The New-Orleans Bee

No. 91, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5090.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 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

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 required by the act of March 16th, 1813, 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 running.

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 Y. BRIGHT, is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the Second 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

HIS FRIENDS.

☞ Messrs Editors.—Please announce in your column he name that Mr JOSEPH ARTHUST MORREAU, 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 GIBERT as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality.

☞ Please announce JOHN GIBSON, Esq.—of Faith ful 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.

AVERY SCOTT
ALFRED ROUSSEAU

Second District Court of New Orleans.

M. WILLARD,
SAMPSON BLOSSMAN,
ADRIAN BIRD,
HORATIO DAVIS
J. Q. A. HOFF

Third District Court of New Orleans

HENRY FERNANDEL
JO N WATKINS,
WILLIAM P. REDLOCK

Fourth District Court of New Orleans

RIVIERE GARDERE,
J. B. FORRESTER MAXENT,
A. E. BIENVENU
PETER M. BERTIN,
MARTIN DE RAYDE,
RENE H. BRUNET,
THOMAS GILMORE,
ARMAND GUYOT,
ROSEMOND DE ARMAS

Fifth District Court of New Orleans

PROSPER LE BLANC

FOUND—A certain sum of money. The owner may have it at the Bee office, by giving a correct information thereof. Box 26 Post office. a26

LEONARD STUBTEVANT & CO.
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Sperm, Whale and Linseed Oils, Soap, Candles, Teas, White Lead, Black, Paints &c. &c.
No 12 OLD LEVEE STREET—New Orleans

S V BARRETT has removed his store from No 28 Old Levee, to No 24 Gravier st. m26

FRANKLIN HIGH SCHOOL. Removal. This Institution has removed to the spacious and elegant building, corner of Royal and Hospital streets, where the classes will open on Monday morning, the 13th inst at 9 o'clock. a13

G. COTTON & CO. Importers of CHINA, GLASS and *Crockery*, No. 6 Carondelet St. *Candles and Candle Wicks*, Agents for Pease's Celebrated Hardware, and Wholesale Dealers in FINE Fancy Articles, PERFUMERY, COMBS, BRUSHES, TOILET ARTICLES, WALKING CANES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, & Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Watch-case 79 Maiden Lane, New York. a2—1m

F. E. BOURGNOS, SURGEON DENTIST, 93 Conti st., corner of Bienville st. Office hours, 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P. M. m31

ED. CAUGE, *Importer of Havana Produce*, No 28 Gravier street. m27

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 81 Canal st. a12

W. G. BARE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Masonic Buildings, cor Royal and Canal sts.

TYCOUT BROTHERS, *Importers of Fancy Goods, French Fancy Dry Goods and German* corner Chartres and St. Louis streets. f 3

C. GRANDJEAN, Jr. & F. BERCIER & Co., Commission Merchants and Grocers, 1 Old Levee, have constantly on hand the best Havana Wines, Liquors, &c, at moderate prices. a10

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, April 24th, 1846.

THE Price of Fresh Flour being this day, $4 50 per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give 20 ounces of Bread for Ten Cents during the ensuing week, commencing on MONDAY NEXT, 27th inst.

The Bakers are also requested to give three for Ten Cents, twenty-five per cent more than that is to say, for Fifteen Cents.

Signed E. MONTEGUT, Mayor.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE:

THE annual meeting of the subscribers to the College of Jefferson will be held at the Courthouse of the Parish of St James on the 1st Monday in May next, at 10 o'clock A M. Subscribers are requested to be present either in person or by proxy.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Parish of St James, March 19th 1846.
12—3m B. L. WEBRE, Secretary.

NOTICE. The Collector of State Taxes for the Parish of Jefferson hereby notifies all persons, whether residents or non residents, who have such taxes to pay, that he will be at the city of Lafayette, and place of the Sheriff's office in the Parish Court Building, in the city of Lafayette. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Parish of Jefferson, April 14th 1846.
d6 1m D S DEWEES, Sheriff and Collector.

MILITARY NOTICE.

THE members of the MAGRUDER GUARD respectfully inform the public of New Orleans that they have formed a Military Band, which band will be known hereafter as the NEW ORLEANS BRASS BAND, at a having provided themselves with a handsome and chaste uniform, are prepared at all times to furnish music for military and civil parties, ball Parties, Serenades, &c &c.

Any orders left at Mr John Lauder's music store, No 67 Chartres street, Mr H Case's corner of Common and Camp st, Mr C Hoffe's market No 257 Conti street will meet with prompt attendance. f21—3m

MATCHES. The public is respectfully informed that the subscribers have the Wm. A. Clarke's Matches to be bought at reduced prices at his agents.

L. A. GUILLEMAIN,
21 ly 230 Circus street, New Orleans.

MR. CABOS, for the accommodation of the public, has opened the other in Tchoupitoulas st, in front of St Mark's Market. He will continue to keep the Market in all its advantages to persons who will honor him with their patronage. He lends money on deposit.

Wanted a man who understands making Ice Cream, to whom high price will be given. Also a good drug store clerk. Two able bodied Germans wanted as porters.

A clerk well recommended, speaking French and English will find a place in a grocery store. a18

THE Rev. J. L. GEUZEL, Vice President of the St Louis University, Mo, wishes kindly to inform Jesuits, those who wish and like to avail themselves of the opportunity of his visit to the Institution, to send their children to the St. Louis University, that he may be seen or written to at the Bishop's House, New Orleans, or at Messrs Elder & Brothers, Baltimore. Gentlemen will leave Louisiana towards the middle of May next, at which time he will accompany to St. Louis, the children committed to his care. a6 1t

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, 1839.

Sec 1. After the passage of this act, the birth of every free child in the parish and city of Orleans, shall be declared thereto within thirty days; this 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 thereon within thirty days; this declaration shall be made by the nearest relations of the deceased, if they are present, and in case of absence, by the testamentary executor, if there is one, if none, by the owner or tenant of the house in which the individual will have died; and every person offending against the provisions of this section, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than five dollars.

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

a10—1y F M CROZAT.

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

Manufactory No. 288 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey, HAVE received per ships Florance, Sartelle, Franconia and Silas Holmes, wings PURE OPIAN AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, the following assortment of SUMMER GOODS—

Cassimeres—Black, French, German and English Merinos; Drest and Frock Coats, Pattoons, Satins, Cassimeres and Business Coats; black, drab and fancy Cashmeretts, Alpacca, Cloaking and summer Tweeds; plaid, check and striped linen Drilling; Union Jeans; plain Linen; Union Checks; Cottonade; fancy Lasting; cotton Drilling; cotton Jeans; and Ginghams.

Pants—Merinos of all kinds, (long de mode) Bombazine; Lasting; fancy linen Drilling; linen Stripe and Check; summer Cassimeres; plaid, striped and plain Cottonade.

Vests—Black satin and fancy Cashmeretts, Marseilles; satin; fancy and plain Marseilles; merino; Casket silk; and Valencia and Poil de Chevre.

Shirts—Linen, linen bosoms and fronts; Cambric; Marseilles, satin, plain white and brown Cotton Shirts; superfine white and brown wool and Merino brown and white.

Handkerchiefs, Bandanas and Cravats—Silk and cotton bandanas, plain and striped; white and colored Bandanas; black linen and silk; Cravats; Stocks; Gloves; Suspenders and all other Fancy Articles.

Persons in the country will find it to their interest to call on the above named dealers, as they are determined to sell their goods low for cash. They have these goods now remaining on hand, which they will sell, as a very small profit, for cash. a20 GARTHWAITE, PAYAN & CO.

Saturday morning, April 25, 1846.

The Oregon Resolutions.

It will be seen by reference to the Congressional proceedings on the 16th instant, that the debate in the Senate on the Oregon resolutions was brought to a close on that day, and resulted in the adoption of Mr. CRITTENDEN's preamble and resolutions, as a substitute for those which had previously passed the House. The vote by which this was accomplished is a most auspicious indication of the sense of the Senate in regard to the propriety of settling this vexed question, and the expediency of terminating the dispute by compromise, in which both parties to the controversy may conscientiously yield something of their extreme demands, for the sake of preserving harmony and peace. Of fifty-four Senators present, forty voted in favor of the final passage of Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolutions; fourteen against it. Of the latter eleven only are regarded as advocates of the exclusive claim of the United States to 54° 40'. Mr. ALLEN, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. CASS, Mr. HANNEGAN, Mr. BREESE, and seven others belong to this category. Messrs. EVANS, T. CLAYTON and WESTCOTT likewise opposed the resolutions, for reasons diametrically opposite to those which influenced ALLEN and his squad—the former being of opinion that no resolution of notice ought to pass. If, says the *National Intelligencer*, we add to the 40 and take from the 14 the three gentlemen who are opposed to notice in any form, the result would appear to be, that, out of 51 Senators present, 43 intimated distinctly their opinion that the Oregon dispute ought to be compromised; and of the remaining 11 we doubt not that a majority would be in favor of a compromise on the basis so often mentioned, if a treaty to that effect should come before the Senate.

The resolutions being substituted for those adopted by the House of Representatives, will, of course, go back to that body for its concurrence. Whether the House will agree is a matter of some doubt. If it should refuse its sanction to the substitute, nothing will have been done; the long continued agitation of the question will have eventuated in no action whatever, and the country will remain in precisely the same state of uncertainty and disquietude in which it was thrown at the commencement of the session, by the announcement of President POLK's sentiment that "our title to the whole of Oregon is clear and unquestionable." All that will have been gained, and we acknowledge it is something, is the formal and emphatic expression of opinion by the Senate of the United States—one of the most important co-ordinate departments of the Government, and in which is lodged jointly with the Executive the treaty-making power—that the Oregon controversy ought to be settled by compromise.

Congress—The Oregon Question—Adoption of Mr. Crittenden's Resolution by the Senate.

A dense crowd filled the Senate Chamber on the 16th inst., in the expectation that an interesting debate would be heard, and that the resolution would be disposed of in relegice to the notice to put an end to the Joint Convention of 1827.

The orders of the day were called for at an early hour. Mr CRITTENDEN rose and addressed the Senate in a speech, of which we can only at this time furnish the subjoined capital sketch from the intelligent correspondent of the Baltimore *American*.

Mr. C. said that he should be as brief as possible, and say nothing but what would refer to the giving or withholding the notice. Two countries had long conflicting claims to the territory in dispute—to the spacious country lying between the 42d and 54th deg of N. lat. This country was intersected by two great rivers, the Columbia and Frazer's River, the former discovered by ourselves and the latter by Great Britain. There was nothing in reference to the discoveries and settlements which had been made which could really make out a good claim by way of title.

Mr. Crittenden said it was the wish of Mr. Jefferson that this question should be settled by continuing the same line in force beyond the Rocky Mountains as well as this side of the Rocky Mountains. But the attempt was not enforced, and we went on until 1818, when that treaty was made which it was now proposed to abrogate.

Mr. C. said he regretted the recent agitation upon this subject in the Senate, and in the country. Had it not been made a party subject, a few years hence would doubtless have found us in possession of the territory. England would not have regarded the country as worth subjugating, if she had found our people in possession of it.

Mr. C said he was among those who thought the greatest good would be attained by giving the notice. If the terms in which it was given were not offensive and were peaceful, there would be and could be no cause of complaint whatever. Postponement only increased the difficulties of settlement, and made the end worse than the beginning. He believed if the notice was given in terms of amity and respect, there would be no cause of difficulty. He feared collisions would ensue from the longer delay upon this question, and he desired, therefore, that the notice should be given.

He hoped Congress met again, if this question was not settled, he feared there would be a conflict among the people of Oregon themselves. Continued anarchy would be likely to ensue from delay. He had confidence that the question could and would be settled amicably. The President desired the notice to aid him in negotiation, and he would thus aid him. The Administration rested in the appearance of assured peace, and nothing had been done that looked like preparations for war.

Those who had the management of this question in both countries must be more than men or less than men if they failed to settle this question amicably. He regarded the notice as a means of Peace as it was asked for. He regarded it as such under all the circumstances, and it would be a disgrace to the age if in the end it should not be amicably settled. He trusted God and men they would be responsible who acted as negotiators upon this question.

If Statesmen were worth any thing in the world, the question would be settled. Let the President look to it when he held the power in his own hands. His then would be the responsibility. Let him beware and act as a President of the United States—as a just man. If he plunged the country needlessly into a war, the fault would be his, and terrible would be the responsibility.

Mr. C. argued that the question was not one in which national honor was at all involved. It was but a question of property, and no more, and ought to be settled as easily and as peacefully as any question of neighborhood between parties in dispute.

Mr. C. commented with great power upon the consequences of war, without depicting its horrors. If war ensued, it would most certainly be a long war. It was said boastfully, but truly, that the sun never sets upon British dominions. So the sun would never set upon the war that would ensue. Each of the twenty-four hours would find it going on wherever the sun rolled and the sea flowed.

The cost of war no man could well compute. We had had a war of seven years, which left us heavily burdened with debt. The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) had estimated the debt at $500,000,000, which would be the price of a war. With the capacity of the two nations to carry on a war, no one could tell where it would end.

Mr. Crittenden gave a brilliant and happy picture of peace, and its noble progress in making men wise and the nation rich. Nothing but our folly and wickedness could disturb our peaceful progress, and the child is born who will yet see the country peopled with one hundred millions of freemen.

Mr Crittenden gave a glowing picture of the progress of the growth of the nation. Mr. Crittenden also gave an account of his mission to New York during the trial of McLeod, and of his interview with Governor Seward, introducing the subject for the purpose of contradicting the position of Mr. Dickinson, of New York, that the General Government had interfered with New York during the trial of McLeod.

Mr. Crittenden closed with a defence of his own resolution.

Mr Allen then moved to take up the House resolutions which was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson of Md., then moved the preamble and resolutions of Mr. Crittenden, inserting the words "*amicably*" before "settlement."

Mr. Allen moved to amend the preamble by striking out what was inserted and copying an extract from the message, that the time had come when it was necessary to maintain our just rights to the territory.

Mr. Pennybacker of Va., then defined his position, going for compromise, but preferring the House resolutions to those of Mr. Crittenden.

Mr. Allen's amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jenness, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott—22

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Calhoun, Thos. Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of La., Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—30

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Breese, Bright, Cass, Thomas Clayton, Dickinson, Evans, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jenness, Semple, Sturgeon, Westcott—14.

Two Senators only were absent, viz:—Messrs. Colquitt and Yulee.

The following is the resolution as adopted:—

JOINT RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE OREGON TERRITORY.

Whereas, by the convention concluded the twentieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, between the United States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties, concluded the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America westward of the Stony or Rocky mountains, now commonly called the Oregon territory, should, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be "free and open" to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision, in the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party—

And whereas it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries,

With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the governments of both countries may be the more for the amicable settlement of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress convened, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised, at his discretion, to give to the British government the notice required by the said second article for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

In the HOUSE, the consideration of the bill for the protection of American citizens in Oregon was resumed, and the subject discussed till the hour of adjournment.

Mexico.

By the arrival of the schooner *Ventura*, we have received advices from Vera Cruz to a late date, and from the city of Mexico to the 4th inst. The news is not of particular interest.

The *Courrier François* of the 11th instant, states that the port of Mazatlan had been blockaded by the American squadron on the authority of a private letter addressed to the editor, and dated March 21st.—In a subsequent number of the 4th instant, the same journal pronounces the statement entirely erroneous, and publishes several extracts from papers in the vicinity of Mazatlan, contradicting the rumor.

The cabinet at Mexico were pursuing vigorous measures against all who incurred their displeasure.—*La Rejotma*, and the *Contra Tempo*, papers said to be devoted to the interests of Santa Anna, have been seized and their editors Messrs. Zerecero and Luis Espino arrested. General Lino Alcorta has received orders to repair to Oajaxa, and Captain Ychiafino to San Juan de Ulua.

The papers of the 27th ult., contain Paredes' manifesto. It is a document of considerable length and by no means as furious and bellicose as we had anticipated. As danger approaches Mexican valor appears to cool considerably. He begins by stating his obligation in the critical position of the relations of Mexico towards the United States, to make known his views. He then goes on to state that the conduct of the United States had left him no alternative, save to refuse to receive the Envoy Extraordinary sent him—that to have received Mr. Sidell would have been an act of weakness.

He admits the evils but thinks peace should only be compatible with the maintenance of honor. He considers the Mexican Republic as despoiled of its territory by the United States, and declares she will never recognize the American Standard on the soil of Texas, and that never will the nation permit new conquests and new usurpations by the United States. He says that he has not the power to declare war—that belongs to Congress. Mexico has never committed any aggression on the territory of the United States; and she is prepared to repel all aggression on her soil.

After this preamble Paredes proceeds at great length to vindicate his own bravery, patriotism, &c—a translation of which our readers will doubtless spare us.

General Almonte has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France and Messrs Francisco Sejdo de Tejada and Lado Estrado, Secretaries of Legation.

☞ The following nominations have been confirmed by the Senate:

J. W. Lyman, J. Mudd; John A. Taylor, Members to compose the Medical Board of the Western District of the State of Louisiana.

Gervais Arnault, Weigher of Hay for the City of Lafayette.

Philip Hickey, Jas. McCaleb, Jas. Cooper, Dan'l. Barbee, Peter McKittrick, Directors of the Louisiana Penitentiary.

Marcelin Michan, Inspector of Pork and Beef for the Port of Lafayette.

Philip Lanaux, Felix Lelebre, Inspectors of Four.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—There will be a visible eclipse on this day—beginning at four minutes past nine and ending at fifty-seven minutes past eleven—greatest eclipse at twenty-seven minutes past ten; duration two hours fifty-three minutes.

China.

A postcript to the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, of the 16th, furnishes the subjoined intelligence from China, received by the *Rainbow*, Capt. Land, from Canton:—

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CANTON.—HONG KONG, Jan. 28.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from the provincial city, dated the 14th. It states that a chop has been issued announcing that the city will be opened to foreigners, the indemnity money paid, and Chusan evacuated immediately.

The lower orders continue opposed to opening the gates of the city, and the more respectable class are eager in their inquiries as to the intentions of Sir John Davis in the event of riot or disturbance.

HONG KONG, Jan. 21.—For two or three days some apprehension has been felt for the safety of the foreign factories in Canton, but by the late advices the excitement among the mob had subsided, and from the large naval force now near the City, and the large body of Tartar troops said to have been marched into the city itself, it is not probable that the mob will proceed to extremities. The hostility to foreigners is however unabated.

Within the city there was a riot on the 15th.

Captain Land brings out the ratified treaty, and has on board the letter bags from the U. S. Squadron in China.

☞ The following statement, says the *National Intelligencer*, which we find in the regular Washington Correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, agrees substantially with what we have heard related here, and have reason to believe correct:

"When Mr. WEBSTER left the State Department, in place of being a defaulter as has been charged, it appears that there was a balance paid over to him long after he left. When Mr. Webster left Mr. Tyler's Cabinet he requested the Clerk, who has the care of the contingent fund, to settle up the account and see how it stood. The clerk wrote to Mr. Webster that there was the sum of $1,000 for which there was no voucher. Mr. Webster said the proper voucher would yet be found, but in the mean time he wished the accounts of the Department fully settled up, and for this purpose he sent on $1,000, and the accounts were settled. The proper certificate afterwards appearing, the thousand dollars were refunded to Mr. Webster. So that, in place of being a defaulter, he had actually overpaid the Department, and this overpay was refunded."

THE SHIP HENRY CLAY.—This fine ship is now lying at our wharves. Her hull has been examined and found not to be strained or bogged in the slightest degree. Her hull is indeed uninjured, excepting that her seams are somewhat opened and her false keel gone. When it is considered that this ship and cargo weighed twenty-two hundred tons—that she went on with all sail fast, and thumped until she beat over the bar, it certainly speaks in the most creditable manner for the workman-ship and skill of our New-York mechanics, that she suffered so little injury.—The John Minturn, built at the Eastward, which went on near the same place, went to pieces in a few hours.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NAVAL.—The U. S. brig *Somers*, Capt. Ingraham, was to leave Pensacola, on the 23d, for Vera Cruz.—The only vessel of war which would then be left in the harbor was the frigate Macedonian, which is

City Intelligence.

FOURTH WARD ELECTION.—The election in this ward for another Alderman to sit in the Municipal Council of the Second Municipality, took place yesterday, at the corner of Tremé and Common streets. There were 488 votes polled, and JAMES DAVERN, locofoco, obtained a majority of 50 votes over the whig candidate, GEORGE ALLEN. The small majority of the locofoco candidate is a proof of the great popularity of Mr. ALLEN in the fourth ward, and though we have not elected a whig, we feel pleased to find that his friends sustained him so well.

SIGNOR BLITZ'S BENEFIT.—This gentleman will take a benefit at the St. Charles Theatre to-night, on which occasion he will present a number of new and interesting tricks. Dr. Valentine will also introduce several new delineations, and we feel assured that there will be a full house, particularly on this the last night they will perform here this season.

LEOPOLD DE MEYER'S CONCERT.—As we expected the St. Louis Concert Room was crowded last night to listen to this eminent pianists' third concert. His talent, was, as usual, duly appreciated and applauded. His next concert will take place at the Armory Hall.

NEW FEATURE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THIS CITY.—A. Pereira, who keeps a Coffee house or Bar room at the corner of Baronne and Canal streets, made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Baldwin to the effect that Mr. Remondet, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of our Legislature was selling liquor without a license, having fitted up a room for that purpose in the State House. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Remondet to answer the charge. Instead of doing so, he sent a letter to the Recorder, signed by the Speaker of the House, in which it is stated that the room had been fitted up for the convenience of the members of the Legislature, so that they might have a luncheon and refreshment after adjournment; and that Remondet was not retailing spirituous liquors.—Under these circumstances the Recorder declined investigating the matter any further for the present. We understand, however, that Mr. Crawford, counsel of Pereira intends to prosecute the case aided by the testimony of respectable witnesses, who will go to prove they have drank there and paid for their *refreshment*. Besides the infringement of the law, in this case, we are led to believe that our Legislature is not altogether composed of Teetotallers, and that they occasionally have recourse to *refreshment* in order to enable them to transact the very arduous and important business before them. We have no objection to a man taking a glass in moderation, but if there has been an infringement of the Municipal ordinance, let the offender be brought to the bar of justice and punished as the law directs.

COMMITTED.—Antonio Salomon who was arrested a few days ago, accused of an unnatural crime on three boys, was committed yesterday sent to the Criminal Court by Recorder Genois. We abstain from giving the particulars of this disgusting case, but we trust the crime will meet with a just and severe punishment.

INQUEST.—Coroner Spedden held an inquest the night before last, on the body of a man, name unknown, found drowned in the New Basin. The deceased was dressed in a paletot, cottonade pantaloons and blue shirt. There was the mark of an old scar on his right arm.

THE WATCH CASE.—Simon Evans, accused of stealing a watch from the armoir of Mary E. Stewart, was examined before Recorder Genois yesterday. He was held to bail to appear before the Criminal Court.

BOUND TO APPEAR.—Vincente Fortunate, accused of striking Mateo Barbetta, with an oar on the head, and J. B. Rusconi, accused of assault and battery, were yesterday ordered for re-examination before Recorder Genois.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

FRIDAY, April 24 1846.

A bill to pay the expenses of the Convention was adopted after considerable discussion.

Mr. ADAMS presented a bill to emancipate Phil. E. K. Morgan.—Adopted, maugre the opposition of Mr. Durant.

Mr. COUTILLIER's bill granting pensions to surviving veterans of 1814—15, was adopted.

A bill relating to the establishment of election precincts in the Parish of Natchitoches was adopted. Also, a bill to relieve the sureties of P. H. Darvey, ex-Sheriff of Terrebonne; a bill to create an additional election precinct in the Parish of Vermilion.

A number of similar bills of no general interest were taken up and adopted.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 24th, 1846.

The House met agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. MUSE submitted a petition from the officers of the Washington Regiment, praying for remuneration for certain expenses incurred by them in the maintenance of that regiment. Referred to the Committee on the Militia.

The resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to obtain the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by the Government of Mexico, and to procure an appropriation from the General Government for the liquidation of the same, was taken up and read the second time and adopted.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred the petition of the Firemens' Charitable Association, praying the Legislature to impose a tax on Insurance Companies for their benefit, reported favorably to the prayer of the petitioners. The report was adopted.

The resolution presented some days ago, requiring the House to adjourn from Friday to Monday, in order that Committees might have time to consult and report, was taken up, for a second reading. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost by a large majority. A substitute was offered setting apart Saturdays for local business. Laid upon the table—The original resolution was then carried by a vote of 37 to 35.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced an act providing for the construction of a road from the Mississippi River to New River. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. SANDRIDGE called up an act for the relief of R. J. C. Lowry, Assessor of the Parish of Bossier. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The same member introduced a resolution making it the duty of the Judges of the Supreme Court to report to our General Assembly on certain cases.

Mr. CAMARO called up the bill to abolish the punishment of death.

Mr. BEAUGARD moved to postpone the bill that it might be printed. Carried, and the bill was made the order of the day for Tuesday.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote adjourning the House from Friday to Monday.—Lost, 32 to 46.

Mr. ODDEN of Orleans, called up the bill for the relief of the Texas Volunteers. It provides for the payment of $5,719 to the Volunteers under Major Galley, Capt. Forno and Capt. Bercier—the amount to be refunded to the State whenever the General Government makes provision for the payment of the said Volunteers.

The bill was considered and adopted in committee of the whole, and afterwards adopted by the House.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

After some discussion as to what was the order of the day, the bill to organize District Courts in the State, was taken up at its third reading and passed.

The House then took up the act to establish Justices of the Peace in and for the Parish of Orleans.

A resolution from the Senate to make the French and English texts agree in the bill to compensate Editors of papers who had published the new Constitution, was taken up, shown to be in the language of Mr Olivier *du François de Cuisine*, and summarily rejected.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill relative to Justices of the Peace. The first section provides that the Justices of the Peace shall be elected for the Parish of Orleans at the time of the election.—Adopted.

The second section distributes the several Justices of the Peace as follows: Two to reside in the Second Municipality; two in the First; one in the Third, and one in Algiers.

Mr. KELLY moved a substitute providing that the Justices should be chosen by representative districts. This was opposed by Messrs. Ogden, Farrar and others as unconstitutional. After a very long discussion, the House adjourned without taking the vote.

☞ Our thanks are due the officers of the steamer *Sam Dale*, for late Nashville papers.

COMMUNICATED.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—Allow me to inquire what should be thought of a person, who, after entering into an agreement to purchase certain property, and he himself in the presence of two or three witnesses, makes in writing (without, however, attaching his signature to it,) a memorandum of the conditions upon which he agreed to purchase the property; and then, after this memorandum, with his request, is handed to a Justice of the Peace, who draws up a bill of sale accordingly, he refuses to fulfil the agreement entered into?

I repeat, Messrs. Editors, what, among honorable men, should be thought of an individual who would thus act?

Respectfully, &c. B.

☞ **Sale of Dry Goods**—The attention of dealers is called to the unreserved and extensive package sale of Dry Goods, to take place THIS DAY, 25th April, at 10 o'clock, at F. H. PETITFAIN'S Auction Room, No 128 Chartres street.

DIED—Last evening, at 10 o'clock, Mrs MARY L. BYRNE, consort of Mr. Chas. Byrne, Merchant of this city after a protracted illness. The friends of her husband and those of her brother, Alexander G. Penn, Esq., will please attend her funeral this evening, (April 25th,) from the house of Mr. Theodore Ryan, No. 92 Rampart street, at 5 o'clock.

DIED yesterday afternoon at half past 3 o'clock, WM. YOUNG LEWIS, Notary Public of this city, and consul for Sardinia, aged 72 years, a native of Maryland. His friendsand acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 163 St Louis street on Sunday the 26th inst, at half past 4 o'clock, P. M.

Amputation and Veterans of 1814-15.—Members of the Above Association are invited to attend the funeral of their late comrade WILLIAM Y. LEWIS, who died yesterday at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. The funeral will take place on SUNDAY next, at 4 o'clock P. M. from his late residence No. 163 St. Louis street.

H J PALFREY, Secretary.

☞ GARD.—For Bayou Sara, Coast and intermediate ports—The CLINTON, carrying the U. S. mail, will leave this day and leaves, as above, on SUNDAY, 26th inst, at 10 A. M.

☞ Freight will be received between Bienville and Canal sts. a25 W H AREY.

☞ Notice.—The ship Hope, from Liverpool, is now discharging opposite the Public Square, First street. Consignees are particularly requested to take out their goods within five days, otherwise their bills will be sent to the Public Stores. LEVI H GALE, 60 Common st.

☞ The ship NESTOR, from Glasgow, is discharging at our wharf. Consignees are requested to take out their goods within five days or will be sent to the Public Stores.

L M GALE, 60 Common st.

☞ The American ship SOLIDAN, Capt Thomas, from Liverpool, will commence discharging cargo THIS DAY, opposite the Red Stores, Third Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be sent to the Public Stores, at their expense and risk. a20

☞ WAS SHOT GIFT to the Pound Second Municipality, Barcelona street. A dark brown HORSE, about 16 hands high, long tail and mane, not claimed by 24 MAY, he will be sold on that day by L E Charbonnet, Auctioneer.

J. L. WINTER,
a21 3t in 10d Captain Night Watch.

☞ WERE SHOT GIFT to the pound of the Third Ward, Second Municipality, a dark dun or white feet, bald face.

A roan horse PONEY, about 12 hands high, branded on the left hind quarter ij. S.

If said animals are not claimed by the 24 of May next they will be sold on that day by L. E. Charbonnet, public auctioneer.

S. L. BEELMAN,
April 22, 1846—3t10d 1st Lieut. Night Watch.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank for a renewal of Certificate No 29, series B, of 100 shares of stock in that Bank, issued to Isabella Preston, on the 10th November 1835, which Certificate has been destroyed or lost.

a4—tawtu SAMUEL NICHOLSON.

☞ NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that J C Thomas, has applied to the New Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road Company, to obtain a new certificate for fifty shares of the capital stock of said institution. The previous certificate delivered under the No. 162, to Octave Livaudais, having been lost or mislaid. a4 tawtw

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