The Daily Bee.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER — NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1846. — MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres street.

THE BEE: [illegible] ($12 00 [illegible] weekly, (one year in [illegible] 5 00 [illegible] may give one week's notice in [illegible] be allowed to discontinue. [illegible] for every TEN lines, for each insertion, the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent insertion; unless specified to the contrary, will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly. Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion. [illegible] debit for every business. MAGNE & WEISSE.

The previous 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, Sept. 25, 1846.

THE Price of Fresh Flour being this day $6.25 per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give 40 ounces of Bread for Ten Cents, during next week, from MONDAY, 28th inst.

Bread of the Second quality or of three loaves for Ten Cents, must weigh 42 per cent more, viz: 30 ounces.

(Signed) CROSSMAN, Mayor.

ST. BRETON, Surgeon Dentist, 65 Conti st., office open from 8 o'clock A. M. until 6 P. M. n27

ED. OLAGUE, Importer of Havana Segars, No 28 Gravier street. h7

WILLIAM DAYTON & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 31 Canal street. Nov 1

J. B. STEED, No. 14 Gaiy Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Account Books for sale, or made to order. n29

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

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

J. F. BERCIER, MARCHAND TAILLEUR.

J. F. BERCIER & Co., Commission Merchants, CHARTRES 76 GROCERY, 43 CM Levee, have constantly on hand fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., at moderate prices. n10

CHARLES A. BARRIERE, DEALER IN French, British and American DRY GOODS, No. 20 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS. DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER, No. 134 Camp street, HAS just received a new assortment of French Water Closets; also Force Lift Pumps, Best Pumps, &c., Bathing Tubs, Shower Baths. Leaving and repairing Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead work of every description; ship work, &c., promptly put up and repaired. All orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate. f 15—ly

NOTICE.—By a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Mexican Gulf Railway Company, the Stockholders are hereby notified that they are called upon to pay to Messrs. Gaudin & Gaudin, on the 15th of October next an instalment of Ten Dollars per Share, in conformity with the fourth section of the Charter of this Company.

C. MORGAN, Comptroller.
New Orleans, 24th Sept, 1846. n25

MESSRS. SYLVANCARD and ACHILLE MALION, Surgeon Dentists of the Faculty of Paris, in New Orleans, have the honor to inform their clients, that since the 1st of June, they have united their offices at No 44 Royal street, between Bienville and Customhouse (by advice of Dr. Lipps.)

The engagements they are under towards various institutions and the Convent of this city, to which they are attached, compel them to absent themselves many days in the course of the month. They have, therefore, decided it expedient to form a Copartnership, as well on their own accounts as on account of their numerous Clients, in order that one of the two may be always in town, ready to receive all persons who may honor them with their confidence. The superiority of their work, and the care and punctuality exhibited by them, induces them to hope for a continuance of the patronage of the public. f 8

LEECHES! LEECHES!! RECEIVED by the Emperor from Havana, and for Rent from New York, a lot of splendid Leeches, recently caught, and for sale at the Depot at Barracks street, near the Mint. REYNAUD PETITBIEN.

Mons. A. Warnis, graduated of the first quality, and approved by the Medico-Chirurgical Society, at its sitting of the 30th August, 1841, may be also found at the above establishment. f 3

LEECHES.

TWELVE thousand Swedish and Hungars Leeches received per ship Devonshire, Thompson, and for sale at the Great Depot, at wholesale and retail, at the lowest moderate prices, at 103 Esplanade st. corner Chartres.

The same depot has received by the brig Pisolo, six thousand Spanish Leeches, which will be sold at from five to fifteen cents a piece. Prices never vary during the sickly season. J F SOUBIRAN.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—The undersigned respectfully informs their friends and the public that they will reopen the above named establishment for the reception of Boarders on the 15th October, and pledge themselves that no pains or expense will be spared, on their part, to render their guests comfortable. During the summer the house has been thoroughly repaired and newly painted throughout, and offers, in the size of the rooms, unusual facilities to those who may prefer them with their families. Apartments made with families or single gentlemen by the season. S. HAWLEY & Co. Proprietors.

OFFICE OF RECORD OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, Exchange Passage, near Bienville 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 publicly to conform themselves to the dispositions of the following act —

Act approved March 6, 1846.

Sec. 1. After the passage of this act, the birth of every live child in the parish and city of Orleans, shall be declared thereon within thirty days, the declaration shall be made conformably to the third section of the act to which this is a supplement, and every person offending against the provisions of the said section, shall pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars and not less than five dollars, half of which shall go for the benefit of the State and the other half for the benefit of the informer.

Sec. 2. The death of every free person within the parish of Orleans, shall be declared thereon within thirty days; the declaration shall be made by the nearest relations of the deceased, if they are present, and in case of absence by the testamentary executor, if there is one, if none, by the owner or tenant of the house in which the individual will have died; and every person offending against the provisions of this section, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than five dollars.

The undersigned will be under the painful necessity of prosecuting all persons neglecting or refusing to conform themselves to the clauses of the above act.

F M CROZAT.

Fashionable Goods from Paris.

Under Royal and Conti streets,

Madame Vincent, being about to leave to France to make her purchases, has the honor to inform the ladies of New Orleans and environs, that she will sell the following goods at very moderate prices.

Ladies' and children' Tuscan, Rutland and Italian straw hats, newest styles.

Bonnets, Slog & Cols printed linenes and organdy, Barege shawls and scarfs; Peterines and embroidered neck kerchiefs; Ribbons and flowers, white and black Blet gloves and mitts; muslin dresses and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs; thread lace, fill D'Ecosse and cotton do; Fans, umbrellas, parasols and corsets; Bridesmaids, silk and fil D'Ecosse stockings; Hats, open work and embroidered do; Also—Matelins, lace parts and shawls, a new article. n4

DUFEAU has the honor of informing the public that he keeps a stable at No 118 Bourbon street, formerly the establishment of Mr Brana, where he will board horses, hire lodge vehicles, and hire saddle horses and carriages of the most moderate prices. He will also sell and buy horses.

Mr. Dufeau will continue his practice of Veterinary and Horse Shoeing at No 411 Burgundy street. n25—ly

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—We are selling at very reduced prices the remaining stock of rear goods, Barege, Balzorines, Organdy, Mazulinas and Taglioni lawn goods; accounts to 25, 30 and 31 cts. Gingham at 25 cts; light French Calicoes, latest styles, at 20 cts, &c. Also, white Muslin Curtain Goods; Swiss Muslins; Jaconet do; Plaid do; Lace do; Parasols; Bareige Scarfs; Lace Mitts, white Muslin do embroidered; Rich Silk Scarfs; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Cambric aprons; Grass do; Ribbons with fringe; Linens, a large assortment; Birds Eye Diaper; Linen Lawns; Linen Cambric Hdkfs with borders; Embroidered Cambric Hdkfs; Silk Socks do; Damask Table Cloths and Towels; Russia Diapers; Russia Sheeting, white and brown Domestics; Drillings, Cottonades, Linen Checks; Thread and Cotton Laces; Ladies Fitt Gloves; do black and white Silk Gloves; Gents do; blue and white Crepes; Hat Crapes; Linen Threads; Wool do; Cotton Cord; Buttons; Combs, &c.

Also—a few pieces of very fine Drap d'été; for sale by DAVID & CHAPUS, 93 and 95 Chartres st. cor. Conti.

NEW BARGES FOR THE FALL AND WINTER. Just received per ship Rubicon, a choice assortment of rich Barege Robes, selected in Paris expressly for the New Orleans market, comprising dark colors for the street and rich colors for evening dresses.

C M SIMPSON, 93 Chartres street, corner Customhouse st.

Fall Fashions.

BLACK SILK HATS—By the Rubicon, from Havre we have received a consignment of 16 cases black silk Hats, of the latest styles, which we will sell at wholesale at reduced prices.

H DE GOER & RIPPLARD, 21 Magazine st.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!—Just received, a large assortment of blankets, of the best quality, French and American of all the different sizes. Also—blankets for plantation use, for sale low.

C M SIMPSON, 93 Chartres street corner Customhouse.

COGNAC—Just received 20 bbls very old Cognac, Eagle brand, and 8 half pipes superior Cognac, 4th proof, for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.

RICH PARASOLS—(New styles)—Just opened 3 cases rich Parasols imported direct from Paris, and of the latest style. U M SIMPSON, 93 Chartres street corner Customhouse.

GUNNY GOODS!—20 superior Bales received on the Rubicon, for sale at Wholesale very low and on accommodating terms. H DE GOER & RIPPLARD, 21 Magazine street.

GROUND PEPPER—Boxes containing quarter pound papers, landing from ship Bowditch, for sale by ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine.

PICKLES—10 cases Underwood's Cucumbers received, for sale by ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine.

NAILS—1100 kegs cut, assorted sizes, from best Pennsylvania iron, for sale by ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine.

BAGGING ROPE—525 pieces bagging, 402 bolts rope, for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co., 24 Tchoupitoulas st.

FLOUR—400 bbls St Louis City Mill Flour, for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co., 24 Tchoupitoulas st.

TOBACCO—200 bales Puerto de Alejo, wrappers and fillers, landing ex brig T Birdsall, from Havana, for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co., 24 Tchoupitoulas st.

FLOUR—Ex ship Quincy, City Mill Flour, landing from the Steamer Sarah Morris, and for sale by JAMES B. WOODRUFF, 60 Camp street.

Also—Ex ship Perseus, Pollock, St. Wilburn's Flour, for sale by JAMES B. WOODRUFF, 60 Camp street.

Thursday morning, Oct. 1, 1846.

To the Subscribers of the Bee.

As many of our Subscribers and particularly those who are annual advertisers, have their places of business at a considerable distance from the Office of the Bee, we have been induced to establish for their convenience, a Publishing Office, at No. 13, Carpp Street, near the City Bank. Advertisements for the Paper may be left there until 8 o'clock P. M., and will receive prompt attention.

☞ The extreme length of the proceedings of the First Municipality Council and a press of advertisements, compels us to abridge the usual quantity of editorial and other reading matter.

The United States and Mexico.

The Washington papers received by yesterday's mail throw no light whatever on the rumored rejection by Mexico of President Polk's overtures for peace. The Government organ, in the course of a reply to certain strictures by the New York *Tribune*, remarks that many of the presses of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York are under an erroneous impression about the despatches from Mexico. The report current in those papers is, that Mexico had refused to enter into negociations, until the United States land and naval forces were withdrawn from the territories and harbors of Mexico. This the *Union* pronounces erroneous, but does not state in what respect or whether partially correct or wholly unfounded. The only inkling it affords us in the concluding sentence of its reply to the *Tribune*, in which it says: "Whatever decision she (Mexico) has made, if any, has not yet transpired before the public."

It may be opportune to remind the reader that the notice for the rejection of our propositions given by the northern press, is not the version of the affair received in this quarter. In the North it is stated that the Government of Mexico will not commence negociations, until her territory be purged of the presence of the United States troops. Here the prevalent rumor is, that the overtures were rejected on the ground that the questions of peace and war can only be resolved by the Mexican Congress and must consequently be submitted to that body which does not assemble until the 6th December.

This last report is infinitely the most plausible of the two. It is highly improbable that the provisional Government of Mexico would have assumed the responsibility, during the absence of Santa Anna, of formally rejecting the advances of the United States. The non-committal reply said to have been made is more in keeping with the Mexican character, and perfectly consistent with a desire to procrastinate until things became somewhat more settled. Besides, the version received in New Orleans rest upon the direct authority of a number of letters from respectable and well informed individuals. In the entire absence of any counter-testimony we are forced to attach credence to it.

From the Courier of Sept. 29th, 1846

The abolition vote (in Maine) is very nearly 1,000 this year less than in 1844.

From the Courier of Sept. 30th, 1844.

☞ In yesterday's Courier, we stated that the abolition vote in Maine at the late election was larger by "1,000" than in 1844 at the Presidential election.

The *Courier* says one thing one day, and says precisely the contrary the next. It we could understand which of the two declarations our contemporary really means to convey, we might know how to join issue with him. But at present, the attempt would be hopeless. If too remarks of Sept. 30th be what the *Courier* means, then its substantiates our assertion that the whigs and abolitionists did not coalesce, in his assertion of the day previous be taken, then we have already shown it to be an an error in statistics.

The whigs may boast of their temporary gains in New Hampshire and Maine, but how can a liberal whig triumph in any success which is owing to a combination of the whigs of those States with the abolitionists?—*Union.*

It happens, we believe, says the *National Intelligencer*, that the abolitionists of Maine cast their votes for their own candidates, at least we observe that some seven or eight thousand votes for Governor were given to a third party, neither whig nor democrat, whom we presume to be the abolition or "liberty party" candidate. But suppose the fact to be as the *Union* states it, would that circumstance prove that any very strong aversion to the support of the abolitionists, had that party thought fit to unite with the democrats and have elected Mr Dana? We do not remember that the editor of the *Union* expressed any objection to abolition support when that support elected Mr. Morton, Governor of Massachusetts, and we do not think that to this day he has admitted that the election of President Polk was any the less acceptable because it was effected by the vote of the abolition party.

Pasp Alto and Resaca De La Palma.—Our thanks are due Mr C. Horst, for a copy of a military and historical composition for the Piano Forte, bearing the above title, composed by Mr Perdue the gifted leader of the French Orchestra, and dedicated to General Taylor and his army. It is an exceedingly spirited and graceful composition, descriptive of the memorable engagements of the 8th and 9th of May, and has sailed forth from "Old Rough and Ready" the following acknowledgment

HEAD QUARTERS,
Army of Occupation,
Matamoros, July 23rd, 1846.

Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge your favor of June 24th, accompanying the manuscript of a March which you have been pleased to designate with my name, also a quickstep, both dedicated to the Army of the Rio Grande. The acknowledgment has been postponed on account of the pressure of public duties.

I beg you, my dear Sir, to accept my sincere thanks for this beautiful testimonial of the enthusiasm with which all classes and professions in our Country have greeted the news of our success on the frontier. I regret that none of our military bands at this time is of sufficient strength or of the proper composition to do justice to your grand march, but the assistance of professional persons that it is in all respects a superb piece of Music, goes but to confirm the expectations which were justly formed from your high reputation as a composer.

I remain with great respect, your most obt. sv't,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General United States Army.

☞ The London *Chronicle* contains a long letter from a correspondent at Toronto, which contains some speculations of interest on Canadian politics.—In speaking of the popular opinion in the province concerning Sir Robert Peel's new commercial policy, the writer says:

Even in Canada (itself the subject of separation from the mother country has been recently much mooted) it is felt it ever was before, and that too as an event which is likely to happen with the mutual consent of all parties, concerned, instead of through the instrumentality of a protracted conflict. It would be wrong to disguise the fact that many are familiarising their minds with the idea of a new state of political existence who were never inclined to do so before. But that the great bulk of the people of the province are thinking of it or wish it, is by no means the case. What disturbs them is the fear that the question of separation is likely to be agitated in the mother country much sooner than it is ripe. Few even of the most zealous of the Upper Canada Liberals wish for such a thing. They have no objection to the connection subsisting between them and England; they are rather proud of it, and will cheerfully continue it, providing, as they say themselves, *they are let alone.*

He adds that they wish to be governed by parliamentary majorities, as is England; and that the principles of free trade, which Great Britain has adopted for herself, should be extended to them. He says:

They are beginning to advocate the abolition of all differential duties, which place them at a disadvantage when importing directly from foreign ports, instead of through England. They are also beginning to discuss the propriety and necessity of extending to the whole world the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. So far as they themselves are concerned they would be decidedly the gainers by such a step. The objection to be urged against it at home is, that by bringing American shipping in competition with British shipping in the St. Lawrence, a valuable nursery for seamen would be destroyed or injured. But to this the colonists reply that the British tonnage in the St. Lawrence is totally inadequate to the exigencies of their trade.

The portion of the population most dissatisfied with the recent changes in English commercial policy is, of course, the agricultural portion. Canada, they insist, is essentially an agricultural country, and to withdraw all protection from its agricultural interests, is to leave it wholly defenceless. With their long winters they fear they never can compete with the farmers of the North-western States. * * * It would be too much to say that all the wealth and intelligence of the province are in favor of the measure; but I find more of those here whose interest would at first sight appear to be injuriously affected by it, either advocating the measure, or at least indifferent to it. Here, as elsewhere, the principles of free trade are rapidly progressing. The Canadas, notwithstanding all that has been written to the contrary, are willing that the mother country should enjoy its blessings; expecting, however, at the same time, that they themselves will be permitted to participate in the great modern experiment.

The News and the Markets.—The New York Evening *Express* of the 22d ult says:—The last news has had a very favorable and, so far, a very prominent effect on the market. Flour sold up to $5, and is now firm at within six pence or a shilling of that price.—Both Corn and Rye have gone up to 74 to 77 cents, which is a most extraordinary price, but at these rates it is purchased for export. Wheat is lower in proportion than any other grain. Cotton has become active, and the sales greatly increased.

Ocronee Elections.—Georgia elects eight members of Congress on the 5th inst. The Whigs will certainly carry three districts, the Locofoco two.—The remaining three are all close. All of them are represented in the present Congress by Locos.

Florida votes on the same day for a Congressman and members of the State Legislature. Mr. Gamble is the Whig, Mr. Kitty, the Locofoco candidate—both strong and popular men. The chances are probably in favor of the latter. Florida has hardly yet perhaps fairly developed her politics, but that she inclines to Locofocoism seems sufficiently probable.

Maryland chooses a State Legislature on the 7th. There is a good deal of confusion in this State arising from collateral issues, questions of reform, &c.—Still we have no reason to doubt that the Whigs of the old Maryland line will, as usual, do their duty and keep the State in the right track.

New Jersey and Pennsylvania elect members of Congress and of the Legislature on the 13th; and Ohio votes for a Congressional delegation, Governor and Legislature the same day. In New Jersey we look for three, probably four out of five Congressmen and a Whig Legislature. Pennsylvania is the scene of an animated contest, but we fear that the desperate exertions of the office holders, acting on the ignorance and credulity of the masses and their blind attachment to the name of Democracy, will settle even the potent voice of her own interests, and keep the State hitched to the car of Locofocoism. Things may turn out better than we anticipate, but such are our present impressions.

From Ohio the indications are suspicious. The Whigs are working well together and appear determined to maintain their ascendancy. The Congressional districts having been remodelled on a basis of something like justice, we confidently expect a gain of two or three members. Bratt, the Whig candidate for Governor, is running against David Tod, the most popular Locofoco in Ohio, but Tod cannot resist the unpopularity of his party and their principles. If he is not defeated we shall be grievously mistaken and greatly astonished. The Legislature, we think, will be Whig.

South Carolina, we believe, votes this month, but no interest is felt in the result, as her politics are invariably those of Mr. Calhoun, and his, for the nonce, are democratic.

West Feliciana Sugar Cane.—The Tallest Yet.—The specimen of Sugar Cane presented in the other day, says the St Francisville *Chronicle* of the 26th, by Mr. G. Neville, we thought was hard to beat. It had 14 sugar joints. On Tuesday last Mr. W. J. Fort left a stalk at our office, which had 19 sugar joints. This, we should judge, is pretty tall cane for the uplands. Mr. Fort is one of the two individuals whom we mentioned last Spring as having planted the first crop of cane on the route to the West Feliciana Railroad, and we are happy to learn that hopes of success bid fair to be fully realized.

Since the above was in type, we have received another specimen of cane from our friend J B Stirling, which in point of dimensions and quality is fully equal to that from Mr. Fort's plantation. It was grown upon land that has been in cultivation 38 years.

Ocean Steam Navigation.—We learn from the New York *Express*, that the "Ocean Steam Company," which has the patronage of the United States Government to the amount of $400,000 per annum, are getting on rapidly with the first steamship of their line. She is to be completed and commence running on the 1st of March next. The second steamship will be put under contract some time next month. Messrs. Westervelt & Mackay, have the building of the first steamship, which is to be named Washington. She will be 1,750 tons burthen, and have accommodations for 250 passengers.

☞ The Crops.—The Franklin (Attakapas) *Banner* says—Corn, as we have already said, is half a crop in Attakapas. Cane is backward, but not withstanding the very unfavorable season we have had, it promises better than could be expected. Few of our planters will commence rolling before the end of October.

Maryland.—The Whigs of Baltimore have nominated Capt. Keyser for State Senator and Captain Lowering for Mayor. For members of the House of Delegates, they have selected Messrs Kennedy, Parkerson, Simms, Bayley and Harris.

Marriage of Rossini.—On the 16th August, the celebrated composer led to the hymenial altar at Bologna, Mademoiselle Olympie Pelissier, very well known in Paris. The lady, after a rather gay life, was introduced to the *Grande Maestro* about 10 years ago. She was pretty, clever and accomplished, became much attached to Rossini, and has never ceased since.

The branch mint in Dahlonega, Georgia, coined in the month of Aug. $37,000 in eagles, 1,960 pieces of silver, amounting to $42,522 50. It is supposed a gold American gold.—*Com. Adv.*

Republicans.—The "Tariff Democrats" of Philadelphia have nominated a complete city and county ticket of candidates, pledged to the repeal of the Tariff of 1842.

Maine.—We have scarcely any thing further from Maine. The representatives meet are thus far 34 whigs, 20 locos, and 1 abolitionist.

The Corn's Crop.—The die is now cast. In one week more there will be no cotton to pick in this parish. Nearly every ball bit by the worm is now open. From every quarter our intelligence is the same. Some will make larger crops than other, owing to the advantage of a good stand and early tillage, but the average crop of the parish will not exceed our former estimate, viz —one third the usual yield.

Bayou Sara Chronicle.

☞ Ex-Governor Brooke of Indiana, died a few days ago of Congestive Fever.

☞ The Magnetic Telegraph.—A communication was made from *Buffalo to Baltimore* on Tuesday afternoon, and an answer was received at the Telegraph office in the former city in about *two hours!!*—It will be borne in mind that the wires are not as yet connected between New York and Jersey City, and that the communication and answer had both to be re-written at Jersey City and Philadelphia. Thus this great work is progressing, and will soon gird the Union.

Offering their Heads.—Postmaster Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, has been decapitated by the Nominating Convention in his Congressional District—whether for denouncing the Tariff of 1846, or for voting for it, we are not informed. John R. Miller superseded him.

Chapman of Michigan, who declared that "Education is the natural enemy of Democracy," is also laid upon the shelf, and Edward Brady nominated in his stead.

Republics are ungrateful,—*R. Whig.*

Hens Feeding.—A Kentucky paper tells the following story, apparently to show that that State can beat all the world in eating.

"In Crab Orchard, Kentucky, Richard Evans, on the 24th of August, devoured at one meal, fourteen chickens and drank forty cups of coffee; and drank, between breakfast and dinner, and at dinner, nine pints of whiskey; and ate sufficient ginger cakes and other things in proportion, and called for more chickens, &c. Seven citizens of that town certify this remarkable performance, and add 'that Evans was weighed before dinner, and weighed 138 lbs; after dinner 148 pounds. He ate his dinner on the top of the stage, with his hat off, in the middle of the street, in the broiling sun, without any shade over him. And we moreover believe that had he had notice a day or two, this meal was not half fair. We know he could eat, an entire mutton, (as others have said he has done here before,) and other things in proportion.—Such was the curiosity on this occasion, that the voting and all business ceased, to behold this gormandizer partake of his repast."

Hon. John M. Clayton—The Presidency.—The *National Intelligencer* of the 22nd has the following paragraph:

We have observed in several Whig papers a disposition to advocate as a candidate for the next Presidency the Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware; a statesman well meriting the honor. We believe the movement originated with a newspaper published in Delaware, which has placed the name of Mr. Clayton at the head of its columns as its Presidential candidate. But it would be doing great injustice to Mr. Clayton to infer from this circumstance that the use of his name in this way has been made with his knowledge and approbation. On the contrary, we have reason to know, and we feel authorized in stating, that Mr. Clayton's feelings are entirely opposed to this proceeding; that it is his sole ambition and aim to serve his country with the devotion of all his talents and energies in his post as Senator of the United States; willing, as a good citizen and a good Whig, he will always be in readiness to advocate the election of the Presidential candidate whom the Whig party in its wisdom, at its own good time, may select as the best man for the place and the Republic.

Highly Important Decision.—The Vice Chancellor this forenoon, delivered an opinion in the case of David Leavitt, receiver of the North American Trust and Banking Company, vs. Messrs Yates, Talmadge and Noyes, trustees, in which he decided that the various trusts under what are known as the called and first and second half million loans, &c., are null and void, the officers having made such without authority of law. Whether persons holding such and having parted with other property not now in the receiver's hands, can come in as general creditors, is a matter not now to be passed upon. The salary fixed for the trustees also void, except as to their actual expenses. All property now in the hands of special receivers, are to be placed in those of the general receiver. The effect of this decision will be to place all the bonds and mortgages, now held under the various trusts, in the hands of Mr. Lewis for the benefit of the creditors, at large, and if any surplus should exist, for that of the stockholders.

Two bonds and mortgages for $25,000 each which had been paid to Mr. Wm. Nye, now deceased, but returned to the company through urgent solicitation, and the notes or bonds of the company taken in their place, are to be restored to his estate, being now in the hands of the receiver. A small portion of the claim of M. Lizardi, Jun. & Co. of London, is to be considered valuable.—*N. Y. Express, 23rd.*

City Intelligence.

Disorderly Recorder Gurdis.—Ben, a slave of Mr. Bryan, arrested for disturbing the public peace and fighting watchmen, was brought before the Recorder, who sent him to jail.

Mary Hernandez, f. w. w., for striking and attempting to strangle a white woman named Mary, was had over for her appearance before the First District Court.

Mary Ann Higgins, found drunk in the street, got a month in the workhouse.

Marguerite Rosalie Ignace, alias Peggy, charged with perjury, gave bail for her appearance before the Recorder.

Burglar Recorder Barnwin.—Philip Price, charged with stealing a lot of tobacco, valued $50, from Mr McLean, was examined and committed to be tried before the First District Court.

Mathew Fagan, accused of larceny, was sent before the same tribunal.

John Bryan, arrested as a dangerous character, was sent for thirty days to the workhouse; John McElroy, arrested as a vagrant, was committed to the same establishment for ninety days.

The investigation of various charges brought against the notorious Francis Pulice, occupied the attention of the Recorder during the greater part of the day.

Assaulted—William Charles Congdon, was arrested yesterday by the Second Municipality police, for a serious charge of assault and battery. He stands accused with assaulting with intent to kill, one W. R. King. Recorder Baldwin will proceed to an investigation in a few days.

Fussy Criminal Court—That Court was busily engaged yesterday in the hearing of civil cases. The Grand Jury will meet this morning. Several indictments, among which are an information against P. A. Dubord, for negro stealing, will be submitted to their consideration.

Sheriff Lewis is now drawing a panel of 100 jurors to serve during the present month (October). The usual course of business will be resumed on Monday next.

Larceny.—Mary Mulligan was arrested yesterday by the police of the Second Municipality, upon a charge of stealing twenty dollars. Examination this morning.

Thieves.—Our city is now infested with thieves and robbers of all description. Let the police keep a sharp look out. We learn every day that robberies are committed in open day light. A short time since, Mr. John McDarby, a plumber, 191 Camp street, was robbed of some of his best tools. The thieves entered his shop early in the afternoon. It is very hard for a working man to lose his tools.

Capt. John McCleskey, the American champion, and one of the officers of the Yucatan Expedition, with one hundred and sixteen mechanics, belonging to different trades, has arrived in this city, where they will remain until further orders.

Fashionable Scene.—Between eight and nine o'clock, last evening, during the performance of the tragedy of Richard the Third at the Arch street theatre, one of the wing scenes caught fire from the gas light, and in a moment every thing was illuminated by a bright blaze. The cry of fire threw the audience into the greatest consternation and fright, and the scene that ensued was almost indescribable. An instantaneous rush was made for the doors, and all struggled to get out. The flames continued, and the fire would no doubt, have proved a disastrous one, had not the greatest exertions been made to subdue it.

The fire engines and hose carriages were soon on the ground, and with their prompt assistance, the workmen at length succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before several scenes had been burnt, and considerable damage done. About half the audience had got out into the street, but after considerable delay, the play proceeded. This is the second time this theatre has been seriously in danger of being burnt within a few months.—*Phila Chronicle.*

Council of Municipality No. One.

SITTING OF MONDAY, SEPT 28, 1846.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The Recorder having called the members to order and overall the Secretary to call the roll, the members present were:

Hon Joseph Genois, Recorder, Aldermen R Hagan, J Duplessis, J F Slingerland, Pat Shields, C Dufour, James Marks, J L Fabre, J E Faures, A Derbes, E Gaquet, Z Latour.

Mr G. Watt was absent on leave.

On motion of Mr Fabre the reading of the minutes was postponed until the next sitting.

The following message from the Mayor was read:

Mayoralty of New Orleans, Sept 28th 1846.

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Council of Municipality No. One:

Gentlemen—I beg leave to ask your reconsideration of the resolution adopted by your honorable body on the 21st instant, granting to all the owners or lessees of the property known as the Red House, situated on the levee between the two markets, the use of the side walks in front of said property, for the purpose of depositing and exhibiting therein for sale their goods and merchandize.

In looking over the existing ordinances connected with this subject, I am forcibly struck with how much care and attention police regulations have at all times been exercised with the view of preventing the encroachments on the Levee as well as on the streets and foot ways of this city by goods, merchandize and other articles. I find that ancient ones on the subject, which, though antiquated, are yet in full force, and which, if they are enforced, would be sufficient to suppress the evil complained of, and which I am willing to enforce.

Article 7 of an ordinance to prevent obstructions and to secure the safety and convenience of passengers in the streets, squares and other public ways, approved 21st August, 1836, appears to be the one now under consideration, and the ordinance of the 29th November, 1845, expressly provides that from and after the 1st January 1846, no person shall be allowed to expose or offer to sale any goods or merchandize of any kind whatsoever, on the space of ground lying between the Levee and the two markets.

The object of these two several ordinances was evidently intended for the convenience of the public, as they prohibit all encumbrances on the Levee and on the streets and footways by depositing therein any object which may obstruct, impede or inconvenience the passage.

With such ordinances before me, I am in duty bound not to give my approval to the resolution of the 21st instant, which favors a few individuals to the exclusion of all others. I conceive it to be unwise and unjust to grant a privilege to a number of citizens which is not granted to the rest.

In addition to the above remarks, which I have offered as expressive of my decided opposition to everything bordering on monopoly, I must be allowed to say that I withhold my signature from said resolution, because, in my opinion, it is calculated to operate and work to the great detriment of all merchants, store-keepers and others who have incurred the usual expenses incident on keeping store and putting up all the fixtures necessary for the exhibition of their goods and the carrying on of their business. And here it is put manifest that I should state that in every measure requiring my cooperation, the interest of the mass shall always preponderate when in opposition with the interest of the few.

I also beg leave to express my disapproval of the resolution of the same date authorizing the Surveyor to shut up in the shortest possible delay, the holes now existing between the wharves of the Municipality from St. Peter as far as Canal street, and to cause to be made such repairs as are necessary to the wharves of the steamers coming from sea. So far from having any objection to the latter part of the resolution, I must be permitted to say that I conceive it to be highly important that the wharves should be repaired and placed in such a condition as to offer any convenience to steamers coming from sea. All improvements contemplated to facilitate commerce, have my cordial approbation. On that account I regret that this measure should be connected with the first part of the resolution, which, as it now reads, makes it the duty of the Surveyor to shut up the holes existing between *all* the wharves. The information I have derived from the Surveyor enables me to state that the shutting up of the holes or openings between the wharves from St. Louis down to St. Peter street, would cost no less than $1,000 for the labor alone, and that the shutting up of the holes between the wharves from Canal down to St. Louis street, could be made at a comparatively small expense.

Impressed as I am with the belief that the Council never intended to incur the enormous and I may say the useless expense of filling up the openings between those wharves, which have been known to fall in several times between St. Louis and St. Peter streets, I beg leave to recommend that said resolution be so amended as to authorize the Surveyor to shut up the holes existing between the wharves from Canal to St. Louis street, and to repair the wharves from St. Louis down to St. Peter street, so as to afford, as I am informed the Council intended, every accommodation to steamers.

Enclosed you will please receive a list of all the persons who have purchased lots from this Municipality and have not as yet complied with the conditions of the sale.

I am respectfully, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
D CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Mr. Fabre moved that the Mayor's message be laid on the table subject to the call of the Council.

The Recorder decided that said motion was not in order in as much as law requires the Council to act upon the veto of the Mayor.

Mr. Fabre appealed from the decision of the chair. The yeas and nays being called for, it appeared that Messrs C Dufour, J L Fabre, A Derbes, E. Gaquet, Z. Latour, had voted in the negative; and that Messrs Hagan, J. Duplessis, J. F. Slingerland, J. Marks, J E. Faures, Pat. Shields, had voted in the affirmative—5. The decision of the Recorder was therefore maintained.

Mr. Fabre renewed his motion to lay the Mayor's message on the table subject to the call of the Council. The Recorder decided that said motion was not in order, for the same reasons which he had already given.

Mr. Fabre again appealed from the decision of the chair.

The motion of Mr. Fabre being put to vote was decided in the affirmative. The Mayor's message was therefore laid on the table subject to the call of the Council.

Call of Committees.

Mr. Hagan, Chairman of the Improvement Committee, presented the following report and resolutions, which on motion, and the rules being dispensed with, were taken into consideration.

Your Committee feel the importance, of at once acting on the question of placing in a safe and permanent state the dealings of the suburb Tremé, and for that purpose would without further preamble, offer the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That sealed proposals will be received by the Council until Monday, next, for the direction of the draining machines in Bayou St. John, on Orleans street, in conformity with specifications and terms to be seen at the Surveyor's office, and that the Council reserves to itself the privilege of taking into consideration any other proposals that may be made in relation to said draining machine, though not conforming with the specifications and terms here referred to.

Resolved, That sealed proposals will be received until Monday next, for the digging of the canals and ditches in Bienville street so as to open the same to the Metairie Ridge in conformity with specifications at the Surveyor's office.

Resolved, That the letters of Messrs Stephen & Ryan relative to an improved mode of paving, be referred to the Surveyor who is requested to report on the same.

Resolved, That the accounts of J. Drummond for $161 for work done on the draining machine be paid; also that of Messrs Stark, Day, Beaufur & Co. for $88 25 for chains furnished for the enclosing of the centre of Rampart street.

That portion of the Surveyor's letter relating to the blocking of Claiborne canal be so important that your Committee would desire to take further information on the subject, before reporting.

RICHARD HAGAN, Chairman.
ADN. DERBES,
JAMES B. MARKS,
J. L. FABRE.

On motion the first resolution of the report was adopted.

Mr. Latour moved that the second resolution be made the order of the day for the next sitting.

Mr. Dufour moved to act upon it immediately.—The yeas and nays being called for on the motion of Mr. Latour, it appeared that Messrs Duplessis, Faures, Derbes, Gaquet, and Latour, had voted in the affirmative—5; and that Messrs Hagan, Slingerland, Shields, Dufour, Marks, and Fabre had voted in the negative—6.

Said motion was therefore rejected.

Mr. Dufour moved the adoption of said resolution.

On motion of Mr. Marks, the Secretary read the contract passed between Municipality No. One and the draining company.

The yeas and nays being called for on the adoption of said resolution, it appeared that Messrs Faures, Gaquet and Latour, had voted in the negative—3; and that Messrs Hagan, Duplessis, Shields, Slingerland, Dufour, Marks, Fabre and Derbes, had voted in the affirmative—7.

Mr. Fabre then moved for the dispensation of the rules to take into consideration the message of the Mayor.

The yeas and nays being called for, it appeared that Messrs Dufour, Fabre, Derbes, Gaquet, and Latour, had voted in the affirmative—5, and that Messrs Hagan, Duplessis, Shields, Marks, and Faures, had voted in the negative—5. The votes being equally divided, the President voted in the negative.

Mr. Gaquet moved an adjournment. The yeas and nays being called for, it