The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COURTAY 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.

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 requiring 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.
Oct. 2, 1846.

THE Price of Fresh Flour being this day, $4 50 per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give 30 ounces of Bread for Ten Cents, during next week, from MONDAY, 5th inst.

Bread of the Second quality or of three loaves for Ten Cents, must weigh 35 per cent more, viz: 46 ounces.

(Signed) A D CROSSMAN, Mayor.

F. T. BOURNOS, SURGEON DENTIST, 95 Conti st., Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P. M. m17

ED. CLAGUE, *Importer of Havana Produce*, No 28 Graviersteet. m7

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 91 Canal street. Nov 1

J. B. STEEL, *No. 11 Camp Street*, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Account Books for sale, or made to order. a29

WM MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Musson's 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. MERCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GROCERS, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices m10

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,
DEALER IN
French, British and American DRY GOODS,
No 29 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, Beer Pumps, &c. Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Laying out pipe and fitting Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead work of every description, Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron work, &c. promptly put up and repaired. All orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate. f 13—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. Musson Comptroller, 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.
G MUSSON, Comptroller.
New Orleans, 14th Sept. 1846. s15

MESSRS. P. BLANCARD and CHARLES LION, Surgeon Dentists of the Faculty of Paris and 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 (residence of Dr. Lion.)

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, deemed it expedient to form a partnership, as well on their own accounts (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 have to visit them with their confidence. The superiority of their work, and the care and promptitude exhibited by them, induce them to hope for a continuance of the patronage of the public. 18

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

MINERAL WATERS (guaranteed the first quality, and approved by the Medical Theological Society, at the attitude of the 30th August, 1844, may be also found at the above establishment. f3

LEECHES.
TWELVE thousand Swedish and Hungary Leeches received ship Dwinnet, Thompson and for sale at the Great Depot, at wholesale and retail, at the most moderate prices, at 96 Esplanade street near Cascalvo.

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

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—The undersigned respectfully informs their friends and the public that they will reopen the above noted establishment for the reception of Boarders on the 15th October, and place themselves that no pains or expence 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, under ments seldom met with in a hotel. The most liberal arrangements made with families or single gentlemen by the season. HAWLEY & Co Proprietors.

OFFICE OF RECORD OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, Exchange Passage, near Bienville street.
NOTICE THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED RECORDER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS for the Parish and City of Orleans, I request the citizens of the above and parish and city to conform themselves to the disposition of the following act:—

Act approved March 6 1819.

Sec 1. After the passage of this act, the birth of every child in the parish and city of Orleans, shall be declared therein 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 be 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 therein 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 not, 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.
a30—1y F M CROZAT.

Fashionable Goods from Paris.
Corner Royal and Conti streets.

Madame Vincent, being about to leave for 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's Tuscan, Rutland and a four straw hats, newest styles.
Dolins, Mug & Co's printed barages and organdy.
Barege shawls and scarfs.
Pelerines and embroidered neck kerchiefs
Ribbons and flowers, white and black filet gloves and mittens; muslin dresses and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs; thread lace, dit D'Ecosse and cotton do
Parasols, umbrellas, parasols and corsets.
Brides scarfs, silk and fil D'Ecosse stockings.
Plain, open work and embroidered do.
Also—Mantillas, lace scarfs and shawls, a new article. 18

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

Mr Duffau will continue his practice of Veterinary and Horse Shoeing at No 111 Burgundy street. a25—1y

COMPTON AND SWINNEY GOODS.—We are selling at very reduced prices our remaining stock of fine goods. Barege, Balzorines, Organdy, Muslins and Taglioni dress goods; Jaconets at 25, 30 and 31 cts; Ginghams 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; Barege Scarfs, Lace Scarfs, white Muslin do embroidered, Rich Silk Scarfs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Crinoline skirts, Grass do, Ribbons with fringe, Linens, a large assortment; Birds Eye Diaper, Linen Lawns, Linen Cambric Hdkfs with borders, Embroidered Cambric Hdkfs, Silk, pocket do; Damask Table Cloths and Towels; Russia Diaper, Russia Sheeting, white and brown Domestics, Ticking, Cottonades, Linen Checks, Thread and Cotton Laces, Ladies Filet Gloves, do Mitts and white Silk Gloves, Gents do; blue and white Crepes; Hat Crepes, Linen Threads, Spool do; Cotton Cord; Buttons, Combs, &c.

Also—a few pieces of very fine Dmjt d'ete; for sale by
DAVIS CHAPIN, 93 and 95 Chartres st, cor. Conti.

NEW BAREGES 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, 33 Chartres street, corner Customhouse st.

Fall Fashion.
BLACK SILK HATS—By the Rubicon from Havre we have received a consignment of 10 cases black silk Hats, of the latest styles which we will sell at wholesale at reduced prices.
H DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 21 Magazine st

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!—Just received, a large assortment of blankets of the best quality French, English and American of all the different sizes. Also blankets for plantation use, for sale low.
C M SIMPSON,
33 Chartres street, corner Customhouse st.

COGNAC—Just received 20 bbls very old Cognac, Eagle brand, and 8 half pipes superior Cognac, 40a proof, for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.
34 Tchoupitoulas st

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

GUNS! GUNS!—100 superior Guns received on consignment, for sale at wholesale very low and on accommodating terms by H De GOER & RIFFLARD,
21 Magazine street.

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

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

NAILS—1100 kegs cut, assorted manufacture, from best American iron, for sale by ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine

BAGGING ROPE—598 pieces bagging, 484 coils rope, for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co
34 Tchoupitoulas st

FLOUR—400 bbl bds St Louis City Mill Flour, for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co,
34 Tchoupitoulas st

TOBACCO—200 bales Vuelta de Abajo, wrappers and fillers, landing ex brig T Street, from Havana, for sale by L OANTIN, 42 Gravier st.

THE SUGAR PLANTERS.—Wrought Iron Sugar Kettles, of superior quality, from the works of Edwin Shaw, Liverpool, just received per ship Edward Brusteed, sizes from 46X16 inches; 54X20 inches; 60X22 inches; 72X24 inches; 84X30 inches, for sale by
WYLIE & EGANA, 30 Bienville st

Friday morning, Oct. 9, 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, Camp Street, near the City Bank. Advertisements for the Paper may be left there until 8 o'clock P. M., and will receive prompt attention.

NEW YORK politics is one of the queerest riddles that any man ever attempted to solve. It is a jumble of opposites—a system of contraries—a medley of odds and ends, an array of hostile parties, each animated by the most disordant and repellant opinions. Whigs and Locofocos are alike amenable to these charges, though not in any equal degree. There is neither cohesion nor consistency about them; their principles are mutable, time serving and often intangible. They struggle for they scarcely know what; and success, with its consequences, power and place, seem almost the sole incentives to action.

Among the whigs we have radicals and conservatives, anti-renters, national reformers and half a dozen more petty squads or factions, each busily engaged in endeavoring to identify its peculiar dogmas with the settled principles of the party, and threatening secession and desertion, unless these dogmas are adopted. Nor are the Locofocos in much better plight, for they may be said scarcely to have any fixed principles. The Albany clique endeavors to stem the torrent of young democracy, and to remain stationary amid lumbering and antiquated doctrines—the progressives on the other hand wage fierce war against the Old Hunkers, and seem determined to carry radicalism to its utmost extreme. Between these and the Tribune faction of the whigs, there is much affinity—they differ more in name than in opinion.

There is little doubt in our mind that the whigs number a decided majority of the voters of New York, but they lack the elements of success—union. The democrats, it may be remarked, though as greatly divided as the whigs in regard to fundamental points of political faith, have the good sense to band together whenever an election is at hand, and to suspend all intestine bickerings for the common purpose of beating their antagonists. The locos are animated by the spoils in *esse*—a paramount consideration—while the whigs having them only in *posse*, and that dependent upon a doubtful contingency, cannot be roused to the harmonious coöperation necessary to achieve a triumph. The whigs, too, are probably more sincere in their dissentions than the locos. We have never seen a loco stickle for independence when once the party candidate was duly nominated—yet as an evidence of the willingness of the whigs to sacrifice even political victories to particular views, we may allude to the fact that the most prominent, able and influential whig press in the city of New York, refuses to sustain the nomination of the whig candidate for Governor, until his suspected connection with the anti-rent faction be properly explained. We may look in vain for such an exhibition in the loco-loco ranks. SILAS WRIGHT, the present Executive of the State, will probably be nominated for re-election, though violently opposed by a very large and powerful segment of the party. Not one of them, but will pocket his resentment and return to the traces, and bear the harness.

We think that the upshot of this confusion that at present exists among parties in New York, must be a disorganization to be followed by new amalgamations. The radicals, whether whigs or locofocos, will cling together, and the conservatives on both sides will unite in order to present a *steady* opposition to the encroachments of the former. The fact is that what is termed "the Old Hunker party," though nominally locofoco, approaches quite near the standard of whig principles. The Old Hunkers are conservatives to a man, and are mostly Tariff advocates. That they adhere to locofocoism may be best explained by the attraction of the spoils. Certain it is, that they must at some future time, not far distant, either abandon their present associates, or consent to be swallowed up and lost in the seething caldron of radicalism.

SOMETHING RARE.—Candor in a Locofoco print is a virtue somewhat rare, and whenever it is manifested should call forth proper panegyric. The Richmond (Va.) *Standard* in a recent article on the Abolitionists of the north has the manliness to declare that the Democrats court their aid quite as much as the Whigs; that if the latter obtain more of their votes than the Locofocos, it is altogether on account of the superior activity of the Whigs; "and we much fear," adds the *Standard*, "that it is a consummation that the Democrats of that region chiefly regret, because they themselves were not the beneficiaries of the arrangement." This is honest, manly and deserving of all praise.

The fact is this, Abolition excitement has been employed by both parties as a scarecrow to affright the South. The Whigs are too apt to charge the Locos with leaning towards the fanatics; while the Locos are generally quite unscrupulous in accusing the Whigs of coalescing with Abolition, and of entertaining kindred sentiments. Now the anti-slavery feeling at the North respects neither party, and claims its proselytes from both. We have no doubt that Whigs and Locos in that quarter would be equally glad to obtain Abolition votes. Both parties have time and again bid for them; both have occasionally profited by them. The Abolitionists by their separate organization made Mr. POLK president. A few months ago, by uniting with the opposition in New Hampshire, they revolutionized the State. By maintaining an independent organization and strengthening themselves through accessions from, probably, both parties, they have succeeded in preventing the choice of a Governor in Maine, and in rendering the ultimate result exceedingly doubtful. Thus sometimes they hurt and sometimes they help the Whigs and Locos; and it is the height of folly, as well as an atrocious humbug, to charge either party with an exclusive coalition with these fanatics. This game is too often pursued, and is entirely too discreditable for respectable prints. We rejoice to see a Democratic press honest enough to spurn such contemptible devices, and to acknowledge that the support of the Abolitionists is courted by both parties at the North.

In connection with this subject we cite the following passage from the Washington Correspondence of the Charleston *Courier*:—

"The cry against the extension of slavery that has been raised by and in Pennsylvania, does not appear to be connected with politics. Some who join in it are, no doubt, influenced by resentment at the destruction of the protective Tariff; but Pennsylvania has always been, when acting independently of party influences, hostile to the institution of slavery. That she has sometimes gone with the South on questions connected with slavery, was owing to her party connection with the South. But the serious movement of Mr. WILMOT, has no reference to the Tariff, or to parties. He is a free trade man, and *voted* for the new Tariff, and is a democrat. One of the ablest papers in Pennsylvania, a neutral and independent paper, (the *Ledger*,) leaning to democracy and an advocate of free trade, and in favor of the annexation of Texas, presents itself as the champion of the proposed restriction of the further extension of slavery. It calls emphatically upon Pennsylvania to do her duty on this question.

Another distinguished free trade paper which advocated the annexation of Texas, strongly supports the proposition of Mr. WILMOT, and proclaims individual liberty as the great principle of the nineteenth century. There are indications of the tumult we are to have in Congress at the next Session, or whenever the question of the acquisition of Mexican territory shall come up.

MAINE.—The Boston *Atlas* has returns from 390 towns which foot as follows: Bronson, W. 29,257; Dana, L. 34,387; all others 9,750. Maj. against Dana 4,780. Maj. for Anderson, L. in same towns last year 1,094. Net Locofoco loss 5,874. The Atlas says Lincoln has elected 11 instead of 10 Whig Representatives as we had it yesterday, making the House stand 41 Whigs and 44 Locofocos. The same paper has taken the pains to ascertain the vote for Governor in the vacant representative districts, and finds that in 40 out of the 60 districts now unrepresented there is a large majority against Dana in each, so that if the Whigs are true to themselves and the cause, they may yet achieve a glorious triumph in Maine.

FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA.—We learn by Magnetic Telegraph that a fire broke out on the afternoon of the 29th ult., in Philadelphia, at the corner of Schuylkill, Sixth and George streets, which destroyed every building nearly up to Seventh street. There were twenty-two brick houses destroyed, or greatly damaged, and great misery must ensue in consequence, as the persons inhabiting them were generally poor, from four to eight families in each house, and at least eighty families are rendered houseless.—The loss is estimated at fifteen thousand dollars.

STEAMBOATS SUNK.—The steamer *Declaration* from Cincinnati, which she left on the 25th, reports the steamer *Tom Cowain* sunk at Plumbe Point—boat and cargo supposed to be a total loss. The steamer *North Bend* sank above the mouth of White River, with 29 bales of Cotton on board. Particulars not known.

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of steamer *Memphis* for Memphis papers up to the 3d inst.

CANNOT GET RUINED.—An unexpected disappointment has occurred in the progress to ruin. Buyers for exportation have been among the domestics, and taken so largely that the downward tendency of prices has not only been arrested but the current set another way. Printing cloths, sheetings, and other heavy goods, have absolutely risen within a week very decidedly. If the buyers will not cease their interference, while at least we ruin the cotton spinners, why, we may as well give up. If the bystanders will not allow us to commit suicide, we must be content to live.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

How is this? says the Richmond *Whig*. Cotton goods rising in price with the prospect of reduced duties soon to take place? It really seems that the free traders are destined to be thwarted in all their prophecies; though it is strange that they should themselves proclaim the fact. We have been told that high duties operate as a tax upon the consumer, in the enhanced price of the goods upon which they are levied, and of the domestic rival. And yet a leading free trade journal proclaims that that the very goods, which the people were to buy at cheaper rates, and consequently relieved of an oppressive tax, are actually rising in the market! What is this but a confession, that if high duties do not produce low prices, they are at least not incompatible with each other! The theories of Adam Smith—which, by the way, Mr. Walsh tells us, in his last letter from Paris, were plagiarized bodily from old French writers, in the liberal spirit of a *free trader*—however plausible in print, are invariably refuted by facts. We are not astonished that while they have been for half a century read and admired, they have been at the same time repudiated by every commercial nation on the face of the globe; and we are not less so, that at this late day they should undergo a sudden resurrection, in the teeth of the thousand concurring evidences that they are practically as unsound and fallacious, as they are theoretically beautiful and specious.

☞ The *Kennebec Journal* seems to have condensed the argument pro and con, on the alleged tendency of protection to enrich particular classes into a very small compass in the following paragraph:—

WHICH IS BEST!—The most common and most popular argument against the Tariff of 1842 is that it enables the "manufacturing capitalists" to make large profits. Very well: if it be desirable to reduce these profits, there were two ways of doing it, and the Polk party have taken the worse way. The better way was to let the law remain, and under it a free competition would have rapidly multiplied new works in all branches of mechanical and manufacturing business, making great demand for labor. This competition would have equalized profits in business generally. The other way was adopted of reducing duties and inviting importations. This not only stops all progress, all increase in domestic manufactures, but stops the works altogether in many places, and reduces wages every where.

Which is the best policy for the laboring man?

COMPLIMENT TO MASSACHUSETTS.—The Honorable Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, late Minister to Mexico, in his recently published work, entitled "Recollections of Mexico," pays the following distinguished compliment to Massachusetts:—

"Mexico was colonized just one hundred years before Massachusetts. Her first settlers were the noblest spirits in Spain in her Augustan age, the epoch of Cervantes, Cortes, Pizarro, Columbus, Gonzalva de Cordova, Cardinal Ximenes, and the great and good Isabella. Massachusetts was settled by the poor pilgrims of Plymouth, who carried with them nothing but their own hardy virtues and indomitable energy. Mexico, with a rich soil adapted to the production of every thing which grows out of the earth, and possessing every metal used by man—Massachusetts, with a sterile soil and ungenial climate, and no single article for exportation but ice and rock—how have these blessings, profusely given by Providence, been improved on the one hand and neglected on the other? What is now the respective condition of the two countries? In productive industry, widespread diffusion of knowledge, public institutions of every kind, general happiness and continual increasing prosperity; in letters, arts, morals, religion; in every thing which constitutes a people great, there is not in the world, and there never was in the world, such a commonwealth as Massachusetts. 'There she is! look at her!' and Mexico!"

A CASE FOR SYMPATHY.—Poor McConnell, who recently committed suicide whilst laboring to reform his habits, was not utterly insensible to the kindly influences of humanity. The correspondent of the New York *Herald* thus refers to an incident in his career:—

"We had often heard the deceased speak of his little wife and his four children, and tell of her self sacrificing, enduring and christian spirit, how she bore with all his weaknesses, and by kindness, she endeavored and hoped to reclaim him, rather than by reproaches. Last winter, in one of his sprees, (as they are called) he bought a beautiful Bible, and carried it round from bar room to bar room, saying that that was a present for his little woman. We hope she has received it, and that in its pages she will find comfort to her broken spirit in the dark hour of the last dreadful visitation. May God bless her, and sustain her through the trial!"

THE SEASON.—The following paragraph, beautiful both in word and sentiment, is from the Philadelphia U. States *Gazette*, of the 29th ult.

The season of winter is coming with gentleness upon us—and perhaps, the first mention of his presence was in the sharp air and chilliness of Saturday morning. The noon-day breathes of the pleasantness of autumn, and the nights scarcely afford an reason to say that they are cold. The foliage is still green and fresh, and nature wears the look of life, not yet condemned to sudden decay. It is a season to be thankful for—for the poor who are not provided against the wintry blast, and to the sick, who cannot bide the piercing winds that lend a ruddy glow to the cheek of health, and make the robust stronger yet. To those who are in health all seasons are acceptable, and thankfulness should be the return for each—but the weather we are enjoying makes us half believe that

—Winter, slumbering in the open air,
Is dreaming in the lap of Spring.

Items—from the Paris letter of the National Intelligencer.

The great chemist DUMAS has made his report to the Academy of Sciences on the new edition of Lavoisier's works, to be prepared and published at the expense of the Government. There will be six quartos, of which two consist of new and valuable matter. A new edition of his chemistry, which he had nearly completed at the period of his death, has been found among his papers. These evidence extraordinary and diversified scientific labors. A copy of the new edition is to be presented to each of such of the learned societies as a committee or the Government shall select.

At a late meeting of the Paris Geographical Society, Mr. JOMARD, of the Institute, called the attention and sympathies of the society to the memoirs of JOHN PICKERING, of Boston, a savant, he added, whose productions were known to all the erudite associations of Europe, and universally valued.

Mademoiselle RACHEL is going to Italy for her health—a real catastrophe, say the *feuilletonists*, for the Theatre Français, where she is now engaged to play from the 1st of September. She will bring back, they add, sixty thousand francs in pensents, the price of *soixante roubles* for the Italian haut ton. It is estimated that in her public performances each verse of Corneille, or Racine, gives her twelve francs, and each syllable a franc.

The discovery has been made in a monastery of Spanish Navarre of an antique parchment of a hundred and forty-two pages illuminated, having leaden seals and the richest gothic ornaments. It is a poem of a hundred cantos in the *Provencal* dialect of the thirteenth century; the subject a romantic war of Pampeluna. That city has secured it, and deems it a precious acquisition.

The Parisians have been attracted in crowds for several weeks past by the Chinese Exposition of between three and four thousand articles brought by the late French mission and the commercial delegates to the Celestial Empire. It was opened under the direction of the Minister of Commerce.

The age and gastronomy exact that the closing of the renowned restaurant, the *Rocher de Cancale*, should not pass without notice and lament. Its wines, oysters, and fish of every description carried the palm; the visiter of this capital who had not regaled there could no more talk of his feasting in Paris than *fore the entente*, than a sojourner in Rome who had not surveyed St. Peters could discourse with a Eustace on the churches of the eternal city. The *Rocher de Cancale* made the fortune of the whole street of Montorgueil, in which it was established; it occasioned openings, passages; the erection of new houses, and, in fine, ennobled and enriched the whole quarter. The *Palais Royale* has still some restaurants of repute and excellence, but its general old supremacy is lost and transferred to the Boulevards.

ADVERTISING LIABILITIES.—One of the Rhode Island courts has just set up a doctrine which will make some of our great dealers in patent medicines open their eyes wide. The action was brought by the publishers of the Providence Herald against Dr. L. S. Comstock, of this city, whose "magical pain extractor," "balm of Columbia," and other preparations, are advertised continually, all over the country, from away down east to the Rio Grande; and its object was to recover the amount of certain bills for advertising, which had been run up by Dr. Comstock's agent in Providence. The defence set up was that the orders for the advertisements had been given by the agent, on his own responsibility, and that the publishers could look only to him for payment; but the court ruled that as the recognized agent of Comstock & Co., he had authority to make his principal liable for expenses incurred in the management of the business, and that, if his authority was limited, Comstock & Co. must show that they had given the publishers notice to that effect.

EXPECTATIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—A letter in the *Intelligencer* says:—

"The following anecdote, among other things, shows what were the views and expectations of the government as to the present war: A field officer of the army, now with Gen. Taylor, told me, when passing through here, that he was in Washington last spring when the first news arrived of hostilities, and Congress adopted prompt measures for the war; he was conversing with a prominent member of Congress, the Chairman of an important committee which brought him in constant and confident communication with the Government, of which he was an ardent political supporter, and this officer was stating his views as to the most effectual plan for prosecuting the war against Mexico; and, after he had got through doing so, added that if this plan was followed he thought the war might be brought to a close by January next. "January!" said the chairman in reply, and with much astonishment; "why, sir, if we cannot close the war by July, the sooner we buy off Mexico the better." "Well, sir," said the officer, "if such are your expectations, the sooner you begin to get the money ready to buy her off the better."

City Intelligence.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a young boy, aged about 5 years, son of Mr. Maillot, of this city. Said boy was found drowned in bayou St. John. Verdict accordingly.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—Christoval Morel, Esq., counsel for Municipality No. 1, filed yesterday a rule in this court praying for a new trial in the case of Adolphe Labourdette vs. Municipality No. 1. The motion will be argued on the 17th inst.

☞ Nothing of importance was transacted yesterday before the committing magistrates of our city. Recorder Genin fined $5, an individual who had amused himself with breaking the steps of a house at the corner of Bienville and Franklin streets.

A VISITER.—Thomas Lynch was yesterday arrested at the request of Mrs. Bridget Glynn, upon a charge of forcibly entering the latter's premises, No. 47 Third street, with some felonious intent. Lynch swore that he had no other intention than to make a friendly visit to the lady complainant. The Recorder however, was not satisfied with this explanation, and ordered the accused to find bail.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The attention of this Court was yesterday wholly engaged in hearing the depositions of witnesses in the case of Municipality No. 3, against the Ladies of the Ursuline Convent—The Sisters refuse to pay municipal taxes, on the ground that their property is situated in a non-incorporated portion of the city, and alledging besides that they enjoy none of the advantages for which taxes are levied. Counsels for the Third Municipality, Messrs GRAILHE and BEAUBRARD; for the ladies of the Ursuline Convent, Mr. CYPRIEN DUFOUR.

NEW YORK.—Our thanks are due J. C. MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, for the following new publications:—

Pictorial History of England, No. 7. This chronicle of Civil and Military transactions is brought down, in this volume, to the close of the reign of JOHN. The work continues to be marked by its accuracy, research and admirable arrangement. It is the completest History of England extant.

Recollections of Mexico, by Waddy Thompson, Esqr. Wiley & Putnam, Publishers. This excellent work has already reached its fifth edition—a conclusive proof of its popularity. To those interested in Mexico and desirous of obtaining correct information which is imparted without pedantry or affectation, we may safely recommend these "recollections."

Father D'Arcy. This is a clever novel by the author of Two Old Men's Tales—a writer who knows how to touch the chords of human feeling, and stir up pathos from the recess of the heart.

Martin, the Foundling, Nos. 2 and 3. This is Harper's handsome edition of Eugène Sue's new novel, which is pronounced one of his best. The English version is very handsomely got up.

Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England, by John Forster, No. 3. The lovers of the golden period of English History, will have reason to thank the enterprise of the Harpers, for bringing before them, in a cheap form, this admirable work, as yet little known in our country. It contains sketches by a master hand, of the most remarkable men, who flourished during a remarkable age. The author is worthy his subject.

Anthon's Virgil. This is another contribution to classical literature by a ripe scholar and a good one The volume comprises the Eclogues and Georgics of Virgil, with notes explanatory and critical, and a metrical index.

FLORIDA.—Partial returns from Escambia county, (Pensacola) exhibited a majority of 66 for Cabell, the whig candidate for Congress, which will be increased by the remaining precincts in the county.

THE CROPS in Northern Louisiana will scarcely exceed a third of the usual yield. In Rapides, Natchoches, Caddo, Claiborne, Avoyelles, &c, the crop this year is estimated at 30,500 bales last year it was 101,000.

MR. SAM'L LOVER'S debut at New York was highly successful. His voice is sweet, and admirably managed. His songs are exceedingly effective, while his Irish stories are beyond description. The House was crowded to overflowing.

☞ Madame Ablamowicz (Phorbus what a name) an artist said to be of the highest reputation as a vocalist and general musician, is in New York, and will shortly give a concert.

NO GREAT WRITER!—But one of the two mails due arrived yesterday. Our dates from New York are to the evening of the 29th ult. Up to that period no tidings had been received of the *Great Western*, and some anxiety began to be felt for her safety.

CAPT. RYNDERS has been dethroned from his imperial dignity—in other words dismissed from the presidency of the Empire Club. He is accused of a disposition to centralize all power in himself, and of having taken possession by actual force, of the books and papers of the Club.

VALUABLE INVENTION.—By a machine invented for the purpose, a good quill is cut into some thirty or forty "nibs," or perfect pens, about one quarter the size of the usual steel pens. One of these is inserted into a holder, and the writer has at once a perfect quill pen, admirably prepared for writing and equal to the best pen of the former days. These nibs are put up in boxes of one gross each.

SHIP OR FIRE.—Capt. Ainsworth, of the packet ship *Hawre*, arrived at New York, reports that on the 23d ult. when in lat. 41 57, long. 60 30, he fell in with the wreck of a ship on fire. He lowered the boat and went alongside, but could not make out her name. She was an English ship, timber laden, apparently a new vessel, and had a woman figure head.

MR. PRENTICE says the New York *Courier & Enquirer* mentions the late case of a woman who was struck dumb by the firing of a cannon. The very sudden cessation of Mr. Polk's blustering talk about the Oregon business exhibited perhaps a still more remarkable phenomenon—a man struck dumb by the *apprehension* of the firing of cannon.

TELEGRAPH TO NEW ORLEANS.—We learn with pleasure, says the Philadelphia U. S. *Gazette*, that measures have been adopted for extending the wires of the Telegraph to New Orleans, and arrangements have been made for setting the posts and stretching the wire, so that only a few months will elapse before there will be a connected communication from Boston to New Orleans.

THE RICHMOND AFFAIR.—We mentioned a day or two ago the shooting of D. Marvin Hoyt by Mr. Myers. The following particulars of the causes that led to this shocking affair are given by the Richmond *Standard*:

During the absence of Mr. William R. Myers, who was on business at the North, it seems that his brother, Col. Saml. Myers, received, an anonymous communication, charging his sister-in-law with adultery, and pointing to Mr. D. Marvin Hoyt as the guilty party. The writer requested an interview, and offered to procure the clearest proof of the truth of the charge; this proof was furnished, and was such, that even Col. Myers, with all his devotion to his sister, could not resist. Intercepted notes were produced, and the most conclusive evidence was exhibited of guilty intercourse for months, if not for years.

The father of Mrs. Myers was immediately written for, and satisfied of his daughter's guilt, removed her from the city. Col. Myers also wrote to his brother, informing him minutely of all the circumstances. Thunder struck at the infidelity of her whom he had served, honored, and cherished, and stung to madness with the thought of his honor wounded in the tendrest point, Mr. Myers hurried to Richmond, burning to glut his vengeance where he had been so foully wronged.

Hoyt denies his guilt, and when he supposed himself extremes, he declared that the last words he uttered should be to proclaim the innocence of Mrs. Myers. The public ascribe the declarations rather to the gallantry of the gentleman, than the real innocence of the lady.

This evening there is a report in circulation, how true we know not, that Mr. Hoyt has made a will and left Mrs. Myers a legacy of $30,000.

It is said that Col. Pollard, the father of the lady, arrived in this city to-day, just in time to find a father's intended retribution anticipated by a husband's vengeance. This is not a community where the dearest rights and tenderest ties can be infringed with impunity.

At the last accounts, Mr. Hoyt was still alive, and some slight hopes of his recovery entertained.

☞ FIRES.—On Wednesday morning, the 23d inst., the garret roof of a dwelling house in Gloucester, owned by Mr. Lamb, and occupied by Mr. L. and Mr. James Ellery, was considerably damaged by fire. The house was injured at the State Mutual Office in this city for $400. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A building occupied as a barn and slaughter house by Mr. John L. Knight, on the Turnpike, near the Railroad crossing, in Newport, was destroyed by fire, on Friday morning, the 25th inst. Loss $500. Mr. Knight had about $300 insurance on the building destroyed, and his house, which was near and slightly injured, was also insured, both at the West-Newbury Mutual Office.

The foundry of Holmes & Robbins, in Gardiner, Maine, with the dwelling house of Captain Patridge, and a large workshop belonging to R. H. Gardiner were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last, Messrs Holmes & Robbins lose about $8000, and have no insurance. The other loss was about $1000.

The great tannery of Gilman & Healy, in China, Maine, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the State, was destroyed by fire Friday evening week. The loss is about $12,000, and the insurance $6,000.

On Friday night, 15th inst., the dwelling house, barn, and shed of Mr. Giles Houston, a resident of the south-east part of Hardwick, Vt. were entirely consumed by fire, together with most of his produce and house-hold effects.

A destructive fire occured at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 23d inst., in the evening. The Canal Collector's office, and the range of stores extending along Merwin street to the Merwin par Hotel, were destroyed. The roof and furniture of the Hotel were damaged.

VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.—General Gaines, it is said, has received orders from Washington for the immediate transportation of all the troops now stationed on the Eastern Division to the Seat of War on the Rio Grande. This looks as if the war is to be pushed with vigor. Letters from Washington also state that orders are to be transmitted to the Gulf for the taking of Tampico.

"THE UPPER TEN THOUSAND."—The late census of Boston has developed some curious facts. There is no "upper ten thousand" in that city—not if to keep servants be necessary to the distinction. Only three *hundred and twenty families* in Boston keep more than two domestics; and but four thousand four hundred and one families keep them at all; while fifteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-four families live in household independence, doing their own work entirely!

LATEST DATES.

NEW YORK	Sept 26	LIVERPOOL	Sept. 3
WASHINGTON	Sept 29	HAVRE	Aug. 28
CHARLESTON	Oct. 1	VERA CRUZ	Sept. 13
CINCINNATI	Sept 22	HAVANA	Sept. 30
BRAZOS ST YAGO	Sep. 26	TEXAS	Sept 26

☞ ATTENTION.—The following excellent and popular articles are sold in this city, at the *only genuine* DAG STREET, viz: Gray's Ointment; Winter's Balsam Ague and Fever Mixture, warranted to cure; Extract of Wild C