# The New-Orleans Bee.

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VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5015.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres street.
State & Third Municipality Official Journals.



**TERMS OF THE BEE:**

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00

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


WM. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 22 Royal. n10

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 81 Canal. n10

F. T. BOURNON, SURGEON DENTIST, corner of St. Louis and Burgundy streets. Office open from 8 to 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. n11

AD. BRUCK—PORTRAIT PAINTER, respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has removed to Bienville st. No. 20 between Canal and Custom House. j12

MR. DALEAS, DENTIST AND OPTICIST, has the honor to inform the public that he has discovered a medicament to promote the growth of the Hair. The most certain experiments so far already made, both with regard to the growth of hair and the cure of diseases of the eyes, enable him to guarantee its success.

No charge is attached, if not all a cure is effected.

M. DALEAS, Dentist and Optist,
j5—1y No. 133 Chartres street.

**MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.**
COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. THREE.
Sittings of the 23d and 30th of December 1845.

Resolved, That all ordinances or resolutions exempting certain portions of this Municipality, from the payment of taxes on real estate and slaves, be and they are hereby rescinded.

(Signed) GEO W LEWIS, Recorder.
A true copy. G LEGARDEUR, Secr'ry.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
**Council of Municipality No. 3.**
SITTING OF SEPTEMBER 29, 1845.

RESOLVED, That the tax for the year 1845 be and the same is hereby fixed at $5 per $1,000 on real estate, and $12 per head for slaves.

(Signed) G W LEWIS, Recorder.
Approved, October 21 1845.
(Signed) E MONTEGUT, Mayor.
A true copy. E LEGARDEUR, Sec'y.

**The French and Spanish Languages.**
TAUGHT BY EMINENT AND CLASSICAL TEACHER.

THE undersigned, author of *Grammaire Française*, &c. &c. facilitating the knowledge of the FRENCH and SPANISH LANGUAGES to adults" respectfully announces to those who wish to acquire the necessary knowledge of these two languages that his plan (he is alone in it) is different from any hitherto adopted, is peculiar and plain. Without labor or vexation, his pupils invariably carry on read, write and speak fluently and correctly, so that at exactness the languages in one half the time they would by any other system yet made public.

His method of instruction, being now for the eight years sufficiently tested in the city of New Orleans, superseds the necessity of further explanation.

Gentlemen who wishing to pursue day or evening classes, an apply at his residence, No 14 Exchange Place, from 8 to 10 in the morning until 1 P M, and from 3 o'clock in the evening until 9.

J S DE PALAIS,
j13 Professor of Modern Language.

MR. P. CLISSEY respectfully informs the public that he has removed from his late residence, in Royal street to his large saloon above the CARROLLTON RAIL ROAD Depot, which is now properly fitted up for all purposes connected with his profession, and where he will be ready to receive visitors from 8 to 12 o'clock.

Mr Clissey teaches the Polka, Mazurka, Paris Waltz and all fashionable dances on the most moderate terms.

Classes for Young Ladies are now open (every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 4 o'clock P. M. till dark, and a class of Gentlemen is open every evening, at the above place, to which will also be given private lessons at their Parlors every Saturday night during the season, commencing from Saturday next, the 27th inst. d24—1m12m

Orchestra for Balls.—Mr P. Legendre, Leader of the Orchestra at the St. Louis Hotel, Bar Room and Washington Battalion Armory, offers his services for Soirees, Balls Weddings, Parties &c. &c. Mr. Legendre will execute the latest quadrilles and most fashionable waltzes.

His terms will be very reasonable.

Apply at No. 228 Dauphine street, or at the office of the above Ball Rooms. d30 3m

WANTED in a Young Ladies' Academy, a governess who would be preferred. Apply at No. 8, Custom house street, between Royal and Bourbon. d3

MR. JACQUIN LARONDE, informs Sugar Boilers Mechanics & Others, that he will be at the Exposition of the steamboat WAVE, Captain A. Tamboreau for the transportation of Sugar and Molasses. For accommodations, apply on board, or at the office in Magazine st.
J. LAROSE, 21 Old Levee. d11

NOTICE.—Notice is given that a Certificate in the name of W H LABARRE for Eight Shares of the Mechanics' Insurance Company, dated March 23d, 1840, and No. 1 to be lost or stolen. The public are hereby cautioned against receiving the same, as application will be made for a renewal of the certificate.
W. H. LABARRE, 1 Old Levee. d11

DR. OLIVERON may be consulted on the diseases of Women and Children, at his residence, well known in the Faubourg Marigny, Rue Bourbon, between Chartres and Decatur streets, opposite the Hospital, and in the neighborhood, will constantly attend to those who may honor him with their confidence, will constantly be at home to attend to those who may need his services, and will devote his entire attention to the cure of the sick, and to the accomplishment of the objects of his profession.

Dr. Oleveron, in consulting the public that his office will be open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. at No. 240 Bourbon street, between Main and St. Philip. d22

SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.
A PIECE OF LAND fifteen arpents front by acres of 200 in depth, situated at Ship Island, Parish of Jefferson, on the Bonnet Carre road, and in perfect order, situated on the Parish of Bertrand, and some of the best pine woods for burning the plantation, and a good sugar cane land. Apply at the Bonnet Carre road and Jefferson road, or at No 19 Dauphine street. d27

NOTICE.—The undersigned having come to the conclusion that a large number of persons in this country are most grossly deceived in the effect and utility of the Patent Medicines, most unscrupulously using his name and his well-known Patent Medicine labels and labels, to the medicines of deceiving all country merchants and consumers of the same, in order that from this date they may be convinced against by this notice, and guardable fraud.

N. B.—From this day, the labels bearing the name of Jno. Rose street, and the designation of the quality of the Stuff, will be inserted under the cover of the jars, and no longer pasted on the outside as heretofore.

JOHN ROSE.
n10 6m A DELPIT, No. 168½ Louis st.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—Masters of vessels will find a boat in readiness to tow them vessels to any place in the Canal to take in cargo or from any part of the port to another, by applying at the First Municipality Steam Ferry Wharf, opposite the Public Square.

The boat has been built expressly for towing and has sufficient power to move the largest class of ships. Strict attention will be constantly kept in mind to give immediate attention to orders. Terms moderate.

TO MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS.—Merchants having machinery, sugar kettles, bricks, lumber, or any other kind of freight to ship to any of the plantations along the coast.—Also, planters wishing to have wood transported to their plantations. The undersigned furnishes the subscribers with a boat well adapted for the purpose, and will at all times be ready to receive freight at the First Municipality Steam Ferry, where they will always find a spare boat ready at the Ferry, and in readiness. The charge will be most reasonable.

**Architecture, Civil Engineering and Surveying.**

HAVING removed my office to Banks' Arcade, on Magazine street, in New Orleans, I respectfully state that I shall continue to render my professional services in every branch of Architecture Civil Engineering and Surveying. Plans for private and public buildings of every kind and description, in Grecian, Gothic, and all the variations of modern style, will be made with due regard to solidity, comfort and beauty, accompanied with specifications and estimates based on the local average prices of labor and materials.

To surveys and locations of greater internal improvements and public works, as railroads, canals, protecting water works on rivers, as levees, I secure works, shall be corresponding attention will be devoted. Having a sufficient number of able assistants at my disposal, I am now prepared to extend my business to a distance from New Orleans, if the object be important enough, and to procure contracts and hundreds of thousands of mechanics and laborers for the energetic execution of works of the greatest magnitude. Surveys and plans of real estate, topographical maps, drawings of machinery, plans specifications and estimates for country residence, dwelling houses, warehouses, cottages, etc. will not only be made at short notice, but I shall also most faithfully superintend the execution of any kind of buildings or other improvements. The great multitude of plans made by me, and which have been exhibited and circulated during the last few years, are a guarantee that my terms are reasonable.

Letters may be addressed to me either in the English, French, Spanish or German languages.

HENRY MOELLHAUSEN,
a7 6m Architect and Civil Engineer.

**Agency San Mutual Insurance Company.**
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12, 1845.

THE SAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, in pursuance of their Charter, closed their accounts on the fourth of last month, and after paying all their losses, including those of the great fire on the 19th of July, that have remaining in good assets, $275,859 60. Since then the premium notes and cash received for risks taken, exceed $109,000; which added to the above, make a fund of at least $700,000.

Since the 4th of last month, the parties doing business with the Company, do not share, in any way, with the losses of the preceding year, which, with the means above stated, the undersigned believes, present more than ordinary protection and inducements to persons desiring insurance.

Policies against the perils of Fire, Rivers and Seas, continue to be issued by corner of Camp and Common sts.

n14—tf MUTUAL INSURANCE.

THE General Mutual Insurance Company of New York having assumed and taken upon the unexpired risks of the Ocean Mutual Insurance Company of this city (which Company has gone into liquidation) are prepared to insure the Ocean, River and Marine Risks, at the late office of the Ocean Company, No 45 Camp street, on the most favorable terms.

The "General Mutual Insurance Company" have a large capital and invested; they have paid back to the persons who have insured; they have paid back to the premiums, during the past three years, as script, bearing six per cent. interest, payable annually; and in the mutual principle—that is, conducted altogether on the mutual premiums the entire profits, among those who pay the dividends as paid by any other mutual company, is evidently expected from their mutual office may be confidently expected from their mutual operations.

This Company offers the above advantage to those who insure with them, in preference to those who insure in New Orleans, at the principal offices either in New York or New Orleans, at the usual rates.

CHAS. CLUNIE, President.
EDW. GERRY, Agent.
Office No 45 Camp street. n8-1y

SHEET LEAD AND IRON PIPE.—The subscriber continues to offer SHEET LEAD of the highest London Type, and Lead Pipe for Cisterns and others to the same. This pipe is superior for purposes of the conveyance of water from roofs to cisterns, either from springs or pumps, and is preferred by the noticed residents on the Coast for the use of their establishments. It can be made of any size from the fourth to fifty inches diameter, as may be required, and is decidedly the cheapest medium for the purpose.

Orders for the above will be filled at short notice by application to the manufacturer.

W W THOMPSON St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal streets in New Orleans.
n23 1y KENNETT & DIX, 71 Poydras st.

FRENCH LINEN SHIRTS—6 dozen pure Linen Shirts, for sale by
d19 O TALAMON, 44 Chartres st.


**Tuesday morning, Jan'y 20, 1846.**

## The Election.

Subjoined is the result of yesterday's election. A very few words will tell the tale. The whigs are beaten, shamefully—almost hopelessly. Scarcely have they saved any thing from the general wreck.

At the time we write, (3 o'clock, A. M.) we have not the complete returns, but the indications are too clear to be mistaken. JOHNSON has doubtless carried the city. The whigs, in addition to the locofoco strength, has to contend with the elements themselves, for during the entire day a storm of wind and rain prevailed of unprecedented violence. To this may partially be attributed the disastrous event. Our holiday and fair weather whigs could not screw their courage to the requisite point for braving the hubbub in the elements, while the locofocos waded knee deep in the mud to reach the polls. The whigs, it is calculated, lost at least one thousand votes by this unexpected casualty. The Native ticket hurts somewhat—though the party polled just enough votes to demonstrate their perfect insignificance.

But sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. Johnson is probably Governor and Andry Lieut. Governor—at least from the complexion of yesterday's returns such may be inferred as the result throughout the State.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY AT NEW YORK.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says: "The festivities last night, in commemoration of the Battle of New Orleans, went off with great spirit and harmony. At Castle Garden the assembly consisted of about 6,000; and at Tammany Hall of probably 2,000. The spectacle at each place was truly magnificent, the arrangements elaborate and in good taste, the ladies beautiful and graceful, and the men gallant; and in high spirits.

THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.—The number and class of vessels in the naval service on the 1st day of October, is stated by the Secretary, as follows:

| | In commission. | In ordy. | Building. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ships of the Line, | 4 | 2 | 5 | 11 |
| Frigates, | 7 | 4 | 3 | 14 |
| Sloops of War, | 15 | 6 | 2 | 23 |
| Brigs, | 5 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Schooners, | 5 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Steamers, | 6 | 3 | 2 | 11 |
| Store Ships, | 4 | frigates. | 1 | 5 |
| | 46 | 18 | 12 | 76 |

THE EXPECTED STEAMER.—The next steamer from England will be the Hibernia. She has probably by this time arrived at Boston, and we may look for her advices in this city about the end of next week. We understand that a Government Express will be despatched to convey to Washington the intelligence she may bring. Her news, may, however, be anticipated by packets which have left England since the President's message reached there.

MORSE'S TELEGRAPH.—The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in speaking of the line of Morse's magnetic telegraph, between Philadelphia and New York, says that the wires are all up on this line, and the telegraph will be in operation this week from end to end. The line has been tested from 70 to 80 miles.

Dr A Sidney Doane has been elected President of the New York and Boston Telegraph Company, and the route will be completed early in March. Then the whole distance between Washington and Boston will be in operation.

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE.—Our thanks are due the publishers for the January number of this sterling periodical. It contains the following original articles: Value and Prospects of Life in the United States: Progress of Railroads in Massachusetts; New York and Erie Railroad; The Piracy of Captain Kidd; Commercial Treaties, based on reciprocity, with reference to the advantages of a Commercial Treaty between the United States and the German Zoll-Verein; Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania: Moral Uses of Commerce and the Sea; Commercial Law-Cases: United States Branch Mint at New Orleans. The present number moreover, embraces Reports of Mercantile Law Cases, a Commercial Chronicle and Review, Commercial Statistics, Nautical Intelligence, Mercantile Miscellanies, Railroad Statistics, and Critical Notices of new publications.

☞ The N. Y. *Herald* of the 11th, under the head of "Important Medical Intelligence—Quackery Exposed," says—At the *clinique* of the University yesterday, the eminent Dr. Mott, in the course of his lecture, referred to the celebrated "Brochieri Water," recently introduced with a great flourish to this hemisphere, by F. Gaillardet, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and pronounced it a "humbug" and a common "nostrum" of the day. The learned professor stated that Brochieri offered him the agency of the "water" when he was in Europe, but he declined it.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—In the New York Assembly on the 7th inst., Mr. Lot Clark, of Niagara, moved the following resolutions, which were forthwith unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, in obedience to numerous petitions and other indication of a general public opinion, the last Congress of the United States passed a law materially reducing postage on letters passing through the mail, by low fixed rates; in the propriety of which reduction acquainted with the Magnetic Telegraph, and community, and many are of opinion there should be a still further reduction; and whereas indications have been given that an attempt will be made in the present Congress to raise the postage on mail letters above the present rates: Therefore

*Resolved*, As the sense of this Legislature of the honorable Senate concur therein), that the rates of letter postage are already sufficiently high, and should not be increased, that the present system has not been in operation sufficiently long to test its propriety or fully ascertain its results.

*Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best endeavors to prevent any increase of the present rate of postage.

*Resolved*, That copies of the foregoing resolution be transmitted to each of our Senators and Representatives.

We trust that the Legislatures of every State in the Union will follow this prompt and energetic movement, and show the National Congress that the people will not tolerate any system that smacks of a return to the odious and grievous rates in force before the adoption of the present law. If a popular vote could be taken on the subject of cheap postage, we are persuaded that the measure would be carried by a preponderance little short of unanimity.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 11th.

INTERESTING FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have received our files from the Cape of Good Hope to the 7th of last November. We make the following interesting extract from the Cape Town *Mail*:—

*[From the Cape Horn Mail, Nov. 1.]*

We have been much gratified by an opportunity afforded us, on Thursday last, of witnessing an experiment performed for the purpose of proving the discovery of M. Matencci—as announced in a letter to M. Arago, part of which was copied from the *Electrical Magazine* into the last number of this paper—of the capability of the earth to act as a conductor for the electric telegraph. The experiment was tried in the grounds of the Good Hope Estate, at the upper end of the Government Gardens, by Mr Spearmann, Surveyor to the Municipality, assisted by Mr. Wagner; and we are happy to say, with complete success. To prove that the earth even under water, is capable of completing the galvanic circuit, a trench of twenty feet long was dug and filled with water. Two pits were also dug at a little distance beyond the ends of the trench, and in each of these was buried a copper plate, having a surface of about two feet by eighteen inches. To these plates a single wire was attached, which was supported a few feet above the ground, in a state of insulation, and it dipped into the pits at either end of the trench. These preparations being completed, a small battery and galvanometer were brought into connexion with the wire, and after a few oscillations, the needle vigorously deviated to 90°, thus proving that the circuit was in no degree interrupted by the intervention of twenty feet of ground covered with water; and from the decided action of the needle, there seemed no reason to doubt that had the space being very much larger the same result would have appeared.

It should be understood, that for the purpose of the electric telegraph, two wires have hitherto always been considered indispensable, the ends of both being brought into connexion with the apparatus at the terminus, to complete the circuit. It has now, however, been distinctly proved that one wire only is necessary, the ends being simply attached to metal plates, sunk in the ground at each terminus; and that, when set forth by the battery along this wire, the wondrous messenger springs back through the earth from plate to plate—again obediently barriers along the wire, revealing to the eye any message with which it may be charged—and so continues to wing its mysterious flight, silent and rapid as thought—till the operator moves a finger, and it stops. Wonderful power! Wonderful the mind of man, that enables him to summon from the "obscure profound," and direct to useful purposes, so subtile and vast an agency!

ARRESTS OF WASHINTON.—The New York Tribune publishes the following anecdote of the Father of His Country, related to the Editor by Mr. Custis, during his recent visit to that city:

Among the interesting anecdotes related to us most graphically and delicately, of Washington, by Mr. Custis, when in this city lately, was one on the treatment of the General at Washington, by a man who was the owner of Freeman of the Union Hotel, and the General was stopping on those days. The man was addressed by an American officer, with "Sir, I have the honor to command a guard of soldiers to attend you to your residence, and also on the guard, to keep you my prisoner." "A guard!—a guard for me!" exclaimed Washington, rising in his anger, and confronting the officer and the guard of some fifty soldiers. "Why, sir, I need no guard. I ask for no guard. I need no guard. I will go to my residence, with a single servant alone, if I please!" With a magnificent gesture of his hand, he waved off the guard. Mr. Custis says the scene was so frequently related, among friends, by those who were present, that he knew it by heart. The man, and the officer, and the guard, and the scene, with the other remark of Washington, "I need no guard," to show that he was a great and good man, and one worthy the affections of the people, that alone would amply fill, as it should all other, of the fact.

FIRE.—About 1 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in one of the houses composing the three story block in Ferdinand, between Levee and Victory streets, which was entirely consumed. It was occupied as a lime store, and belonged, we learn, to Mr. I. B. Macarty.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the Steamboat *Concordia* for late river papers.

☞ Our acknowledgments are due the officers of the *Archer* for late St. Louis papers.

☞ There were two fires in St. Louis on the 11th, one which injured considerably the Tivoli house in Second street, though the furniture was saved.

DISTRESSING.—A promising son of Capt. Carson, of the Steam boat *Ocean Wave*, in St. Louis, was burnt to death on the 11th inst.

☞ We regret to hear that Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, is detained from his seat in the House of Representatives, by indisposition.

INDIANA.—Letters from the capital of this State say that there is a bill before the Legislature, which it is believed will pass, the provisions of which constitute a first and important step towards the restoration of her credit as a State.

THE LEGISLATURE of Massachusetts on the 9th inst. proceeded, in Convention of the two Houses to fill thirty-one vacancies in the State Senate. Every member chosen was a Whig, so that the Senate complete stands Whigs 40; Locofoco 40. The Whig majority on joint ballot is about one hundred and seventy-five! Rather considerable, we should say.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

JUDGE M'CALEB.

*The case of J. W. Zacharie & Co. versus T. C. Black*, —James Chapman, intervenor, was before the Court and Jury three days last week. It was argued by Messrs. Strawbridge, Grymes, Micou and Wilde—The jury not being able to agree on a verdict, were dismissed late on Saturday afternoon.

The suit was brought for $8,000, alleged to be the balance of account due to plaintiff. Zacharie had shipped from New Orleans to Black, in Charleston, S. C., merchandise to a large amount, and drawn bills accordingly. Before the maturity of the bills, Black, being in failing circumstances, assigned his property to James Chapman, for the benefit of his creditors.—On receiving information of this, Zacharie attached some Bank stocks in New Orleans belonging to Black. On the day after the attachment, the Banks were notified of the assignment to Chapman. It was proved by the testimony of distinguished lawyers in South Carolina that the assignment was good by the laws of that State.

On the part of the defence and intervention it was contended that there was no debt due to Zacharie until the bills were protested returned, (which did not happen till some time after the attachment,) and that if Black was indebted to plaintiff, his Bank stock had vested in Chapman by the assignment, and could not be attached.

On the part of the plaintiff, it was contended that Black's failure and assignment, showed that he could not and would not pay the bills at maturity, and that having received the merchandise of plaintiff, he was indebted for it. And that by the laws of Louisiana, Bank stock is not completely transferred till the Bank has notice of it.

WAR AND CANADA.—The Detroit *Adectiser*, in the course of an article on Oregon and war, says: "If war unhappily do come, then we have something to say about its object and end.

Canada and the other provinces must be ours, in the event of a war, cost what it may. We shall go into the war with the distinct understanding that peace is not to be concluded until these objects are secured. And we desire all southern gentlemen especially to understand this fully in the start. The juggling of the last war is not to be played over again by a Southern Administration. *If war is once begun no peace is to be made under any circumstances without a cession of Canada.*"

TEXAS AS A STATE.—The following Circular to Collectors of the Customs has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 9, 1846.

You are hereby instructed that all vessels of the United States and their cargoes arriving in your collection district from any port in the State of Texas, on and after the 31st day of December, 1845, the date of the act "to establish a collection district in the State of Texas and for other purposes," are to be placed on a similar footing, without reference to the date of their clearance from ports in said State, with vessels and their cargoes arriving from any other district in the United States; and so as to vessels of the United States departing from same districts with merchandise of foreign growth, manufacture, or production, for the State of Texas with respect to coastwise transportation for benefit of drawback. Vessels and their cargoes arriving in any port in the State of Texas, either from foreign ports, or from any other Territory of the United States, are to be placed on a similar footing with vessels and their cargoes arriving at ports in any of the States of the Union.

R. J. WALKER, Secretary of the Treasury.

☞ We copy the following instructive warning against quackery and the wicked presumption of ignorance, from the Burlington, (N. J.) *Gazette* of a recent date: Yes,

A FAMILY POISONED.—About three weeks ago, the wife of one of our most estimable citizens, who was suffering from the effects of a severe cold on the breast, was advised by an elderly female connexion to be steamed with the bark of the Magnolia, assuring her it would produce a speedy cure. This quack advice was unfortunately taken, and a man despatched into the woods in pursuit of the remedy. The man was not acquainted with the Magnolia, so he called on another who professed to know all about it, but while in reality knew no more than the first. Between them, they managed to bring in a quantity of the Swamp Sumach, a tree whose leaf and general appearance, when stripped of foliage, very much resembles the Magnolia, but which is well known to be one of the most virulent of the vegetable poisons that exist in our forests. The tree was cut up, the bark stripped, boiled, taken out of the hot water and wrapped in blankets, and with these blankets the lady referred to was surrounded as she lay in bed, thus receiving a powerful steaming. It was intended that she should drink copious draughts of the Magnolia tea, made from the twigs, but the doctor referred to neglected to direct the men to bring in the twigs. To this providential circumstance the patient is indebted for her life, because the horrible consequences which followed, if not prevented, leave no doubt that the taking of the poison internally would have been speedily fatal. An eruption appeared over her entire body, accompanied by inflammation, swelling, and intense and unendurable pain, which no remedy could relieve until the poison had run its course.

But so virulent was the poison, that all who assisted even in preparing the Sumach, came in for a full share of the suffering. Being for a considerable time exposed to the vapor of the boiling pot, they unfortunately imbibed the poison, and it would be difficult to give the reader an idea of the internal agony endured for three weeks by the unfortunate victims of this well-intentioned but fatal quackery. Not only suffered from the effects of vegetable poisons—the virus of poisonous plants—can imagine the agony they endured. And it is hoped the case may serve the purpose of a warning to others, not to take up with every new cure that may be recommended, even by the grannies of the family.

THE MINORITY of the committee on Foreign Relations in the House of Representatives, submitted some days ago, a report on the question of terminating the joint occupation of Oregon. It is signed by Garrett, Davis, Turner Smith and Caleb B. Smith, all whigs.

The ground taken by the report, is that it does not come within the constitutional sphere of the House of Representatives to give the notice for terminating the joint occupancy. The Report says—

The Hon. had no agency in the formation of this Convention with England. It is a treaty with a foreign government, that was properly made, and that could only be made by the President and the Senate. The sanction of the House was never given to it, nor was this necessary for its full and complete effect. There are two modes by which this treaty may be terminated; first, by a declaration of war; secondly, by giving the notice of twelve months according to its stipulation.—In the first mode, the concurrence of the House would be a necessary constituent; and if the President had deemed that the best, it would not only have been proper, but indispensable, that he should ask the co-operation of the House. But what warrant has any one to see the other mode of putting an end to this treaty! The Constitution no more confers upon it any power or agency to terminate a treaty than to make one except only by a declaration of war, or to repeal the existing treaties. The provision for the notice is a part, and essential part of this treaty. The act of giving this notice is a high discretionary power, created not by the Constitution, but by the President in negotiating, and by the Senate in ratifying a treaty with such a provision.

It is a treaty of indefinite, but still of temporary continuance. This treaty-making power might at any time, with the consent of Great Britain, modify it, as once has been done. The same power may at any time put an end to it, and its existence is but the operating continuous will of the powers for that purpose.—Its termination may at any time be effected by the withdrawal of the same will for its longer existence.—The House may, and often is required to exert appropriate legislative powers in the execution of treaties; but this notice is not one of them. It has no property of a legislative power. It is executive in its essence, or it is, in our opinion, of the nature of, and incident to the treaty-making power. It is a high discretion, pertaining to our internal affairs, but to our relations with a foreign Government, created by this treaty-making power itself, resting with it, and depending upon its will alone for the exercise. Suppose the President of himself had given this notice, would it have certainly done wrong? Without deciding the grave problem of the validity and effect of such notice, no one will hardly doubt that if he had communicated with the Senate in secret session upon the subject, and he, with the concurrence of two thirds of that body, had given the notice, it would have been done properly and constitutionally.

The action of the United States the movement of the subject has been made, as our readers know, by a resolution offered by Mr. Hall, but by a resolution offered by Mr. Cushing, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the form of advice the President to give the notice of the existing Oregon Convention. This proceeding seems to us the most proper, but would perhaps be any impropriety in the action of the House in a resolution of this kind.

## REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Governor.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| William De Buys, (whig.) | 212 | 331 | 726 | 428 | 553 | 225 | 240 | 168 | 307 | 2,903 |
| Isaac Johnson, | 279 | 503 | 860 | 433 | 625 | 175 | 184 | 330 | 92 | 3,166 |
| **Lieut. Governor.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edward Sparrow, (whig.) | 223 | 353 | 761 | 439 | 476 | 214 | 226 | 147 | 95 | |
| Transmond Landry, | 224 | 489 | 824 | 422 | 703 | 188 | 196 | 351 | 97 | |
| **Senators.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| D. F. Burthe, (whig.) | 219 | 337 | 749 | 404 | 495 | 209 | 189 | 104 | 34 | 2,739 |
| Randell Hunt, (whig. | 217 | 354 | 768 | 416 | 450 | 201 | 206 | 122 | 48 | 2,711 |
| Robert Preaux (whig.) | 209 | 337 | 729 | 403 | 521 | 211 | 223 | 153 | 49 | 2,897 |
| Fergus Gardère, (whig.) | 218 | 339 | 746 | 417 | 667 | 222 | 249 | 142 | 169 | 2,928 |
| Pierre Soulé, | 224 | 481 | 797 | 413 | 707 | 189 | 196 | 273 | 127 | 3,256 |
| J. M. Bell, | 239 | 484 | 827 | 412 | 646 | 166 | 171 | 349 | 127 | 3,146 |
| Charles Dauzat, | 219 | 475 | 796 | 416 | 660 | 179 | 215 | 394 | 157 | 3,254 |
| Th. J. Durant, | 223 | 482 | 882 | 379 | 604 | 168 | 182 | 353 | 126 | 3,066 |
| **Representatives.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| FIRST DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | |
| D. Byrne, (whig.) | 215 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 215 |
| J. W. Smith, (whig.) | 222 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 222 |
| George T. Ross, | 215 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 215 |
| J. N. Lea, | 220 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 220 |
| SECOND DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. B. Walton, (whig.) | 000 | 330 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 330 |
| Henry Lathrop, (whig.) | 000 | 368 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 368 |
| H. B. Kelly, | 000 | 461 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 461 |
| J. A. Carrigan, | 000 | 427 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 427 |
| THIRD DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | |
| T. G. Hunt, (whig.) | 000 | 000 | 666 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 666 |
| A. C. Bullitt, (whig.) | 000 | 000 | 744 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 744 |
| R. M. Graham, (whig.) | 000 | 000 | 715 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 715 |
| Samuel Locke, | 000 | 000 | 762 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 762 |
| William J. Vason. | 000 | 000 | 810 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 810 |
| Thomas B. Eastland, | 000 | 000 | 834 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 834 |
| FOURTH DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Th. Zacharie, (whig.) | 000 | 000 | 000 | 422 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 422 |
| H. D. Ogden, (whig.) | 000 | 000 | 000 | 420 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 420 |
| P. W. Farrar, (whig.) | 000 | 000 | 000 | 392 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 392 |
| R. Richardson, | 000 | 000 | 000 | 380 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 380 |
| G. Schmidt, | 000 | 000 | 000 | 364 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 364 |
| R. M. Carter, | 000 | 000 | 000 | 361 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 361 |
| FIFTH DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jules Benit, (whig.) | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 429 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 429 |
| N. Gorlie, (whig.) | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 351 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 351 |
| V. Barthe, (whig.) | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 363 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 363 |
| C. Cayarré, | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 497 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 497 |
| F. Calogne, | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 507 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 507 |
| L. St. Martin, | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 527 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 527 |
| SIXTH DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Pilié, (whig.) | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 253 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 253 |
| T. Watkins, (whig.) | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 226 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 226 |
| T. Thézard, | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 231 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 231 |
| Ch. Morel, | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 230 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 230 |
| SEVENTH DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. Casward, (whig.) | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 192 | 000 | 000 | 197 |
| D. Beauregard, (whig.) | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 177 | 000 | 000 | 177 |
| J. E. Holland, | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 149 | 000 | 000 | 149 |
| Henry Boulet, | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 151 | 000 | 000 | 151 |
| EIGHTH DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Octave Leblanc, | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 111 | 000 | 111 |
| S. S. Reff, | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 262 | 000 | 262 |
| NINTH DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | |
| W. C. C. Claiborne, | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 110 | 110 |
| S. Wiltz, | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 171 | 171 |

FOR SHERIFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chas Claiborne, | 1,550 |
| Lewis, | 1,693 |

FOR CORONER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ramos, | 982 |
| Spedden, | 1,046 |

☞ Bark BARRINGTON, Capt. Barton, from Boston, will commence discharging this morning. Consignees will please attend to the receipts of their goods on the levee.
RICKER & PEARSON, 26 Camp st.

☞ CARE—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather last week, very many Letters were prevented from visiting the New Exchange Reading Room. The undersigned, therefore, respectfully informs the Ladies, that this day, that the Reading Room will be again open for their inspection from 10 to 4 o'clock every evening this week. It will be visited by their obedient Servant, D. BRAVO.

☞ GREEN'S ANTI AND FEVER MIXTURE—A fresh supply of this excellent remedy has just been received by A R Walker, at the Apothecary Hall, 76 Tchoupitoulas st. Many years past, and the testimonies to say that it has been the most universally successful in curing Ague and Fever, of any medicine, he has ever sold for that purpose, and is worth the confidence of the public. Ague and Fever Medicine, 50 cents, in solid at the same place. n13—3t

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Honolulu papers to the 15th Sept. have been received at New York by the way of Mazatlan. Mr Pritchard formerly Missionary at Tahiti, has been conveyed on board H. B. M's ship Daphne, from Panama to the Navigators Islands, where he is to act as English Consul.

During the year 1841, there were the following arrivals at the Islands:—25 American whaler ships, 2 English whale ships; 8 Merchant vessels—and 1 English man-of-war.

☞ Among the nominations recently confirmed by the United States Senate, is that of Hamilton Reynolds, to be Collector of the Customs for the districts of Texas, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of