The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, THURSSDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

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

[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.

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

MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year (1846) of all the advertisements required by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of *ONE DOLLAR* for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.

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

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

☞ Gentlemen who have announced themselves, in our paper, as candidates for Clerks, are requested to state the Court for which they are making.

For Judgeship.

☞ Mr EDITOR:—Please to announce that Mr O P JACKSON is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality.

MESSRS EDITORS—Please publish that GEORGE V. BRIGHT is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality. m17

☞ Messrs. Editors.—Please announce Mr. ALPHONSE CANONGE as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the Third Municipality.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr MANUEL CRUZAT is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality.

☞ Please announce Mr. ADOLPHE MAZUREAU as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Please announce Mr WILLIAM ANDRY, as candidate for Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality, and that he will be supported by

m19 HIS FRIENDS.

☞ Messrs. Editors.—Please announce in your paper that Mr JOSEPH MATHIEU MAUREAU, Esq., Attorney at law, is a candidate for one of the Justices of the Peace in the First Municipality, and that he will be unanimously supported by HIS FRIENDS.

☞ Messrs Editors. Please announce Mr JULES LAMBERT as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality.

☞ Please announce JOHN GIBSON, Esq.—old Faithful and Bold—as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the Second Municipality.

FOR CLERKSHIP.

First District Court of New Orleans
W. A. SUTTE.

Second District Court of New Orleans
M. WHITNEY,
SAMPSON BLOSSMAN,
ADELIN DEBLEU.

Third District Court of New Orleans
HENRY PENCHARD,
JOS. N WATKINS,
WILLIAM C. BELLOCK.

Fourth District Court of New Orleans
RIVIERE & ARDERY,
J. B. FORRESTIER MANENT,
A. C. GUENARD,
PETER M. BERTIN,
MARTIN LEMARIE,
RENE H. BRUNET,
THOMAS GILMORE,
ARMAND LAVOL.

Fifth District Court of New Orleans
PROSPER LE BLANC.

MESSRS EDITORS OF THE BEE:—
Please announce in your paper that HORATIO DAVIS is a Candidate for Clerk of one of the District Courts to be created under the present Constitution. a21

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE BEE.
Please announce in your paper that ALFRED ROUSSEAU is a Candidate for the office of Clerk of one of the District Courts, and he will be supported by

MANY FRIENDS.

☞ Messrs. Editors.—Please to announce in your valuable paper, that Mr. ROSEMOND de ARMAS is a candidate for Clerk of one of the District Courts, and that he will obtain the votes of ALL HIS FRIENDS.

☞ Messrs. Editors.—Please to announce that Mr ALCIDE DOUCET is a candidate for the office of Clerk of one of the District Courts at the next election.

☞ Messrs. Editors of the Bee.—Please announce that Mr. LOUIS J. CORON is a candidate for the office of Clerk of one of the District Courts, according as they may be established under the Constitution, and that he will be supported by HIS SUPPORTERS' FRIENDS.

☞ Messrs. Editors.—Please announce in your paper, that Mr. A. BRUN is a candidate for the office of Clerk of one of the District Courts and that he will be supported by HIS SUPPORTERS' FRIENDS.

LEONARD, STURTEVANT & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Spermaceti, White and Whale Oils, Soap, Candles, Teas, White Lead, Black Paint, &c.
No. 12 OLD LEVEE STREET—NEW ORLEANS.
s9

☞ S. WARREN has removed his store from No. [illegible] to No. 73 Gravier street. m26

FRANKLIN HIGH SCHOOL.—Removal.
[illegible] Franklin High School [illegible] Carondelet and Bienville streets [illegible] Hospital street, where [illegible] Carondelet and Bienville streets, on the 13th instant. [illegible]
s13 A. W. ESTEVAN.

CLION & CO., *Importers of Cheese and Butter*, New-York. Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fine Fancy Articles, PERFUMERY, COMBS, BRUSHES, TOILET ARTICLES, WALKING CANES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, &c. Corner of Broadway and Park Place.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
Warehouse 39 Maiden Lane, New York. s22—1m

F. T. BOURCHOS, SURGEON DENTIST 93 Conti st., [illegible] open from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P. M. m17

ED. CLAGET, *Inspector of Havana Produce*, No. 28 Gravier street. m7

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO., COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 81 Canal. m12

WM. MURRAY, BRITISH CONSUL,
10 Museum Buildings,
Corner Royal and Canal sts.

TATOUT BROTHERS—*Importers of Foreign Goods, French, English and German*, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets. s 3

J. F. BERCIER & Co., Commission Merchants, No. 4, Old Levee, New Orleans, have constantly on hand from Gravesend, Wines, Liquors, &c., at moderate prices. s10

MILITARY NOTICE.

THE members of the YAGER BAND, respectfully inform the public of New Orleans that they have formed themselves into a Band to be known hereafter as the NEW ORLEANS RIFLE BAND, and having procured the uniform with a new and superior pattern, are prepared at all times to furnish music for military and civil parades, Ball Parties, Serenades &c. &c.

Any orders at the Music Exchange, music store, No 47 Chartres street, Mr. Hoffman's, corner of Common and Camp, or at Mr. Hoffman's residence No. 257 Fronts street, will meet with prompt attendance. p11—3m

MATCHES. The public is respectfully informed that the well known **Wm. A. Clarke's Matches** can be bought at no other place at his agents.

1 21 6 200 Chartres street, New Orleans.

BAYOU SALEY OF NEW ORLEANS.

APRIL 15th, 1846.

THE Price of Fresh Flour being this day, $4 63 per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give Public notice of Bread for Ten Cents, during the ensuing week commencing on MONDAY NEXT 20th inst.

The loaves of Second quality are three for Ten Cents, and weigh 25 per cent more, that is to say, 48 ounces.

Signed E. MONTREUIL, Mayor.

MR. CABOS, for the accommodation of the public, will open another office on Tchoupitoulas st. to front St. Mary's Market. Mr. Cabos will bear in mind to [illegible] advantage to those who favor him with their [illegible] He begs leave to return his thanks for favors [illegible] on [illegible]

Wanted a man who understands making Ice Cream, to [illegible] with [illegible] to be given. Also a good drug store clerk. To a reliable [illegible] a situation.

A lady will recommended speaking French and Eng[illegible] will find a place in a grocery store. s19—

THE Rev. J. L. GLEIZER, Vice President of the St. Louis University, Mo., wishes kindly to inform those parents who would like to avail themselves of the opportunity of his visit to Louisiana, to send their children to the St. Louis University, that he may be secure of getting to the Bishop's House, Mount Carmel, New Orleans, on 21 Messrs Elder & Downing. This Rev. Gentleman will leave Louisiana towards the middle of May next, at which time he will accompany to St. Louis, the children committed to his care. m 16

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 and city to conform themselves to the disposition of the following Act:—

Act approved March 6, 1846.

SEC. 1. After the passage of this act, the birth of every free child in the parish and city of Orleans, shall be declared thereof within thirty days; that declaration shall be made by the parties designated in 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; [illegible] declaration shall be made by the nearest relation 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 to 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.

a 18—1y F M CROZAT.

GARTHWAITE, PAYAN & CO.,
NO. 10 CANAL STREET—(PALLIDIN'S ROW,)
Between Old Levee and Chartres streets.

Manufactory No. 288 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

HAVE received per ships Florentin, Bartolo, Francolona and Adina Holmes, a large and very [illegible] assortment of SUMMER GOODS.

Dress Goods—Black, French, Germans and English Merinos; Deep and French Cords, Poplines, Satins, Cashmirs, Alpaccas, Cross Cords, black, drab and fancy Cashmirs, Alpaccas, Circulating and summer Tweeds; plain, checked and striped Jeans Drilling; Union Drill; Irish Linen; United Checks; Cottonades; Fancy Lasting; cotton Batting; cotton Warp and Gingham.

Trimmings—Merinos of all kinds, Deep de monts; Binding; Cords; Satins; fancy linen Binding; linen Bindings and Gimps; [illegible] Cloth; Velvet; Black Satin and Ribbon; Corset Jeans; Valencia and Pull de Chevre.

Shirting—Linens; linen bosoms and Cottonades; [illegible] linens, checked, plain white and brown Cottonades; [illegible] white fancy wool and fine linen brown and white.

Hosiery, Gloves & Gauze—Cotton hose; [illegible] hose; [illegible] cotton gauze and worsted hose; [illegible] white, brown, black and mixed; [illegible] with gauze checks; [illegible] with gauze elastic suspenders and silk gauze.

Planters, merchants and dealers are respectfully invited to examine the above goods before purchasing elsewhere. The few whisker goods now remaining on hand are making very low, and at a very small advance above cost.

s18 GARTHWAITE, PAYAN & CO.

Thursday morning, April 23, 1846.

It appears to be generally conceded that the Hon CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL, who after rendering himself memorable as the victim of Mr. WEBSTER'S merciless castigation, has made himself ridiculous by his blind and impotent rage at being thus excoriated, will, in the language of the bar, take nothing by his motion, to hunt up materials for filthy slander against the fame of Mr. WEBSTER, among the records of the employment of the Secret Service Fund. In the first place, it is shrewdly surmised by locofoco letter writers, that the President does not intend, for the sole purpose of gratifying the insensate malignity of Mr. INGERSOLL, to throw open to the public so exceedingly delicate a matter as the disposal of this fund. In the next place, it is perfectly well understood by the friends of Mr. WEBSTER, that there is not one syllable in the record of this fund that can throw a doubt upon the fame and integrity of the Senator from Massachusetts. Mr. INGERSOLL is, therefore, in what Captain Truck calls a category. Either the President will not communicate the required information, and thus disappoint the eager hatred of Mr. INGERSOLL, or the information when transmitted, proves nothing against Mr. WEBSTER, and thus his opponent's venom is neutralized and his malice baffled.

Throughout this controversy, Mr. INGERSOLL has shown himself very little of a tactician, and a man of most ungovernable temper. Weeks ago he assailed Mr. WEBSTER with the charge of dishonorable truckling to Great Britain in the management of the North Eastern Boundary question. To these accusations Mr. WEBSTER replies, triumphantly refutes every aspersion and, carrying the war into Africa, administers to his assailant a rebuke so scathing that it seems to have infused a deadly poison into every vein in Mr. INGERSOLL'S body, and converted all his wonted acumen and discretion into mere virulent and frothy gall and humour. Smarting at every pore under the well deserved infliction, this gentleman rises in his place in the House of Representatives the next day, and what does he do! Does he prove his allegations! Does he demonstrate the force and validity of his original accusation! No, indeed. He seems tacitly to have acquiesced in the merited severity of Mr. WEBSTER'S reply, by refraining from saying one word in his own defence; but changing the issue and shifting his ground, he proceeds to scold and rant at WEBSTER with a copiousness and coarseness of invective that a fish woman might envy—denouncing his foe as corrupt, a delinquent and a defaulter. To establish this he presents a resolution requiring the President to lay before the House the uses to which the secret fund was applied during the period that DANIEL WEBSTER was Secretary of State—This is the very essence of disappointed malice writhing at the stinging remembrance of merciless chastisement. Mr. INGERSOLL does not even make a specific charge against Mr. WEBSTER. All that his vindictiveness can hope for is that it may call from the chronicle something that hate may pervert to the detriment of the reputation of his distinguished enemy.

We have no very reverential love for DANL WEBSTER. His connection with the parenthetical administration of JOHN TYLER exhibited a political talent too versatile to commend him very strongly to the affections of the whig party. But we regard him as one of the great minds of the country, and his character, intellect and fame as an orator and statesman are the property of the whole nation, to be cherished by them and vindicated from the detraction of his enemies.—In this sense, Mr. WEBSTER'S cause has been espoused by a large number of public journals, and Mr INGERSOLL will find, too late for his own comfort, that the labor of libel in which he has been so earnestly engaged, will consign him to an unenviable notoriety, without in the slightest manner soiling the reputation of the distinguished individual whom he has assailed with such wanton and wretched ribaldry.

The Tariff.

It will be seen by our Congressional report that the Committee of Ways and Means have at length brought before the House of Representatives the long threatened bill to reduce the duties on imports. It is substantially the same as the plan prepared and furnished to the committee by the Secretary of the Treasury, and of which unofficial abstracts have been already given to the public. With the exception of the duty on foreign brandy, spirits and cordials, the duties range from *thirty* down to *five* per cent. All the duties are *ad valorem*. One very extraordinary feature in this scheme (and showing the distrust of its authors in its sufficiency) is a provision that if in any year it shall not yield a revenue sufficient for the *ordinary* wants of the Government, the President is invested with authority to lay a duty of ten per cent on tea and coffee, and to announce the fact by proclamation.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *American* gives the following synopsis of the bill:

The bill is to go into operation on the 1st of December next.

All Custom House officers to be sworn officers, if not so already.

Goods in public store on the 22d of December, pay the duties under the new Tariff.

Articles not specially provided for pay a duty of 20 cents.

The Fishing Bounties are also repealed by the bill, and a drawback is allowed on foreign Salt in lieu of the Fishing Bounties now paid.

Among the 30 per cent. articles are Woolens, coarse and fine, Iron and Sugar. Cotton goods pay a duty of 25 per cent. and Tea and Coffee, in case the case is not reserved upon other articles, are made to pay a duty of 10 per cent.

The following are 30 per cent. articles: Almonds, Alabaster, Anchovies, Asses' Skins, German Silver, Gold and Silver Embroidery, articles worn by men, women and children made wholly or in part by hand; Baskets, Balsams, Bay Rum, Beads, Bologna Sausages, Brooms, Brushes, Cameos, Caps made of Fur; Capes, Gloves and Leggins, Carpets and Carpeting; Card Cases, Carriages and parts; Clocks and parts of clocks; Coach and Harness Furniture; Confectionery of all kinds; Cutlery of all kinds; Dolls and Toys of all kinds; Diamonds, when set in gold; Feathers and Flowers; Hat Bodies, of cotton; Iron, in blooms, bolts, bars, hoops, pigs, rods, slabs, scrap Iron; Vessels of Iron; Japanned Ware, Jewelry, Manufactures of Brass, Bone, Gold, Iron, Lead, Wood, silk, Worsted, Linen, Manufactures of Glass, Colored, Watches, Glasses for Spectacles, Paintings on Glass, &c., Manufactures of Leather, Marble, of Paper, of Wax, of Wool; Metalic Pens, Molasses, Mineral Waters; Muskets, Rifles, Medicines, Oil Cloths, Oils of Olive, Valatile, &c., Saddlery, Sealing Wax, Segars, Manufactures of Tobacco, Side Arms, Silver Plated Metal, Sugars, Soaps, Umbrellas, Wafers, Water Colors, Wines of all kinds.

The following articles pay 25 per cent.—Buttons, Bazes, Buckings, Cables and Cordage, Bales of Cotton, manufactures of Cotton, Mohair, Goat's hair, Slates, other than roofing slates. Woolen and Worsted Yarn, Wool unmanufactured. Then come the 20, 10 and free articles.

Oregon.

The bill for the protection of American citizens in Oregon, now before the House of Representatives, does not define the precise limits of Oregon, but provides that the laws of Iowa shall be extended over that portion of the territory of the United States which lies west of the Rocky Mountains, and over that intermediate portion of country west of the Missouri River, and between the 40th and 43d parallels of North latitude.

There are two provisions in the bill designed to preserve the treaties of 1818 and 1827, by securing to British subjects all the privileges which the treaties recognise, and in case of arrest of British subjects, it is proposed that they be given to the nearest Court having British jurisdiction. The bill, as inducements for emigration, offers to give 320 acres of land to every male and female over the age of 18; and 120 acres to every person under 18, who shall reside for five years consecutively in the territory, and commencing at any time within three years from the passage of the Act.

A Judge of the Supreme Court, Justices of the Peace, Indian Agents and Sub-Agents, are also provided for in the bill, with a mail route from Missouri to Oregon, and the erection of Stockades, Military Posts and Block houses for the protection of emigrants; and finally two regiments of mounted men are to be raised, and an expenditure of three hundred thousand dollars made for the purpose of carrying the provisions of the bill into effect.

Congress.

In the SENATE, on the 14th instant, the Oregon resolutions were taken up, and Mr. Wescott addressed the Senate in an elaborate speech, in which he stated his conviction that the title of the United States to the territory of Oregon from latitude 42° along the coast up to 54° 40', together with all the harbors, bays, rivers, and lands pertaining thereto, was "clear and unquestionable." He then proceeded to show the grounds upon which this conviction rested. This done, he opposed the notice in all its shapes and bearings, contending that it was a war measure, and would almost inevitably lead to a rupture.

Mr. Houston took the floor for the next day, and the Senate then went into Executive session.

In the HOUSE, the bill to extend protection to our citizens in Oregon was taken up and debated, the discussion embracing a wide range, in which all the merits of the Oregon question came up and were considered by the several speakers.

The consideration of the whole then rose, and Mr. McKay reported *A Bill to reduce the duties on imports and for other purposes.* Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, moved its rejection. Lost without a count, [illegible] from [illegible] referred to the committee [illegible]

[illegible] Herald, that a [illegible] Mexico, [illegible] Texas, [illegible] Mexican [illegible] Texas [illegible] Mexican [illegible] Texas [illegible] Mexican [illegible] Texas