The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 102, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5110.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

[illegible] ... $12 00
[illegible] ... 5 00
[illegible]

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to [illegible]

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.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

☞ [illegible] who have announced themselves [illegible] Clerks are requested [illegible]

For Judgeship.

[illegible]

☞ Messrs. Editors—Please announce [illegible] GEORGE V. [illegible] Second Municipality.

☞ Messrs. Editors.—Please [illegible] Mr. ML. [illegible] CANONGE [illegible] Third Municipality.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr. MANUEL CRUZAT [illegible] for the office of Justice of the Peace [illegible]

Messrs. Editors—Please announce Mr. WILLIAM ANDRY [illegible] HIS FRIENDS.

☞ Messrs. Editors.—Please announce [illegible] Mr. JOSEPH MATHIEU MAUREAU [illegible] First Municipality [illegible] HIS FRIENDS.

☞ Messrs. Editors—Please announce [illegible]

☞ [illegible] JOHN GIBSON, Esq. [illegible] Second Municipality.

FOR CLERKSHIP.

[illegible] District Court of New Orleans.

[illegible]

3rd District Court of New Orleans.

AUGUSTE DOUCE
HENRY PEYCHAUD
WILLIAM P. BIDLOCK

Fourth District Court of New Orleans.

[illegible]
F. FORRESTER SANGNI
[illegible]
PETER M. BERTIN,
[illegible] DURALDE,
[illegible] BRUNET,
THOMAS GILMORE,
ARMAND [illegible]
EDMOND DE ARMAS

Fifth District Court of New Orleans.

SAM. LOVELL WALDO
[illegible]
CHARLES S. LEE
JOHN WATKINS
PROSPER LE BLANC

FOUND [illegible]

LEONARD, STURTEVANT & CO, *Commission & Forwarding Merchants,* [illegible] DEALERS IN **Sperm, Whale and Linseed Oils, Soap, Candles, Tar, White Lead, Black Paint, &c.** No. 12 [illegible] street, New Orleans.

[illegible]

GLODY & CO. [illegible] Importers [illegible]

Gent's Fine Furnishing Goods! [illegible]

F. F. BOURNOS, [illegible]

ED. CLAGUE, [illegible]

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co. COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 81 Canal [illegible]

J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery. [illegible]

WM. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, [illegible] Musson's Buildings, [illegible] Royal and Canal sts.

PATOUT BROTHERS, Importers of Fine [illegible] French, English and German [illegible]

J. F. BURCHER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] Levee, have constantly on hand [illegible]

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 1846. [illegible] $3.79 [illegible] Bakers [illegible] MONDAY NEXT 18th inst. [illegible] A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

MATCHES [illegible] **Wm. A. Clarke's** [illegible]

Office of Recorder of Births and Deaths, Exchange Passage [illegible]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING [illegible] *Act approved March 6, 1819.* [illegible]

Sec. 2. The death of every free person within the parish of Orleans, shall be declared [illegible]

F. M. CROZAT.

Paris & Fancy Goods.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the honor of [illegible] New Orleans [illegible] **Spring Goods** [illegible]

R. D. FANIS [illegible]

DUFFAU & Co. have the honor to inform the Public that they have bought from Mr. Brohe the stable situated No. 118 Bourbon, near St. Louis street; like their predecessors, they will take in hire horses and vehicles, and will hire out saddle and riding vehicles at very moderate prices.

Mr. *Duffau* will, as heretofore continue his profession of Veterinary Surgeon and Horse shoer, at No. 111 Burgundy street, and undertake also to sell or buy horses. [illegible]

THE undersigned have in store and offer for sale—250 boxes claret (old); 75 baskets sweet oil, 24 oz. Pig. nolle; 75 baskets sweet oil, half bottles, 250,000 corks of all kind; 20 baskets empty bottles; 175 boxes Syrups of Marseilles absynth; 100 boxes assorted preserves; 15 cases rose water; 25 do orange flower water; [illegible] cordials in 1 & 1 2 large bottles; 15 do kirsch; 12 do Curacao; 10 do Cinaois brandy; 30 do orange flower water; 10 baskets Champagne.

In our outhouse stores 3-4 pipes old brandy of 1837; [illegible] pipes old superfine brandy of 1832.

m12 LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—150 casks Red Wine, different brands; 30 bbls old White Wine, Sauterne; 250 bbls. old Whiskey; 1 pipe imitation Holland Gin; 50 baskets Champagne, different qualities; 500 cases Red Wine, St. Estephe; 75 do old Red Wine, Grand La [illegible]; 150 do Lafitte; 45 do do Margaux; 35 do do Latour and Haut Brion; 3000 boxes and halves Sardines in oil; 2500 do do Green Peas; 500 do do Cepes in oil, and Mushrooms natural; 200 do do pure Perigord Truffles; 200 do do Truffled Pies; 100 cases Red Wine Chambertin; 30 do White Wine, Hermitage; 20 caskets Guignolet; 20 cases Cherries in Brandy; 20 baskets Olive Oil, Flagnol brand; 50,000 fine Corks; 10,000 demijohns Corks.

m9 CHARLES DUFOUR, 11 Conti st.

CHEAP CASH STORE.—No. 98 St. Ann st., between Levee and Conde streets.—P. ALEXANDER LANAUZE, importer and dealer in hardware, iron, wrought and cut nail, assorted; builder's materials, paints, oils, window glass and cordage; house and ship carpenter's tools; Conger and Watts's tools; Cincinnati, cooper's tools, for sale at No. 98 St. Ann st. m5—1m

RAISINS—500 boxes, brand ME, for sale by a30 ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine st.

Monday morning, May 18, 1846.

The War Measures.

By an express which arrived at Mobile on Sunday, and was forwarded to our city by yesterday's mail, we were put in possession of the proceedings of Congress on Monday, the 11th inst., in relation to hostilities between the United States and Mexico.—Soon after the meeting of the two houses, a message from the President was received, and as may be presumed, was listened to with intense interest. This document will be found at full length in our columns.

The message is calmly and creditably written.—The President refers *in limine* to his communication of March, 1845, in which he adverted to existing relations between the United States and Mexico, and alluded to the long-continued and unredressed wrongs and injuries, committed by the Mexican Government on citizens of the United States. He then states that an anxious desire for peace on liberal and honorable terms, induced him to re-open diplomatic relations with that country; and that by agreement between the two Governments, an Envoy of the United States, repaired to Mexico to adjust every existing difference. His mission, as we all know, was unavailing. He was refused recognition, and sent back to the United States; menace, contumely, and vituperation followed, to be at length brought to acts of hostility.

The circumstances attending and succeeding the mission of Mr. Slidell, are narrated in detail by the President. He then proceeds to explain the presence of an armed American force on the left bank of the Rio Grande. It was designed to protect the frontier and to meet a threatened invasion of Texas by Mexican troops, and because that was considered the most advantageous position for the army, affording extensive facilities for supplies by sea; convenience for obtaining provisions, water, &c. Gen. Taylor was positively instructed to abstain from all aggressive acts towards Mexico, unless she should declare war or commence hostilities. In either of the two contingencies, he was authorized to make requisitions on the neighboring States for reinforcements.

A brief narrative follows of the several acts of hostilities committed by Mexico, of the outrages upon detached squads of our army, and of the final blow by which war has been brought upon us through the [illegible] conduct of Mexico herself. After this exposé which is strongly and clearly put, the President invokes the prompt action of Congress to recognize the war, and to place at the disposal of the Executive the means of prosecuting it vigorously. He recommends "the most energetic and prompt measures, and the immediate appearance in arms of a large and overpowering force, as the most certain and efficient means of bringing the existing collision with Mexico to a speedy and successful termination."

To this manifesto the House of Representatives responded with promptitude and efficiency. What they did may be gathered from the bill published in our columns, and which passed the House by a vote approaching unanimity—174 to 14—the minority being composed of Representatives from the extreme north or west, men, whose abolition and fanatical designs and doctrines have "filled their minds," and closed their hearts to the impulses of patriotism and honor. It is sufficient for such men, that the south will be the great party to this war, that she will gather most of the laurels to be won, that the ultimate benefits to be achieved will endure to her advantage.—Their frantic negrophilism produces a moral obliquity and mental aberation in all that concerns a section of country which they detest.

The message of the President was likewise communicated to the Senate, and was made the subject of a protracted and powerful debate. From a rapid glance at the proceedings, for which we have to thank the Editors of the *Picayune*, it appears, that nearly every senator avowed his determination to stand by the country, and to concur in the adoption of all fitting measures for the vindication of the American arms, and the retaliation upon a blood-thirsty and dastardly foe. Some of the Senators, however, claimed sufficient delay to enable them to reflect upon the crisis, and elaborate a proper plan of action. With this view, the various parts of the message were severally referred to appropriate committees—that relating to military preparations, to Committee on Military Affairs, and that respecting the boundary and other questions, to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

No allusion whatever was made during the discussion to the bill which passed the House, and indeed the only indication we have of its having come before the Senate, is a statement that during the sitting several bills from the House were reported.

We entertain no doubt whatever that the Senate will concur in the provisions for the maintenance of the treaties adopted by the House. The slight delay which may occur only proves that Senators are desirous of acting with deliberation. We would have [illegible] that regard being had to the magnitude of the crisis, the customary adherence to parliamentary forms had been dispensed with. Since it is otherwise, the community will every where await with solicitude, but not without confidence, those proceedings which will be tantamount to a formal and unqualified declaration of war.

Call for Fifty Thousand Troops!!!

TEN MILLIONS APPROPRIATED!

By Express from Washington, says yesterday's Mobile *Advertiser*, we have just received the *National Intelligencer*, of Tuesday last, containing a Message from the President on Mexican Affairs, and the proceedings of Congress thereon. The message was sent in on the 11th instant. The proceedings that followed were very interesting in each House of Congress. We have, however, no room for details. The final result was the passage of the subjoined important bill, by a very large majority—174 to 14. The nays were as follows—John Q. Adams, Ashmun, Cranston, Culver, Delano, Giddings, Grinnell, Hudson, D. P. King, Root, Severance, Strohm, Filden and Vance. These are all from the North or West. Not a Southern member voted against the bill.

The bill, as it passed the House of Representatives, is as follows:

A BILL to authorize the President of the United States, under certain contingencies therein named, to accept the services of volunteers, and for other purposes.

Whereas, by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States: Therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of enabling the Government of the United States to prosecute said war to a speedy and successful termination, the President be, and he is hereby authorized to employ the militia, naval, and military forces of the United States and to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding fifty thousand, who may offer their services, as cavalry, artillery, infantry, or riflemen, to serve six or twelve months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged. That the sum of ten millions of dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury [illegible] to come into the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Militia, when called into service of the U. S. by virtue of this act, or any other act, may, if in the opinion of the President of the U. States the public interest requires it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year, unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said volunteers shall furnish their own clothes, and if cavalry, their own horses; and, when mustered into service, shall be armed and equipped at the expense of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That said volunteers, when called into actual service, and while remaining therein, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall be, in all respects, except as to clothing and pay, placed on the same footing with similar corps of the United States army; and in lieu of clothing, every non-commissioned officer and private in any company who may thus offer himself, shall be entitled, when called into actual service, to receive in money a sum equal to the cost of clothing of a non-commissioned officer or private (as the case may be, in the regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said volunteers so offering their services shall be accepted by the President in companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments, whose officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States and Territories to which such companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments shall respectively belong.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to organize companies so tendering their services into battalions or squadrons; battalions and squadrons into regiments; regiments into brigades, and brigades into divisions, as soon as the number of volunteers shall render such organization, in his judgment, expedient; and shall, by and with the advice of the Senate, appoint the generals of brigade and division, and the general staff, as now authorized by law: Provided, however, That major generals and brigadier generals shall have the appointment of their own aids-de-camps, and the President shall, if necessary, apportion the staff, field, and general officers among the respective States and Territories from which the volunteers shall tender their services, as he may deem proper.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Volunteers who have been received into the service of the United States by virtue of the provisions of this act, who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in service, shall be entitled to all the benefit which may be conferred on persons wounded in the service of the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized forthwith to complete all the public armed vessels now authorized by law, and to purchase or charter, arm, and equip, and man such merchant vessels and steamboats as upon examination may be found [illegible] easily converted into armed vessels [illegible] service and in such number as [illegible] sary for the protection of the [illegible] and the prosecution [illegible]

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That, whenever the militia or volunteers are called and received into the service of the United States, under the provisions of this act, they shall have the organization of the army of the United States, and shall have the same pay and allowances, except as follows, to wit: Privates of infantry, artillery, and riflemen, shall receive ten dollars per month, and privates of volunteer mounted corps twenty dollars per month for their services and the use and risk of their horses.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The following message from the President of the United States, was communicated to both Houses of Congress yesterday:

WASHINGTON, May 11th, 1846.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The existing state of the relations between the U. States and Mexico, renders it proper that I should bring the subject to the consideration of Congress. In my message at the commencement of your present session, the state of those relations, the causes which led to the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries in March, 1845, and the long-continued and unredressed wrongs and injuries committed by the Mexican Government, on citizens of the U. States in their persons and property, were briefly set forth.

As the facts and opinions which were then laid before you were carefully considered, I cannot better express my present convictions of the condition of affairs up to that time than by referring you to that communication.

The strong desire to establish peace with Mexico on liberal and honorable terms, and the readiness of this Government to regulate and adjust our boundary and other causes of difference with that Power on such fair and equitable principles as would lead to permanent relations of the most friendly nature, induced me, in September last, to seek the re-opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Every measure adopted on our part had for its object the furtherance of these desired results. In communicating to Congress a succinct statement of the injuries which we had suffered from Mexico, and which have been accumulating during a period of more than 20 years, every expression that could tend to inflame the people of Mexico, or detent or delay a pacific result, was carefully avoided. An Envoy of the U. States repaired to Mexico, with full powers to adjust every existing difference. But, though present on the Mexican soil by agreement between the two Governments invested with full powers, and bearing evidence of the most friendly dispositions, his mission has been unavailing. The Mexican Government not only refused to receive him or listen to his propositions, but, after a long-continued series of menaces, have at last invaded our territory and shed the blood of our fellow-citizens on our own soil.

It now becomes my duty to state more in detail the origin, progress, and failure of that mission. In pursuance of the instructions given in September last, an inquiry was made, on the 13th October, 1845, in the most friendly terms, through our Consul in Mexico, of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, whether the Mexican Government "would receive an Envoy from the U. States, entrusted with full powers to adjust all the questions in dispute between the two Governments," with the assurance that, "should the answer be in the affirmative, such an Envoy would be immediately despatched to Mexico." The Mexican Minister, on the 15th October, gave an affirmative answer to this inquiry, requesting at the same time that our naval force at Vera Cruz might be withdrawn, lest its continued presence might assume the appearance of menace and coercion pending the negotiations. This force was immediately withdrawn. On the 10th November, 1845, Mr. John Slidell, of La., was commissioned by me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. S. to Mexico, and was entrusted with full powers to adjust both the questions of the Texas boundary and of indemnification to our citizens. The redress of the wrongs of our citizens naturally and inseparably blended itself with the question of boundary. The settlement of the one question, in any correct view of the subject, involves that of the other. I could not, for a moment, entertain the idea that the claims of our much-injured and long-suffering citizens, many of which had existed for more than twenty years, should be postponed or separated from the settlement of the boundary question.

Mr. Slidell arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th of November, and was courteously received by the authorities of that city. But the Government of Gen'l Herrera was then tottering to its fall. The revolutionary party had seized upon the Texas question to effect or hasten its overthrow. Its determination to restore friendly relations with the United States and to receive our Minister to negotiate for the settlement of this question was violently assailed, and was made the great theme of denunciation against it. The Government of General Herrera, there is good reason to believe, was sincerely desirous to receive our Minister; but it yielded to the storm raised by its enemies, and on the 21st December refused to accredit Mr. Slidell upon the most frivolous pretexts. These are fully and ably exposed in the note of Mr. Slidell of the 24th December last, to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relation, herewith transmitted, that I deem it unnecessary to enter into further detail on this portion of the subject.

Five days after the date of Mr. Slidell's note, General Herrera yielded the government to General Paredes without a struggle, and on the 30th December resigned the Presidency. The revolution was accomplished solely by the army, the people having taken little part in the contest, and thus the supreme power in Mexico passed into the hands of a military leader.

Determined to leave no effort untried to effect an amicable adjustment with Mexico, I directed Mr. Slidell to present his credentials to the government of Gen. Paredes, and ask to be officially received by him. There would have been less ground for taking this step had Gen. Paredes come into power by a regular constitutional succession. In that event his administration would have been considered but a mere constitutional continuance of the government of General Herrera, and the refusal of the latter to receive our Minister would have been deemed conclusive, unless an intimation had been given by General Paredes of his desire to reverse the decision of his predecessor.

But the Government of Gen. Paredes owes its existence to a military revolution by which the subsisting constitutional authorities had been subverted.—The form of government was entirely changed, as well as all the high functionaries by whom it was administered.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Slidell, in obedience to my direction, addressed a note to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, under date of the 1st March last, asking to be received by the Government in the diplomatic character to which he had been appointed. This Minister, in his reply under date of the 12th March, reiterated the arguments of his predecessor, and, in terms that may be considered as giving just grounds of offence to the Government and people of the U. S. denied the application of Mr. Slidell. Nothing, therefore, remained for our Envoy but to demand his passports and return to his own country.

Thus the Government of Mexico, though solemnly pledged by official act in October last to receive and accredit an American Envoy, violated their plighted faith, and refused the offer of a peaceful adjustment of our difficulties. Not only was the offer rejected, but the indignity of its rejection was enhanced by the manifest breach of faith in refusing to admit the Envoy who came because they had bound themselves to receive him. Nor can it be said that the offer was fruitless from the want of opportunity of discussing it; our Envoy was present on their own soil. Nor can it be ascribed to a want of sufficient powers; our Envoy had full powers to adjust every question of difference. Nor was there room for complaint that our propositions for settlement were unreasonable; permission was not even given our Envoy to make any proposition whatever. Nor can it be objected that we, on our part, would not listen to any reasonable terms of their suggestion; the Mexican Government refused all negotiation, and have made no proposition of any kind.

In my message at the commencement of the present session, I informed you that, upon the earnest appeal both of the Congress and Convention of Texas, I had ordered an efficient military force to take a position "between the Nueces and the Del Norte."

This had become necessary to meet a threatened invasion of Texas by the Mexican forces for which extensive military preparations had been made. The invasion was threatened solely because Texas had determined, in accordance with a solemn resolution of the Congress of the United States to annex herself to our Union; and, under these circumstances, it was plainly our duty to extend our protection over her citizens and soil.

This force was concentrated at Corpus Christi, and remained there until after I had received such information from Mexico as rendered it probable, if not certain, that the Mexican Government would refuse to receive our Envoy.

Meantime Texas, by the final action of our Congress, had become an integral part of our Union. The Congress of Texas, by its act of December 19, 1836, had declared the Rio del Norte to be the boundary of that Republic. Its jurisdiction had been extended and exercised beyond the Nueces. The country between that river and the Del Norte had been represented in Congress and in the Convention of Texas, had thus taken part in the act of annexation itself, and is now included within one of our Congressional Districts. Our own Congress had, moreover, with great unanimity, by the act approved December 31, 1845, recognised the country beyond the Nueces as a part of our territory, by including it within our own revenue system, and a revenue officer to reside within that district, has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It became, therefore, of urgent necessity to provide for the defence of that portion of our country. Accordingly, on the 13th of January last, instructions were issued to the General in command of these troops to occupy the left bank of the Del Norte. This river, which is the Southwestern boundary of the State of Texas, is an exposed frontier; from the quarter invasion was threatened; upon it, and in its immediate vicinity, in the judgment of high military experience, are the proper stations for the protecting forces of the Government. In addition to this important consideration, several others occurred to induce this movement. Among these are the facilities afforded by the ports at Brazos Santiago and the mouth of the Del Norte for the reception of supplies by sea; the stronger and more healthful military positions; the convenience for obtaining a ready and more abundant supply of provisions, water, fuel and forage; and the advantages which are afforded by the Del Norte in forwarding supplies to such posts as may be established in the interior and upon the Indian frontier.

The movement of the troops to the Del Norte was made by the Commanding General, under positive instructions to abstain from all aggressive acts towards Mexico or Mexican citizens, and to regard the relations between that Republic and the United States as peaceful, unless she should declare war or commit acts of hostility indicative of a state of war. He was specially directed to protect private property and respect personal rights.

The army moved from Corpus Christi on the 11th of March, and on the 28th of that month arrived on the left bank of the Del Norte, opposite Matamoros, where it encamped on a commanding position, which [illegible]

retire beyond the Nueces river, and, in the event of his failure to comply with this demand, announced that arms, and arms alone, must decide the question. But no open act of hostility was committed until the 24th of April. On that day Gen. Arista, who had succeeded to the command of the Mexican forces, communicated to Gen. Taylor that "he considered hostilities commenced and should prosecute them."

A party of dragoons of sixty-three men and officers, who were on the same day despatched from the American camp up the Rio del Norte, on its left bank, to ascertain whether the Mexican troops had crossed or were preparing to cross the river, "became engaged with a large body of these troops, after a short affair, in which some sixteen were killed and wounded, appear to have been surrounded and compelled to surrender."

The grievous wrongs perpetrated by Mexico upon our citizens throughout a long period of years remain unredressed, and solemn treaties, pledging her public faith for this redress, have been disregarded. A Government either unable or unwilling to enforce the execution of such treaties fails to perform one of its plainest duties.

Our commerce with Mexico has been almost annihilated. It was formerly highly beneficial to both nations; but our merchants have been deterred from prosecuting it by the system of outrage and extortion which the Mexican authorities have pursued against them, whilst their appeals through their own Government for indemnity have been made in vain. Our forbearance has gone to such an extreme as to be mistaken in its character. Had we acted with vigor in repelling the insults and redressing the injuries inflicted by Mexico at the commencement, we should doubtless have escaped all the difficulties in which we are now involved.

Instead of this, however, we have been exerting our best efforts to propitiate her good will. Upon the pretext that Texas, a nation as independent as herself, thought proper to unite its destinies with our own, she has affected to believe that we have severed her rightful territory, and, in official proclamations and manifestos, has repeatedly threatened to make war upon us for the purpose of reconquering Texas. In the meantime we have tried every effort at reconciliation. The cup of forbearance had been exhausted even before the recent information from the frontier of the Del Norte. But now, after reiterated menaces, Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory, and shed American blood upon the American soil. She has proclaimed that hostilities have commenced, and that the two nations are now at war.

As war exists, and, notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico herself, we are called upon by every consideration of duty and patriotism to vindicate with decision the honor, the rights, and the interests of our country.

Anticipating the possibility of a crisis like that which has arrived, instructions were given in August last, "as a precautionary measure" against invasion or threatened invasion, authorizing General Taylor, if the emergency required, to accept volunteers, not from Texas only, but from the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky; and corresponding letters were addressed to the respective Governors of those States. These instructions were repeated, and in January last, soon after the incorporation of "Texas into our Union of States," Gen. Taylor was further "authorized by the President to make a requisition upon the Executive of that State for such of its militia force as may be needed to repel invasion or to secure the country against apprehended invasion." On the 2d day of March, he was again reminded, "in the event of the approach of any considerable force, promptly and efficiently to use the authority with which he was clothed to call to him such auxiliary force as he might need." War actually existing, and our territory having been invaded, Gen. Taylor, pursuant to authority vested in him by my direction, has called on the Governor of Texas for four regiments of State troops, two to be mounted and two to serve on foot, and on the Governor of Louisiana for four regiments of infantry, to be sent to him as soon as practicable.

In further vindication of our rights and defence of our territory, I invoke the prompt action of Congress to recognize the existence of the war, and to place at the disposition of the Executive the means of prosecuting the war with vigor, and thus hastening the restoration of peace. To this end I recommend that authority should be given to call into the public service a large body of volunteers, to serve for not less than six or twelve months, unless sooner discharged. A volunteer force is, beyond question, more efficient than any other description of citizen soldiers; and it is not to be doubted that a number far beyond that required would readily rush to the field upon the call of their country. I further recommend that a liberal provision be made for sustaining our military force, and furnishing it with supplies and munitions of war.

The most energetic and prompt measures, and the immediate appearance in arms of a large and overpowering force, are recommended to Congress as the most certain and efficient means of bringing the existing collision with Mexico to a speedy and successful termination.

In making these recommendations I deem it proper to declare that it is my anxious desire not only to terminate hostilities speedily, but to bring all matters in dispute between this Government and Mexico to an early and amicable adjustment; and in this view I shall be prepared to renew negotiations whenever Mexico shall be ready to receive propositions, or to make propositions of her own.

I transmit herewith a copy of the correspondence of our Envoy to Mexico and the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, and so much of the correspondence between that Envoy and the Secretary of State, and between the Secretary of War and the General in command on the Del Norte, as are necessary to a full understanding of the subject.

JAMES K. POLK.

From Mexico.

By the arrival of the barque *Anaz* and brig *Manda* [illegible] we have received our files of Vera Cruz papers to the 6th, and from Mexico to the 1st inst. The papers are full of comments upon the probability of war, the manner in which it should be waged, the valor of the Mexicans, and the audacity and usurping disposition of this country.

The people at Vera Cruz learning the probable commencement of hostilities on the Rio Grande, were fearful of an attack upon the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. Accordingly every preparation for vigorous defence had been made. The guns of the Castle were all manned and matches lighted ready to fire, in case the Squadron showed any disposition to make towards it. The fleet however, went to sea. It was supposed that as soon as Commodore Connor returned from his cruize, he would, if possessed of sufficient force, fire upon the Fortress. San Juan de Ulloa is represented by the *Locomotor* as exceedingly well fortified. This may, or may not be.

The weather was intensely warm at Vera Cruz, and the Yellow Fever had begun to make its appearance.

The *Locomotor* of the 4th says. "We learn by today's mail that the Government has withdrawn from Almonte the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to France, and has conferred the appointment on Senor Vasconcelos, our Minister to Spain. It appears that Senor Lerdo has discovered certain papers which compromise Almonte with the Government."

Don Manuel de la Peña y Peña has been appointed President of the Supreme Court of Justice, vice Suarez Pereda, deceased.

The Archbishop of Vera Cruz—the head of the monarchical party in that department—died about the beginning of May.

It is stated that Dr. José Joaquim de Rosas will probably be appointed Minister of the Interior.

President Paredes has issued a decree against the press, the provisions of which are excessively rigorous. Authors, editors and printers are responsible for all writings which may favor directly or indirectly the designs of any invador of the Republic, or may tend to promote or encourage any change in the established order of things, or be construed into an attack on the Supreme authorities of the nation or the departments. All persons guilty of such misdemeanors shall be condemned and the penalty may be imposed by the Governors of the departments. These provisions to remain in force until the extraordinary session of Congress. Immediately after the promulgation of this decree, individuals now under arrest, for such offences shall be set at liberty.

One of the first victims of this ordinance was Vicente Garcia Torres, publisher of the *Reforma, Contra Tiempo* and *Monitor Republicano*. He was secretly arrested at night and sent away, under an escort. It is thought he has been banished to Matamoros.

Letters from Mazatlan stated the people of that port were in great dread of being blockaded by the naval forces of the United States. There was a large number of English, French and American vessels in the harbor; of the latter there were seven, manned with about 3,000 sailors and marines.

GEORGIA WAKING UP.—Hitherto the business of volunteering has been confined exclusively to Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. By the following, it will be perceived that Georgia is beginning to move in the matter. Let the President's Message and the Declaration of War once reach the West, and we shall have volunteers more than enough to complete the requisition of fifty thousand:

Well done Columbus.—We received last evening a slip from Columbus, Georgia, in which it is stated, fifty-seven have registered their names, and tendered their services to Gen. Gaines as volunteers. J. S. Calhoun heads the list, and we see a number of others, well known to our citizens, who, if called on, will do nothing to defame the fair name of their native State. If volunteers cannot readily be raised *West*, let Gen. Gaines send *East*, and he will find men who will "*fight first and talk afterwards.*"—*Sav. Georgian.*

We copy the following from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore *American*:—

The Select Committee to investigate the Charges of Mr. Ingersoll against Mr. Webster, have asked, you will see, for leave to sit during the session of the House. Leave was granted, but a Clerk was refused. This Committee, though appointed two weeks since, have done but little at present, and the Chairman asked to be discharged from further service, which was refused. Mr. Wilmot, an administration member, was excused, however, from the committee, having made the request by letter through the Speaker of the House on account of indisposition.

The Ingersoll Committee have held four sessions this week; and this morning examined Mr. Trist, Chief Clerk of the State Department, in part. His testimony will close on Monday, when the Committee meet again. Mr. [illegible] Secretary of [illegible] Department [illegible]

[illegible]

City Intelligence.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This Council met last evening with eight members present. A letter from the Mayor was read on the subject of the resolution granting six months leave of absence to such officers of the First Municipality, who wished to go to Mexico as volunteers. Capt. Youenes, as Capt. of the Police, who is going as a volunteer, offered Mr. J. P. Freret as his security, and Mr. J. Macoin was proposed as his successor. The letter was laid on the table subject to the call of the Council. Mr. Hagan sent in his resignation as Chairman of the Committee of Improvements. It was unanimously rejected by the Council. The Committees on Claims and Improvement offered a resolution in favor of allowing the sale of provisions and groceries on the side-walks of the meat market—it was lost. Those committees also presented a resolution prohibiting the selling of meat, poultry and eggs, in any other part of the Municipality, except under the markets, under a penalty of from $5 to $25. It was adopted. A large number of petitions, &c., was then read, after which the Council adjourned.

THE LEGION.—General Augustin yesterday inspected the Legion on the Place d'armes. The companies present were "The Orleans Guards," Captain F. Gardere, 60 men; "The Musqueteers," Captain Mondelli, 70 men; The "Catalan Guards," Captain Vásoca, 63 men. The "Cazadores de Orleans" Capt. Trigo, 64 men. The "Eclaireurs d'Orleans," Capt. Desravgne Lambert, 70 men, and the battalion of Artillery, about 200 men, under Major Gally. Besides these we noticed Capt. Youenes' company, numbering 75 men, who were also on the ground. The numerical force of these companies collectively was about 600 men, and from their appearance and discipline we are persuaded they will prove of most invaluable aid. A formal offer and tender of the services of these companies was then made by Gen. Augustin. General Gaines observed that for the present he could not muster into the U. S. service any other portion of the Legion, except the Battalion of Artillery. This done, the Legion paraded the streets, and halted opposite the St. Charles hotel, where General Augustin and staff alighted and proceeded to the portico of the hotel, to pay their respects to General Gaines, who was standing there, in uniform, to witness the parade. After a short conversation General Augustin and staff mounted their horses and marched the Legion down to the arsenal, where they were dismissed.

GENERAL DE LA VEGA.—This Mexican General was yesterday introduced to Gen. Gaines and to Governor Johnson, at the St. Charles Hotel. As the General speaks no other language than the Spanish, Mr. Denis Prieur acted as interpretor. Gen. de la Vega expresses himself perfectly satisfied with his position, and stated that he felt more as if he were among his own intimate friends than as a prisoner of war. We understand that every means will be used to render General Vega's sojourn among us as agreeable as possible. This is as it should be, and it is no more than what is due to the distinguished merit of so brave and meritorious an officer.

MORE VOLUNTEERS ARRIVED.—Yesterday a company of volunteers numbering 85 men, arrived here from the Parish of St. Mary, under command of Capt. S. W. Stewart. At same time another company reached here numbering 25 men, commanded by Capt. E. Laner.

MORE VOLUNTEERS.—A company of volunteers called the "Louisiana Chasseurs," numbering 45 men, arrived here yesterday from Thibodeauxville, under the command of Capt. Senac, First Lieut. L. D. Bo-egurous. The steamboat Fame brought down a portion of the company on Sunday last.

EXAMINATION OF LACROIX.—The examination of the case of Francois Lecroix for stabbing Eugene Macarty on the 4th inst., came before Recorder Genois yesterday. It appears that on that day there was some difficulty arising from the settlement of an account due by Macarty. Some angry words passed between them, and Macarty threw his cigar in Lacroix's face, and in a minute or two afterwards, the dispute still continuing, the former also slapped the face of the latter. It was upon his receiving the blow that Lecroix drew a knife and stabbed Macarty. The Recorder upon hearing the whole of the evidence, ordered both to give bail each in $1,000 to appear before the Criminal Court.

THE MUTINY CASE.—The five sailors who were arrested the day before yesterday for mutiny on board the ship R. G. Shaw, have been remanded for further examination.

STEALING COTTON.—Caspar Shutter was arrested by the Second Municipality Police, accused of stealing some cotton belonging to the Mississippi Cotton Press. After an investigation of the case before Recorder Baldwin, he was sent to the Criminal Court.

HAVANA.—By brig P. Soule, Capt. Delvaille arrived last evening, we have received Havana papers up to 9th inst.

☞ GEN. WORTH arrived in our city yesterday from Mobile, accompanied by Lieuts. Hoe and Gant. They have taken rooms at the St. Charles Hotel.—They will proceed immediately to join Gen. Taylor.

ROBBERY.—John Collins and two other persons were yesterday arrested by the Second Municipality Police, accused of stealing a quantity of clothing, some money and a watch.

FIRE.—A shanty adjoining and belonging to the rope walk near the lower cotton press was discovered on fire last night. Owing to the exertions of the firemen, the flames were soon got under, and the rope walk remains uninjured.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a white man, found drowned in the river opposite St. Joseph street. The deceased was seen to throw himself into one of the slips along the wharves, but the water there not being sufficiently deep, he waded out to the wharf and then plunged in. A skiff was obtained to rescue him, but before they could reach him life was extinct. Verdict accordingly. The deceased was about 35 years old, and was dressed in a striped jacket, blue check shirt and cottonade pantaloons.

Capt. Lawrance, Lieutenants Burk and Alexander arrived last evening from Vandalia Parish, with 66 volunteers, on the steamer Empire.

LARCENY.—Jean Baptiste, a f. m. c. was yesterday arrested by the First Municipality Police, charged with having stolen a bundle of clothing from a passenger on board the Yazoo Belle. The prisoner will be examined this morning.

☞ The Independence (Missouri) *Expositor* says—that emigrants for Oregon and California are absolutely pouring into that town. The company for California is much the largest. A letter from St. Joseph's estimates the number of emigrants encamped near there at three hundred and thirty.

MR. WEBSTER AND MR. INGERSOLL.—The Buffalo, N. Y. *Express*, of the 5th instant, says:—Mr. Mason, Attorney General, we understand, is the member of the Cabinet who pronounced the charges made against Mr. Webster by Mr. Ingersoll, to be entirely destitute of foundation. Mr. M. stated that the proceedings were neither influenced by any considerations of honor, nor founded in truth.

ARREST OF O. P. ROCKWELL.—An extra from the office of the Quincy (Illinois) *Whig*, dated the 2d inst., announces the arrest of the notorious O. P. Rockwell, the Mormon assassin. The writ of arrest charges him with the murder of Frank Worrell. There are several other writs against him for various crimes and misdemeanors. He surrendered without resistance. A letter from Quincy, says:—

Rockwell was taken in Nauvoo on Thursday evening last. He was armed with shooting irons enough to fire seventy-one shots, besides knives, &c. An immense crowd assembled when he was brought into our city. Our court is now in session, and he will probably have a hearing. Great excitement prevails, and it is feared that if he escapes a legal examination it will be difficult to restrain the people from taking summary vengeance upon him. Quite a panic exists among the Mormons in consequence of the stand taken by the surrounding counties. They are leaving in great numbers.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, May 18th, 1846.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The sitting was opened with prayer.

Mr. PILIE offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the State to Gen. Taylor and the army on the Rio Grande, for their noble and gallant conduct, and the glorious victories achieved by them, and authorizing the Governor to forward to Gen. Taylor a copy of the above resolution. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, the House took up the unfinished business of Saturday; which was the report of the Committee of the Whole, appropriating $100,000 to defray the expense of equipping and transporting volunteer companies. Mr. PHILLIPS offered a bill as a substitute for the whole measure.—The substitute proposes to appropriate $150,000 and authorizes the Treasurer of the State to negociate a loan for that amount; and place the same at the disposition of the Governor, to be by him employed in paying the expenses of volunteers. It further authorizes the Governor to accept the services of all volunteers who have offered or shall, and to organize them into regiments, and hold them in readiness to march when their services may be required, or in the event that it shall be satisfactorily ascertained that their services will not be required, to send them home at the expense of the State.

A motion was made to lay the substitute on the table. Lost, yeas 34; nays 40.

Mr DERBES moved to amend by inserting $100,000 instead of $150,000. Carried.

The bill was then taken up section by section.—Adopted.

Mr TOOMEY, from the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of the Senate bill for the transfer of cases from the Court of Errors and Appeals to the Supreme Court, with the exception of the 8th section.

A joint resolution was presented appointing a Committee of 3 members of the Senate and 3 members of the House, to examine the accounts of the Quarter Master General, in relation to the disbursement of the $100,000 appropriated by the Legislature for the equipment of Volunteers. Adopted. Messrs. BULLITT, VASON and MOISE were appointed on the Committee.

The House then took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill organizing District Courts throughout the State, except in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson and concurred therein.

The House likewise concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the bill providing for the election of Constables, the bill to establish an election precinct in the parish of St. Tammany and the bill to abolish the Police Jury of New Orleans.

The Senate bill providing for the time of holding the courts of the District Courts in the several parishes of the State, New Orleans excepted, was taken up, [illegible]

The Senate bill to repeal the 19th section of the [illegible] bill was taken up and ordered and passed.

On motion of Mr SANDRIDGE the House took up the act to create the office of Parish Notaries, except for the Parish of Orleans. Mr. SMITH moved that the word Recorder be substituted for Notary. Adopted.

The bill provides that these officers shall be elected by the people, and shall perform various duties such as those of Births and Deaths, of Mortgages, &c.

The bill was discussed at considerable length and amended, but the House adjourned without adopting the bill.

SENATE.

MONDAY, May 18th, 1846.

After some some business of no importance, a message was received from the House announcing the passage of the bill appropriating $100,000 for the equipment of volunteers.

After a long discussion upon the question of taking up the bill immediately, a motion to this effect prevailed, and the bill was accordingly read a second time.

Mr. KENNER offered a substitute authorizing the Governor to borrow $200,000 for levying and equipment of volunteers. Mr. BRASHEAR substituted another appropriating what amount may be necessary for the equipment of volunteers now engaged. This was lost after considerable debate—yeas [illegible], nays 18.

Mr. KENNER withdrew his substitute. The first section was so amended as to declare that no particular corps should have preference over another.

The bill was then read section by section and adopted; then read a third time—passed.

The vote of thanks to [illegible] by the House to General TAYLOR was passed.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

LATEST DATES.

New York	May 10	Liverpool	April 19
Washington	May 11	Havre	April 15
Charleston	May 13	Mexico	May 6
Cincinnati	5	Havana	May 9
St. Louis	May 4	Texas	May 15

☞ "Stop that Dreadful Cough."—We call the attention of the public to a great and invaluable remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Consumption, Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. This far valued medicine will not only relieve but effect a cure, when all other means have failed. Make no experiment upon the delicate tissue of the Lungs, but use at once this safe and healing remedy. Under its influence the most dangerous cough is removed, spitting of blood is prevented, the breathing is rendered soft and easy, and the unfortunate sufferer is soon restored from the awful condition of consumption to a healthy and comfortable existence.

Sold at Dalley's magical pain extractor depot, 151 Chartres street. m13—3t

☞ J. WINER & CO'S. CANADIAN VERMIFUGE.—The best Remedy ever yet discovered for all kinds of Worms—it not only destroys worms, and invigorates the whole system, but it dissolves and carries off all the super abundant slime or mucus, so prevalent in the stomach and bowels of children, more especially of those in bad health. The moment those in bed or heat in which worms produce their young and by removing it, it is impossible for worms to remain in the body. It is harmless in its effects on the system, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no worms are discovered. The Medicine being palatable, no child will refuse to take it and, even the most delicate.

Prepared and sold by John Winer, Hamilton, C W and and John Winer & Co at Maiden Lane, N. Y. and for sale by Messrs. Haynes 129 Fulton st., F. T. Quirk & Co., corner Columbia and Atlantic sts., C. Steane, 1-4 Fulton street.

Sold also by BERTRAND & SIMON, Agents in New Orleans, corner Royal and Bienville sts. m19

☞ BEWARE of a set of Northern Adventurers with bad from Chartres street, and are flooding your houses with a miserable set of falsehoods about the Magical Pain Extractor, and go only to 30 Poydras street for the true article, the only original Southern Depot for this valuable salve, which cures like a charm Sores of all kinds; Sprains, White Swelling, Piles in 1-4 of bleeding; Ague in the face, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Bruises, Pimples on the face; Sore Eyes; Tic Doloreux; Mumps and all complaints that require an external application. Southern Depot only at 30 Poydras street. m15

☞ Cairo, [illegible] Bay St. Sara, Fort Adams, Tunica [illegible] and all intermediate Landings—The CLINTON [illegible] arrives this day, Tuesday, and leaves TO-MORROW (Wednesday), 20th inst., at 10 A. M. [illegible] W. H. AVERY

☞ **FOR THE U. S. BARRACKS!**

THE steamer MATHILDA JANE, employed by the State to convey the different Volunteer Companies to the Barracks, will leave the wharf of the First Municipality every day, at the following hours:

10 o'clock, A. M. 12 o'clock, M.
2 " P. M. 4 " P. M.
[illegible] P. M.

☞ Captains of Companies will please to be punctual [illegible] Passengers, 25 cents. m12

☞ **The packet ship Jessore,** Captain [illegible], from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees will attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk. J. W. STANTON & Co. m18 corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

☞ The ship RUSSELL, Captain Lamphar, from London, is discharging opposite the Upper Cotton Press. Consignees are requested to get out their permits within five days. m18 L. H. GALE, 33 Common st.

☞ The consignees of a lot of crates of earthenware, marked REEVES, per barque SHANNON from Liverpool, is requested to call at the subscribers and receive the same. m18 L. H. GALE, 33 Common st.

☞ The ship EMPEROR, Captain Richard Brown, from Havre, is now discharging her cargo. Consignees will please take out their entries and receive their goods—First Municipality. m18 J. PERRET.

☞ **Removal.**—The Agency of the Bank of Charleston, South Carolina, has removed from 59 to 55 Canal street.

ORLEANS HIGH SCHOOL. (Lycée d'Orléans.)

THE Directors of the Institution, Messrs. EVERETT, WYNDHAM and MERVOVER, having unswervingly acted up to their original plan as laid down in the statutes, have succeeded in giving the High School a rank among the best educational establishments in the South.

The seat of the Institution is in a part of the city ever noted for its salubrity. [illegible]

The system of Education embraces the Grammar and the Literature of the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish Languages, Rhetoric, Poetry and Mythology, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, &c.

The various branches of knowledge are taught by the Directors, Messrs. EVERETT, WYNDHAM and MERVOVER, and by Assistant Instructors, selected for their eminent skill in the business of Teaching.

The Directors also employ two additional [illegible] are accordingly in recitation rooms under the eye of an Instructor.

The Institution receives Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day-Scholars. The price of Board, (washing included, and Tuition in all or any of the branches is twenty dollars per month. The price of Half-Board is $15 per month.—The price paid by Day Scholars is six, nine, or twelve dollars, according to the knowledge previously acquired. No interference whatever with the internal discipline of the School will be suffered.

The STATUTES, containing all information respecting the School, may be had in the English or in the French language at the principal Book stores in the City. m19

EDUCATION IN NEW YORK.
Rev. R. Townsend Huddart's Classical and Commercial Boarding School, 14th Street, between University Place and Fifth Avenue.

THE buildings for this institution have been erected expressly for the purpose intended, according to plans carefully prepared with reference to the specific object in view, and whether it be the extent of the accommodation, the general convenience for order, system and regularity, or the comfort of the pupils which had to be consulted, all have received an equal share of attention, forming, it is believed, one of the best arranged places for education in the city.

The Institution occupies a front on Fourteenth street of seventy-five feet, by fifty-six feet deep, five stories high, supplied throughout with Croton Water, and each story furnished with screw hose to connect with hose in case of fire, besides facilities of egress, beyond what are usually provided. The dormitories consist of thirty-five separate rooms, well ventilated, neatly furnished, calculated to hold two, and some of them three pupils each. Hot, cold and shower baths are constantly ready for use; in short, every thing which could be desired, or thought of to preserve the health, to promote the comfort and advance the education of young gentlemen, with all the supervision, restrictions, and guarantee of a well regulated school have been [illegible]

[illegible]

The School Department is so constructed as to bring all the classes under the supervision of the Master, from one central point of observation, thus enabling him to cooperate essentially with his Associate Teachers, in the maintenance of order and discipline. The desks and seats provided for each pupil, such as will satisfy every parent, that the growth of the body, and development of the physical frame, have not been forgotten in the arrangements of the establishment.

The situation is perhaps the most eligible which could have been selected [illegible] health and facility of access. All the advantages [illegible] best instructors and Professors are available [illegible] benefits of a country residence are gained [illegible] door athletic exercises, which can be [illegible] ground, or in the Gymnasium.

Circulars containing [illegible] information may be obtained on application [illegible]

Mr Huddart [illegible] to the following gentlemen:—Rev. [illegible] Samuel J. Peters Esqr. Daniel I. [illegible] Wilcox Esqr. J. B. Blache Esqr. m19—1m 2 trw.

[illegible] DOLLARS REWARD.—Will be given [illegible] to the undersigned [illegible] aged 20 years, five feet, six [illegible] speaks French and English. [illegible] from the plantation of Mr J. [illegible] of the right foot. m19 J. & J. TARDOS, 15 Conti st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—A complete assortment of the above named goods, comprising a general assortment for city and country trade, in store and for sale by m19 G. W. DUNBAR, 30 Customhouse st.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—We are selling at very reduced prices our remaining stock of dress goods, Baroges, Bal zarines, Organdy, Muzolinas and Taglions. [illegible] Ginghams at 25 [illegible] 30 and 31 cts; [illegible] 25 cts, &c. Also, [illegible] Curtain Goods; Swiss Muslins; Jaconet [illegible] Parasols; Barege Scarfs; [illegible] embroidered; Rich Silk Scarfs; [illegible] Crinoline skirts; Grass do; Ribbons [illegible] a large assortment; Birds Eye [illegible] Linen Cambric Hdkfs [illegible] Cambric Hdkfs; Silk pocket do; [illegible] Brown Domestics; Drillings, Cottonades [illegible] Thread and Cotton Laces; Ladies Filet [illegible] and white Silk Gloves; Gents do; [illegible] Hat Crapes; Linen Threads; Spool do [illegible] Buttons; Combs, &c.

Also—a few pieces of [illegible] for sale by DAVID & CHAPUS, m19 [illegible] and 95 Chartres st. cor. Conti.

O'BRIEN ON COURTS MARTIAL, etc.—A Treatise on American Military Laws, and the Practice of Courts Martial, with suggestions for their improvement; By John O'Brien, Lieutenant in the United States Army.

ALSO—Scott's Military Authorities; Totten's Naval Text Book; Maury's Treatise on Navigation; Ward's Elementary Course of Instruction on Ordinance and Gunnery; Wheaton's Elements of International Law. Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse. m19 J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

CHAMPAIGN.—Now landing ex ship Emperor from Havre, 50 baskets Champagne, "Shield brand;" 15 do in half bottles. For sale by m19 LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st.

[illegible] Flour, just landed by steamer [illegible] BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co. 92 Tchoupitoulas [illegible]

[illegible] WYLIE & BRANA, 38 Bienville st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

THE MISSES SLOMAN—Harpistes, Pianistes and Vocalists respectfully announce that their second concert will take place on WEDNESDAY evening, May 20th, assisted by Mr. SLOMAN.

Admittance to the Dress Circle $1 00. Parquette and boxes 50 [illegible] Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

The Box office open from 10 to 5 o'clock.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

THE Managers of the above Theatre respectfully announce to the public that they have engaged the Opera Company composed of the following distinguished artists for a limited number of performances:

Signora AMALIA MAJOCCHI, Prima Donna.
" CONCEPTION CIRARTEGUI, Prima Donna.
Signor LUIGI PEROZZI, Primo Tenore.
" ATTILIO VATELLINA, Primo Basso.
" LUIGI MARTINELLI, Second Tenore.

And the necessary complement of secondary parts, a full and effective chorus, and an excellent orchestra under the direction of Signor L. Gabici.

The first performance will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., when will be given the celebrated Grand Opera in three acts—

I Capuleti ed I Montecchi;

(*Romeo and Juliet.*)

Poetry by Romani; Music by Bellini.

Which will be produced in a magnificent style, with new and splendid dresses, appropriate scenery, properties, &c., &c.

Price of admittance. To the Parquette and Dress Circle $1 00; Second, Third Tier and Gallery 50 cts.

The Box book will be opened every day, from Saturday the 14th inst. from 10 o'clock A M to 5 P M.

Books of the Opera for sale at the office. m15 4t

BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.

RESOLVED, That the board of Public Schools, of this Municipality, at their sitting of Thursday next, the 21st, will proceed to the election of a superintendent.

By order.

m18 JH REYNES, Secretary.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Three hundred seamstresses. Apply to JOHN BELLOW, Jr., m10 Corner Conti and Old Levee sts.

WANTED—A Young Man understanding bookkeeping, and provided with excellent recommendations, wishes employment in a commercial house as book keeper. Apply at the office of the Bee. m8

ICE CREAM, FROZEN LEMONADE AND SHERBETS.—The undersigned has the honor to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will open a new establishment situated behind the Beef Market right on the wharf, for the selling of the above named refreshments to-morrow the 16th instant. The patronage so liberally extended to him on account of the good quality of his refreshments—he has no doubt will be continued—having determined to do everything in his power to deserve it. N. CONOMO.

P. S. As there is another Ice Cream Establishment right on the Ferry, on a flat boat, be careful, do not mistake the place, and so you will have about fifty steps of walk saved. m15—15t N. CONOMO.

TO THE LOUISIANA LEGION.

THE furnishing Depot of Montezuma Regiment is established at No. 20 St. Ann street opposite the Public Square, First Municipality.

All requisitions properly signed will be immediately filled. Captains of Companies not attached to any Regiment will also be supplied. We have made such arrangements that we are enabled to furnish any quantity of clothing, shoes, and all other necessary articles upon demand.

N. B.—We can furnish 500 musquito bars at 24 hours notice.

New Orleans, 10 May, 1846.

m11 GUNTS & BELLOW.

Positive Liquidation.

J. DELOUVRE offer for sale at very reduced prices, from the present date until the 20th instant, at which period he will dispose of the balance at auction, his entire stock consisting of goods for the season, such as Ladies Straw and nice Straw Hats, China Crape Scarf, New Ribbons. Dealers will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

—ALSO FOR SALE.—

The mulatto woman EMELIE, 25 years old, a good subject and guaranteed.

The negro woman CLARISSE, 16 years, a good subject and guaranteed.

One Square Piano and Silver Table Service.

J. DELOUVRE requests all persons who are indebted to him, to settle their accounts. 141 Royal street. m4 15t

MANDEVILLE COLLEGE.

THE regular course of instruction in this Institution consists of the English, French, Spanish, Latin Languages and Literature. The different branches of the Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Book Keeping, &c. The accomplishments taught are Music, Drawing, Fencing and Dancing.

The number of Professors [illegible] the Ushers, and the Teachers of the accomplishments. These gentlemen are experienced in the business of teaching and calculated to discharge their duties.

The discipline of the College is strict and firm. It admits of no interference on the part of parents.

The Lake Ponchartrain on the shores of which the College is situated affords the students the benefit of bathing, and a supply of fish for their table. The communication with their parents is rendered easy by the steamers that touch regularly at the Mandeville wharf.

The price of Board and Tuition is $20 monthly. A few parlor boarders can be received at a monthly charge of $35.

The statutes of the College may be had at the different Book-sellers and by applying to R J Paltrey, Esq., at the City Bank, the Agent of the College. may 18

SHOT AND BAR LEAD—One hundred [illegible] bags drop shot, assorted numbers, making a assortment complete, and fifty kegs bar lead, now landing from steamboat James M White, and for sale by m17—3t WALTON, SANDFORD & Co. 25 New Levee st.

SELLING OFF AT COST,
AT LORNE & FROIS' No 21 & 4 Chartres st.

MR FROIS of the above firm, being on his departure for France, they inform the Ladies and the Public that they will sell their splendid stock of French Goods at Cost Price of Importation, and [illegible] close consignments.

Fine printed Balzorines at three [illegible]
French Jaconets from 20 to 35 cents
Black silk Gloves from 15 to 20 cents
Marquise Muslins at three [illegible]
Cotton Hose from 10 cents the pair
Swiss Muslins from $1 75 cents the pair
[illegible]
Barege grenadine at Twisted Silk Scarf,
Rich printed Bareges and Silk muslins for dresses
Embroidered, Riviere and plain Linen Cambric Hdkf,
Black plain and figured Silk and Satins,
Rich changeable, fashionable poult de soie & gros de Naples
White and colored embroidered Swiss Muslins
Satin striped Indias and Jaconet Curtain Calico,
Rich Fans, of a new style; French Parasols,
Fancy Cravats, Hdkfs and Gloves for Ladies' & Gentlemen
Embroidered Capes and Collars,
Cambric, organdies, tarlatans and Book Muslins
French Merino for Coats and fancy Drillings
Linen check, white drillings and Batiste for coats
Great assortment of Irish linens and lawns,
Birds-eye diaper and damask napkins and table cloths
Fil d'Ecosse and silk hose and half hose
The best English cotton hose and half hose
Silk, satin and Marseilles [illegible]
White summer flannels and white cashmeres,
Black muslin de laine 3 and 4-4 wide
Black, green and plain bareges
White and black, long and short Egyptian filet gloves,
American calicos, brown and bleached cottons
White cambrics, jaconets and bishops lawns
Hair cloth skirts and corsets
Black, white and straw [illegible]
Gum-elastic suspenders [illegible]
Plain and figured satin ribbons and flowers, together with many other seasonable goods.

m18 LORNE & FROIS, 21 & 4 Chartres st.

Cheap Dry Goods from Auction.

C. M. SIMPSON, No. 33 Chartres st., corner of Customhouse st. having lately purchased largely at auction, is enabled to offer to his Customers and others, a desirable Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods at very low prices, many much less than the cost of importation. Just received:

Yard wide Grenadine Muslins, fast colors, at	1s 3 4 cts
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	4s 1½
Real French Bareges,	25 to 30
Superfine	30 to 45
French Calicoes,	25 cts.
English and American Calicoes, fast colors,	8 to 10
Fine Ginghams, wide and good colors,	25
3 cases Linen Pocket Hdkfs, from	12 to 40
5 " Cotton Hose, at very low prices,	
5 " Good Irish Linens, at 25 per [illegible]	

Also—Linen Drills, Checked Musquito Nettings; Cottonades, White and Brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings; Linen Sheetings; together with Gentlemen's Cotton and Linen Shirts, and a general assortment of plantation and Family Dry Goods. a11

LANDING from ship Sheridian from Bordeaux 5 small hhds Net Twine, superior quality. [illegible]

From former importations [illegible] excellent Bordeaux Wine of 1844; 50 do Old Red Wine Medoc; Cordials, Curacao, Cherries and Prunes in Brandy; Sardines in Oil, in boxes and halves, Almonds, Demijohns, Corks, Old Medoc Wine in cases; Sail Thread in small and large balls, assorted Linen Twine for sewing cotton bales; a few Demijohns of very Old Cognac. The whole for sale at very reduced prices to close divers consignments.

m7-15t VOR. ROUMAGE, 87 St Louis st.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE.—A splendid Mahogany trumpet and drum **Organ** with eleven cylinders, playing seventy-two airs, and the latest quadrills and waltzes from Lucy de Lammermoor, the Queen of Cypress, Cheval de Bronze, Anne de Boulen, Diamants de la Couronne, La Rosita, &c, &c, &c. Such an Organ would do well for a Planter, and would also suit a Hotel on the Lake shores, so that an Orchestra could be in motion ad libitum. Apply at F. FERNANDEZ & WHITING, Auctioneers, m14 cor St Louis and Chartres sts.

G. & R. BUCHANAN & CO., 64 Tchoupitoulas street, offer for sale.

Bacon—135 casks Hams Sides and Shoulders;
Pork—400 bbls Mess, Prime, &c;
Lard—786 kegs and 20 bbls choice Leaf;
Flour—375 bbls Missouri Flour;
Bagging—200 ps choice brands hand loom,
Rope—400 coils best quality Kentucky
" 100 " low price Missouri;
Twine—30 bales best quality;
Hemp—400 bales dew rot;
Whiskey—50 bbls rectified, 90 do Old Bourbon.
m18

NOTICE TO TAYLORS.—For sale one p. White Cassimere Uniform, by m19 DAVID & CHAPUS, 93 & 95 Chartres st.

FOR SALE A SADDLE HORSE.—Apply to Mr Laborde St. Louis street, corner of Bourbon street. m19 3t

PORK—500 bbls Mess and Prime; 200 do Soft Mess, 100 do Refuse Pork; for sale by m19 J. K. WOODRUFF, 69 Camp street.

HAVANA SUGAR—430 boxes Havana Sugar, landing per brig P. Soule, for sale by m19 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 36 Old Levee.

COFFEE—424 sacks Havana Coffee, landing per brig P. Soule, for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPRE. m19 36 Old Levee.

SEGARS—40000 Regalia and principe, landing per brig P. Soule, for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPRE, m19 36 Old Levee.

TOBACCO—40 bales Leaf Tobacco, landing per brig P. Soule, for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPRE, m19 36 Old Levee.

LARD OIL—100 bbls prime winter strained lard oil, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, m18 92 Tchoupitoulas st.

FLOUR—500 bbls superior St Louis flour, Baker's brand, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, m18 92 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAVANA CIGARS—Of all kinds and qualities, in store and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, m16 32 Old Levee.

CAMPEACHY WOOD—50 tons first quality, landing from brig Providenza of Vera Cruz, for sale by m16 BERTRAND & SIMON, cor Royal and Bienville.

BROGANS—10000 pairs of Kip Brogans; 3000 do Seal do, for sale by T. G. HOBBS, m16 12 Customhouse street.

NAILS—600 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes, for sale by J. W. STANTON & Co, m16 corner Magazine and Lafayette.

LIVERPOOL SALT—[illegible] sacks Liverpool [illegible] Salt, for sale by LEVI H GALE, m15 33 Common street.

HAVANA COFFEE—[illegible] bags landing from brig [illegible] and for sale by RAYMOND CAMUZAC, m16 [illegible]

[illegible] bags [illegible] m16 ST. V. BABBETT, 21 Gravier st.

SALT—Liverpool [illegible] for sale by m15 WYLIE & BRANA, 38 Bienville st.

Head Quarters Western Division.
NEW ORLEANS, May 13th, 1846.

COLONEL BALIE PEYTON is hereby authorized and requested to raise a Regiment to consist of ten companies of 80 to 100 men each, six of Infantry and four of Riflemen, to be mustered into the service of the United States at the Barracks near this city. The Deputy Quartermaster General and Commissary of subsistence will furnish upon the requisition of Colonel Peyton the proper camp equipage, rations and other supplies for the immediate accommodation of the companies, and transportation for their movement to the seat of War upon the Rio Grande.

Captain Whitely of the Ordnance Department will furnish the Regiment with muskets and rifles with accoutrements complete, together with whatever ammunition the Colonel may require.

EDMOND P. GAINES,
Major General U. S. Army, Com'ding Western Division.

HEAD QUARTERS—First Division, L. M.
NEW ORLEANS, May 8th, 1846.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.

1st. In obedience to General Orders No. 2 emanating from the Head Quarters of the Commander-in-Chief, the Brigadier Generals of the First Division will forthwith cause an enrollment to be made, within their respective Brigades, of all persons subject by law to militia duty, and will report as early as practicable to Division Head Quarters.

2d. That portion of the First Brigade, comprised within the limits of the cities of New Orleans and Lafayette, and that portion of the 9th Brigade, comprised within the city of New Orleans will proceed within the two days next succeeding this order.

3d. Brigadier General B. Augustin, commanding the Louisiana Legion, Brigadier General Horatio Davis, commanding the First Brigade, Brigadier General R. C. Martin, commanding the 2d Brigade, and Brigadier General Wm. T. Thompson, commanding the 9th Brigade, are specially charged with the execution of this order.

By order of J. L. LEWIS
Maj. Gen. Commanding 1st Division L. M.
L. E. FORSTALL,
m9f Inspector 1st Division La. Militia.

Quarter-Master's Department, OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.
NEW ORLEANS, May 4th, 1846.

IN order to avoid confusion in the payment of the bounty, &c., which is to be paid to those who are responding to the call of their country, the undersigned desires to say that upon the requirements of said call being complied with, the money will be paid at his office, at Baronne street, and not at the different rendezvous as originally intended. This arrangement will concentrating the payment at one place, it is believed, save much extra trouble. CASIMIR LACOSTE
m5 Quarter-Master General.

QUARTER-MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
NEW ORLEANS, 4th May, 1846.

Notice is hereby given that the office of the Quarter Master General of the State of Louisiana is established temporarily at the office of the late Attorney General, Baronne street, where all requisitions must be [illegible] supplying the corn [illegible] called for by the General Order of the 2d instant, by the Governor of the State.

All requisitions made on the Quarter Master's Department must be approved, either by the General in command, or by the Colonels or Captains of Companies, which the supplies are wanted.

Every facility will be extended to the different officers engaged, and constant attention may be expected at the office.

CASIMIR LACOSTE,
m5 Quarter-Master General.

LEECHES!--LEECHES!

THE subscriber is receiving per daily arrivals from Europe, supplies of **Hungarian and Swedish Leeches** which are offered at the usual low rates as heretofore at 167 Chartres st., and 42 St Charles st. a4 J. B. RUSCONI

LEECHES.—Received per ship St. Mary, Tonsuna and **Hungary Leeches** of the first quality. Also by Havana Fifteen Thousand **Spanish Leeches** for sale from five to twenty five cents. They are all guaranteed. At the DEPOT, BARRACK STREET, a2 between Conde and Levee, near the Mint, No. [illegible]

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

RECEIVED by the Emperor from Havana and the Rienzi from New York, a lot of splendid Leeches recently caught, and for sale at the Depot at Barrack street, near the Mint. REYNAUD PRUTHEN

MISTRESS WUTLA [illegible] the first quality, and approved by the Medical Chirurgical Society, at its sitting of the 26th August, 1844, may be also found at the above establishment. [illegible]

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 Lavau, having been lost or mislaid. a4 lawtw

SALE ON ACCOUNT OF LIQUIDATION,
No. 32 Conti Street, between Chartres and Royal.

G. THOMAS

HAS the honor to inform the Ladies of New Orleans, that he is selling his goods below the cost price in France. m4 1m

Fashionable Goods from Paris.

Corner Royal and Conti streets.

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

Ladies' and childrens' Tuscan, Rutland and Leghorn straw hats, newest styles.

Doffue, Mug & Co's printed bareges and organdy
Barege shawls, [illegible]
Palatines and ex [illegible]
[illegible] cambric
handkerchiefs [illegible] Ecosse and cotton do
Fans, umbrellas, parasols, and corsets
Barege scarfs, silk and fil d'Ecosse stockings
[illegible]
Also—Mantillas, lace scarfs and shawls, a new article [illegible]

Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

THE subscriber would call the attention of purchasers to his stock of superior Boots and Shoes, comprising one of the best assortments in the city, and is constantly receiving, from the best manufactures fresh and seasonable articles adapted to the country and city trade, for sale at low rates, by G. W. DUNBAR, [illegible]

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, now landing from ship Aurelius and [illegible] store, a general assortment of ladies', gentlemen's and children's BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS, suitable for the season, and will be replenished by frequent arrivals.

☞ Particular attention paid to plantation orders. RUSSET BROGANS and [illegible] [illegible] & CO. 30 [illegible]

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER, No. 134 Camp street.

HAS just received a new assortment of French Water Closets; also Force Lift Pumps, beer Pumps, &c., Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths.—Laying and repairing Lead Pipes. Sheet Lead work of every description. Ship work, &c. [illegible] Orders punctually attended to. [illegible]

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

[illegible] been stolen from the [illegible] Plantation, near New Orleans, opposite Lafayette, Parish of Jefferson, on the night of 22d of April last, a dark sorrel or chesnut colored **Horse** between 6 and 7 years old, no white mark about him, except perhaps a very small star on the forehead, or some others caused by collar or saddle. Said Horse has lately been branded on the right hip N D and the brand was yet visible on the print of the brand. The above reward will be paid to whomsoever will enable the subscriber, N. N. DESTREHAN, to detect either the individual that stole the horse or the persons, [illegible] Have not the least doubt, from the number of horses that have disappeared lately in the vicinity, that there is an organized gang of horse thieves about New Orleans, who have their companions posted in some remote part of the State to whom they send and from whom they receive, the horses respectively stolen by them. As a thief, [illegible] the above reward [illegible] to have one of those thieves detected and dealt with according to law.

N. B. Address N. N. DESTREHAN, New Orleans. [illegible]

Chapellerie Parisienne, 40 Chartres st.

L. SIMONET & Co. receive by the ship Claiborne, from Havre, a new assortment of Hats, best style.

5 cases extra fine Silk Hats;
2 cases extra White Beaver Hats;
1 case Black and White Fur Hats
100 dozen men Italian Straw Hats
25 dozen cadet Italian Straw Hats
100 dozen childrens Italian Straw Hats
[illegible] Silk Hats, for Mantees;
6 dozen children Black Flambars

ALSO—a great assortment of lining for Hatters & [illegible] Tapes, Leather &c. &c. [illegible]

CORN—1000 bushels yellow Corn in sacks, 2000 bushels do do in bulk; 3000 do white do in bulk, landing from flatboats, for sale by m5 RICKER & PEARSON, 62 Camp st.

MUSLINS—Just received a general assortment of English and Scotch muslins, viz: India and Swiss Books; Soft and Swiss Mulls, Imitation Cambrics, Jaconets; Striped and Crossbarred Muslins, &c. &c. in store and for sale by m4 VANCE & LEPPER, 94 Bienville st.

To the Fashionable Store, No 123 Chartres street.

CORDEVIOLLE & LACROIX have just received from Paris, by the Octavius, Merino Paletots, of every color; new style [illegible] first quality.

REMOVAL.

French Shirts—No 100 Royal street, opposite the Louisiana State Bank.

MRS. T. HENRY has the honor of informing the Gentlemen of New Orleans that she has removed from No 77 St Louis to No 100 Royal street, her establishment for the manufacture of Shirts on order or by the measure. Mrs H. returns her thanks to the Gentry of New Orleans for their patronage, and hopes by her attention and workmanship to merit a continuation of their favors. She also undertakes embroideries.

Good Seamstresses will always find employment at Mrs H's, who will also take apprentices. a30

WHITE MUSLINS—Received by ships [illegible] grave, Octavius and others from Havre, a complete assortment of MUSLINS, such as—

Assorted embroidered Curtain Muslins;
Embroidered Curtains in sets;
Satin striped Muslin;
Plaid do;
Plaid and Damask do for Curtaining;
Brocheas Muslins for dresses;
Plain Swiss Muslin, assorted. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms at 44 Bienville st.

a9 F. K. PERRET

A. MARCHAL, 30 Chartres street, has just received by the ship Claiborne from Havre, the following goods, which he offers for sale at very low prices:

1 case black Merino Pataric Lupin,
3 do assorted drilling,
300 doz Italian straw Hats;
1500 Summer Coats, Linen and Merino;
500 do Pants do do;
25 doz Linen Cambric Hdkfs;
20 pieces Silk Pocket do;
75 doz Shirts of all kinds. a30

FOR SALE—Landing from bark Lubeck, from Bordeaux—50 casks Otard wine; 100 barrels white wine; 11 bales printed cloths, of 20,000 each, by POUGET FILS, a13 [illegible] Royal between St Louis and Toulouse sts.

SEASONED LUMBER—Builders are respectfully informed that they can find a constant supply of seasoned cypress planks of first quality and of all dimensions; at the Lumber Yard on Common st, between St John and St Peter streets. m13

LINEN CAMBRIC—300 dozen Linen Cambric Hdkfs, (Genuine French article) for ladies and gentlemen. Also—25 pieces superior Linen Cambric, received directly from Cambury, and for sale by m4 L. H. RICHARD, 38 Customhouse st.

[illegible] WYLIE & BRANA [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible]

[illegible] LORRILARD & Co.

SWEET OIL of the Family [illegible] for sale by a13 P. TALAMON, 60 St Louis st.