,785, in 1840 312,710—increase 54,065.

The valuations for corresponding years were as follows:

| | *Population.* | *Valuation* |
|---|---|---|
| 1825 | 166,086 | 101,360,946 |
| 1830 | 202,589 | 122,358,518 |
| 1835 | 270,089 | 212,272,776 |
| 1840 | 312,710 | 252,843,162 |
| 1845 | 366,785 | 236,227,145 |

The population of New York for one hundred and twenty-four years previous was as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1696 | 4,302 | 1790 | 33,131 |
| 1731 | 6,622 | 1800 | [illegible] |
| 1756 | 10,381 | 1810 | 96,373 |
| 1773 | 21,870 | 1820 | 123,706 |
| 1786 | 24,614 | 1825 | 166,086 |

New York is now considered the fifth city in the commercial world. London being the first. Paris the second, St. Petersburg the third, Constantinople the fourth, and New York, the fifth.

☞ The Buffalo *National Pilot*, (no party,) has a leader on 'The Book,' which, after severely abusing Mackenzie and the publishers, proceeds:—

"The second question, namely, the duty of the press in the premises, comes next; and this, to us, seems clear. If ever secret the writers of these letters may have intended their movements to be, they have now become wholly public and bring thus abroad, *sure well and mischief upon them*. They are, then, and are hereafter to be as much the basis of both opinion and action, as if they had come before the world without the aid of either treachery or crime. In this state of the case, *we certainly are not of the number who may suppose the press bound to keep silence upon the whole matter*; on the contrary, we feel that no restraint is, or can be, laid upon us, in a just course towards it, by the manner in which the mass of political corruption has been brought to light."

STEAMBOAT AFFRAY.—AN affray occurred on board the steamboat *Josephine*, on Saturday, 13th September, while descending the river a few miles from the Bluffs, in which several individuals were wounded or lost injured. A gentleman from New Orleans and a gentleman from Cincinnati, very much enraged against each other, rushed simultaneously to their respective state rooms for fire arms, and soon reappeared in the main hall, each with his pistol. Blood and carnage was expected to follow, and a great scattement ensued. Both pulled triggers at the same instant. The Louisianian received fire, and consequently did no execution—but the Ohioan fired and severely lacerated the arm of his antagonist, though it was hoped no permanent injury would result from the wound. A plane-sounder, thrown by the steward of the boat at the head of the Louisianian in the early part of the affray, was broken to pieces against the door separating the ladies' from the main cabin, and a fragment struck the Louisianian's lady, drawing the blood quite freely. The Cincinnatian left the boat at this place, at the request of passengers, to prevent further blood shed. The names of the affray are have not satisfactorily learned.—*Louisville (Ky.) Eagle.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

William McNair, register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Fayette, Missouri, vice John H. Clark, resigned—to take effect on the 30th September, 1845.

Alfred W. Morrison, receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Fayette, Missouri, vice J. W. S. Mitchell, resigned.

THE MACKENZIE BOOK.

Mackenzie has written a letter to Mr. Ritchie of the *Union*, in which the mystery of the manner in which he obtained the letters, is revealed. He says that in May last:

"Mr. Goldson told me he had received orders from Mr. Bogardus to break open any and all of the Custom House boxes that were locked, without keys, and their contents unknown, to sort them, contents into 3600 new pigeon-holes then nearly finished, if of use, and if not to send boxes and contents to the attic, where, at our persuasion, 1500 more were miscellaneous records. He then began to force one of the Custom House pine boxes, marked J. & L. HOYT'S LAW PAPERS, called Judge Hoadley, the expressman, (who, with his brother John Stansbury and James Armstrong, were then working in the apartment,) to aid him, and Stansbury then took a large wood-driver twice, while opening it. The contents, like the contents of nearly 200 or 300 such pine boxes, was a mixture of every thing, law papers, Custom House papers, newspapers, scraps, private letters, letters from Andrew Jackson, letters from Jackson, letters about law affairs, petitions for offices, and papers about the gold mines of Potosi. Mr. Forsyth, the other clerk, came in just as Mr. Stansbury had finished opening it. The contents were turned out on the floor—and the first thing that drew attention were Attorney General Van Buren's letters about his gambling, stock-jobbing, &c. They were read by all with surprise."

"My motives of the value of public justice are such that I publicly copied the letters, have since printed them, and shall follow the matter up to the moment the Legislature meets, if Heaven spares my life, unless a more suitable person is sooner appointed to Attorney General. Corrupt the fountains of justice to any people and what need they care for forms of government!"

Had Hoyt marked "*private*" even on a Custom House trunk no one would have opened it—and had he sealed up any papers and informed that the were his private papers no one would have broke it. As it is, the case is very different, and I shall not only be acquitted in a low court upon legal grounds, but also have a verdict from society that I acted as honorable and proper part."

It is said that no such firm as Cook & Co., the reported publishers is known at Boston, and that an injunction has been served upon Wm. Taylor, Burgess, Stringer & Co, and others, restraining them from paying over the proceeds of the sales to the publishers or others, the parties named in the injunction are J. S. Redfield, Dr. J. S. Doane, Mackenzie, and others. Mr. Robert Tyler is a letter to the Phila. Inquirer Sentinel, denies all knowledge of the letters, and that he has more than a slight acquaintance with Mackenzie. He admits it at he applied to Mr. Curtis for an appointment for Mr. Mackenzie.

THE MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

By the Western mail we have later intelligence from the Mormon country. The Illinois *State Register* extra, dated Sunday September 21st, contains the following important intelligence from Hancock:

"It appears that the Anti-Mormons continued their work of destruction until upwards of 100 houses have been consumed. Sheriff Backenstos failed in raising a posse strong enough to stop these enormities, and proceeding to Nauvoo, owing to the fear of all well disposed persons in the country, that their own houses might be consumed, he raised a posse of about 500 men, from Nauvoo, all well armed, with which he had dispersed the rioters, commanded by Colonel Williams, at Green Plain.

"We learn that there are more lost, as the "Antis" run and took shelter in a corn field, before the posse came within firing distance.

"The Mormons have been driven away from Carthage, and returned with about 500 men, to remove his family; on his retreat, he left in with a large body of Anti-Mormons when a battle ensued. It is said that eighteen Anti-Mormons and three Mormons were killed. It appears that Williams, Sharp, Davis, and other leaders escaped. A large number of the Anti-Mormons were in the neighborhood of Carthage and confined and guarded in the court house at Carthage.

The people had all fled from Carthage, Augusta, and other places in Hancock, and crowded their families into the counties of Adams, Marquette, Schuyler and McDonough, and are beating up for volunteers in those counties, in recent their letters, with which to return and drive back the many armed bands that are able to raise; but it is believed that they have already scared themselves by the incendiary mobs in which they have carried on the war, that their success will be very great. But if they succeed, another bloody battle may be expected, in the course of the week.

Before this news arrived, the Governor had issued a call for the militia to quell the disturbances.

We are advised that it is a fact that no letters have been received at the place from any of the Mormon parties since the commencement of these troubles, a copy of one from a very obscure man in Nauvoo, and another from McDonough county, and no newspapers.—It is rumored that the mails have been stopped, and letters have been opened, and that some will never have been delivered. No messenger has arrived from all that section of country until to-day, when a committee arrived from Mount Sterling.

The St. Louis *New Era* of the 26th states that a steamer had arrived the day previous from Warsaw, but brought nothing of importance. She left on the 22d. The *New Era* remarks that Rockcastle and ten-pin were encamped some eight miles from the city, but the general belief was that the were were over. It is further stated that the Mormons had commenced depredations in the vicinity of Carthage, and had pillaged several houses and driven off the cattle and horses from the neighboring farms.


LATENT DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | Sept 29 | Lisbon | Sept 8 |
| New York | Sept 30 | Leghorn | Sept 1 |
| Philadelphia | Sept 27 | Paris | Sept 1 |
| Washington | Sept 1 | Havre | Sept 2 |
| Baltimore | Sept 30 | Hamburg | Sept 1 |
| Charleston | Sept 3 | Turin | Sept 14 |
| Cincinnati | Sept 24 | Vienna | Sept 1 |
| St. Louis | Sept 24 | Heidelberg | Sept 1 |
| Havana | Sept 24 | Galveston | Sept 18 |
| | | Vera Cruz | Sept 4 |

☞ Counsellor Magnus Pain, Extractor for corns, scalds, eruptions on the skin, and in all cases of burns, heals without leaving a scar. Inquire at 86 Poydras street, where also may be had Counselor's Extract of Sarsaparilla: 50 cents per bottle or $4 per dozen, warranted to cure—Dr Jayne's Expectorant, 25 cents per bottle—Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge Bitters for regulating the system and preventing an epidemic—Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic, 50 cents per bottle—Dr. Jayne's Pill's, Sugarcoated, do. for the cure of Ague and Fever, warranted to cure. All of which may be had at 50 Poydras street. 69

☞ CHRISTIAN BURMEISTER, a native of Schwerin in Germany is requested to apply to the undersigned to receive information relative to the inheritance of his deceased mother. The last tidings received from him were dated about three years ago, when he stated his being the owner of a freight barge or boat at New Orleans. In case of his death his legal heirs are requested to apply. (Signed) A. & M. MEINE.
s97 1tt 90 Customhouse st., New Orleans.

☞ A Young Ladies Jacobs & Mayhew, One Buckeye, Jas Hoadley, J Hohn; J B Walsh; J G Hoffman, Hamilton, consignees per packet ship CARTOUCHE, from New York—as also the consignees of B & C 18 pigs, 8 lbs; Rogers, 8 pigs; O H Hogan; 1 box; E S Martin; 9 pigs; D T Lilley, 1 box; Wm Whitson & Co; 1 box; Rev J McKinnon; 1 bull diamond B; 8 cases G Byers; 1 case J Smith & co; 4 pigs to order and requested to make themselves known on the Levee, or the bills will be sold and their goods will be stored at their expense and risk.
FORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st.

☞ Ship DUMBARTON, Capt Pendleton, from Boston, will commence discharging this morning opposite the Mint—consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. J P WHITNEY & Co.
s9 74 Camp.

☞ The packet ship CARO, J Burgess, master, from New York, will commence discharging this morning opposite the Bras Market—Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
FORDICK & BRO, 64 Camp.

☞ The packet ship MONTICELLO, F M Lambert master, from New York, is now discharging her cargo opposite the Orleans Press—consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their account and risk.
FORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp.

☞ NOTICE—John Sanguinetet, Hess & Bro; Thomas McGuire, consignees per packet ship MONTICELLO, from New York, are hereby notified that the following goods to order, 8 BH 1 box; M & Co, 3 Indian bibs, 10 qr casks wine; A in a diamond, 61 bales; T M in a diamond, 2 cases, 50 bales; 1 box papers; in a diamond 1 box; R in a diamond, 5 bale collars; Stimson & co, 2 casks; E, 10 bales tobacco, are requested to make known their relationship to the discharging clerk on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.
FORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp.

☞ The packet ship JOHN MINTURN, Capt D Smith, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market—consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk. J W STANTON & Co,
corner Magazine and Lafayette
☞ The packet ship NIAGARA, S C Cole, master, from New York, is now discharging her cargo opposite the Orleans Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee or they will be stored for their account and risk.
FORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp.

☞ NOTICE—Merriman, J Rankers, K Bowen, A J Andrews, H Burns, J Blair, S Simon, J Tynlower, E Ferrenth, S B Lessinman, J Turner, J A Lynch, J Nelson, consignees per packet ship NIAGARA, from New York—As also, the consignees of the following goods to order T M in a diamond 56 cases; C S Bender 1 cask, B in a diamond 8 cases, Merriman 4 boxes, 4 cases, S Duncan 1 box, Tilt 1 trunk; in a diamond, 42 in a diamond, 36 half bbls; J in a diamond, 1 bar M in a diamond, 3 pkgs, L B 2 boxes, D S J & Co 1 box, B Hatch 3 boxes, W Simply 1 box, J J Kirkland 3 boxes, H & D Clark 2 boxes, H Wade 1 box, B in a diamond 1 box jewelry, are requested to make known their residence to the discharging clerk on the Levee, or their goods will be stored for their account and risk. FORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp.

☞ The ship ALBANIA, Capt A Crowell, from Philadelphia, is now discharging opposite the Orleans Press—Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. L H GALE 98 Common st.

☞ The packet ship CHAMPLAIN, J F Miller, master, from New York, will commence discharging this day, weather permitting. All advertised boxes are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.
FORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp.

☞ NOTICE—A J Ringstaff R co; S L Mann; D E Mandell; J Hodgson; F Pecquet, H Yoe; F Turner—Consignees per packet ship CHAMPLAIN, from New York—as also the consignees of the following goods to order—T W & co 1 box 4 doz 6 dozen; T J Bell; W F Hewlett 2 boxes; A G B & co 1 box mdse; R & J Montgomery 1 case merchandise; Lee Harrison & co, half a box in a diamond 2 cases or T in a diamond; J Nicholas 2 cases; H F Hamilton; Nelson & Cooper 1 case 6 bales; E Manning, 40 bags coffee; J & R T Lessee; J K S 2 cases; J Lewis; J L Lewis 1 box 3 cases; P S Kingsly 1 box—are notified to present their bills lading and make themselves known to the discharging clerk on the Levee, or their goods will be stored for their account, risk and expense.
FORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st.

☞ NOTICE—If Mr. CHARLES RICHARD FEATT, will call at the office of the British Consulate, he will hear something that may be of service to him.

WANTED to buy TWO HOGSHEADS of good claret, a carpenter and blacksmith. None need call except good workmen. Apply to
s30 1 n H GALLY, 96 Customhouse

GARTHWAITE, PAYAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING STORE,
*No. 20 Canal street, between Chartres and Old Levee.*

HAVE received per ship Dorcas, Yarborough, master, and John Minturn, which they offer at extremely low prices for cash, the following goods:

Black and blue, white and green pantaloons,
do do do pantaloons,
Blue Pilotings overcoats, pilots and monkey jackets;
Pilot and beaver cloth overcoats and pea coats;
Linsey and twenty monkey jackets, tweed do and roundabouts;
French cashmere, Cassimere, English and German, Black and brown ribbed and plain satinets, satin de Chine, Marseilles waistcoating, a new style; Tweed cassimere, heavy French gold and plated buttons, Bale Prices Albert, Quaker and business (real silk) cravats. Express yourself and make for this market, Block, French, English and German cloth of new, black, pilot and cloth coats; due ship cashmere coats and pantaloons and jeans.

FANCY—Fancy plaid and brown Tweed cassimere, fancy ribbed, checks, fancy plaid, plain French and English cloth, due ship cashmere; plain, striped, black satin, Cord satin satinette; linsey, horsey, twenty colonnade and plaid Kentucky jeans.

VEST—Single-breasted silk, double-breasted, rolling collar, and double breasted silk; satin—fluid and fancy Cashmere, Velvet, black and blue cassimere, satinette, silk satin and Marseilles, striped and ribbed satin; silk velvet.

SHIRTS, drawers, pocket and neck handkerchief, gloves, and suspenders, a large assortment of French and English cloth, due ship cashmere; plain, striped, black satin, Cord satin satinette; linsey, horsey, twenty colonnade and plaid Kentucky jeans.

VEST—Single-breasted silk, double-breasted, rolling collar, and double breasted silk; satin—fluid and fancy Cashmere, Velvet, black and blue cassimere, satinette, silk satin and Marseilles, striped and ribbed satin; silk velvet.

SHIRTS, drawers, pocket and neck handkerchief, gloves, and suspenders, a large assortment of French and English cloth, due ship cashmere; plain, striped, black satin, Cord satin satinette; linsey, horsey, twenty colonnade and plaid Kentucky jeans.

SUSPENDERS—Gum elastic, American and French manufacture; not till colored and white cotton, about 100 dozen, of the best quality, and of the latest fashions, to be received per ship Dorcas.

UMBRELLAS and stocks of all kinds; boys' and men's silk cap; boys' caps.

Boys' clothing of all kinds and descriptions.

Gentlemen's furnishing goods are respectfully invited to examine the above goods before purchasing elsewhere; we therefore expect only to convince men and friends that we do not follow the beaten path, "Sell at Cost," "Selling off at Cost," and "selling off under cost" principle, and we do not pretend to sell cheaper than any body else, still we have it in our power to please and satisfy those who have us with a call, as our large prices and description of goods is concerned.
s9—1w GARTHWAITE, PAYAN & Co

WANTED TO HIRE—A good servant capable of doing the work of a small family; she will be responsible who will be required to give good recommendations of her character. Apply at the corner of St. Louis and Julia streets, second story, front room.
s9—4t, 9th, 11 th, 14th, 17th, 20th and 23d.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Anatomy and Diseases of the Breast, with numerous plates, by Dr. Lisfranc, Dr. Cooper, Dr. Ricord, which are added his previous surgical Papers now first published, for sale by Jas. Conner, 121 