The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS. No. 81 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.

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Daily, one year in advance $12 00
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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISSE.

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RASPAIL'S Diary of Health. [illegible] From the Paris Edition. [illegible]

NOTICE. [illegible]

MAUNSELL WHITE & Co. G. COOK. WALTER BRAGHEAR.

MESSRS DOLBEAR [illegible]

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Southern Daguerreotype Portrait Gallery and Furnishing Establishment. Corner of Camp and Canal streets, New Orleans. [illegible] We have a large assortment of Gold Lockets and Breast Pins, got up and manufactured expressly for Daguerreotype Miniatures. [illegible] E. WHITE & Co. New Orleans.

Bebee's Patent Kitchen Ranges. [illegible] S. MASPEREAU & CO. 22 Conde street.

Louisiana Clothing Manufactory. [illegible] JOHN BELLOW, Jr. 9 Canal st.

To Planters, Ship and Steamboat owners. PORTABLE FORGES. [illegible] S. MASPEREAU & CO. [illegible] 22 Conde st.

P. F. DE GOURNAY, Collector, No. 11 Exchange Passage, [illegible]

STORAGE! STORAGE!! [illegible] EMERSON, TOURNE & Co.

MEXICAN WOOL—127 bales. Vanilla, 1 case Havana cigars, 40,000 regalias El Fuerro per Mary Ann Jones. Moscat wine, 18 pipes genuine, to close an invoice, for sale by HEPBURN & TURPIN, 31 Old Levee.

GIN AND BRANDY—30 barrels Double Anchor Gin and 4th proof Brandy just landed ex schr. Mary George, and for sale by ap8 ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine st.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Saturday Morning, April 10, 1847.

Gen. Taylor's Despatches.

Lieut. Crittenden reached Washington on the 31st ult., with despatches from Gen'l Taylor to the War Department, relating, in old "Rough and Ready's" usual quiet and laconic tone, the result of the memorable conflict at Buena Vista. We subjoin them in full:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp on the field of Battle, Buena Vista, Mexico, February 24, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, having become assured on the 20th inst., that the enemy had assembled in very heavy force at Encarnacion, thirty miles in front of Agua Nueva, with the evident design of attacking my position, I broke up my camp at the latter place on the 21st, and took up a strong line in front of Buena Vista, seven miles south of Saltillo. A cavalry force left at Agua Neva for the purpose of covering the removal of supplies, was driven in during the night, and on the morning of the 22d the Mexican army appeared immediately in front of our position. At 11 o'clock, a. m., a flag was sent, bearing from General Santa Anna a summons of unconditional surrender, to which I immediately returned a negative reply. The summons and my reply are herewith inclosed. The action was commenced late in the afternoon between the light troops on the left flank, but was not seriously engaged until the morning of the 23d, when the enemy made an effort to force the left flank of our position. An obstinate and sanguinary conflict was maintained, with short intervals, throughout the day, the result being that the enemy was completely repulsed from our lines. An attack of cavalry upon the rancho of Buena Vista, and a demonstration upon the city of Saltillo itself were likewise handsomely repelled. Early in the night the enemy withdrew from his camp, and fell back on Agua Neva, a distance of twelve miles.

Our own force engaged at all points, in this action, fell somewhat short of 5,400 men, while that of the enemy, from the statement of General Santa Anna, may be estimated at 20,000.—Our success against such great odds is a sufficient encomium on the good conduct of our troops. In a more detailed official report, I shall have the satisfaction of bringing to the notice of the government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps. I may be permitted here, however, to acknowledge my great obligations to Brig Gen. Wool, the second in command, to whom I feel particularly indebted for his valuable services on this occasion.

Our loss has been very severe, and will not probably fall short of 700 men. The Mexican loss has been immense. I shall take the earliest opportunity of forwarding to you a correct list of the casualties of the day.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. General U. S. A. commanding.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the Army, Washington, D. C.

[TRANSLATION.]

Summons of Santa Anna to Gen. Taylor.

You are surrounded by twenty thousand men, and cannot, in any human probability, avoid suffering a rout, and being cut to pieces with your troops; but as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you from a catastrophe, and for that purpose give you this notice, in order that you may surrender at discretion, under the assurance that you will be treated with the consideration belonging to the Mexican character, to which end you will be granted an hour's time to make up your mind, to commence from the moment when my flag of truce arrives in your camp.

With this view, I assure you of my particular consideration.

God and Liberty. Camp at Encantada, February 22d, 1847.

ANT. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To Gen. Z. Taylor, commanding the forces of the U. S.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Near Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847.

SIR: In reply to your note of this date, summoning me to surrender my force at discretion, I beg leave to say that I decline acceding to your request.

With high respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. Gen. U. S. army, commanding.

Senor Gen. D. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA Commander-in-chief, La Encantada.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Saltillo, Feb. 25, 1847.

SIR: I have respectfully to report that the main Mexican force is yet at Agua Nueva. Our troops hold the positions which they have so well defended, and are prepared to receive the enemy, should he venture another attack.

An arrangement has been made with Gen. Santa Anna for an exchange of prisoners, by which we shall receive all, or nearly all, of those captured from us at different times, besides the few taken in the action of the 23d. Our wounded, as well as those of the Mexicans which have fallen into our hands, have been removed to this place, and are rendered comfortable.

Our loss in the recent actions, so far as ascertained, amounts to 264 killed, 450 wounded, and 26 missing. One company of the Kentucky cavalry is not included in this statement, its casualties not being yet reported. I respectfully enclose a list of the commissioned officers killed and wounded, embracing many names of the highest merit.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. comd'g.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the army Washington D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Agua Nueva, March, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the troops of my command occupied their original camp at this place on the 27th of February, the last of the Mexican army leaving the morning of that day in the direction of San Luis. It is ascertained that the enemy is in full retreat, and in a very disorganized condition; the men deserting and dying of starvation in great numbers. I despatch a command this day as far as Encarnacion to harass his rear, and secure whatever military supplies may be found there.

From the statements of Mexican officers, particularly of the medical staff left to succor the wounded, there seems no doubt that their loss in the recent action is moderately estimated at 1,500, and may reach 2,000 men, killed and wounded; besides 2,000 or 3,000 deserters. Many officers of rank were lost. I enclose a list of the names of our own killed and wounded, made as complete as practicable at this time. One regiment (Kentucky cavalry) is not included, its returns not being rendered.

The enemy had fully reckoned on our total route, and had made arrangements to intercept our retreat, and cut of the army, stationing for that purpose, corps of cavalry, not only immediately in our rear, but even below Monterey. I regret to report that they succeeded near the village of Marin in destroying a train of supplies, and killing a considerable number of the escort and teamsters. Col. Morgan, 2d Ohio regiment, on his March from Cerralvo to Monterey, was infested by the Mexican cavalry, with which he had several recontres, but finally dispersed them with small loss on his own part. Captain Graham, A. Q. M., volunteer service, was mortally wounded in one of these affairs. I have no doubt that the defeat of the main army at Buena Vista will secure our line of communication from further interruption, but I still propose in a few days to change my head-quarters to Monterey, with a view to make such further arrangement as may be necessary in that quarter.

The dispositions made to harass our rear, vindicate the policy and necessity of defending a position in front of Saltillo, where a defeat has thrown the enemy far back into the interior. No result so decisive could have been obtained by holding Monterey, and our communications would have been constantly in jeopardy.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General, U. S. Army Commanding.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the army Washington, D. C.

Accompanying these despatches is a detailed list of the killed and wounded, which we would publish, but for the pressure on our columns. Doubtless in a few days we shall have full accounts of the battle, with the reports of Gen. Wool and the other general officers who participated in the engagement.

Interesting from South America.

The N. Y. *Herald* of the 1st, has the following interesting intelligence from Monte Video. It the latest information from that quarter:

MONTE VIDEO, Jan 29, 1847.

We have just received information from England that a special minister was to have departed on the 4th December, to settle the difficulties of the river and to raise the blockade, but I fear the settlement will be anything but favorable for Montevideo. Gen. Riveira has been in a bad way since I last wrote you. Soon after he took Pisana, the French Basque troops he had with him became so insubordinate, that he was compelled to disarm them all, to prevent their depredations on the inhabitants. At the same time the Buenos Ayrean soldiers retook the towns of Mersades and Las Vacas, and then Pisander—Riveira retreating into the country, and subsequently reaching the department of Maldonado. Mrs Riveira left her husband at Pisander, and arrived here by water last week. Cattle are becoming very scarce, and will have to be brought from the Rio Grande again for the city consumption. The barks Rosalba and Mason Barney, Capt. Scott, of New York, are chartered for the Brazils, and expect to return here within forty days.

They were both chartered by La Fore, the great supporter of the Montevidean Government for the last five years, and if we can judge of peace prospects by his operations they are very remote. I have just visited Buenos Ayres, where everything is stationary, waiting for the opening of the port. There are several American vessels in the Sallow and Earando, but no freights at high prices can at present be obtained, and all interests appear disposed to wait the result of the intervention.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *Ambassador* for late St. Louis papers.

Latest from Vera Cruz.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, the ship *Arkansas*, Capt. Hilliard, arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing intelligence from that city three or four days later. The following are the orders issued by Gen. Scott, upon the capture of the city, and the tariff of duties imposed by Gen. Worth.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, VERA CRUZ, March 30, 1847.

General Orders—No. 80.

The capture of this well-fortified city, the emporium of Mexican commerce, with the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, the enemy's principal fortress, with 500 prisoners and as many stand of arms, 400 pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of ordnance stores, have added to the glory of American arms acquired elsewhere in this war, and cannot fail to contribute powerfully to an early peace—so much desired by the United States.

These important achievements have established a new base, and opened a shorter and better line of operations upon the enemy's capital and centre of resources.

The general-in-chief congratulates the army he has the honor personally to command upon the brilliant opening of a new campaign, and tenders, on the part of the United States, immediate thanks to all the corps—regular and volunteer, including a detachment of marines under Captain Edson—which formed the line of investment and prosecuted the siege to its happy conclusion. The troops have borne the heaviest labors in camp and in trenches, without failure of murmur, amidst sand storms of distressing frequency and violence; skirmishes by day and night, and under the incessant fire of the enemy's heavy batteries of the city and castle. The steadiness and cheerfulness of officers and men, under the circumstances, are worthy of all praise.

The general-in-chief sincerely regrets that he cannot give the names of the hundreds, or rather thousands, to whom particular thanks are due on this occasion. He can only enumerate the few who were isolated by rank or position, as well as by noble services. Of this class he is happy to name Brevet Brigadier General Worth (now brevet major general) and Brig General Twiggs, commanding the regular brigade; Maj. Gen. Patterson (second in command) and his three brigadier generals—Pillow, Quitman and Shields, of the volunteer division; Colonel Harney, commander of the regular cavalry; Col. Totten chief of engineers; Col Bankhead, chief of artillery and commander of the batteries, ably assisted, in succession, by other field officers of artillery; Capt Huger, acting chief of ordnance, much at the batteries, and assisted ably in supplying them by Capts Cross and Irwin, both of the Quartermaster's Department; Lieut. Col. Hitchcock, acting inspector general; Major Turnbull, acting chief of topographical engineers; Major MacRee, acting chief of the Quartermaster's Department; Capt Grayson, acting chief of the commissariat; Surgeon General Lawson and the personal staff of the general-in-chief—Lieutenants H. L. Scott, Williams, Scammon and Lay—with the occasional aid of Capts Lee and Johnson, of the engineers and topographical engineers, and Captain Monroe, acting assistant inspector-general.

To the commissioners, Brevet Maj. General Worth, Brig. Gen. Pillow and Col. Totten, including Capt. Aulick, of the navy, who so ably negotiated and arranged the terms of capitulation with the enemy's commissioners, great credit is also severally due in that distinct capacity.

Thanks higher than those of the general-in-chief have been also earned by the entire Home Squadron, under the successive orders of Commodores Conner and Perry, for prompt, cheerful and able assistance from the arrival of the army off this coast. Besides landing troops and supplies, and the strict blockade of this port, the smaller vessels detached by Commodore Perry, under the immediate command of Capt. Tatnall, joined for a time in the attack upon the city at the imminent risk of being sunk by the fire of the castle; and the land battery No. 5 (called the Naval) which followed Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, served by the army at the end of two days was exclusively after being prepared by the engineers and troops of the army armed, manned and commanded out of the squadron. This battery, in the successive tours of the gallant Capts. Aulick and Mayo, proved itself highly effective. By command of Maj. Gen. Scott.

H. L. SCOTT,
Acting Ass't Adj. Gen.

The following tariff of duties is decreed and announced for the information of all concerned:

1. All articles introduced by regularly appointed sutlers (who will be required to exhibit to the assistant adjutant general the evidence of their appointment called and known as soldiers' *necessaries*, as also supplies of all kinds for officers, are *duty free*; but to avoid misapprehension, or fraud, *all* articles imported by that class of persons will be entered at the custom house, and arrangements made with the collector for payment of duties on the whole cargo, subject to restitution (or freedom of duty) of such articles or the *value* thereof, as may be sold to officers or soldiers. Said articles *or value* to be certified and sworn to in a manner satisfactory to the collector and in conformity with such regulations as he may adopt under sanction of the commander or governor of Vera Cruz and dependencies.

2. On provisions, 5 per cent ad valorem.

On wines, cider, ale and porter, 15 per cent ad valorem.

On all other liquors, 75 per cent ad valorem.

On raw cotton, 4 cents per pound.

All other articles of merchandize, 10 per cent ad valorem.

2. Several foreign vessels having arrived and been under detention, before the occupation, are admitted under the foregoing regulations; but henceforth all foreign vessels arriving will be held subject to such duties as said vessels would be required to pay in any part of the United States, or to exhibit before admission, evidence of entry and payment of duties in the United States but always subjected to the additional duty hereby imposed.

It is hereby made known to the consignees of any and all goods entered at the custom-house at this port, after this date, that one-third part of the duties on said importations will be demanded in cash on the landing of said goods, and sufficient security given for the remainder, *payable* in one, two and three months, at Vera Cruz. *Bonds* will be required, and good securities must be given, for the faithful payment of two-thirds of the duties on all importations, and payable to the collector of the port of Vera Cruz, appointed by Maj. Gen. Worth, now governor of said city.

The collector of the port will draw up and submit for approval port regulations, which, approved, will be duly enforced.

It is further decreed that foreign goods in deposit in the United States arriving at this port, will be admitted, by paying duties as per tariff of the United States, the same arriving at this port in American bottoms.

The foregoing regulations to be in force until otherwise directed by the governor for the time being, or the orders of the Government of the United States.

W. J. WORTH, Governor,
Brevet Maj. Gen. com'g,
WM. J. McCLUNEY,
Commander U. S. Navy.

Still later from Vera Cruz.

The ship *Eli Whiting*, Capt Dyer, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 3d inst.

We learn from Capt. Dyer that nothing new had transpired up to the time of his sailing.—Capt Dyer brought a small mail, which was not delivered last night.

The troops are said to be in excellent health.

Another Battle and Victory.

FROM BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—We learn from a passenger on the schooner *Henry Long*, which vessel left Brazos Santiago on the 2d inst., that there was a rumor at Matamoros on the 31st ult., said to have come from a Mexican merchant at Camargo, to a merchant at Matamoros, that Gen. Taylor's advance guard had overtaken the forces under Gen. Urrea and Col. Canales at a pass, (name not given.) and had fought a battle which lasted seven hours, in which OLD INVINCIBLE came off again victorious.

SIGNS.—The *True Democrat*—A paper published at Trenton, N. J., hoists the flag of Gen. Taylor at its head, and its motto is "Rough and Ready."

The Phil. U. S. *Gazette*, speaking of the hero of "Buena Vista," says:—

The public voice, the enthusiastic admiration of the people, seems to lead to the expectation that the civil, statesman-like qualities of Taylor, are to be tried as openly, as have been his military talents; and those who would have disappointed the public voice, and have crushed the hero of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, will have, it is now likely, to make room for the Hero of *Buena Vista*. A beautiful prospect, a *good prospect*, indeed, of the PRESIDENCY, from the plains consecrated by his skill and valor, and the blood and life of the officers and men under his command.

It appears now that if Zachary Taylor would be the candidate of the great Anti-Polk party for the Presidency; if he enters upon that campaign he must be triumphant, for

TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS.

MR. SENATOR WESTCOTT, of Florida, we see it stated, is preparing for the press, a pamphlet in defence of his course during the last session of Congress. It is in reply to certain resolutions which were recently passed at a meeting of the democratic party at Trenton, New Jersey, announcing him as throwing barriers in the way of the administration to prevent a successful prosecution of the war, and as voting in favor of the resolution of his colleague, (Mr. Yulee) taking from Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss the privilege of a seat on the floor of the Senate.

A Guadalaxara paper, says the *Picayune*, publishes the terms offered by our Government for peace through Atocha. The principal one was in brief, fifteen millions to be paid Mexico for the line of 26 degrees from the Gulf to the Pacific, and the United States to demand no expenses of the war. These expenses are estimated at thirteen millions, making a total of twenty-eight millions for the territory north of 26 degrees.

Military Contributions—Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The *Union* of the 1st inst., publishes a letter of instructions from the President to the Secretary of the Treasury, directing the latter to examine the existing Mexican tariff of duties, and report a schedule of articles of trade, to be admitted at such port or places as may at any time be in our military possession, with such rates of duties on them, and also on tonnage, as will be likely to produce the greatest amount of revenue.

In reply to this letter Mr. WALKER submits an elaborate report, accompanied by a scale of duties to be levied as a military contribution during the war in the ports of Mexico in possession of our army or navy by conquest. The Secretary considers it clear that we must adopt our own tariff, or that of Mexico, or establish a new system of duties. The first is impracticable, because the Mexican rates differ so greatly from our own, as to render a different adjustment necessary, in order to collect the largest amount of revenue. A change is also rendered necessary by the proposed exaction of duties on all imports to any Mexican port in our possession, from any other Mexican port occupied by us in the same manner—this coastwise trade is recommended to be confined to our own vessels. In other respects the ports are to be freely opened at the rate of duties proposed to the vessels and commerce of the world.

The Secretary recommends specific duties, as they already prevail in Mexico, and will prove more burdensome to the people of that country. He is opposed to the adoption as a basis of the tariff of Mexico, because the duties are extravagantly high, defeating importation and leading to fraud and smuggling; because there are no less than sixty articles entirely prohibited, and which if continued, would exclude most of our products and fabrics; and, because discrimination and moderate duties are necessary to ensure abundant revenue. He then continues:

In order to realize from this system the largest amount of revenue, it would be necessary that our army and navy should seize every important port and place upon the Gulf of Mexico, or California, or the Pacific, and open the way through the interior for the free transit of imports and exports, and especially that the interior passage through the Mexican isthmus should be secured from ocean to ocean for the benefit of our commerce and that of all the world. This measure, whilst it would greatly increase our revenue from these duties, and facilitate communication between our forces upon the eastern and western coast of Mexico, would probably lead, at the conclusion of a peace, to results of incalculable importance to our own commerce and to that of all the world.

In the meantime the Mexican government monopoly in tobacco, from which a considerable revenue is realized by Mexico, together with the culture there, which yields that revenue, should be abolished, so as to diminish the resources of that government, and augment our own, by collecting the duty upon all the imported tobacco. The Mexican interior transit duties should also be abolished, and their internal government duty on coin and bullion. The prohibition of exports and duties upon exports should be annulled, and especially the heavy export duty on coin and bullion, so as to cheapen and facilitate the purchase of imports, and permit the precious metals unaxed to flow out freely from Mexico into general circulation. Quicksilver and machinery, for working the mines of precious metals in Mexico, for the same reasons, should also be admitted duty free, which, with the measures above indicated, would greatly increase the production and circulation of the precious metals, improve our own commerce and industry and that of all neutral powers.

In thus opening the ports of Mexico to the commerce of the world, you would present to all nations with whom we are at peace the best evidence of your desire to maintain with them our friendly relations, to render the war to them productive of as little injury to them as possible, and even to advance their interests so far as it safely can be done, by affording to them in common with ourselves, the advantages of a liberal commerce with Mexico. To extend this commerce, you will have unlocked the ports of Mexico, repealed their interior transit duties, which obstruct the passage of merchandise to and from the coast, you will have annulled the government duty on coin and bullion, and abolished the heavy export duties on the precious metals, so as to permit them to flow out freely for the benefit of mankind; you will have expunged the long list of their prohibited articles, and reduced more than one half their duties on imports, whilst the freest scope would be left for the mining of the precious metals. These are great advantages which would be secured to friendly nations, especially when compared with the exclusion of their commerce by rigorous blockades. It is true, the duties collected from these imports would be for the benefit of our own government; but it is equally true, that the expenses of the war which Mexico insists upon prosecuting, are borne exclusively by ourselves, and not by foreign nations. It cannot be doubted but that all neutral nations will see in the adoption of such a course by you, a manifestation of your good will towards them, and a strong desire to advance those just and humane principles, which make it the duty of belligerents, as we have always contended, to render the war in which they are engaged, as little injurious as practicable to neutral powers.

These duties would not be imposed upon any imports into our own country, but only upon imports into Mexico, and the tax would fall upon the people of Mexico in the enhancement to them of the prices of these imports. Nearly all our own products are excluded by the Mexican tariff, even in time of peace; they are excluded also during the war, so far as we continue the system of blockading any of the ports of Mexico; and they are also excluded even from the ports not blockaded in possession of Mexico, whereas the new system would soon open to our commerce all the ports of Mexico, as they shall fall into our military possession. Neither our own nor foreign merchants are required to send any goods to Mexico, and, if they do so voluntarily, it will be those they can make a profit upon the importation there, and therefore they will have no right to complain of the duties levied in the ports of Mexico, upon the consumers of those goods, the people of Mexico. The whole money collected would inure to the benefit of our own government and people, to sustain the war, and to prevent, to that extent, new loans and increased taxation. Indeed, in view of the fact that the government is thrown upon the ordinary revenues for peace, with no other additional resources but loans to carry on the war, the income to be derived from the new system, which, it is believed, will be large, if these suggestions are adopted, would be highly important to sustain the credit of the government, to prevent the embarrassment of the treasury, and to save the country from such ruinous sacrifices as occurred during the last year, including the inevitable legacy to posterity of a large debt and onerous taxation. The new system would not only arrest the expensive transfer and ruinous drain of specie to Mexico, but would cause it in duties, and in return for our exports, to reflow into our country to an amount, perhaps, soon exceeding the nine millions of dollars which it had reached in 1835, even under the restrictive laws of Mexico, thus relieving our own people from a grievous tax, and imposing it where it should fall, upon our enemies, the people of Mexico, as a contribution levied upon them to conquer a peace, as well as to defray the expenses of the war;—whereas, by admitting our exports freely without duty into the Mexican ports, which we may occupy from time to time, and affording those goods, including the necessaries of life, at less than one-half the prices which they had heretofore paid for them, the war might in time become a benefit, instead of a burden to the people of Mexico, and they would, therefore, be unwilling to terminate the contest. It is hoped, also, that Mexico, after a peace, will never renew her present prohibitory and protective system, so nearly resembling that of ancient China or Japan, but that liberalized, enlightened and regenerated by the contact and intercourse with our people, and those of other civilized nations, she will continue the far more moderate system of duties resembling that prescribed by these regulations.

In the meantime, it is not just that Mexico, by her obstinate persistance in this contest, should compel us to overthrow our own financial policy, and arrest this great nation in her high and prosperous career. To re-impose high duties, would be alike injurious to ourselves and to all neutral powers, and, unless demanded by a stern necessity, ungenerous to those enlightened nations which have adopted, cotemporaneously with us, a more liberal commercial policy. The system you now propose, of imposing the burden as far as practicable upon our enemies, the people of Mexico, and not upon ourselves or upon friendly nations, appears to be most just in itself, and is further recommended as the only policy which is likely to hasten the conclusion of a just and honorable peace.

A tonnage duty on all vessels, whether our own, or of neutral powers, of one dollar per ton, which is greatly less than that imposed by Mexico, is recommended in lieu of all port duties and charges. Appended to these regulations are tables of the rates at which foreign money is fixed by law, as also a separate table of currencies by usage, in which a certificate of value is required to be attached to the invoice. There is also annexed a table of foreign weights and measures reduced to the standard of the United States, together with blank forms, to facilitate the transaction of business.

It is recommended that the duties herein suggested shall be collected exclusively in gold or silver coin. These duties can only be collected as a military contribution, through the agency of our brave officers of the army and navy, who will, no doubt, cheerfully and faithfully collect and keep these moneys, and account for them, not to the treasury, but to the Secretaries of the War or the Navy respectively. It is recommended that these duties be performed by the commandant of the post, whether naval or military, aided by the paymaster, or purser, or other officer, the accounts of each being countersigned by the other as a check upon mistake or error, in the same manner as is now the case with the collector or naval officer of our several principal ports, which has introduced so much order and accuracy in our system. It is suggested that, as in some cases the attention of the commandant of the post might be necessary for the performance of other duties, he be permitted to substitute some other officer, making known the fact to the Secretaries of War or of the Navy, and subject to their direction.

I have the honor to be, with great respect your obedient servant, R. J. WALKER, Secretary of the Treasury.

To the PRESIDENT.

The Tariff of duties recomended by Mr WALKER, was to appear in the *Union* of the 2d.

From Mexico.

Files of Mexican papers to the 27th ult., have been received by the *Patria* and other journals. The most important news they contain refers to the movements of Santa Anna and the revolution in the Capitol. He took leave of the army at San Luis Potosi in a brief address, in which he declares that he is about assuming the reins of Government, entirely with a view to put an end to Civil War. He adds that he has ordered two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry to march to the defence of Vera Cruz, and the rest of the army to remain at San Luis for the protection of that frontier.

Santa Anna reached the Capitol on the 23rd, having on the same day taken the oath of office as President at Guadaloupe de Hidalgo. The following is his inaugural, which we take from the *Picayune*:

Senores Deputies—I have just taken the oath which the law prescribes, and in doing so ought to accompany it with a manifestation of my sentiments, and the motives of my conduct to this respectable committee of the legislative body.

The events which have taken place in the capitol are known, and are of such a character as to bind me to give them a speedy and pacific termination. Surrounded by difficulties of all kinds, interested in what is the most important and essential for the whole nation, as is the sustaining of a strong and decided struggle with a foreign power, in which nothing less is involved than the existence of the nation, it would be the best of evils to enter into a contest with those who ought to unite in repelling the common enemy. These discords ought to disappear at the imperious voice of patriotism which calls upon the sons of the country to have but one will and aim. The moments have been urgent—I have seen the forward steps of the enemy—I have rushed to the field to repel him, and even at the moment of doing so, I have been forced to leave a brave and victorious army, and to come hither to assume a power which I have repeatedly said was repugnant to my feelings, and which I had decided never to undertake.

That which has been and ought to be an object of aspiration and desire, is for me an enormous sacrifice. But I am all for my country and shall ever serve it, without thinking what it may cost me to do that which the nation desires I should do. I have entered upon the Supreme Magistracy because I have seen that it was the sole legal means of terminating the disturbances of this capital, and because I believe I shall thus be able to facilitate the prosecution of the war, and to save the independence and honor of Mexico, which I wish to present unsullied and brilliant to the world which is beholding us. I have before me the committee of the Sovereign Congress, of that august body whose decisions I have respected and shall constantly continue to respect. Its decisions will be my invariable guide, and I have firmly resolved to preserve a pure union with the legislative body, which union will give us a final victory and the re-establishment of internal and external peace, on which the happiness of our country depends, and to which we all aspire. The nation has proclaimed the [illegible] principles which ought to be the basis of [illegible] administration which I wish to establish.

Thus I understand that its strength will be exerted for defending itself, and its rights for which its sons have those guarantees which belong to all men, and which civilization claims, and which has been my sole aim since my return to the country. This will not be denied; and the nation shall ever see me obedient to its wishes without having any other rule of conduct than its decisions. As a Mexican and a soldier, I shall always take the same road as the nation, and I aspire to no other than the title of a good citizen, and as a [illegible] of the country it should be said that I always loved my country—that I served it with zeal, and that I sacrificed myself for its good.

Santa Anna's cabinet consists of D. Mariano Otero, Minister of Foreign Affairs; D. Juan Rondero, of the Treasury; D. Francisco Iturte, of Justice, and D. Jose Gutierrez, of War. We learn, however, that Otero had resigned his office, and that D. Manuel Baranda had been appointed in his stead. It was said moreover, that the Boards would reject the post Minister of Justice.

The Republicano of the 27th March mentions the departure for Vera Cruz of the permanent troops in the Capitol, such as the Grenadier Battalion of Liberty of the National Guard, &c. General Pena y Barragan had sent orders to all the forces engaged in the civil broils to cease their hostility. News of the capture of Chihuahua had been received in Mexico, the result was attributed to the cowardice of the cavalry.

City Intelligence.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Robert Seaton vs Municipality No. 2.* This action was brought to recover the sum of $67,000 for work done, and for damages which have been, and may yet be sustained by the non-observance of a violation, by defendants, of a contract, and also for the annulling of said contract. Plaintiff states in his petition that he agreed to build a municipal hall for the sum of $120,000, to be paid in fifteen equal instalments, as the work progressed, that it was well understood that it the municipality desired it, said payment may be made in municipal bonds payable in two years bearing 7 per cent interest, or such other value as the Council may determine, the payment made to be equal to cash to petitioner, that he received three instalments, but not being able to cash the last unless at a large discount, which the Council was not willing to allow him, he returned the bonds received for that instalment, and surrendered up the building, he states that $11,000 was due for work done, the loss of profit that would rise from the work $30,000, prays that $20,000 be decreed him, to hold him harmless from any future claims that may be brought against him, and finally states the full amount for work and damages at $67,000. Verdict for plaintiff, $18,927, and that the contract be annulled.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Recorder Baldwin was yesterday occupied in investigating the case of J. J. Ungerer, charged with appropriating to his own use the proceeds of a bill of $75 which he had collected for Dr Brent. His honor, after a careful examination, committed the accused for trial before the First District Court.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Mathew Kelly, charged with an assault and battery, and with rescuing a prisoner, made yesterday his appearance, before Recorder Baldwin who bound over for trial before the First District Court.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.—William Tracy was arrested on Thursday night last in the Orleans Theatre, by Lieutenant Ferrari of the First Municipality police, on a charge of assaulting an individual with intent to commit robbery. He was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, and was committed to be tried before the First District Court.

INQUEST.—Coroner Spedden held yesterday an inquest on the body of a white man named Barney Hanlan, found dead in a yard on Marigny street, between Casealvo and Greatmen streets. Verdict:—"Died from compression of the brain."

DINNER TO MR SOULE.—We hasten to inform the subscribers that the dinner offered to Mr. Soule, which was erroneously announced for Thursday the 15th, will take place on Friday the 16th inst. The subscribers who have received their tickets are requested to alter the date accordingly.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—The negro who murdered Dr. A. W. Burt, in Edgefield District, on the 25th ult., has been tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 9th April.

☞ It is rumored, says Prentice, that the Hon. Sausage Sawyer, of Ohio, is to be sent on a mission to Bologne. We hope the Bolognese will not send him back done up in a "concatenation accordingly."

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

In Senate.

FRIDAY, April 9th, 1847.

The bill from the House, authorising the commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the public buildings at Baton Rouge, to pay a premium of $500 for the best plan of a State-House, and fixing the salary of the architect of said building at $5000 per annum, was called up and gave rise to a long discussion. The sum of $5000 was stricken out and that of $3000 was agreed upon. After some farther amendments, the bill passed through its second reading.

Sundry other bills from the House were taken up and read once.

The Senate then went into executive session, and ratified the nomination of H. T. Williams, to be State Engineer. After which the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Fisher presented a petition from sundry hay dealers of the city of New Orleans, praying that the office of Weigher of Hay be not established—referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. Smith, on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing for the discharge from prison of all persons who may be imprisoned for fines and costs, who are unable to pay them—read three times and passed.

Mr. Lyons reported a bill to empower Mr. Hamilton, a practitioner according to the Thomsonian system, to recover all debts that may be contracted with him professionally—read once.

Mr. McDonald introduced a bill granting additional powers to the police jury of the parish of Franklin—read three times and passed.

Mr. Aubert, on behalf of Mr. Hall, introduced a bill fixing the number of terms of the 4th and 5th judicial districts; and the time at which they shall be holden—read three times and passed.

Mr. Ogden, of Rapides, introduced a bill to establish a ferry across the river Nemento, in the parish of St. Landry—read three times and passed.

The same member introduced a substitute for the bill fixing the time of holding courts in the parishes of Rapides and Avoyelles. The substitute, after a short duration, passed through its second reading. On motion, ordered that the bill be engrossed for its third reading.

Mr. Pilie from a Special Committee, introduced a bill to authorize Jeremiah Brooks and his wife to adopt a child—read three times and passed.

Mr. Oliver introduced a bill supplementary to an act creating district courts throughout the State, the parishes of Jefferson and Orleans excepted.—It was made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Conrad called up the bill granting to Solomon Cohen the privilege of establishing a turnpike road from the New Canal of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, to the Mississippi river in the parish of Jefferson. After a protracted debate, the bill passed through its second reading. On motion, it was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

Mr. Pilie called up the bill for the relief of Isidore Macarty, f. m. c., a veteran of 1814–'15. After some few appropriate remarks from Mr Pilie, the bill was read three times and passed.

After the transaction of some other local business, the House adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

New York ..... Apr. 1		London	Mar. 3
Washington ..... Apr. 2		Liverpool	Mar. 4
Charleston ..... Apr. 4		Havre	Feb. 29
Cincinnati ..... Apr. 1		Havana	Mar. 24
Brazos St Iago ..... Apr. 5		Vera Cruz	April 3
Galveston ..... Mar. 2		Tampico	April 4

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY EVENING, April 9, 1847.

COTTON—Arrived during the past three days of Louisiana and Mississippi 1308 bales, Tennessee and North Alabama 825, Mobile 149—together 2,282 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 4,130 bales, Cork and a market 700, Havana [illegible], Genoa 1,290, New York 307, Boston 42, Philadelphia [illegible], Baltimore [illegible]—together 8,020 bales, making a reduction in stock of 5,738 bales, and leaving on hand including a stock on shipboard, not cleared this day, a stock of 210,905 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1846. Sept. 1st stock on hand ..... bales		6,549
Arrived this week	2281	
previously	622,274	
		624,555
		631,104
Cleared this week	8,109	
previously	412,090	
		420,199
Stock on hand and on shipboard		210,905

A moderate business has been transacted in Cotton since the date of our last report and generally at prices agreeing with those previously current. The sales on Wednesday reached 1,500 bales. Yesterday there was more doing, and the business amounted to 4,000 bales. To day there was likewise a fair inquiry, and about 3,500 bales changed hands. We have altered our former quotations.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI. [illegible]

TOBACCO.—Arrived during the last three days [illegible]

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO. [illegible]

SUGAR.—The transactions in Sugar have been [illegible] since our last, but prices maintain the previous firmness. The sales amount to about [illegible] at prices ranging from 5½ @ 7¼c [illegible]

HAVANA SUGAR.—There is very little doing in Box Sugars and prices remain unaltered.

COFFEE.—There have been some further sales of Rio Coffee since our last at 7¾c, at which rate holders are very firm. There is nothing doing in other descriptions.

MOLASSES.—In this article the transactions have likewise been limited. About 600 bbls have been disposed of since our last, principally at 23 cts ℔ gal. We have no sales to report on plantation.

FLOUR.—There has been a fair inquiry for Flour since the date of our last report, and about 25,000 bbls have been disposed of, principally Ohio at $5.75 with a few sales at $5.87½ ℔ bbl. There have been some sales of St Louis Flour at $6 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN.—The Corn market has experienced a heavy appearance since our last. The sales have been on a moderate scale and down to about 40,000 bushels at prices ranging from 75 @ 80c ℔ bush. Wheat we notice sales of 5,000 bushels at $1 25 @ $1 30 ℔ bush. Oats have been selling at 70 @ 75c ℔ bush. We do not hear of any sales of Beans.

WHISKEY.—The market has been quiet but rather firmer than before noticed. Sales of rectified have been made at 19¾ @ 20c ℔ gall.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The Provision market has not exhibited any material change since our last. In Pork the sales have been quite limited and prices are a shade lower. We quote Mess $14.75 ℔ bbl. Prime $12 a $12.25. Beef is selling slowly at former rates. Mess $13.75 a $14.00; do in half bbls $7.75; Prime $11.25 a $11.50; B Beef $9.00 a $9.00 ℔ bbl. In Lard, the sales have been to a moderate extent at [illegible] ℔ lb. Bacon is selling at previous rates, say for Sides 7¾ a 8¼c; Shoulders 5½ a 6¼c; Hams [illegible] ℔ lb. Butter and Cheese are slow of sale at former rates.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—The transactions since our last have been confined to a few small lots at former prices.

EXCHANGE.—There has been a better demand for Exchange since our last, and the rates have improved. We quote Sterling 1½ a 2½ ℔ cent prem. France 5f 30 a 5f 32½; New York 60 days 2½ a 2¾ ℔ cent disc; Checks at sight ¼ a ½ ℔ ct disc.

FREIGHTS.—We have no alteration to notice in Freights since our last. Cotton to Liverpool 9-16 @ ⅝d. Flour 7s 6d. Corn 24d.

Dinner to the Hon. Mr. P. Soule.

The Committee charged with the arrangements for the complimentary dinner to Mr. Soule, announce that it will take place on Friday 16th inst. at 6 o'clock, at the Ball Room of the Orleans Theatre.

Subscribers may call on Mr. Alvarez at the St. Louis Exchange for their Tickets as soon as it will suit them.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of Speculators and Capitalists to the extensive sale of valuable property to be made by Spear & Carman, Auctioneers, on this day, commencing at 12 o'clock, M., at the St. Louis Exchange, consisting of 129 Building lots situated in the First Municipality, known as the "Tivoli Gardens," fronting on the Bayou Road and extending to the Carondelet Canal. For terms and conditions of sale, see advertisement in another part of this paper. A plan and description of the property may be seen at the St. Louis Exchange. a10

☞ MR EDITOR.—Please to announce MR JAMES LILLY as a candidate for the next election of an Alderman to represent the Fifth District of the First Municipality.

MANY BROTHER MECHANICS AND FIREMEN.

☞ The ship PERSIAN, Capt. Robbins, from Marseilles, is discharging opposite the Red Stores, First Municipality. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, otherwise the goods will be sent to public stores. ap10 L. H. GALE, 93 Common street.

☞ Who wants to be cured of the Rheumatism?—It is not strange that people should hesitate to try remedies which they see advertised. How many persons who were suffering intolerably with the Rheumatism, have said they did not know whether to try the NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT AND INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR, or not, they had tried so many things without any good effect, that they had no faith left to try any thing new. They can have the most perfect confidence in this remedy; tried in some of the worst cases, this liniment has strengthened weak limbs, and enabled cripples to walk again. Sold at the Original and only Genuine Magical Pain Extractor Depot, 59 Poydras St. ap10 3t

SUPREME COURT of the State of Louisiana.—On Monday next, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., the city cases will be called and fixed for trial. ap10 EUGENE LASERE, Clerk.

HORSE POWER—For sale, a Horse Power all complete for one or more horses. Apply at 46 Canal street, or at the Paint Factory, corner of Henderson and Tchoupitoulas st. ap10 R CLANNON & CO.

HAVANA SUGAR—120 boxes white and brown Havana Sugar, 50 boxes ditto, landing ex brig Mary Ann Jones, and for sale by ap10 HEPBURN & TURPIN, 31, Old Levee st.

CUBA MOLASSES—50 bbls Cuba Molasses landing ex brig Mary Ann Jones and for sale by ap10 HEPBURN & TURPIN, 31 Old Levee st.

MARSEILLES WINE—300 casks Roquemaure Wine, now landing ex ship Persian, for sale by ap10 B. TALAMON, 198 Royal st.

☞ SALE OF SPLENDID PAINTINGS.—We consider ourselves as conferring a great favor on connoisseurs in calling their special attention to the sale of magnificent Paintings which is to take place at the St Louis Ball Room, next Wednesday, 14th inst. where they are now exposed for inspection, admittance free. Among them will be found the productions of the most celebrated masters, which for intrinsic beauty and unquestionable originality, are unequalled. The subjects are of every nature and description. No idea of their splendor can be formed without personal inspection, which will amply repay the trouble of a visit. ap10 1t

H. HERZ and C. SIVORI,

Deeply impressed with the kind and warm reception they have met with from the citizens of New Orleans, know of no better way of showing their sense of gratitude than in dedicating the Last Evening they will spend in the Crescent city to the purpose of giving a

GRAND CONCERT,

(their 16th appearance.)

Which will take place

On Monday Evening, April 12th,

AT ARMORY HALL.

The nett proceeds of which will, by the advice of their friends, be equally divided between

1. THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.
2. A FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
3. THE ITALIAN DO DO.
4. THE GERMAN DO DO.

☞ Tickets ONE DOLLAR each, to be had at the usual places.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

A Card.

Messrs. Herz and Sivori take the liberty of requesting the valuable assistance of the Presidents and Committees of the respective societies, for the purpose of making the result of this entertainment as profitable as possible.

☞ For particulars see the programme.

Milne Asylum for Boys.

EXTRACT from the sitting of the Board of Directors, March 30th, 1847. The following resolutions were, on motion of A. D. Doriocourt, adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ascertain and report 1st. The cost of a building to receive at least 25 orphans. 2nd. The cost of maintaining 25 orphans. 3rd. The means of providing for the maintenance of said number of orphans. 4th. The most advantageous way of disposing of the property belonging to the Asylum.

Resolved, That the same committee be empowered to cause plans to be made of all the properties belonging to the Asylum, and to report on the value thereof.

Messrs. Doriocourt, Bouny, and Lavergne, were appointed on said committee.

Resolved, That a reward of Fifty dollars be offered to whoever will cause to be taken and will furnish the necessary proofs to convict the trespassers who are cutting timber on the properties of the Asylum, and that the Secretary be authorized to issue notices to this effect placarded.

On motion of J. Lavergne—

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to contract for cutting the timber on the properties of the Asylum.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in a city newspaper.

M. V. LABARRE, Pres't pro tem.

ANT DORIOCOURT, Sec'y.

Agreeably to the foregoing resolutions: 1st. A reward of Fifty dollars is offered to whoever will furnish the necessary proofs to convict the trespassers who are felling and cutting timber on the properties of the Asylum.

2d. Proposals will be received at my office, No 62 Royal st, for the felling and cutting of timber on the lands belonging to the Asylum.

ap10 1m ANT DORIOCOURT, Sec'y.

NEITHER the Captain of the consignees of the British Ship James Lagan, will be responsible for the debts contracted by the crew of said ship. New Orleans April 9th 1847. ap9 3t KALLI & CO.

PERSONS having claims against the late William Clayton or his succession, are requested to make the same known to the undersigned attorneys of Frances Mooney administratrix, and those indebted will call without delay, and settle. JN. CULBERTSON & L. F. ARDREY ap10 3t 53 St Louis Exchange Alley.

PERSONS having claims against the late John Cummings, or the Estate, are requested to make the same known to the undersigned, and those indebted to John Hewlett, administrator, and those indebted will call, without delay and settle. JN. CULBERTSON & L. F. ARDREY ap10 3t 53 St Louis Exchange Alley.

New Invention.

THE undersigned respectfully informs [illegible] that he has now finished an Electro Magnetic Machine [illegible] LOUIS FRIGERIO ap10 3t 45 Customhouse street.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

April 7th, 1847.

IN accordance with the 6th section of the act to equalize representation in the Municipal Councils of the city of New Orleans, approved 2d January, 1847, the undersigned, Mayor and Recorders of the several Municipalities of the city of New Orleans, met this day at the office of the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, to make the examination of the returns of the Election holden on Monday the 5th inst in the several Wards of the First Second and Third Municipalities, to elect the General Council and Municipal Councils, and do hereby certify that according to the said returns the [illegible]

FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

Gustave Crozat	1467
L. Surgi	1230
Jos. A. Gasquet	1158
Theo Zacharie	1063
F. Cologne	1041
L. F. Maxent	1017
H. Peire	1008
W. K. Stiles	760

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

A. W. Haines	2180
J. M. Wray	2098
John S. Thacker	2179
Geo. Allan	2100
Geo. T. Ross	1676
D. Mitchell	1679
P. Gird	1676
M. Cannon	1580

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

James M. Vandegriff	957
W. H. Wilder	922
D. Stickney	929
J. E. Holland	861
M. Andry	56
A. Pitard	56
A. Bonneval	59
A. Laferandiere	27
A. B. Shelby	1
J. Beebe	1

For Municipal Council.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

First Ward.		Second Ward.	
J. Duplessis	295	J. P. Slingerland	121
R. Hagan	258	P. Shields	111
R. Richardson	226	A. Stickney	70
J. P. Walden	160	J. Molloy	45
J. Charbonnet	141	R. Richardson	2
Scattering	10	J. Duplessis	3
		Scattering	3
Third Ward.		**Fourth Ward.**	
J. Lanata	377	J. L. Fabre	341
P. Pecquet	214	L. P. Bureau	250
N. Gorie	16	J. E. Faures	186
Fifth Ward.		**Sixth Ward.**	
C. Ramos	181	A. Derbes	272
Z. Latour	127	E. Giquel	266
J. Lily	127	J. V. Gourdain	161
F. M. Crozat	121	A. Baudouin	154
— Benit	1	R. Peychaud	118
		P. Pandelly	89
		L. H. Pere	89

SEVENTH WARD.

A. Dupre	149
E. Barthe	73
V. Benit	58
J. Bellow, jun	42
T. Theard	34
Fortier	9
Faures	4

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

First Ward.		Second Ward.	
J. O. Pierson	214	H. Renshaw	154
Thos Bloo Jr.	213	Jas Gosling	153
J. M. Bell	175	Dr H. Edwards	103
John Duggan	156	R. H. Winborn	1
		Scattering	3
Third Ward.		**Fourth Ward.**	
John Leeds	339	J. F. Stockton	404
Jos Landis	323	D. J. Rodgers	396
J. L. Carman	300	D. S. Osborne	236
John Cottle	290	M. M. Reynolds	232
Fifth Ward.		**Sixth Ward.**	
H. Gleason	418	S. J. Peters	450
R. M. Graham	405	A. C. Bullitt	447
A. H. Hays	245	S. Shakespeare	412
W. H. Lollard	285	S. J. Taylor	274
		S. Jamison	262
		B. B. Lee	260

SEVENTH WARD.

J. Stringer	306
J. H. Howard	294
J. Davern	288
J. W. Smith	260
F. Jordy	247
N. E. Bailey	236

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

First Ward.		Second Ward.	
F. Cougot	263	F. Siewersen	263
F. Nicomede	237	John Jones	237
F. B. Bernard	231	E. Meehan	226
G. W. Lewis	143	B. Gogate	196
J. F. Barthelemy	87	F. Mouney	134
Scattering	4	Geo Gernon	126
		J. B. Hale	76
		A. Rousseau	83
		F. L. Crais	16
		R. F. Welch	3
Third Ward.		**Fourth Ward.**	
P. S. Wiltz	223	L. Duvigneaud	67
A. Pieruas, Jr.	197	J. Salomon	67
L. Deletra	191	L. M. Duvivier	36
P. G. Collins	112	Jos Bruneau	35
G. Lugenbuhl	99		

The following named persons are hereby proclaimed duly elected to the GENERAL COUNCIL of the city of New Orleans:

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

G. Crozat, L. Surgi, J. A. Gasquet, Theo Zacharie.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

A. W. Haines, J. M. Wray, J. S. Thacker, Geo Allan.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

J. M. Vandegriff, W. H. Wilder, D. Stickney, J. E. Holland.

And to the Municipal Councils

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

First ward—J. Duplessis, R. Hagan, and R. Richardson.
Second " J. P. Slingerland and P. Shields.
Third " J. Lanata, and P. Pecquet.
Fourth " J. L. Fabre, and L. P. Bureau.
Fifth " C. Ramos, and (a tie in this ward)
Sixth " A. Derbes, E. Giquel, and J. V. Gourdain.
Seventh " A. Dupre, and E. Barthe.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

First Ward—J. O. Pierson and Thomas Bloo, jr.
Second " Henry Renshaw and James Golding.
Third " Jos Landis and John Leeds.
Fourth " Isaac F. Stockton and David J. Rogers.
Fifth " R. M. Graham and H. Gleason.
Sixth " S. J. Peters, A. C. Bullitt, and S. Shakespeare.
Seventh " J. Stringer, Thos H. Howard & J. Davern.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

First Ward—F. Cougot, J. F. Bernard & F. Nicomede.
Second " F. Siewersen, J. Jones and E. Meehan.
Third " P. S. Wiltz, A. Pieruas, jr. & L. Deletra.
Fourth " L. Duvigneaud and J. Salomon.

[Signed,] A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
Jos. Genois, Recorder Municipality No One.
J. Baldwin, " " " No Two.
P. Seuzeneau, " " " No Three.

LOST—A young White Boy, aged 11 years, brown hair and eyes, [illegible] When he left, (on Wednesday [illegible] 8 o'clock,) he was dressed in a brown [illegible] tout, velvet pantaloons, and plaited shirt [illegible] also a black silk cravat. The person who might happen to meet w[illegible] will confer a great favor on his distressed [illegible] by bringing him to corner of St. Ann and [illegible] streets. ap10 WIDOW A. CHARLES SIMON.

Fifty Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY, the Negro woman Esther, about 25 years old, speaking English and a very little French, speaks very quick, her front teeth are spoilt. When she was missed she went out on day's work, with medal No. 90. The above reward will be paid to whoever will bring her back to No. 222 St. Louis street. ap10 M. COULIE.

NOTICE.—Certain individuals, with the intention to [illegible] ap10 1m P. DELAMAR, 9 Conti st.

FOR SALE—Now landing ex ship Persian, from Marseilles, 100 casks Wine, [illegible] ap10 D. LANATA.

FOR SALE—Bricks [illegible] L. CAFFAULT [illegible]

Large stock of Dry Goods saved from the Fire, selling off. THE SUBSCRIBER offers [illegible] worth of Seasonable Dry Goods [illegible] burning of his former store. [illegible] C. M. SIMPSON, 61 Chartres, 2 doors from Bienville.

Lake Baths. FRANCIS DENGRAIN informs [illegible] and the public that he has opened the BATH HOUSES for GENTLEMEN, at the end of the wharf of the Pontchartrain [illegible] FRANCIS DENGRAIN.

Ice Pavilion to Rent. TO RENT [illegible] R. MURPHY. ap10 3t

NOTICE. [illegible] New Orleans, [illegible] proved March 28th, 1847. ap10 3t

Selling off. LAWSON & SILVESTRE [illegible]

A large quantity of Children's and Boy's Clothing, new fashions. N.B.—Persons wishing to buy [illegible] are to be sold positively.

White's Rural Architecture. RURAL ARCHITECTURE, illustrated in a new series of Designs for Cottages, Ornamental Villas, exemplified by Plans, Elevations, Sections and Details. By John White, Architect. Just received and for sale by [illegible] J. B. STEEL.

Story on Sales, &c. A TREATISE on the Law of Sales of Personal Property, with [illegible] Law, by William W. Story. [illegible] ALEXANDER TOWNY & Co. Law Booksellers, [illegible] Camp street.

☞ Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor. The original and only genuine always has the written signature of "H. DALLEY" on the wrapper. [illegible] 388 Broadway, New York. [illegible] Chartres street, New Orleans.

Lake! Lake! Lake! THE undersigned respectfully [illegible] ☞ A Pistol Shooting Gallery [illegible]

Belleville Iron Works. THE Stockholders in this Company are earnestly requested to call at my Office, No. 38 Camp st, and sign the Notarial Act of association. ap8 3t A. C. AINSWORTH, Notary Public.

Franco-Americain. THE "FRANCO-AMERICAIN," a French paper published in New York once a week. The price of subscription is, for one year, $6; for six months, $3 [illegible] payment in advance. Each subscription number 10 cts. Mr. Lelievre, Books [illegible] is Agent for the "Franco Americain" in N. Orleans, [illegible]

Irish Linens! Irish Linens! THE subscriber has just received direct from the manufacturers 10 cases Irish Linens, which he will dispose of at very low prices. Also one bale [illegible] Sheetings, 2 cases Linen Checks, 200 yards 12-4 Bobbinet for Musquito Bars. ap5 A. COUGOT, 28 Chartres st.

TO LET—A new House just finished, suitable for a genteel family, situated in the First Municipality.

Lot for sale—A desirable lot of ground measuring thirty seven feet front on Customhouse street, First Municipality. For terms apply to CRUZAT & PEYCHAUD, Exchange Brokers, 11 Royal st. apr 6t

MEXICAN GULF RAILWAY COMPANY, New Orleans, March 15, 1847. A GENERAL MEETING of the stockholders of this institution, to take cognizance of the affairs of the company and for the election of Five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 70 Exchange Alley, near Bienville st. on MONDAY, 19th April next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. M. MUSSON, Assistant Comptr. mr15 22 29 a 5 12 19

New Orleans, February 11, 1847. NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Bank of Louisiana for the renewal of certificate No. 2881 dated July 1834 for one share of its stock in the name of H. La Houe, which certificate has been lost or mislaid. fe11 90d TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD.

Ice Creams! Sherbets! COURVOISIER & CO. respectfully inform the public that on SUNDAY, 11th April, they will open their Ice Cream Saloon, on St. Anthony's Square.

Was brought to P. Duffau's stables, No 118 Bourbon st. a poney 5 years old, with saddle and bridle, a small white mark. He is of a dark sorrel color. No other [illegible] The owner is requested to claim him and pay charges.

LEATHER—Varnished leather, from Messrs Nys & Co's manufactory, Paris, just received for sale by (ap9) J. M. CABALLERO, 92 Old Levee.

FOR SALE—Landing from [illegible] Candles, Soap &c. 8 casks and [illegible] winter bleached Sperm Oil, [illegible] Whale Oil, best quality; 169 boxes best quality New Bedford Sperm Candles; 447 do No 1 extra Soap, various brands; 500 half do Raisins; John Clemens & Co's brand, 200 boxes fresh White Codfish, in fine order, 300 half and quarter barrels fresh packed extra Cranberries. WHITTEMORE & CUTTER mr30 New Levee.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Vacant lots situated near the New Basin, [illegible] on Shell Road between Capt. Stockton's [illegible] corner of Girod and St. Peter streets and Calliope between Bacchus and Dryades [illegible] Apply to apr8 ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine st.

OLD CLARET, IN BOXES—100 boxes Little Margaux and Swan Latour, 50 bxs Chateau [illegible], 50 bxs White Hermitage, 45 bas old St. Julien 1812, in store and for sale by CH. DUFOUR, No. 11 Conti street. ap6

STORE to let from the 1st of Nov. next. The Store on the corner of Common and Magazine streets, now occupied by Messrs. Hyde & Moss. Apply to [ap9] NORTH & BROS, N. O.

LISTADOES—Linen Checks, [illegible] assorted, in store and for sale by WARNEKEN & KIRCHHOFF. apr8 6t Bank Place.

PORK—300 bbls Mess; 200 do Prime, 50 do Extra Clear, for sale by J. O. WOODRUFF & CO. ap6 80 Camp street.

FLOUR—300 barrels fine and common Illinois Flour, in store and for sale by ap6 JOHN O WOODRUFF, 80 Camp st.

MERINOS—A few cases of very superior quality in store and for sale by WARNEKEN & KIRCHHOFF. ap8 6t Bank Place.

OLIVE OIL—200 baskets Oil in bottles of 90, 22 and 24 ounces, 50 baskets Oil in flasks, for sale by LOREILHE & CO. ap8 cor Royal and Customhouse.

GRUYERE CHEESE—for sale by ap8 B TALAMON, 198 Royal st.

The Gay and the Beautiful are its Victims. CONSUMPTION.—Alas, the [illegible] SHERMAN'S SOLUTION OR ALL HEALING BALSAM [illegible] Prepared and sold by A. SHERMAN, M. D., 106 Nassau st. New York, sold also in New Orleans at DALLEY'S Southern Magical Pain Extractor Depot, 151 CHARTRES st.

Fashionable New Styles of Dry Goods for the Ladies. STILLMAN & CRONAN, has removed from [illegible] Chartres street [illegible] STILLMAN & CRONAN.

Parisian Hat Store. A MARCHAL, 10 CHARTRES STREET, [illegible] PANAMA HATS [illegible]

L. P. DUCONGE. [illegible]

SPRING TARES or VETCHES—[illegible] WM. DINN, 11 Common st.

FRESH MUSTARD SEED. [illegible] WM. DINN, 11 Common st.

Fashionable Umbrellas. [illegible] D. H. MACAULAY, 28 Bourbon st.

BOOTS, Shoes & Brogans—[illegible] G. W. DUNBAR, 30 Customhouse street.

BOOTS, Shoes and Brogans [illegible] ships Antelope and M[illegible] K. G. HOBBS, 12 Conti street.

BROGANS, BOOTS & SHOES [illegible] FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st.

MEXICAN AND PALM LEAF HATS—assorted qualities, for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st.

GLAZED CAPS AND HATS, received [illegible] FROST & CO, 10 Magazine.

READY MADE HATS [illegible] FROST & Co, 10 Magazine.

Notice. F. G. VIGNAUD has removed his office to [illegible] Chartres st.

ADAME MACE respectfully informs [illegible]

LAHON, Hair dresser and Perfumer, [illegible] Chartres street, near Conti [illegible]

A. RICHARD has removed his [illegible] office to No. 43, Customhouse st.

RAVELET & HUET—Have removed [illegible] to No 29 Royal st. [illegible] Union Bank.

LAWSON & SILVESTRE have removed to No. 67 Chartres street.

DRY GOODS! CARPETING! WINDOW SHADES, CURTAINS! A BARGAIN. [illegible] DAVIDSON, THOMPSON & CO. [illegible] Chartres and 25 Customhouse st.

Hats! Hats! Hats! RECEIVED [illegible] JOHN BELLOW, Jr. No 9 Canal st.

B. Talamon—No. 34, Chartres Street. [illegible]

COFFEE—3000 bags Prime Green Rio, 50 [illegible] old Government Java, 150 [illegible] Havana. For sale by J. W. STANTON & Co. corner Magazine & Lafayette sts.

TEAS—1,000 packages Green and Black, comprising Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Souchong and Pouchong, in half chests, cases of canister and catty boxes, various weights, for sale by ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine st.

FOR SALE, now landing ex brig Amerika from Bordeaux, 12 casks red Blanquefort, 12 do St Estephe Medoc, 24 do Margaux Medoc, 45 bbls Haut Sauterne, for sale by B. TALAMON, 198 Royal street.

SARDINES, in half, third and qr boxes of the well known brands, Philippe & Canaud, A. Canon and Conde & Martin. EUG ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 and 19 St Louis st.

MALAGA WINE—50 quarter casks dry and sweet Malaga per brig Prueba from Malaga, for sale by J. P. BERCIER & CO. 54 Old Levee.

TANNERS OIL—25 barrels Tanners Oil in store and for sale by J P WHITNEY & CO. 73 Camp street.

FLOUR—3000 barrels superior Ohio Flour, for sale by J P WHITNEY & CO, 73 Camp street.

EXCHANGE on Bordeaux, payable either in Bordeaux or Paris, for sale by TH. DUFOUR, 11 Conti street.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by LAPEYRE, HARISPE & CO. 60 St. Charles street.

EXCHANGE—On Paris and on Bordeaux, at 60 days, for sale by D. LANATA, Jefferson st.

KENTLEDGE—40 tons Kentledge for the Levee, and for sale by J. P. WHITNEY & CO. 73 Camp st.

CITIZENS' BANK FUNDS in sums to suit purchasers for sale by LEO JEANNET, 22 St. Louis street.

INDIGO—25 serons, cases &c. Spanish Flote Indigo, &c. for sale by ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine st.

CLARET—[illegible] casks different qualities, 50 barrels old Medoc in store and for sale by CH. DUFOUR, No. 11 Conti street.

WHITE WINE—60 barrels Sauterne, superior quality, in store and for sale by CH. DUFOUR, No. 11 Conti street.

CATALONIA WINE—25 pipes Catalonia Wine in half pipes do, for sale by HEPBURN & TURPIN, No. 31 Old Levee st.

MOSS—181 bales black moss, well packed and in good order, for sale by HEPBURN & TURPIN, No. 31 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR—236 boxes Yellow and Brown landing from brig Mary A. Jones, for sale by L. CANTIN, 42 Gravier st.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR—30 barrels 1st quality Vinegar, for sale by HEPBURN & TURPIN.

VANILLA—One case of Vanilla, received and for sale by HEPBURN & TURPIN, No. 31 Old Levee st.

PORK—30 bbls clear Pork, at McKeever's inspection, for sale by J. O. WOODRUFF & CO. 80 Camp street.

HAVANA SEGARS.—110 thousand Regalias and Military, for sale by HEPBURN & TURPIN, No. 31 Old Levee street.

SALTPETRE—30 kegs refined, for sale by ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine st.

PORK—2134 barrels and 800 half do, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 and 19 St. Louis street.

FRENCH DRILLS—10 bales just received and for sale by CHARLES DUFOUR, No 11 Conti Street.

SARDINES IN OIL—3000 boxes and half boxes, for sale by LOREILHE & CO. corner of Royal and Customhouse.

SWISS ABSYNTH—150 boxes of Berthoud's brand, for sale by LOREILHE & CO. corner of Royal and Customhouse.

MACARONI AND VERMICELLI—75 boxes of [illegible] each, for sale by LOREILHE & CO, cor Royal and Customhouse.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—200 baskets of divers marks for sale by LOREILHE & CO, corner of Royal and Customhouse.

HATS—3 cases silk Hats, of the latest Parisian fashion, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO, 17 and 19 St Louis street.

BEEF—100 barrels, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. [illegible]

[illegible]