The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 1356, VOL. VIII. NEW SERIES. VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5195.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.....NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

[illegible] in advance $12 00
[illegible] weekly, one year in advance 5 00
[illegible] one week's notice in writing [illegible] TEN cents for each [illegible] for every square [illegible] for less [illegible] Advertisements [illegible] Advertisers is limited to [illegible] other business.
MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs. MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors of the BEE newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing twelve months, of all the advertisements requiring the same to be published by law, for the price of FIVE DOLLARS for every hundred words for each insertion in such language.
WM. DUBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT. C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State
New-Orleans, 25th Dec. 1845.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible] Fresh Flour being this day, $4 50 per [illegible] ing to the Tariff, the Bakers will give [illegible] Bread 11 Ounces during next week [illegible] March 1846.
[illegible] three loaves for Ten [illegible] cut more, vizt: 30 ounces.
A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor

SPANISH CONSULATE.

The public are informed that [illegible] Consul of New [illegible] Consulate, No. 17 Carondelet street, [illegible] 4 to 6 P. M.
J. A. CRUZAT.

J. E. BOMBOY, [illegible] Boatman, [illegible] A. M. and 6 P. M. au27

E. C. CRAGG, [illegible] Commission Merchant, [illegible] au27

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Custom House Brokers, [illegible] Importer and Dealer in Foreign and American Stationery, [illegible] au27

R. [illegible], BRITISH CONSUL, [illegible] Office in Building [illegible] Carondelet and Chartres streets.

TALCOTT BROTHERS, Importers of Fancy Goods, [illegible] Chartres street.

J. BRUCHER & Co., Importers of Fancy Goods, [illegible] Chartres street, [illegible] au27

JOHN McCARTA, PLUMBER, [illegible] No. 134 Camp street. [illegible]

MESSRS. P. BLANCHARD and ACHILLE [illegible] Commission Merchants, [illegible] au27

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

RECEIVED [illegible] Leeches from Hamburg, [illegible] Leeches, which they will sell at the lowest [illegible] WARREN [illegible] au27

LEECHES.

[illegible] Leeches for sale by [illegible] au27

REMOVAL.

From No. 62 Royal to No. 66 Royal st. opposite the Louisiana State Bank.

MRS. F. HUBER [illegible] Manufacturer of and dealer in [illegible] New York, Boston and Philadelphia [illegible] Mrs. H. begs leave to return her thanks to the ladies of New-Orleans and its vicinity for the liberal patronage bestowed on her since her establishment in this city, and hopes by her attention to merit a continuance of the same. She has also on hand a large assortment of Fancy Goods, which she will sell at the lowest prices. au27

SUNDRIES.

[illegible] No. 10 Old Levee, opposite the Bank of Louisiana, [illegible] Flag Stand, 40 [illegible] Cabbage Water Glasses, 50 [illegible] assorted Confections, 100 [illegible] Pickles, for sale by
REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.,
au28 34 Tchoupitoulas st

NOW LANDING

[illegible] ship Loreen, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned:
140 casks Red Wine, 24 half casks White Wine, 16 barrels do do, [illegible]
G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville st

GUN POWDER.

[illegible] Duke Mills in kegs, halves and quarter, kegs [illegible] equal to any imported, for sale by
REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.
34 Tchoupitoulas st

LIQUORS, &c.—Cubia Cassia Fistula; 15 cases Rhenish Wine; 1 case French Mustard; Ivory Black, in dust; 5 bbls very old superior Cognac, of the brand of Pellevoisin 1810 and 1805, for sale by
au27 TH. BAILLE BLANCHARD, 90 Customhouse st

CIGARS—6000 Regalia and principe, landing per brig [illegible] P Soule, for sale by TROSSCROS & LAMPRE,
au19 98 Old Levee.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.—The subscribers have received a splendid assortment of linen cambric handkerchiefs, which they will sell at low prices for cash.
H. DE GOEK & RIFFLARD,
au27 34 Magazine st

NOW LANDING ex ships Talma and Bordeaux—Half pipes, 10 qr do, Shipley Brandy, 1825, superior; 30 casks Bourg Red Wine, 1st quality; 72 tierces White Wine, Haut Barsac, 1843, for sale by
au22 J. & J. TARDOS, 15 Conti st.

Friday morning, August 28, 1846.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston. This was to be expected, because the telegraph having announced the arrival of the *Caledonia*, it was certain her advices would be received if the mail came through.

"As Englishmen, we of course are pleased that the Tariff is abolished; as, taken in conjunction with our abolition of the corn laws, it will open an immense market for us, BUT IF WE, WERE AMERICANS WE SHOULD CERTAINLY BE TARIFF MEN"—*Montreal Courier.*

Thus speaks the Editor of the Montreal *Courier*, and without a doubt, speaks the honest conviction of his understanding. He rejoices in the first place, as an Englishman, that the Tariff is abolished, because it will open an immense market for the productions of Great Britain. He has the manliness and sincerity to add, that if he were an American, he would certainly be a Tariff man.

The Locofoco press sneers and scouts at such expressions of opinion as the foregoing, deeming, or affecting to deem them humbug, slang and balderdash. Yet the single sentence from the Montreal *Courier* contains the real pith of the argument used by the friends of protection and demonstrates conclusively the results that will follow its abolition.

Throughout the discussions which the Tariff Bill has provoked, the advocates of Home Industry have invariably contended that the adoption of the Bill would be a bounty to British labor, and a blow aimed at the manufacturing interests of our country. They argued that by reducing the taxes on imports below the rate at which our industry can compete with that of Europe, the products of the pauper operatives of the Eastern Continent, would be poured upon us, under selling the domestic article and ruining, in a great measure, the enterprise of the American manufacturer. They maintained that the people themselves —the hewers of wood and drawers of water—would be the greatest sufferers by the operation of this miscalled Democratic doctrine, inasmuch as the capitalist would be compelled to adopt one of two alternatives—either to close his business, which would at once throw large numbers of the laboring classes out of employment, or to establish an equilibrium between his profits and disbursements, by reducing the wages of his operatives.

Such consequences are as fatally foreseen by the shrewed Englishman of the Montreal *Courier*, as by Whig champions of the Tariff. He knows that it Massachusetts suffers. Manchester waxes wealthy; that if Pennsylvania is prostrated, Birmingham rejoices; that every dollar of capital wrenched from the pursuit of manufactures, and either engulfed by bankruptcy, or forced into other channels, is *pro tanto* a direct premium and profit tendered to British labor. His soul is gladdened at the prospect of his country finishing the youthful epic uprise of America, and having a rich and exhaustless market opened to the teeming products of her superabundant population. But these brilliant prospects for Great Britain obtained at the cost of so much suffering and distress in the United States, clearly establish the glaring impolicy and iniquity of the new law, and induce the Canadian Editor to exclaim "*if we were Americans, we would certainly be Tariff men.*"

There is wisdom to be gathered from the glee manifested by our cis-Atlantic. When Great Britain is filled with joy at the destruction of the Tariff, it is because her interests which are opposite to ours and which are advance as we recede, must be vastly promoted by such legislation. It is time to enquire whether what she rejoices, we should not mourn.

To show the duplicity which marks the conduct of the Locofoco press in every thing relating to the Tariff, it may be remarked that the Richmond *Enquirer* publishes the extract from the Montreal paper with which we have headed this article, and descants upon it as a specimen of Whig humbug, but fraudulently omits the words, "BUT IF WE WERE AMERICANS WE SHOULD CERTAINLY BE TARIFF MEN."

Later from the Army.

By the arrival at an early hour yesterday morning, of the steam ship *Alabama*, from Point Isabel, we have been put in possession of our correspondence and papers from Matamoros, to the 23d instant. We publish below some interesting letters from the "Corpo[illegible]"

We learn from the *American Flag* of the 20th, that G. W. Reeder, Esq., had arrived at Matamoros, having in his possession the medals for the non-commissioned officers, which he is authorized to deliver in person.

We have heard, says the *Flag*, nothing of the shooting of Lieutenant Pope by a seminel at Matamoros. The person who gave the information to the *Delta* must have manufactured it.

From Havana.

By the arrival of the brig *Hope Hours*, we have received files of Havana papers to the 19th instant —They are nearly destitute of local news.

During a violent storm of wind and rain on the 16th the house of D. Antonio Vilta, in Cuba street, was struck by lightning. The fluid traversed the dwelling from roof to cellar, detaching large portions of the walls, breaking the windows and doing considerable other injury. Several persons were severely shocked and among them a white child in the arms of a servant girl. The latter was not affected, but the child fell senseless from the nurse's arms, and remained so for two hours.

The papers contain a general view of the commerce of Cuba for the year 1845. The imports amounted to $23,572,275 86 1-4 cents; the exports, to $18,792,-432 31 1-4 cents. The value of goods deposited in Government warehouses was $4,519,012 50 cents.—Amount of duties levied $5,970,748. The number of vessels that entered the Island was 2,632, and that departed 2,623. The value of goods imported under the national flag was $19,187,168 75 cents, under foreign flags $8,820,092.

The locomotives for the Guines railroad, are imported from Philadelphia.

From Jamaica.

The bark *Cornelia*, Captain Young, brings advices from Kingston to the 31st instant. The weather had been favorable to the crops, and the sugar and coffee trees were flourishing finely.

The neighborhood of Montebego Bay was visited by a dreadful storm, attended by torrents of rain, on the 30th ult. A considerable portion of the Grand Interior road was destroyed. Walls were swept away, the fields covered with wreck and vast masses of boulders detached from the rocks and carried some distance. A house was struck by lightning near Port Antonio: one female, far advanced in pregnancy, was immediately killed, and two or three persons very severely stunned.

Fears were entertained for the safety of the schr *John Boston*, which left this port for Kingston, the 7th of June and had not arrived the 11th August.

MANDEVILLE COLLEGE.—We would particularly call attention to the advertisement in another column of this Institution, which has been so long and so favorably known to the citizens of Louisiana, and which has so many claims upon them for liberal support. The Institution is beautifully situated and enjoys every desired advantage. The course of instruction is as extensive as in any similar institution. The professors are able and unremitting in their application to the responsible duties incumbent upon them. We trust that a most liberal encouragement will be given to this really deserving College, and that its sphere of usefulness may continue to enlarge.

CURIOUS AFFAIRS.—In an account of an *abolition* meeting at Lynn, Mass., got up for the obtensible purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of the Emancipation of the slaves, in the British West Indies, we find the following:

Mr. Saunders of North Carolina, son of the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders, Minister to Spain, said, all he had heard against slavery was true. He felt great interest in the Anti-Slavery cause. He had pledged himself, on his return to his native State, that, come weal come woe, come life, come death, he would establish a paper with the title "The Southern Herald of Freedom." Wm. Lloyd Garrison and N. P. Rogers he considered two of the best men he ever saw; and he intended to inscribe on his banner the motto of each: "Humanity first, every thing afterward." My country is the world, my countrymen are all mankind." The Anti-Slavery movement was near and dear to his heart, and he wished it God-speed."

We rather expect that the "Hon. Romulus M. Saunders, Minister to Spain," will not be very much edified when he reads this statement. We imagine too that "Mr. Saunders of North Carolina" will pause before he begins the experiment of publishing an abolition paper in that state, unless he be particularly desirous of martyrdom.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Only six counties are to be heard from, and should they vote as they did in 1844, Graham's majority will be 8,980. The returns for the Senate are complete, showing a Whig majority of four. In the House 64 Whigs and 54 Democrats have been elected, and there are two counties to be heard from. These will not, however, alter the proportion, as it is supposed that one will elect a Whig, and the other a Democrat—making the Whig majority in the House 10, or in joint ballot, 14.

A FISH STORY.—The sea-serpent being "engaged for the season at Nahant," the Newport hotel keepers have gone into a mammoth shark enterprise. One of the Providence papers thus describes the interior of the last one caught. There are probably but 'few more left, of the same sort':

"Upon cutting him open, and holding a post mortem examination, we found in his capacious stomach—a demijohn of French brandy, a good sized iron chevelier pot, a large chap cheese, a half-box Spanish segars, and a pocket wheel, muffled in red cloth, together with a black cambric cravat and a copy of Bennett's Herald—all in a good state of preservation."

Correspondence of the New Orleans Bee.

MATAMOROS, August 17th 1846.

Day before yesterday the four regiments that had arrived here from below left for Camargo by the land route, and were ordered to halt six miles distant, and wait for other forces that were to join them. On yesterday early in the morning, the second dragoons, near 400, and a company of flying artillery, together with several detachments of regulars started off for the six miles encampment, and in the evening took up the line of march, preceded by the dragoons as an advance guard, and all under the command of Gen Twiggs. They number about 2900, and are ordered to reach Camargo as quick as the heat of the weather will permit.

I am of opinion that they are leaving less men here than the importance of the post demands—only about 500 men being stationed in the town, and about as many more on the other side of the river, and none others nearer than La Burita. It is true we have near a thousand American citizens, here engaged in different pursuits, and most of them are in the possession of arms, but then there is no organization amongst them—no place of rendezvous selected in cases of alarm; and although they might be able to do good service by acting in concert, as they now are they would be of little avail. Gen. Taylor may be right in his estimation of Mexican friendship, but have little confidence in it. They certainly wear a friendly garb on occasions so as to avoid suspicion, but they have too much of the Indian in their composition to forget the deadly enmity they so recently entertained for the Americans, and whenever their brain becomes fuddled with liquor their real sentiments find vent, and often about the cafes can be heard "viva la Republica Mexicana." The men are becoming more hostile in their demeanor every day, and it does not require a pair of spectacles to see it. An increase of number in the city is also perceptible; and where, four weeks ago, they were as submissive as slaves, they will now warmly argue with you about the encroachments of the Americans, and tell you that by and by the Mexican soldiers will come back and make them cross the river. I believe that if they were left alone they would remain quiet, but emissaries are daily arriving amongst them, and urging them to assist in driving the invaders from the soil. There are, without doubt, arms, ammunition and uniforms enough in Matamoros to equip two-thirds of the inhabitants, and they might arm themselves at night, and not one in twenty would be recognized the next day as a citizen of Matamoros. Under this, no more than is the vicinity has an unprecedented number of men been shot, and robberies and murders are being committed on the roads almost daily. Captain Ball's Lady has been found about 8 miles from here on the La Burita route, and a Mexican boy who was returning some horses to Burita, was fired upon and killed—forced to leave the horses and take to the Chaparral for safety. And I heard last evening that a baggage waggon had been stopped and robbed on the same route. A live now in a Mexican family, the women of which, I believe are really friendly. They say that there are large numbers of "*Comission*" parties—meaning, I suppose land speculators—about, and when I proposed going to Camargo the other day, they urged me to wait for a steamer, saying that it would be unsafe to go up by land. These parties rob and murder every American they can catch, and induce the rancheros to follow suit.

I believe that if news was to reach us to-day that Hays, with the regiment he took out to Victoria, had been defeated in a fight, a bold leader, one whom the Mexicans could place confidence in, could induce the citizens here to fly to arms, and unite with any party that would approach Matamoros. It would not be their intention, I think, to keep the town, but merely pay it a flying visit like the Comanches, kill those whom they could catch, and pack off as many American goods as they could. Those who are lying in the town could do a great deal of mischief in forming such a party, for they are well acquainted with every important house we occupy, and would be careful to avoid the different American barracks.

To show you how well they know all our movements, I went to Col. Clarke's quarters yesterday and he showed me a letter he had intercepted. It was written in Spanish, and its author had wisely withheld his signature. It was translated to me by a good Spanish scholar, and contained as correct a statement of the disposition of forces as the Adjutant General could have made. It gave a correct estimate of the force at Camargo, at the Brazos, at Burita, and at Matamoros, with other items of great importance to the enemy. Gen. Twiggs, it said, was on the eve of departure for Camargo, with near 3000 men, which left Matamoros in the possession of less than 1000—and those without discipline, and not very well armed. That the regiments opposite La Burita would move up in a few days, but would not stop in Matamoros more than 24 hours; after which time it would fall an easy prey to either soldiers or "*commissionados.*" He then calculated very correctly what force would be at Camargo, and wound up with hoping the citizens of Tamaulipas would not suffer a hand full of men to keep possession of the lower country, whilst the invading force was moving upon Monterey. The letter would have been of great importance to the enemy, and the person who arrested the courier is entitled to great praise. For particular reasons he wishes his name withheld from the public. In the same package were some thirty or forty letters addressed to private individuals, all of which Col Clarke broke the seals and had them translated to him. In none of them, however, but the one alluded to, was there any information of importance. I believe the valuable letter was not addressed to any one, but it is supposed it was for the Commander at or near Monterey. There are some men in this place that would be better out of it, and if they do not keep a bright look out will find themselves dancing in the air.

Two disbanded rangers started for Camargo yesterday, but returned a little before day this morning, bringing with them a prisoner, whom, I understand they met in the road, and found in possession of letters for this place. I went to Head Quarters this morning, but could not get an opportunity of seeing the Commander. I understand, however, frome one of the rangers, that two or three of the letters were of much importance to the bearer of them, is kept closely guarded. Col. Clarke have told the rangers here to advise the citizens to send open letters to their friends in the interior, and I think any letter which leaves or arrives here from that quarter with a seal, will be broken and its contents read over.

The steamer Monticello here for Camargo this morning, loaded down with freight—all on private account—for the transportation of which she receives three dollars per barrel. Merchants take advantage of Gen. Taylor's orders against going to Camargo by forming a mock partnership with the army sutlers—Some of them pay a good round sum for the privilege of being one of the Co's of such and such a sutler. I heard the other day of *twelve* partners in one of these concerns. A half a dozen hosses or teams will bear the goods from the Co., or some other firm, when in fact, he has not $1,000 interest in the whole of them. Leave the Yankee merchants alone for wimping the devil around the stump.

Matamoros is still very healthy. The old inhabitants say there will be little or no sickness this year. They say that sickness is be sickly during the "fruit season" they never look for it, and that season has now passed.

The Rio Grande keeps the water within its banks and that is all. The steamers find it in excellent boating order, barring the swiftness of the current.—There were six Government boats here at one time yesterday, some going up with provisions and others going down to load.

Mr. Carter, an actor—a man near 70 years old—died here yesterday and was buried in the Catholic Cemetery. THE CORPORAL.

MATAMOROS, August 19th, 1846.

A letter was received last evening from one of Hay's men, in which the writer states that the regiment had reached San Fernando without encountering any opposition. The rancheros on the road treated them quite civilly, as did also the citizens of San Fernando, at which place they had been two or three days when the letter was written. From the tone of the epistle, a person would infer that its author was perfectly enraptured with the country through which he passed, and perfectly writes in agony at the idea of having to leave the village. He thinks the regiment will proceed on to Victoria and thence to Monterey without meeting a Mexican force.

I think unless General Taylor received orders to the contrary by the last arrival, he will take up the line of march for Monterey in four or five days. Indeed, I should not be surprised if the advance guard were now on the move. He will meet with no opposition there, notwithstanding the reports of the advance of Paredes.

Gen. Twiggs with his men are moving on bravely towards Camargo. They were about 60 miles above here yesterday morning and making as much headway as the heat will permit.

I am rather inclined to think that the Southern expedition I spoke to you of has been abandoned for the moment. The men that were destined for it are still below here, and the ordnance proposed, but I hear nothing of their receiving orders to move, and suppose it's lost sight of now, as the movement on Monterey is somewhat sooner than the General himself then anticipated. Soto la Marina, or a place, the name of which I have forgotten, further on towards Tampico, would be an advantageous post to occupy this fall.

Near 12 o'clock night before last, Colonel Clarke was informed that 300 mounted Mexicans were near the city, and he sent immediately over the river for the troops, took command of those in town, and in less than half an hour after he received the news 500 men were patrolling the streets. Day light came without the approach of the enemy, and he sent our men to the place where they were reported to have been seen. On their return they stated that a large number of horses' tracks were found at the place where they were said to have been seen. Clarke then sent for the Alcalde, and questioned him as to his knowledge of these men. He stated that about 150 contrabandists or smugglers had come in during the evening, but he did not know where they were. The next day a Mexican was arrested having in his possession about twenty blank commissions signed by Gen. Mejia.

Hart the Manager of the American Theatre in this place received a letter from the owner of the Theatre building in Monterey, tell ng him that he was cleaning and fitting up, and that he could have it for a very moderate price, when the American army came there. He stated that there had not been a performance in that place for near two years.

I have advices nearly every hour from Camargo, but seldom get any thing worth commmunicating to you. THE CORPORAL.

MATAMOROS, Aug. 20th, 1846.

The cheap price at which some English goods have been going off here for a day or two, induced some inquiries as to how they could be afforded at so low a standard. A mercantile firm, who have a large stock of goods on hand, imported from the United States, busied themselves to find out the particulars of the affair, and from what I could gather from them they come to this conclusion; A short while after the occupation of Matamoros, and when there was a great demand for dry goods in the place, a gentleman left here, and proceeded to Galveston, and from thence to New Orleans, where he chartered a vessel for a firm doing business in both those places and proceeded to Kingston, Jamaica, at wh ch place he procured about $10,000 worth of goods, and brought them to the Brazos St. Iago, when he managed to land them, and then transported them to this place. At the time the vessel arrived at the Brazos; private vessels were permitted to arrive and depart without molestation; there being neither custom-house or officer of the customs at the place. The Quartermaster would occasionally board vessels, but I never heard of his overlooking the papers to see where she came from, or with what she was freighted. When assured that there was no liquor on board he would become satisfied and leave her to discharge at will. On the 16th of July, the Secretary of the Treasury caused to be published in Matamoros a circular to officers of the customs, from which the following is an extract:—

"Matamoros is now in the actual possession of the forces of the United States, and perhaps other ports and places on the same side of the Rio Grande. In case of the application of vessels for the port of Matamoros, you will issue them under the following circumstances:—

"1st. To American vessels only.

"2nd. To such vessels carrying only the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, or of imports from the foreign countries to our own, upon which *the duties have been paid*, and upon all such goods, whether of our own or of foreign countries, no duties will be chargeable at the port of Matamoros so long as it is in the possession of the forces of the United States."

That the speculation alluded to has been made, I have little doubt. An American vessel was obtained in New Orleans, and the goods coming in American bottoms were suffered to be landed, and disposed of to the injury of our own countrymen doing business in this place. A gentleman has now, I understand, been appointed to act at the Brazos as an agent of the Mexicans, as much, probably, to look out for the *ardent*—as any thing else, but will no doubt have the prudence to look strictly into the papers of the different vessels arriving and see whether every thing is right and exact. It is the interest of our merchants here to keep an eye to this business and they will no doubt ferret it out, and bring to light those who have been engaged in it. Should any thing further develope itself, I will apprise you of it,

There are few local items worth sending you; the city is remarkably quiet and healthy.

THE CORPORAL.

MATAMOROS, Aug. 22d, 1846.

Gentlemen:—From Camargo, we have accounts of the advance of our forces towards Monterey. The steamer *Virginia* came down last evening and reported having crossed over the San Juan on the 19th General Worth with the 8th infantry, Duncan's artillery, and an artillery company from Point Isabel,—making in all between 1000 and 1100 men. It was reported that they were destined for China, 75 miles towards Monterey, but there is no doubt but they will proceed as quickly as possible to the latter place When they reach Monterey, I have not the remotest idea of their being opposed, but they will enter and take the town without firing a gun. In anticipation of their approach, General Mejia left for Saltillo about twelve days ago, taking with him, besides his own soldiers, 800 men—every man that he could induce to follow him, either by entreaty or threat. There are no troops of a Mexican force rapidly approaching from the interior, but I do not believe a word of it, and if any fighting does grow out of the advance of the American forces, we do not look for it until we get in the mountains. It would be folly for the army to move Worth ahead, and give him an opportunity of making up for lost time, and I am glad of it He was particularly unfortunate, in leaving here last spring, and should an opportunity present itself, he will make the most of it. It was thought that the Texan cavalry would be the first to enter Monterey, but I understood this morning, they had positive orders to repair to Camargo after leaving Victoria So the hope of being at the coming out post need be entertained no more by them. To show you how well they know all our movements, I went to Col. Clarke's quarters yesterday and he showed me a letter he had intercepted. It was written in Spanish, and its author had wisely withheld his signature. It was translated to me by a good Spanish scholar, and contained as correct a statement of the disposition of forces as the Adjutant General could have made. It gave a correct estimate of the force at Camargo, at the Brazos, at Burita, and at Matamoros, with other items of great importance to the enemy. Gen. Twiggs, it said, was on the eve of departure for Camargo, with near 3000 men, which left Matamoros in the possession of less than 1000—and those without discipline, and not very well armed. That the regiments opposite La Burita would move up in a few days, but would not stop in Matamoros more than 24 hours; after which time it would fall an easy prey to either soldiers or "*commissionados.*" He then calculated very correctly what force would be at Camargo, and wound up with hoping the citizens of Tamaulipas would not suffer a hand full of men to keep possession of the lower country, whilst the invading force was moving upon Monterey. The letter would have been of great importance to the enemy, and the person who arrested the courier is entitled to great praise. For particular reasons he wishes his name withheld from the public. In the same package were some thirty or forty letters addressed to private individuals, all of which Col Clarke broke the seals and had them translated to him. In none of them, however, but the one alluded to, was there any information of importance. I believe the valuable letter was not addressed to any one, but it is supposed it was for the Commander at or near Monterey. There are some men in this place that would be better out of it, and if they do not keep a bright look out will find themselves dancing in the air.

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The Rio Grande keeps the water within its banks and that is all. The steamers find it in excellent boating order, barring the swiftness of the current.—There were six Government boats here at one time yesterday, some going up with provisions and others going down to load.

Mr. Carter, an actor—a man near 70 years old—died here yesterday and was buried in the Catholic Cemetery. THE CORPORAL.

MATAMOROS, Aug. 20th, 1846.

The cheap price at which some English goods have been going off here for a day or two, induced some inquiries as to how they could be afforded at so low a standard. A mercantile firm, who have a large stock of goods on hand, imported from the United

City Intelligence.

☞ A special meeting of the First Municipality Council will be held this evening at 5 o'clock.

We understand that the sitting will be exclusively devoted to the consideration of a plan submitted by Madame de Pontalba, for the erection upon St Peter and St. Ann streets, opposite the Place d'Armes, of two magnificent rows of houses, somewhat after the European style. They will be adorned in front with an elegant peristyle, and vast arcades, running from one end of the street to the other, and will be supported by granite pillars. This patriotic design of Madame de Pontalba—for she is not prompted by selfish views, her large income being susceptible of yielding more profits by being put to some other use—will require an enormous outlay of capital, and consequently occasion a momentary pressure She therefore asks for an exemption, during a limited number of years, of the city taxes on her new buildings, and prays to be allowed some other trifling privileges which are specified in the petition which she submits to the board of aldermen. We hope that the latter will take into serious consideration a plan which if realised, will not only add to the embellishment of our Municipality, but will be a means of keeping within its limits many of the fashionable stores which are now gradually progressing towards that flourishing part of the city situated above Canal street.

BAILED.—CHARLES DE MARANS, Ex-Collector of Taxes for the Third Municipality, came into the First District Court yesterday, and through his counsel, Mr. Soulé, claimed to be released under bail.—The amount of said bail was fixed at $1,000, by Judge Preston, who remarked that he limited it to that rate from the fact that the prisoner had voluntarily surrendered himself.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Eliza Harris, f. w. c., and Louis C. Jomonville, charged with assault and battery; and Joseph Nehran, with larceny, were discharged yesterday on motion of the District Attorney.

The Grand Jury ignored the bill against Giovanni Orengo *alias* Roano, for arson.

Informations were filed by the District Attorney against the following named individuals: Leonore Rivoley, Eliza Mooney, Theogenie Boneau, f. m. c., Louis Brévière, Diego Manchar, Antoine Dupeyré and William Mulligan, for assault and battery; James Green, Henry Head, William Ubanks *alias* Bill St. Louis and John Brown, for larceny.

BEFORE RECORDER BALDWIN.—James Murphy and James Maheu, arrested at the request of Capt. J. B. Smith, on a charge of larceny, were released in default of bail, and making his appearance.

Luke Brady, for a breach of the peace, was compelled to furnish bail to the amount of $300.

John Rollins, charged with petty larceny, was remanded for further examination.

Mary Matthews and Jane Keever, for concealing sundry articles belonging to the estate of Mary Connelly, deceased, will be brought this morning before His Honor.

BEFORE RECORDER GENDRON.—William Mulligan, for resisting a Police Officer in the discharge of his duties, was examined and committed to her appearance before the First District Court.

Benjamin C. Miller, arrested for carrying about his person concealed weapons, was fined twenty dollars.

Mrs Rosanny Canny, charged with stealing a $10 bank note, was committed for further examination.

DEATH OF JUDGE CRABBE.—The Philadelphia papers announce the death of the Hon George W Crabbe, Judge of the new Criminal Court of Mobile, and formerly a member of Congress from Alabama.

☞ DIED—Yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, M. at the age of 14 months, MARIE THERESE AMELIE, daughter of Le Feltz and Marie Henriette Maxent. The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral which will take place this day at 10 o'clock A. M. The body is exposed in her grand father's house, Mr. Zeringue's widow, No. 160 Royal street.

LATEST DATES.

NEW YORK	Aug. 18	Liverpool	July 29
WASHINGTON	Aug. 19	HAVRE	July 29
CHARLESTON	Aug. 22	MATANZAS	Aug. 18
CINCINNATI	Aug. 21	HAVANA	Aug. 19
BRAZOS ST. IAGO	Aug. 21	TAMPICO	Aug. 15

☞ ATTENTION.—The following valuable and popular articles are sold at this city, at the wholesale depot for Dally's Magical Pain Extractor, No. 60 Poydras street; WHELE'S Dr. Perry's Ointment; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Magical Pain Extractor pamphlets; Agne and Fever Mixture, warranted to cure; Extract of Sarsaparilla, Accoucheur Oil, for Infants; Vermifuge for Worms; Hall's Liniment for Piles; Rowand's Vegetable Balsamic Remedy for Bowel Complaint. If there is no place in the United States but the above, where Papers can be obtained, the proprietors will not be responsible for counterfeits. Be sure to call for Dr. Dally's Pain Extractor. In Europe, Q M LUCAS, 30 Bienville st

au28 For sale by

☞ NOTICE.—The undersigned returning to business, invites those who are indebted to settle their accounts under the head preamble delay, and those who may be indebted are requested to present their claims immediately.

Mr. Magne is authorized with full power to settle the business of the late firm of Magne & Weisse, and to account the same business, at No. 81 Chartres street.
EDOUARD LAFFONDE.

☞ NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN GEIGER, No. 18 Bienville street, is my Power of Attorney during my absence from the city. Persons having business with me will please apply to him.
JOHN BELLOW, Jr.
au27

DURING our temporary absence from the city, Mr. Henry Rivoal is our only Agent and Attorney, in fact All other power of Attorney are hereby revoked.
FROST & Co.
jy23

MANDEVILLE COLLEGE.—The Institution is situated upon Lake Pontchartrain some twenty miles from the city of New Orleans, presents many and great advantages to parents wishing to have their children well educated. The locality is perfectly healthy and the buildings are large, every branch of useful and polite education is taught, and the terms may be moderate. The French, Spanish, Latin and Greek Languages, Mathematics, Logic, Rhetoric, History and Geography, ancient and modern, the Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, with Music, Drawing and Painting, are taught. Pupils have every opportunity of acquiring the most correct pronunciation of the French and Spanish languages, as the professors, many of them natives of those countries, are constantly using the purest and most fashionable phrases in conversation. The discipline is mild, but firm; no corporal punishment being allowed. The system of certain privileges, regularly solicited and restrained employed. The faculty consists of eight professors, one of whom acts as a Prefect. There is also a Steward, who supplies the table, and the College domestics, and attends to the Lingerie. A Library for the Students has been recently commenced and is rapidly increasing through the aid of the patrons of the College. The French Professorship being in the respective immediate charge of a section has been superseded by another, fully competent to the duties devolving upon him. Every thing promises well for the future, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, being solicited by
J. B WHITAKER, President.
JUAN B LOPEZ, Proprietor.
Mandeville College, August 25th, 1846. au28

TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be given to whoever will bring back to the undersigned, the negro woman HENRIETTE, aged 26 years, of small stature, having a small scar on the forehead, and a little hoarse in the voice. She speaks English and French.
VIAU, Stone Cutter, 161 Bourbon st
au28 3t

FOR SALE by the undersigned, landing per ship Thracian, from Bordeaux—
50 cases Strawbourne, in their juice; 15 do assorted Fruits, in their juice; 100 do assorted Cherries in Brandy; 20 do Maraschino of Zara; 10 do Swiss Absynthe; 30 do Anisette de Bordeaux; 25 do Cherry Brandy; 25 do Cherries in Brandy; 20 do Cherries Blanquefort
Macau Medoc
40 bbls white wine, Haut Sauterne;
50 do do Sauterne, 1842;
8 qr. pipes brandy, J J Dupuy, 4th proof, for sale by
B TALAMON, 80 St Louis st

OLIVE OIL of the brand Possel, fin, in large bottles, in crates of different qualities, long and half long; Marasquino and Curaçoa in cases, Curaçoa in large and small half bottles; ordinary red wines in casks and also in fancy wines; superfine aniseed of Marie Brisard and Roger.
To close a concern—50 cases old red wine Medoc

Making 180,000 lbs.

which divided by 30 days, would give 9,000 lbs. per day, and this divided by 1,000 men would give each man *nine pounds* per day!—that is three pounds of pork and six pounds of flour!! An army with such an appetite would breed a famine any where. The regular ration, we believe, is one pound of pork and one pound two ounces of flour per day.—*Alex. Gaz.*

THE CROPS.—The Laurensville (S. C.) *Herald* says:—"The weather, which a short time since threatened so much injury to the cotton, by a too rapid growth of the weed, has assumed another form, and we anticipate a full average yield. Occasional showers that may yet be needed for late corn will not, we think, be in the least detrimental to cotton."

A large boll of new cotton was pulled the 10th inst., on the plantation of J. Eigleberger, at Laurensville.

NEW KIND OF GUNPOWDER.—We read in a Swiss paper: "Professor Schonbein recently presented to the Society of Natural History of Basle a specimen of cotton prepared by him which is inflammable than gunpowder, and exploding with a capsule. Several trials were made with it. A small quantity, equal to the sixteenth part of an ounce, placed in a gun, carried the ball with such force that it perforated two planks at a distance of 58 paces; and at another time, with the same charge and at the same distance, drove a ball into a wall to the depth of 3 3-4 inches. In some other experiments, a drachm of cotton sent a ball of three-quarters of an ounce in weight to a distance of 900 paces, where it penetrated a deal plank to the depth of two inches. A portion of this cotton, when placed on an anvil and struck with a hammer, caused a loud detonation, without, however, the cotton taking fire. The cotton is of a very superior quality, and what is most extraordinary, its inflammable property is not destroyed by its being thrown into water and afterwards dried."

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Mr. John W. Martin, of Martinsburgh, late President of the Lewis County Bank, was arrested on Saturday on a warrant issued from Judge Bruce, charged with fraudulently obtaining a note for $8,000 from Norman Goody. Mr. G. charges that he loaned Mr. M. one note of $8,000, which he said he had destroyed, having no immediate use for it, and upon the strength of that statement, he gave him another one. Learning from after that the first note was still in existence, he confronted this charge, upon which Mr. M. was arrested, and will go back to Martinsburgh in custody of the officer. Mr. M. has always maintained an irreproachable character, having filled many important and responsible stations, and those who know him best, do not doubt his ability to explain this charge.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm GEO. PARDOW, Jr. & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE PARDOW, Jr., having purchased the interest of F. PARENT, is charged with the settlement of the affairs of the late firm.
GEO. PARDOW, Jr.,
F. PARENT.
au28

☞ The undersigned having purchased the inter