The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1848.

WAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 82 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Advertisements not specified as to time will be inserted one month and charged accordingly.

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☞ The publication of Annual Advertisements restricted to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

Electoral Ticket.

First District.....JACQUES PONTANT.
Second District.....J. E. BENJAMIN.
Third District.....WM. DUNCAN, JR. ARCHITA.
Fourth District.....C. J. ADAMS, JR.
Fifth District.....JOHN MOORE.
At Large.....JOHN S. CLARKE, T. CAMPBELL.

WHIG WHEELS BOWLING ALONG WITH CANNON BALLS FOR *General Taylor*.

LET US ALL MOST EARNESTLY, NOW AND FOREVER, DISCLAIM ALL SUCH PART OR INTERFERENCE WITH THE RIGHTS OF WHAT IS TERMED THE PROPERTY OF THE CITIZENS OF THE OTHER STATES.—*Millard Fillmore*.

Friday Morning, July 21, 1848.

Gen. Cass and the Tariff.

There is no end to the inconsistencies of this many-headed politician. Hardly a there a subject connected with the administration of the General Government, on which he has not expressed himself in different ways. It is almost impossible to follow him in his devious wanderings. He has been for and against the annexation of Texas, for and against Internal improvements, and now we find him veering to and fro on the Tariff question, as the wind happens to blow favorably or unfavorably upon his ambitious aspirations.

In General Cass' letter accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Democratic Convention, he avows his cordial assent to the principles enumerated in the resolutions pertaining to that body. One of those resolutions declares the Tariff of 1846, in extravagant terms, and assumes the doctrine of Free Trade to be a cardinal principle of Democracy. Gen. Cass therefore, according to a strict and fair interpretation of the most recent public expressions of his sentiments, is a Free Tradesman. In the year 1845, he addressed a letter to the Indiana State Convention, asserting very different views. The letter may be found in Niles Register of May 16th, 1845 page 158. Upon the Tariff question, he holds the following language:

"The subject of a protective tariff has been so long and so fully discussed, that it would be useless for me to attempt to add to what has been said on it. It has, in fact, been the great issue between the two political parties, for the greater part of the present century. Its operation has been so long and so fully tested, that it is almost impossible to follow them to be deceived or deceive. It has been for years the cry of the American System, and of Texas, for annexation. Without Protection, and against Internal improvements, and now we find Gen. Cass coming to the Tariff question, as the wind happens to blow, and he finds it satisfactory.

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Gen. Cass and the Wilmot Proviso.

We call attention to the following article from the Nashville *Whig*. It is so complete and satisfactory as to supercede the necessity of any comment on our part. We hope that every Democrat in the State will peruse it, and ponder well upon its statements:

A correspondent residing in the western division of the State, writes us, that "several Democrats of standing have solemnly pledged themselves not to vote for General Cass, if [he] can show that he [Gen. Cass] by any vote, speech or letter, favored the Wilmot Proviso." "They require," our correspondent adds, "his letter or speech," in which he expressed himself in favor of the Proviso. We think we can satisfy the gentlemen. In the United States Senate on the 23d ult., the resolution for the adjournment of Congress being under consideration, and Mr. Foote having expressed a wish to institute an investigation into the position of Gen. Cass and Gen. Taylor in regard to the Wilmot Proviso, Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, spoke as follows:

Is the Honorable Senator sure that the opinions of Gen. Cass are certain and fixed upon the question of the Wilmot Proviso? Is he ready to make a true issue upon that point? I know that the last expressed opinions of Gen. Cass are against the Proviso, but I also know that within two years past he was the open and strenuous advocate of that measure? that he was so during the two last sessions of Congress is known to many Senators here. There is evidence written and unwritten upon this point, and, as the Senator has provoked the trial of this issue, I feel it due to the occasion to call the attention of the country to certain facts which took place on the Senate at the first and second sessions of the last Congress. These facts are still within the recollection of many Senators who now hear me. The debate which called them forth was one of considerable excitement, and I have no doubt the statements I am about to make will be recollected by many who were present on that occasion. Part of what I shall state will be found in the debate and public prints of the day, and part, owing to the hurry and confusion attending the last days of Congress, were not fully reported. I will proceed with the statement.

At the first session of the twenty-ninth Congress the two million bill, as it was called, came to the Senate from the House with the Wilmot Proviso on it. On the last day of the session, (10th of August, 1846,) and about half an hour before the time fixed for adjournment of Congress, the bill came up for consideration, when the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Lewis) moved to strike out the Proviso. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Davis) took the floor against the amendment and in favor of the Proviso, and spoke until a few minutes before the adjournment. No vote was taken upon the question, and the bill was lost for want of time to act upon it.

As soon as Mr. Davis had taken his seat, Gen. Cass came over to this side of the Senate, and with much earnestness said, in the presence of Senators, that he regretted much that Mr. Davis had by his speech prevented the vote from being taken, that he (Gen. Cass) and every Democratic Senator from the free States would have voted to retain the Proviso; that Mr. Allen would have led off, and all the rest would have followed, he was very sorry that they had been deprived of the opportunity of voting upon it, for it would have settled the question, and prevented the agitation of it in future.

Does the Senator from Tennessee, or his agent Thomas Lee, residing in New Orleans, require the evidence of what I have stated? If he does, I can show that he [Gen. Cass] by any vote, speech or letter, favored the Wilmot Proviso." "They require," our correspondent adds, "his letter or speech," in which he expressed himself in favor of the Proviso. We think we can satisfy the gentlemen. In the United States Senate on the 23d ult., the resolution for the adjournment of Congress being under consideration, and Mr. Foote having expressed a wish to institute an investigation into the position of Gen. Cass and Gen. Taylor in regard to the Wilmot Proviso, Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, spoke as follows:

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There are several remarkable circumstances connected with this transaction. First, General Cass has at all times, and on every occasion, he presided that the Proviso, very far from being an obstruction to the administration of the Government. This was a doctrine which been pertinacously adhered to. No one is to forget a single occasion, and no one who was at the last Congress, or who has read the debates of that Congress, will dare to deny that Gen. Cass has stood up in the Senate, and there has been no occasion, and he stated what I have stated. Gen. Cass to have said at the Senate, I have to have stated, and then called upon him to give to the Senate and the country, his reasons for this sudden change in his opinions upon a subject of so much importance.

Gen. Cass, in reply to me, commenced by saying that he was surprised at the extraordinary course of the Senator from New Jersey, in calling him to an account for his opinions, but he said he was prepared for it, and then took from the drawer of his desk a manuscript speech, particularly which he read to the Senate. He did not deny the statement made by me; but said, in substance, that he had not changed his opinions; expressed the session he had spoken on the subject of the proviso, but that that was not the occasion on the bill on which to apply the proviso. That the object of the bill then before the Senate was to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace with Mexico. That he did not wish to do any thing which might delay peace. That it would be of no use to attach the proviso to the bill, but that the question should be reserved until we acquired territory. It was a question of time with him. That this was not the time for the occasion. He also spoke of the resolutions of instructions from Michigan, which he had presented during the session, and to which I had referred him, and said that he had examined them, together with the resolutions from other free-soil-holding States, and that all these resolutions amounted to permanent provision or fundamental law; he did not think they were intended to apply to the bill then under consideration.

Mr. Miller here relates the substance of a discussion which took place between Gen. Cass and himself on the Senate, on the 1st of March, 1847, in which he charged Gen. Cass with having previously been in favor of the Proviso, and with having changed his opinions, and in which Gen. Cass admitted he *had* been in favor of it, but *denied* that he had changed his position. The speech of Gen. Cass was not reported in full. Why, we know not. The Washington *Union*, however, of the 22 March, 1847, in a very brief report of the discussion, reports Mr. Miller as expressing—

"*the surprise in the change in the sentiments* of the Senator from Michigan, who had been regarded as the great champion of freedom in the Northwest, of which he was a distinguished tenament. *Last year the Senator was understood to be decidedly in favor of the Wilmot Proviso*, and no reason had been stated for the change, he (Mr. Miller) could not refrain "from expressing his extreme surprise."

To which Gen. Cass, as reported in the Washington *Union*, of March 24, 1847, replied:

"Mr. Cass said that the course of the Senator from New Jersey was most extraordinary. "LAST YEAR HE (MR. CASS) SHOULD "HAVE VOTED FOR THE PROPOSITION, BAD IT COME UP. But circumstances had altogether changed. The Hon. Senator then read several passages from the speeches as given above, which he had committed to writing, in order to refute such a charge as that of the Senator from N. Jersey."

Thus, Gen. Cass, as reported in the Washington *Union*, not only said he would have voted for the Wilmot Proviso the previous session, had the question been taken, but he undertook to *refute the charge* that he had changed his opinions in regard to it! He was still in favor of the principle, though circumstances, he said, had occurred to render it expedient to apply the principle at that particular time, and to that particular case—the three million appropriation.

RATIFICATION MEETING AT LEXINGTON.—The Whigs of Fayette, the old Whig neighbors and friends of Henry Clay, held a Taylor and Fillmore ratification meeting on Monday evening, the 10th inst. The *Atlas* says:

The Whigs of Fayette, true to their principles, true to themselves, and true to their country, held one of their old-fashioned councils yesterday evening. The court-house was thronged from side to side, and many had to go away for want of room. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and judging from what we saw, we feel authorized in pledge old Fayette for her usual majority of eight hundred.

Eloquent speeches were made by the Hon. George Robertson, the venerable Dr. George Bascom, of New Orleans, F. K. Hunt and Judge Brown, of Illinois.

The Fayette Whigs acknowledge, in their resolutions, that they would have preferred their own illustrious neighbor as a candidate for the Presidency, but express their determination to give the warmest possible support to General Taylor, of whom they entertain the most exalted opinion.

"SITTING UP WITH THE SICK.—In Ohio, it is said that when a Locofoco is heard of who is disposed to bolt from Cass, an office-holder is sent to attend him, and they call it "sitting up with the sick." The "sickness" is spreading to a fearful extent, and the greatest alarm is felt among the office-holders lest there shall not be "well ones enough to take care of the invalids."—*Prentice*.

THE YANKEES BEAT AT LAST.—The *Picayune* advertises for sale, in a late paper, a *machine for cutting, chewing and smoking tobacco!* We advise the Bostonians to make application at once, and save themselves the fine imposed on them for enjoying such luxuries. Nice young men, whose sweethearts object to the fusing the weed, would do well to apply!

For Sale.—A machine for cutting, chewing and smoking tobacco, with all the fixtures for carrying on said business. Apply to

ANTONIO VIRRATES,
180 Magazine street, corner Notre Dame st.

City Intelligence.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Wednesday last, at about midnight, Mr. Joseph Martin was attacked on the public road, near the sugar refinery, below the city, by one Joel George, who assaulted him with a club, knocked him down, and robbed him of twenty dollars. An affidavit was yesterday filed before Recorder Seuzeneau, for the arrest of George.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The following sentences were yesterday passed by Judge McHenry: John Harris *alias* Bill Jacobs, convicted of larceny, one year's hard labor in the State Penitentiary; Henry Campbell *alias* Rosevelt, convicted of larceny, six months imprisonment in the Parish Prison; John Buckley, convicted of larceny, three months imprisonment and costs.

Caroline Edwards and William Burns were afterwards arraigned and pleaded guilty. They were immediately sentenced to one week's imprisonment and costs.

Several prisoners now detained in the Parish Prison on a charge of vagrancy, were discharged on motion of the Attorney General.

The Court then adjourned to meet again on the first Monday in October next, for the purpose of transacting civil business. The trial of criminal cases suspended until the first Monday in November next.

ROBBERY ON BOARD A SHIP.—On Tuesday night last, the French ship Oscar, lying in the port of the First Municipality, was entered by some persons who took therefrom, a rifle, a pair of pistols and several other articles, the whole valued at about $300. Mr. Labori, master of the vessel, having strong reasons to believe that the robbery was committed by a seaman on board, named Victor Delmas, entered yesterday morning, a complaint before Recorder Genois, for his arrest.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—An individual named Baker, was yesterday, arrested in the First Municipality, for keeping, on Gallatin street, a disorderly house, contrary to the police regulations. He was yesterday sentenced by Recorder Genois, to pay a fine of fifty dollars.

RECEPTION OF GENERAL SMITH.—The several committees appointed by the different Municipalities for the reception of General Smith, met yesterday at the Mayor's office, and appointed the following sub-committees:—

Committee on Reception.—J. L. Fabre, J. Allen, H. Renshaw, and Salomon.

Committee on Platform.—L. Surgi, G. Stockton, and P. Blanque.

Committee on Carriages and Music.—P. Blanque, Montague, J. Solomon and G. Allen.

Committee on Invitation.—J. N. Marks, E. Giquel, L. Surgi, and J. Solomon.

Mr. Samuel J. Peters was appointed to wait upon Randall Hunt, Esq., and request that gentleman to deliver an address to Gen. P. F. Smith. The Mayor is instructed to order the necessary salutes to be fired in the three Municipalities on the arrival of our worthy fellow-citizen. Major General John L. Lewis and the military generally are requested to join in the reception.

DOGS.—The ordinance passed by the First Municipality Council for the destruction of wandering dogs has began to be put in execution. The watchmen have made sad havoc among those animals. They receive, according to the ordinance, one dollar for every dog killed.

BURGLARY AND AN ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—Night before last, at about twelve o'clock, a negro man was seen concealed in the house of Mr. F. Lacaze on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets. Mr. Lacaze, hearing a noise, got up, and saw the negro under his bed, and attempted to arrest him, but did not succeed, as the scoundrel was armed with a dirk, and threatened Mr. Lacaze's life.

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a woman named Eliza Laird, aged 36 years, a native of Scotland, found dead in a house situated in the First Municipality. Verdict—"Died of Chronic Affection of the Heart." Another inquest was held on the body of a man named Thomas Stout, aged about 30 years, who died suddenly in a boarding house, corner of Hospital and Front Levee streets. Verdict—"Died of Apoplexy."

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamship *Globe*, Captain Moncrieff, we have received our files of Galveston papers to the 13th instant, inclusive.

The Whig Convention which assembled at Huntsville, on the 5th, nominated the following gentlemen as Electors: Hon. James Webb and Hon. Wm. B. Ochiltree, as Electors for the State at large. Hon. Sam. Yerger, Elector for the Western District, and Hon. B. H. Epderson, Elector for the Eastern District.

The thermometer at Austin, says the Democrat, was up to 101° , in the shade on the 8th and 9th inst. They have had ice lately in Austin—the first ever seen there in July, and there was, for the time it lasted, quite a brisk demand for cobblers and julips.

WHIG USURPERS.—There is not a solitary Whig paper in Pennsylvania, Delaware, or New Jersey, or Vermont, or Maine, or Connecticut, or New Hampshire, or Massachusetts, or Rhode Island, or Michigan, or Wisconsin, or Iowa, that hesitates to support Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. Of the well-known unanimity of the Whig press of the slave-holding States in his behalf we need not speak.

☞ The Paulding (Miss) *Sentinel*, says that it is rumored that the Rev J. P. Martin, a venerable preacher of the Baptist Church, was recently murdered while travelling in Wayne county.

It also gives the particulars of a murderous affray. On Saturday fortnight, Thos. Underwood, an old and respectable citizen, was returning home from Paulding, with his brother-in-law, William French, when a quarrel took place in relation to domestic matters. From words the angry disputants proceeded to blows, and Mr. Underwood received a wound on the head from a hammer weighing nine pounds, which fractured his skull, and left him lingering on the road to death. His recovery was deemed impossible by the attending physician. Underwood was a soldier in the war of 1812, and fought gallantly at New Orleans, under General Jackson. French is under arrest. The parties, it is intimated, were intoxicated at the time of the quarrel.

MURDER.—The Victoria *Advocate*, learns that a difficulty occurred at San Patricio, on the 21st ult., between two men named Moore and Rose. Shots were exchanged, when the latter received a ball in his left breast, which killed him instantly. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict given in accordance with the facts. Moore had not been arrested at last accounts.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—We have received the first number of a new daily paper, edited by Messrs. Poole & Rust, and dedicated to the support of the Democratic candidates. The ability of its conductors is well known, and we welcome the *Chronicle* as an accession to the New Orleans Press, tendering the proprietors our best wishes for their success in every thing but politics.

QUESTION AND REPLIES.—GEN. CASS'S PRINCIPLES.—"Are you in favor of protection, General?" "If you are a Northern man, I refer you to my letter to the Indiana Convention in 1843; but, if you are a Southern man, you will find my opinions embodied in my recent votes and speeches in the Senate." "Are you for or against the Wilmot Proviso, General?" "If you are a Northern man, I refer you to the edition of my life just published in the *Globe* office for the North; but, if you are a Southern man, you will find some very good reading in the edition of my life published in the same office for the South." "Do you approve or disapprove the annexation of Texas, General?" "If you are an anti-annexation man, I refer you to the Detroit *Advertiser* for proof that I opposed the project most warmly; but, if you are an annexation man, you will find my views very satisfactorily set forth in my votes and speeches in favor of the measure." "Are you for or against the dynasty of Louis Philippe, General?" "If you are a Louis Philippe man, you will be as good as to read my book on the French King and Court; but, if you are an anti-Louis Philippe man, I will send you a package of my late speeches in favor of the French revolution.—"Are you for or against the improvement of rivers and lake harbors, General?" "The noise and confusion would prevent my answer from being heard if were to tell you."—*Prentice*.

☞ Messrs. E. C. Center & Co., have received from Texas, a consignment of 131 bales gama grass hay. Several years ago a great deal was written and published in the South on the subject of the gama grass, and great superiority, but for grazing and hay making, was claimed for it over any other grass. While the fever was up, a number of planters in South Alabama were at much pains to procure seeds and sets, and were resolved upon having fine pasturing. But prospects of the cotton culture were better then than at the present moment, and unfortunately the gama grass was soon forgotten. It is indigenous in a large portion of our State, and from what we have seen thus growing and the few patches in cultivation, we are satisfied it is a valuable grass, and deserves attention from planters. The hay on sale by Messrs. Center & Co., we can fully recommend as a superior article. Its importation bore argues far better for Texas industry than our own.—*Mobile Herald*.

☞ Glass Bottles are made with great rapidity. A workman with the assistance of a gatherer and blower will begin and finish one hundred and twenty dozen quart bottles in ten hours. This is two and a half per minute. In some establishments the hands are restricted to two per minute to prevent slighting the work.

A DEFAULTER AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, in a recent letter, says:

"Within a day or two past, a rumor has been circulating in a confidential quarter, that one of our most esteemed government officers has been found a defaulter in his accounts to the tune of $800,000. Efforts are making to quiet the matter, and letter-writers have been solicited to say nothing about it in their communications; but why a violation of trust should be winked at in one corner and not in another is a question of logic new in the elements of understanding.—For the present, I shall say no more, lest injustice and wrong may be done unintentionally; but if any public functionary has been speculating from the people's strong box, there is no reason why the people should not know it."

☞ We call the attention of dealers and the inhabitants of this city to the large unreserved sale of Saddles, Harness and Trunks, which is to be continued THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at 124 Poydras street, by Messrs. Morphy & Revere, auctioneers. See advertisement in another column.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
Fifth Municipality, 19th July, 1848.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.

Extra Session of Wednesday, 19th July, 1848.

ORDINANCE respecting Dogs in the Municipality No. One.

Be it ordained, that the owner of every Dog shall place on such Dog a collar with the owner's name inscribed thereon, and further, that every Dog shall wear a muzzle during the summer months, viz:

From the first of May to the first of November in each year.

Be it further ordained, that it shall be lawful for every person to kill except with fire arms, at any time, and day or night, each and every Dog found in the streets of Municipality No. One, without a collar, during the year round, or without a muzzle during the summer months.

Be it further ordained, that for each and every dead Dog brought to the Watch house of the Municipality Hall, the sum of one dollar shall be paid, each, under the control of the Finance Committee.

Be it further ordained, that it shall be the duty of the Captain of the Watch, to send such dead Dogs to the nuisance boat of the Municipality No. One, as soon as they are brought to Watch house.

Be it further ordained, that all resolutions, ordinances, or part thereof, contrary to the present, be, and they are hereby repealed.

(Signed) JH. GENOIS, Recorder.
Approved 20th July, 1848.
(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
A true copy H. BIRD, Sec'y.

HEAD QUARTERS,
LOUISIANA LEGION,
New Orleans, 21st July 1848.

THE return to civil life of Major General Persifor F. Smith, being daily expected, and the worthy officer and gentleman having by his bravery and military talent, largely contributed to the success of our American arms in Mexico, it behooves the Louisiana Legion to join the citizens in the festival, and to render the appropriate manner, to our old companion in arms, formerly Colonel of Infantry of the Legion, that just and honorable tribute which constitutes the highest reward in the American soldier, returning to his peaceful home, the public and spontaneous manifestation of the heartfelt gratitude and admiration of his fellow citizens.

In observing as well of his country, General P. F. Smith has shed lasting honor upon the name of Louisiana.

Therefore, it is recommended to the Louisiana Legion to meet upon the above date, which will be given, to assemble in uniform, Fatigue Dress.

Major Gally, immediately on the arrival of General Smith, shall fire a salute of 15 guns from the Pharmarsace.

Commanders of Corps are charged within their respective commands with the execution of this order.

D. LAGARDE,
Brigadier General.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Terrebonne.—To A. Pauly, Tugwater, or his agent Thomas Lee, residing in New Orleans.—You are hereby required to make and repair your roads, ditches and bridges, on your land situated on Bayou Terrebonne, bounded above by the lands belonging to the Parish of Lafourche and Terrebonne, below by the land of Pierre Bergeron, in the following manner, prescribed by the laws and regulations of the Police Jury of this Parish, and on the delay of twenty days after the notice hereof, viz:

"If any of said roads shall pass over timbered land, the timber shall be felled and the underguoth cut down at least sixty feet in width, and for the width of thirty feet, all trees, stumps, roots and other obstructions, shall be cut and cleared even with the surface of the ground. A ditch shall be cut on the upper side of the traveling track of all public roads in this Parish, at least three feet wide at the top, and two feet deep, and the dirt thrown into the centre and properly leveled and rounded. Cross ditches shall be cut from side ditch, sufficient in number, depth, width and length, to prevent and roads from overflowing during heavy rains. Said cross ditches to be carried under the bridges, and to be well and substantially bridged. The bridges to be at least eighteen feet wide, to be supported by not less than six good cypress sills, and covered with strong pickets or planks of not less than two inches in thickness, which shall be securely fastened down for their whole length with iron spikes; and said roads to be six inches at the sides, and eighteen inches in the centre, above the highest water mark." otherwise I shall pursue you according to law.

Parish of Terrebonne, this 19th day of July, 1848.

jy21 F. GAGNE, Clerk Police Jury.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Terrebonne.—To A. Bergeron, residing in Thibodaux.—You are hereby requested to make and repair your roads, ditches and bridges, on your land situated on Bayou Black, in said Parish of Terrebonne, bounded above by land of W. J. Minor, and below by land of Joseph Richard, in the following manner, prescribed by the laws and regulations of the Police Jury of this Parish, and in the delay of 20 days after the notice hereof, viz:

"If any of said roads shall pass over timbered land, the timber shall be felled and the undergrowth cut down at least sixty feet in width; and for the width of thirty feet, all trees, stumps, roots and other obstructions, shall be cut and cleared even with the surface of the ground. A ditch shall be cut on the upper side of the traveling track of all public roads in this Parish, at least three feet wide at the top, and two feet deep, and the dirt thrown into the centre and properly leveled and rounded. Cross ditches shall be cut from side ditch, sufficient in number, depth, width and length, to prevent and roads from overflowing during heavy rains. Said cross ditches to be carried under the bridges, and to be well and substantially bridged. The bridges to be at least eighteen feet wide, to be supported by not less than six good cypress sills, and covered with strong pickets or planks of not less than two inches in thickness, which shall be securely fastened down for their whole length with iron spikes; and said roads to be six inches at the sides, and eighteen inches in the centre, above the highest water mark." Otherwise I shall pursue you according to law.

Parish of Terrebonne, this 19th day of July, 1848.

jy21 F. GAGNE, Clerk Police Jury.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Terrebonne.—To A. Pauly, residing in the City of Lafayette, La.—You are hereby requested to make and repair your roads, ditches and bridges, on your land, situated on Bayou Dularge, in said Parish of Terrebonne, consisting of Nos. 42, 43 and 44, in township 19, range 17, East, in the following manner, prescribed by the laws and regulations of the Police Jury of this Parish, and in the delay of 20 days after the notice hereof, viz:

"If any of said roads shall pass over timbered land, the timber shall be felled and the undergrowth cut down at least sixty feet in width; and for the width of thirty feet, all trees, stumps, roots and other obstructions, shall be cut and cleared even with the surface of the ground. A ditch shall be cut on the upper side of the traveling track of all public roads in this Parish, at least three feet wide at the top, and two feet deep, and the dirt thrown into the centre, and properly leveled and rounded. Cross ditches shall be cut from side ditch, sufficient in number, depth, width and length, to prevent and roads from overflowing during heavy rains. Said cross ditches to be carried under the bridges, and to be well and substantially bridged. The bridges to be at least eighteen feet wide, to be supported by not less than six good cypress sills, and covered with strong pickets or planks of not less than two inches in thickness, which shall be securely fastened down for their whole length with iron spikes; and said roads to be six inches at the sides, and eighteen inches in the centre, above the highest water mark." Otherwise I shall pursue you according to law.

Parish of Terrebonne, this 19th day of July, 1848.

jy21 F. GAGNE, Clerk Police Jury.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Terrebonne.—To J. Bergeron, residing in Thibodaux, La.—You are hereby requested to make and repair your roads, ditches and bridges, on your land, situated on Bayou Black, consisting of No. 18, in township 17, range 18, in the following manner, prescribed by the laws and regulations of the Police Jury of this Parish, and in the delay of 20 days after the notice hereof, viz:

"If any of said roads shall pass over timbered land, the timber shall be felled and the undergrowth cut down at least sixty feet in width; and for the width of thirty feet, all trees, stumps, roots and other obstructions, shall be cut and cleared even with the surface of the ground. A ditch shall be cut on the upper side of the traveling track of all public roads in this Parish, at least three feet wide at the top, and two feet deep, and the dirt thrown into the centre and properly leveled and rounded. Cross ditches shall be cut from side ditch, sufficient in number, depth, width and length, to prevent and roads from overflowing during heavy rains. Said cross ditches to be carried under the bridges, and to be well and substantially bridged. The bridges to be at least eighteen feet wide, to be supported by not less than six good cypress sills, and covered with strong pickets or planks of not less than two inches in thickness, which shall be securely fastened down for their whole length with iron spikes; and said roads to be six inches at the sides, and eighteen inches in the centre, above the highest water mark." Otherwise I shall pursue you according to law.

Parish of Terrebonne, this 19th day of July, 1848.

jy21 F. GAGNE, Clerk Police Jury.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Terrebonne.—To B. Dupre, residing in New Orleans.—You are hereby requested to make and repair your roads, ditches and bridges, on your lands situated on Bayou Black, in said Parish of Terrebonne, bounded above by land of W. J. Minor, and below by land of Joseph Richard, in the following manner, prescribed by the laws and regulations of the Police Jury of this Parish, and in the delay of 20 days after the notice hereof, viz:

"If any of said roads shall pass over timbered land, the timber shall be felled and the undergrowth cut down at least sixty feet in width; and for the width of thirty feet, all trees, stumps, roots and other obstructions, shall be cut and cleared even with the surface of the ground. A ditch shall be cut on the upper side of the traveling track of all public roads in this Parish, at least three feet wide at the top, and two feet deep, and the dirt thrown into the centre and properly leveled and rounded. Cross ditches shall be cut from side ditch, sufficient in number, depth, width and length, to prevent and roads from overflowing during heavy rains. Said cross ditches to be carried under the bridges, and to be well and substantially bridged. The bridges to be at least eighteen feet wide, to be supported by not less than six good cypress sills, and covered with strong pickets or planks of not less than two inches in thickness, which shall be securely fastened down for their whole length with iron spikes; and said roads to be six inches at the sides, and eighteen inches in the centre, above the highest water mark." Otherwise I shall pursue you according to law.

Parish of Terrebonne, this 19th day of July, 1848.

jy21 F. GAGNE, Clerk Police Jury.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Terrebonne.—To A. S. Paxton, residing in Natchez, Mississippi.—You are hereby requested to make and repair your roads, ditches and bridges, on your land, situated on Bayou Dularge, in said Parish of Terrebonne, bounded above by land of James B. Robinson, and below by land of ——, in the following manner, prescribed by the laws and regulations of the Police Jury of this Parish, and in the delay of 20 days after the notice hereof, viz:

"If any of said roads shall pass over timbered land, the timber shall be felled and the undergrowth cut down at least sixty feet in width; and for the width of thirty feet, all trees, stumps, roots and other obstructions, shall be cut and cleared even with the surface of the ground. A ditch shall be cut on the upper side of the traveling track of all public roads in this Parish, at least three feet wide at the top, and two feet deep, and the dirt thrown into the centre, and properly leveled and rounded. Cross ditches shall be cut from side ditch, sufficient in number, depth, width and length, to prevent and roads from overflowing during heavy rains. Said cross ditches to be carried under the bridges, and to be well and substantially bridged. The bridges to be at least eighteen feet wide, to be supported by not less than six good cypress sills, and covered with strong pickets or planks of not less than two inches in thickness, which shall be securely fastened down for their whole length with iron spikes; and said roads to be six inches at the sides, and eighteen inches in the centre, above the highest water mark." Otherwise I shall pursue you according to law.

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Parish of Terrebonne, this 19th day of July, 1848.

jy21 F. GAGNE, Clerk Police Jury.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Board of Managers and General Agent of the Washington National Monument, to solicit subscriptions for the erection of a NATIONAL MONUMENT to the memory of the FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY at the seat of the general Government, take this method of informing those who may be desirous of contributing towards that patriotic object, that the subscription book is now open and will remain open for a few weeks at the office of the New Orleans Bee, 13 Camp street and 82 Chartres street.

Congress having passed a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States and the Board of Managers to select a site for the Monument, they have obtained a piece of ground, about thirty acres, West of the Mall, directly West of the Capitol, near the Potomac, and South of the President's house—the corner stone of which will be laid on the 4th of July next.

As a further inducement to subscribers, the Society have gone to considerable expense in procuring lithographs of WASHINGTON and the MONUMENT, which will be delivered as follows:

1.—A large Portrait of Washington to subscribers of $5 00
2.—A large print of the design of the Monument to subscribers of $5 00
3.—Small Engraving to subscribers of $1 00
4.—Small design of the Monument to subscribers of $1 00
5.—Both to subscribers of $1 50
6.—Both to other persons $1 50

HOWARD STRUTH QUIRK, Agent.

☞ Dr. Bailey's Magical Pain Extractor.—The original and genuine, bears the written signature of the proprietor, "B. Dailey," on the wrapper of each bottle.

Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Purify the Blood!

The great virtues of Sarsaparilla, as a restorer of purity to the blood, are well known to the world, and the great object is to procure the best preparation of this celebrated root. COMSTOCK'S SARSAPARILLA has met with wonderful success in the cure of Scrofula, bad breakings out upon the face, blotches, running sores, and all diseases arising from impure blood, and its warranted equal to any Extract now in the market at the low rate of 50 cents per bottle, and in six large bottles at $2 50.

A bottle of this Extract will be found very beneficial to persons who wish to bear up against the debilitating heats of summer, and bowel complaints and diseases. Planters upon the River who wish this article, can send on their address, and it shall be forwarded to them at $4 per dozen.

☞ Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 50 POYDRAS Street.

MESSRS. J. W. HINCKS & CHAS. LAPITTE will h