The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 197, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XX.—WHOLE No. 5209.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE!

DAILY PAPER, one year in advance.....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, one year in advance.....5 00

In all cases the paper must stop one week's notice in writing before the same is allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISEMENTS, for every TEN lines, for each insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent insertion. Advertisement inserted for less than [illegible] to be published [illegible] Advertisements published at intervals will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion. All accounts rendered monthly.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their business only, within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs. MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year 1846, of all the advertisements requiring by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of ONE DOLLAR for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.

WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.

New Orleans 27th Dec. 1845.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

SEPT. 4, 1846.

THE Price of Fresh Flour being this day, $4 65 per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give 46 ounces of Bread for Ten Cents, during next week, to-wit:

MONDAY, 14th inst.
Bread of the same quality of one of three loaves for Ten Cents must weigh 24 per cent more viz: 53¼ ounces.

s12 3 dlaw1w A D CROSSMAN, Mayor.

ED. BOURNON, Surgeon Dentist, 95 Conti st., one square from Carondelet. Attends daily from 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 P. M. au17

EDWARD KELLY, *Importer of Havana Produce*, No. 28 Bienville street. m17

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

JAMES CARTER & Co., Importers and Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic Stationery, 44 Bienville street.

WM. MORE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Magazine Buildings, corner Royal and Canal sts.

PATOUT BROTHERS, *Importers of Fancy Dry Goods, English and German*, corner Chartres and Hospital streets.

[illegible] BRUCHER & Co., Commission Merchants and Cotton Factors, New Levee, have constantly on hand Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Bale Rope, Gunny Cloth, Sugar Bags, Twine, Salt, Bacon, Lard, Coffee, Sheet Iron, Nails, Window Glass, Wines, Liquors, &c., at market rates. m17 ly

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER, No. 131 Camp street.

HAS just received a new assortment of French and American Lead Pipes, Bar Lead, Pumps, Hydrant Basins, Water Closets, Shower Baths, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Bathing Tubs, Copper Sheet Lead and Zinc, which he offers for sale at reduced prices. Work done with promptness and dispatch. m17 1y

NOTICE. Mr. Richard Doyle is no longer connected with the Store of the undersigned, and will not be responsible for any debts contracted by him after this date.

GEORGE BROOKES.

New Orleans, 1st Sept. 1846. s1 1m

I, the undersigned, inform the public that I will not pay any debts of the firm of [illegible] contracted by me after the 1st of September, 1846, and that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the firm after that date.

G. FLESCHEL.

New Orleans, Aug. 29th, 1846. a29

MESSRS. P. BLANCARD and CHILLE, Successors to Messrs. Blanchard & Co., Perfumers of the Royals of France and Navarre, have the honor to inform their friends, that they have just received their Fall Assortment of Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Hair Oils, &c., &c., which they offer for sale at their Store, No. 74 Chartres street, corner of Bienville. Also, a superior article for the Hair, called "Les Cheveux de la Reine," which they warrant to restore the hair in a short time to its natural color, and to prevent its falling off. Also, a superior article for the Teeth, called "Poudre des Sultanes," which will preserve the teeth and gums in a healthy state. They have likewise on hand a large assortment of Fancy Articles, suitable for the season, which they will sell at low prices for cash. s1 1m

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

RECEIVED on the Express from Havana, and for sale at the Depot of Leeches, No. 8 Bienville street, near the Merchants' Exchange, a fine lot of Leeches, warranted to be of the first quality, and to keep for any length of time. Persons wishing to purchase Leeches will please call at the above Depot, where they will be supplied at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country will be attended to with punctuality, and Leeches sent packed in such a manner as to keep for any length of time. Leeches will be delivered at the residence of purchasers, if required. Leeches will be sold at the following prices: Single Leeches, 12½ cents each; by the dozen, $1; by the hundred, $8; by the thousand, $70. Leeches will be sold at the above prices for cash only. Leeches will be sold at the above prices for cash only.

JOSEPH DUPUY, Jr.

LEECHES.

TWELVE thousand first quality Leeches in excellent order, just received per brig Ann Maria, from Trieste, and for sale at the Depot of Leeches, No. 8 Bienville street, near the Merchants' Exchange. Persons wishing to purchase Leeches will please call at the above Depot, where they will be supplied at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country will be attended to with punctuality, and Leeches sent packed in such a manner as to keep for any length of time. Leeches will be delivered at the residence of purchasers, if required. Leeches will be sold at the following prices: Single Leeches, 12½ cents each; by the dozen, $1; by the hundred, $8; by the thousand, $70. Leeches will be sold at the above prices for cash only. Leeches will be sold at the above prices for cash only.

JOSEPH DUPUY, Jr.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING appointed Recorder of Births and Deaths for the Fourth Municipality, I request that all persons residing in the limits of the Fourth Municipality will give information to the undersigned of all births and deaths which may occur in their families, at their residence, Bayou Road, between Derbigny and Roman streets.

Approved, March 6, 1846.

JOSEPH A. MERRIEL, Recorder of Births and Deaths, 4th Municipality.

Judge's Passage, near Bienville street.

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Approved, March 6, 1846.

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Judge's Passage, near Bienville street.

Ice Cream and Sherbets.

COUVOISIER & Co. respectfully inform the public that they can furnish, on the 12th instant, their well open their GARDEN on ST. CHARLES AVENUE, where during the whole season, they will neglect nothing to deserve a continuance of that patronage which was so liberally bestowed upon them last year. Their new arrangements will undoubtedly be a great attraction to ladies, who will always find in this splendid Garden, a complete assortment of the finest Ices and Fruits, besides Ice Creams and Sherbets of every description.

The Public may be sure that nothing will be deficient in the service of such a gentleman, who is known all together, as the only one of the kind in New Orleans. au13

REMOVAL.

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

MRS. F. HENRY has the honor of informing the Ladies of this City, that she has removed from No. 100 Royal street, her establishment of the manufacture of Shirts on order or by the piece. Mrs. H. returns her thanks to the Gentry of New Orleans for the liberal patronage, and hopes by her attention to merit a continuation of them for a years. She also undertakes embroideries.

Good Seamstresses will always find employment at Mrs H.'s, when without the apprentices. a30

Fashionable Goods from Paris.

Corner Royal and Conti streets.

Madame Vincent, being about to leave for Europe, has the pleasure to inform the ladies of New Orleans and vicinity, that she will sell the remaining goods at very moderate prices.

Ladies and children's Tuscan Rotunda and a pour straw bonnets of styles.

Fancy Hats & Caps for ball dress and organdy.

Burnt shawls de Barege.

Fashionable Cashmere Handkerchiefs.

Real Swedish Gloves white and black, first glaces and mitasses, modern dresses and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs, thread lace, collars, Tuscan and Leghorn bonnets, Paris and Lyons ribbons, Parisian and Lyonese flowers, silk and cotton hosiery stockings.

Beautiful shawls, white and embroidered do.

A new Mantilla lace scarfs and shawls, a new article. m4

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—We are

selling at very reduced prices our remaining stock of dress goods, Barèges, Balzorines, Organdy, Muzzulman and Printed Jaconets at 25, 30 and 37½ cents; Ginghams at 25 cents; light French Calicoes, latest styles, at 20 cts. &c. Also, white Muslin Curtain Goods, Swiss Mirlaine, Jaconet do, Plaid do, Lace do, Parasole Barege Scarfs, Lace points, white Muslin dg embroidered Rich Silk Scarfs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Cremoline skirts; Gents' do, Ribbons with fringe Laces, a large assortment, Bridal Rich Lawns, Linen Lawns, Linen Cambric Hdkfs with borders, Embroidered Cambric Hdkfs; Silk pocket do, Damask Table Cloths and Towels, Russia Diapers, Russia Sheeting and Shirting, Brown Home-spuns, Drillings, Cambric, Linen Cloths, Brown and Cotton Flannels, Linen Lasting, Gloves, do black and white Silk Gloves, Scotch do, Silk Laces, White Lace Veils, Hat Crapes, Linen Threads, Spool do, Cotton Cord, Buttons, Combs, &c.

Also—a few pieces of very fine Drap d'ete, for coats, &c.

DAVID & CHAPES,
93 and 95 Chartres st. cor. Conti.

m19

IN STORE, and for sale by the undersigned—150 casks Red Wine, different brands, 30 bbls old White Wine, sauterne, Lafitte and Medoc, 1 pipe imitation Holland gin, 50 cases Champagne, different qualities, 500 cases Red Wine, St Estephe, 25 do old Red Wine, Grand Laroze 1840 do Lafitte 25 do do Margaux, 25 do do Latour and Haut Brion, 3000 boxes and kegs Mixed Sweetmeats in oil, 2500 do do Green Peas, 500 do do Capes in oil and Pickles, 1000 do do Pickled Peppers, 200 do do pure Perigord Truffles, 200 do do Truffled Pates, 100 cases Red Wine Chambertin, 30 do White Wine, Hermitage, 20 caskets Gaignolet, 30 cases Cherries in Brandy, 20 baskets Olive Oil, Pinaud's brand, 50,000 fine Corks, 10,000 Champagne Corks.

CHARLES DUFOUR, 11 Conti st.

au9

GRANIER'S FRENCH BLANKETS!!!

THE subscribers, (successors to the late J. Magner,) sole Agents of ZOE GRANIER, of Montpelier, take pleasure in announcing to the Planters, Commission merchants and dealers in general, that their Depot, No. 21 Magazine st., will always be well supplied by fresh arrivals of those superior FRENCH BLANKETS.

Landing this day from the last clipper, from Marseilles, 500 pairs GRANIER BLANKETS.

N. B.—Planters and Commission Merchants are informed that the orders for Linseys and other Plantation Dry Goods, will be promptly attended to, and a liberal credit given.

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
Agents for ZOE GRANIER, and Importers of Dry Goods,
17 21 Magazine st.

LIQUORS, &c.—4 bbls 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

m17 TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD, 90 Customhouse st

SEGARS—40,000 Regalia and principes, landing per brig P. Soule, for sale by TROEGROS & LAMPRE,
m19 96 Old Levee.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.—The subscriber has received a splendid assortment of linen cambric handkerchiefs, which they will sell at low prices for cash.

H DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
21 Magazine st

y3

NOW LANDING at ships Tilton and Bordeaux—3 half pipes, 16 qr do Mayfory Brandy, 1835, superior; 30 cases Bourg Red Wine, 1st quality; 70 pieces White Wine, Haut Barsac, 1843, for sale by

y29 J. & J. TARBES, 13 Conti st

MACKEREL—Landing No 3 large Mackerel, for sale by
au8 *New Orleans & Pittsburgh*, 49 Gravier st

Monday morning, September 14, 1846.

☞ Last evening at 9 o'clock the thermometer stood at 91—decidedly the warmest night of the season.

THE MAIL again failed yesterday from beyond Stockton. Agreeable, truly! There are now four mails due from New York and Boston, and three from Washington and Baltimore.

☞ Two letters from our Matamoros correspondent will be found in our columns. They should have been received on Friday, but were inadvertently overlooked by the clerks of the post office. Though our correspondent adds but little to the stock of information previously received, his letters are, as usual, interesting.

THE TROPIC.—We hear with much gratification that the publication of this staunch and faithful whig press will be resumed on Tuesday morning, under the management of Messrs. SAWYER & HALL.

☞ An extremely rare phenomenon was observed in our city on Saturday last—not a drop of rain fell during the entire day!!! Such an event had not occurred previously for six or eight weeks.

The Crops.

Rain has the cry of short crops been heard, and often has it proved deceptive. But on the present occasion the apprehensions of the cotton planter have not, we imagine, led him to exaggerate the amount of injury done to the opening plant by the combined effortsof a backward season and the ravages of the army worm. From every part of Louisiana the alarm is sounded. In some parishes the crop is nearly wholly destroyed—in others, the destruction is but partial as yet, but the progress of the caterpillar leaves little room for much to be saved from its inordinate assaults. From a number of our country exchangewe have gleaned the following particulars, which wiverify the truth of our remarks. It is only necessary to add that along the sea board, in the interior of South Carolina and Georgia, and in fact wherever le culture of cotton is pursued, the visitation of theworm is announced.

The St.Landry *Whig* speaks in the following gloomy terms:

THE CROP.—We still continue to receive the most dishcartening intelligence from the country in relation to the cottolcrop. The backwardness of the season has made its crops a month later than usual, and the appearance of the caterpillar before the bolls had fairly begaun open, has destroyed every hope of being able to rake seed. Many large plantations will not realize qough from the nett proceeds of their crops to pay heir overseers. We met a few days since a gen leman who has twelve hundred acres in cotton on Bayou Boeuff, who assures us he will not make off the1300 acres more than one bale of the pounds. Not do our exchange papers bring us more cheering accounts from their cotton growing sections of the south. The worm seems to have made its appearance throughout Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, carrying with it nearly as much destruction as here. We do not believe cotton will ever again be cultivated to any considerable extent in this portion of Louisiana. It will certainly break any man who will stick to it and the sooner they quit it the better.—There are no other business in which they could embark half so precarious, and it would be hard to find anything less profitable.

The St. Martinsville (Attakapas) *Gazette* says:

We are sorry to hear that the caterpillars have at last made their appearance in the cotton fields of this parish. We cannot tell as yet to what extent they have carried their depredations, but we fear that the planters are doomed to be treated as they have been in other parishes, and that all the cotton that has not been destroyed by the tremendous rains experienced last month, will be eaten up by the worm. We can safely assert that there will not be more than a half crop made in this parish this year, and probably not as much."

According to the Red River (Rapides) *Republican*, the caterpillars have completely ruined the crops in that parish. That paper remarks: "Some of our oldest and most experienced planters, after a personal examination, have expressed their opinion that a fourth of a crop will not be made in this parish. There were, according to their calculation, upwards of 40,000 acres raised in this parish last season; and this year, according to their estimate, there will not be 10,000 bales made. One of them offered to bet us a hat that there would not be that number made."

In the large and populous parish of Natchitoches the ravages of the worm have almost entirely destroyed the crop.

In Caddo, we learn that though the catterpillar has not appeared on every plantation, in individual instances the destruction has marked the progress of that dreaded insect. A planter, says the *Gazette*, informed us a few days since, that he had been injured, within the space of ten days, in his opinion, to the amount of $6,000.

The Madison *Journal* states that in that parish the bell worm has wrought the greatest mischief. The catterpillar had appeared in almost every field, but had not stripped the cotton, as in 1844, owing, no doubt, to the frequent drowning rains, which have destroyed immense numbers. The amount that the crop in Madison will fall short is not stated, but the loss cannot be otherwise than heavy.

There can be no doubt that under such a state of things, the price of the staple will eventually rise; but as this is the work of time, and as the planter cannot, in most instances, afford to store his crops and await an increase in the market rates, he profits but little, if at all, by the rise. The speculator and factor are almost exclusively benefitted. And even though the planter had the means of holding on to his crop until prices reached their acmé, it is hardly to be supposed that they would obtain an augmentation sufficient to remunerate them for the loss of half or two thirds of a crop. Prices are seldom enhanced in the exact proportion of the deficiency in the article; and with regard to cotton this remark is the more applicable, as for two or three years the consumption has not equalled the supply, and a surplus has been left. In every aspect of the case, therefore, the prospects of the cultivator of cotton this year seem to be deplorable.

☞ A most deplorable affair, says the Madison (La.) *Journal* of the 4th, occurred on Pawpaw Island, in this parish, on Monday morning last, which resulted in the death of Phillip Wilkinson and the serious injury of Edward Wilkinson, son of Phillip, and Lillburn Boggs. The particulars of this affair have not reached us, and if they had, it would be highly improper for us to lay them before the public at this time. An examination of William B. Minor, Esq., charged with being accessory to the death of Mr. Wilkinson has resulted in his discharge; and his sons, John and Stephen Minor, charged as principles in this melancholy affair, are now undergoing examination before Justices Mason, Coons and Wilkinson.

It will be enough, perhaps, to state that the young Minors are in close custody, being confined in a room in the court house, hand-cuffed and in chains, with a sufficient guard over them. We say this much, because we have heard that the sheriff was censured for not committing them to jail, which we think he could not have done with a proper regard either to their comfort or safe keeping.

DREADFUL CALAMITY AT MADISON.—We learn from the officers of the mail boat, says the Louisville *Journal* of the 4th inst., that a small stream, back of Madison, called "Crooked Creek," rose with such rapidity yesterday afternoon from the heavy rains, as to cause the loss of life and property. When the mail boat passed Madison it was supposed that six or eight men had been drowned. Many houses and the culvert of the Madison and Indianapolis railroad were swept off. It would require nine months to repair the damage done to the railroad alone by this freshet.

Gov. OWSLEY of Kentucky, has appointed Gov. B. Kincaid Secretary of State, in place of Benj. Hardin, removed. Feelings have long existed between the Governor and Mr. Hardin, altogether inconsistent with their official relations.

THE POLYPHEME.—We have received the first number of a new weekly journal bearing the above title. It is published in quarto form, neatly printed, and well filled with entertaining or instructive matter.—The *Polypheme* has no editorial name at the head of its columns; but whoever the gentleman may be, he has chosen a perilous but worthy enterprise, in attempting to start a literary paper in New Orleans.—We trust he may succeed.

☞ About nine hundred mules and horses, and a large number of wagons, have been landed at Vidalia, opposite Natchez, within the last few days, belonging to the U. S. Government and bound for San Antonio for the use of our army. They will take up the line of march as soon as those in charge can make the necessary arrangements for driving, feeding, &c., *en route*.

☞ The Supreme Court of Ohio have re-affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, by which it was declared that "the owner of a slave, either by himself or agent, may pursue, arrest, and return him to the State from which he fled, without the aid of the State authority; and that all legislation which interferes with or embarrasses such arrest is unconstitutional and void, all legislation on the subject being exclusively vested in Congress."

HOMICIDE.—The Columbus (Ga) *Enquirer* states that a Mr. A. Y. Allen was shot and instantly killed a few days since, by [illegible]. They were both respectable citizens of Russell county, in Alabama. The difference between them arose in the statements of some private accounts. Mr. P., it is to be deplored, slept for the sheriff and surrendered himself to the laws of his country.

GENERAL WOOL'S COMMAND.—In the *Delta* of yesterday there is a letter dated San Antonio de Bexar, Sept. 7th, which states that Gen'l Wool intends to put in motion the advance of his division upon Chihuahua, as early as the 15th inst. He only awaits supplies from Lavaca, which are on their way. It is expected that he will be able to enter the capital of Chihuahua in the month of October. He will have an efficient force, consisting of about 3000 men, who although volunteers are excellent troops and well drilled.

DISMISSED.—The Mobile *Advertiser* announces the dismissal of Capt. FATIO, of the Revenue Cutter *Wolcott*, on that station. The ground of his dismissal is understood to be a refusal by Capt. F., to convey a special messenger of the Government from Pensacola to Com. Conner, opposite Vera Cruz, in compliance with a request, instead of an order. The *Advertiser* states that the instructions given to Capt. F. from the Department at Washington, on assuming the command of this station, as we are informed, were never to leave his district, which extended from Pensacola to the Balize, without either positive orders from head-quarters or from the collector of this port, (Mobile.) Upon being *requested* to carry this bearer of despatches, we learn that Capt. F. oiled to convey him at once as far as the Balize, but refused to go further, without an explicit *order*, conformable to his instructions.

If such be the facts of the case, the dismissal of Capt. Fatio seems a tyrannical and unjustifiable abuse of authority. If his conduct were deemed culpable, why was not an investigation ordered? The summary discharge without a hearing, of an officer long and creditably engaged in the Revenue service, is an overstretch of power for which there can be no excuse.

MOBILE is perfectly healthy. Not a case of malignant disease has been reported by the Board of Health during this week.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Bee.

MATAMOROS, Sept. 1st, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—Our town has been so free from excitement for a week past, that nothing has transpired worthy of sending to you. The weather has been somewhat versatile, but still the place is healthy, at least so far as the residents are concerned. There are about 300 sick soldiers here, and a number have died, but their diseases were not contracted in Matamoros, but in the different encampments up and down the river. Within two days no less than 150 sick have come up from Burita. Those who are familiar with a southern climate stand the campaign well: it is the unacclimated Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, &c., who suffer from the heat of the sun and fevers, which owe their origin to the same.

All fear of an insurrection seems at an end here, and the timidity of those who spent many sleepless nights in anxious expectation of hearing their trump in the streets, has worn away, and they sleep now as soundly as if they were in a walled city of their own country. In fact, since the news of the pronunciamento in the Capitol, the citizens here seemed disposed to treat us with much more respect.

An increase of trade with the interior has given a little more life to mercantile operations, and the goods and wares of our own people are disposed of to much advantage. Some days as many as 150 traders will come in at once bringing from the interior wool, hides, sugar, &c., which they dispose of; sometimes for money and sometimes for goods.

I saw a couple of the natives fight a duel yesterday with long knives. After sometime spent in warding off each others blows, the smaller one of the two shortened his weapon into the breast of his antagonist, near the heart, and he cannot survive it.

From Camargo there is little news save that which all anticipated. The steady advance of the Army for Monterey—the probable entrance into the place by the advance guard under Worth.

THE CORPORAL.

MATAMOROS, Sept. 3d, 1846.

Gentlemen,—I learned the particulars last evening, of a most unfortunate and disgraceful row which occurred at the encampment opposite Burita, on the evening of the 31st ult., between two companies of Georgians, and in which an Indiana regiment took part.

For four or five days previous to the arrival of the boat which was to take the Georgia regiment, a difficulty commenced between two or three members of the Jasper Greens,—a large number of the members of which are Irish—and the Kensas Rangers. A member of the latter company called Charles Ferrilly a d—d Irish son of a b—h, and a fight ensued, in which several of both companies took part. The ringleaders were then arrested and put under a guard until the steamer Corvette came along to take the regiment to Camargo. They were then released and ordered on the boat, but before getting on board, a fight commenced again between them. They were separated, taken on the boat and the two companies placed opposite each other, with a rope run between them to keep them separate. In a few minutes however, they got at it again, and this time all the Irish of the Greens took part with Ferrilly, and the whole of the Rangers with the opposite party. Knives, pistols and guns were freely used, and at the first discharge, an Irishman, Joe Whalen, was shot through the heart, and six or seven others wounded. The disturbance was here for the moment checked, but the arrival of the Indiana regiment set it in motion.—Col. Baker, late a member of Congress, insisted that he was the oldest officer about, and demanded the charge of the boat and the men, and accordingly marched his men on board. A new impetus was given to the broil, and Baker was shot through the neck, and is dangerously if not mortally wounded.—Capt. McMahon received a severe cut across the mouth. Some officer then drew up men in line, and as a mariner resort, the words *ready, aim*, were given, but before the word *fire*, the men refused, and suffered themselves to be arrested. After the affair was over, ten or fifteen of the Kensas Rangers, and a large number of others were found to be wounded. The boat on which this disgraceful scene occurred, arrived the last evening, having on board the companies in question, and from one of whom I obtained the information I send you. Chas. Ferrilly and John Makin —the ringleaders in the Greens—were in irons on the boat, and the former, if not both, will probably be shot.

Every little village from here to Tampico, has declared for Santa Anna, and Matamoros is in favor of him too, but the presence of the American forces prevents the people from assembling to make a formal *pronunciamento*. Tomas Cardenas, late prefect of Matamoros, a few days since marauded from the Alcalde at San Fernando, several horses and men for the purpose of sending off couriers, but he was informed that the people had declared for a new Government, and that he would not do it. Subsequently, he was driven off to another place, where the same fate arrested him, and I think he will have to travel a long distance before he finds a Poredes village. Canales set down for horses, and when his men were told that they could not be had, force of arms was resorted to, but the party was defeated and all made prisoners.—A strong Republican feeling exists in the opinion has seldon taken place than in this section of country.

There is nothing whatever from the army worth speaking of. All the volunteers, except the Indiana regiments have gone above.

The city of Matamoros is destitute of excitement, and things go on as smooth as in a Yankee village. With the exception of a fight between two Mexicans, there has not been even a row here for the last ten days. The Mexicans are becoming daily more reconciled to our presence—particularly since the *pronunciamento*—and a great deal of that cut-throat look has left them. Yours,

THE CORPORAL.

THE OREGON.—The beautiful steamer *Oregon*, destined to ply as a mail conveyance between Mobile and New Orleans, reached the former city the 11th inst., under the command of Capt. C. REYNOLDS.—She made the passage from New York to Pensacola, touching at Charleston and Key West, in six days and fifteen hours, which shows her capacity in point of speed. The Mobile *Advertiser* says:

Yesterday during the day she was visited by hundreds of our citizens, who were unanimous in according that commendation and praise, which a vessel so perfectly constructed, so well calculated for the trade, so well appointed in every department, and so becomingly decorated throughout, could not fail to elicit. We have previously given the dimensions, &c., of this boat, as well as a general outline of her capacities for the conveyance of freight, and her superior accommodations for passengers. It gives us pleasure to say that all that has been said in her praise, is fully verified by a close inspection of every part—her hull, her hold, her decks, her machinery, and last but not least, her beautiful cabins, glittering with gold, gorgeous with tapestry, richly furnished with tablets of marble, and with sofas and chairs that would beguile wearriness itself of its pain, and languor of its depression.—We can say, without fear of contradiction, the Oregon is the neatest and most perfectly finished specimen of steam-boat architecture that ever visited these waters. We give her a most cordial welcome to her destined route, with our best wishes that her proprietors and officers may reap a rich reward for their enterprise and skill.

The Oregon we learn will remain in port, until the return of the Creole from New Orleans, when Capt. Hearn, with his popular clerk Jo. Armstrong, and most of the crew of the Creole, will take her in charge, and commence making regular trips between the two cities. With three such excellent boats on this line, as the Oregon, Creole and Warrior, with their skilful and gentlemanly officers, the citizens of Mobile and New Orleans may congratulate themselves upon the regular transmission of the mail, as well as an enlargement in the facilities of intercourse and trade.

FROM SANTA FE.—The Western mail, says the St. Louis *Republican* of the 5d, brings us other letters from Independence, of no later date, however, than those received by us previously, from Mr. Colburn, per steamboat. They embody the same information which we have already published. But one of the letters stated, in addition, that private letters, brought by Mr. Collinsworth, that it was currently reported, and believed, at Santa Fé, that Gov. Armijo had left that place—some said for good, others, not. "He is universally vested in very great uneasiness ever since he first learned that the American Army were approaching Santa Fé with hostile intentions, and now, I suppose, is determined to make good his flight, while every thing is favorable."

The Santa Fe Expedition.

A letter from the Camp, near Bent's Fort, dated July 29th, 1846, to the St. Louis *Reveille*, contains some information which we transcribe:—

F. P. Blair, Esq., visited our camp this afternoon, and was much questioned by the General about the Mexican country—its resources, the probability of finding forage for our horses, &c. Mr. B. thinks the Mexicans will be disposed to resist, but that they have not the courage, knowledge, nor munitions of war to enable them to do so successfully. He says the most absurd tales as to the character and intentions of the American army are promulgated among them by the clergy and other interested classes.

Three Mexican prisoners were brought to camp this evening. They are swarthy looking fellows, with broad brimmed hats, and are mounted on mules. They have a tent to themselves, and are treated with proper courtesy, though suspected of having carried the letters to the traders as spies.

Gen. Kearney still preserves his admirable coolness, self-possession, and equanimity, though I doubt not he is at times, a little provoked at some of the occurrences in the army. I believe, however, that he has had no reason to complain of the St. Louis companies in this respect.

We expect Capts. Sumner and Cook to reach this place by day after to-morrow, and we further expect to start for Santa Fé by the first of August, at furthest. We have not yet been informed that we will start at that time, as the General has a way of keeping his intentions to himself; but we dare say it will be so. We expect, also, a little bad road in places—a little hard work to make it better—a little scarcity of grass—probably a little fighting—with other incidents to enliven the jaunt. The distance to Santa Fe, I am informed by Col. Owens, is about 230 miles. With good roads, grass and water, we could easily make it in eleven days; but from all I can learn, I am of opinion that we shall be nearer twenty-one than eleven days in making the distance.

Our march has been very rapid. We have traversed six hundred miles in exactly thirty days, of these thirty days, we have rested two, so that our [illegible] made on travelling the average was twenty-one miles per day. Any one acquainted with army movements, and the route we have come, will see this down as doing very well.

Santa Fe Trade.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Independence, Mo., under date of August 29th, gives the following resumé of the present year's trade to Santa Fé:—

I had anticipated before this being able to communicate further news from the prairies, but those reported as coming in shortly, have failed to do so as yet. [They arrived on the following day.] In lieu of this, however, I will trouble you with a few statistical details of the trade to Santa Fé and the southern Mexican provinces, which may be interesting to some of your readers. The most of my data are obtained from reliable sources, so that you may depend upon their general correctness. The trade this year, owing in great part to the closing of the ports on the seaboard, has been very much increased over any former one, and has been conducted mainly by both American and Mexican adventurers. Their names, the amount of their goods, their value, the number of packages, of wagons and carriages, and of men and servants employed, are about as follows:

Names.	Residences.	Wagons.
Connelly & Glasgow	Chihuahua	21
Raphael Armijo	Santa Fe	
Gov. Armijo	and vicinity	26
Juan Armijo		
Samuel C. Owens	Independence	25
M. K. Harmony	New York City	11
Samuel Magoffin	Louisville, Ky	14
Hoffman & Barney	Baltimore	5
Woods & Sandford	Boone County	4
Solomon Houck	"	3
Alexander Ferguson	Philadelphia	3
Webb & Boone	St Louis	4
Branham & Cauniand	Platte County	6
Cornelius Duty	Independence	7
Alfred Speyers	New York City	23
Pco Sambra & co	Chihuahua	2
Wm. McKnight	St. Louis	2
E. Leitensdorffer & Bro	"	5
Ed. Hoffman	Baltimore	6
Ambro. Armijo & Chaves	Santa Fe	7
J. C. Armijo	"	25
Marianna Ernserra	"	10
Santiago Flores	"	10
Vincente Otero	"	4
Aritord & Lavery	"	5
Alonzo A Valdez	"	41
Gonzales & Porres	"	4
José Marianna Bear	"	8
J. W. Magoffin	Independence & Chi's	18
Wm. Magoffin	Kentucky	3
B Baldenejo	Chihuahua	1
Salvadore Armijo	Santa Fe	2
Wreck & Bluminer	New York and Mo	4
Colburn	St. Louis	4
Goldstein & Brother	Independence	3
Mayer & Kauffman	"	3
Owens & Cannille	St. Louis	2
Mabry	Arrow Rock	2

Thus making the wagons in number, complete, 351. Together with these, there were about twelve smaller wagons, called kitchen wagons, and about 40 to 50 carriages, from common to those of the very finest kind imported. The men employed to take charge of them will average about two to each wagon, thus making from 750 to 800 men who have gone out. The most of these goods are baled up, and the number of bales, so far as I can ascertain, is 958. These, averaged at from $95 to $100 per bale, which is about their value, will amount to $950,000 to $960,000, and perhaps the whole in round numbers, might safely be extended to a million of dollars. In connection with this, as far as can possibly be known from our custombouse officer and others of the amount of merchandize stated above, there consisted of about 1187 packages, the value, as stated in invoices, about 92,700; also, 2546 packages not valued but which, from the character of the goods they contained, might be set down very properly at $75 per packages, making $190,950; and in all, of goods subject to drawback, $286,650.

City Intelligence.

COURT OF INQUIRY.—The Court of Inquiry, detailed to investigate the charges preferred against Captain Jos. Fatio, of the Louisiana Legion, terminated its labors at 12 o'clock on Friday night. A copy of the proceedings was sealed and submitted to the Commander-in-chief. By the report of the court it appears that Captain Trigo has been honourably acquitted. This decision was approved by the Governor.

LARCENY.—Christopher Donegan, arrested for stealing some articles of clothing in a store, was brought yesterday morning before Recorder Genois and remanded for further examination.

ASSAULT UPON A WATCHMAN.—Christopher Kane was brought yesterday before Recorder Genois upon a charge of assaulting Mr. Pierre Peush on the same morning at 1 o'clock, in the Vegetable Market, and of striking and otherwise resisting the watchman, who interfered to collar him. Kane was committed to be tried in the First District Court.

ACQUITTED.—The slave Isabella, belonging to Mr. Ross, was tried yesterday before Justice Cruzat, for stealing some articles of clothing and jewelry from Wm. J. Campbell, Esqn. street. The witnesses being heard; the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

SENT DOWN.—Ben Rose, of lofiang celebrity, was committed on Saturday to the Workhouse by Recorder Genois. Ben, it appears, had promised to leave the State, but not complying with his promise and forfeiting his sacred word of honor, was sent back to his old quarters.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL.—The First Municipality police arrested yesterday one James Quin, alias Johnny Crapeaud, (what a name!) charged with breaking open a trunk with an intention to carry away the contents. He will be brought this morning before Recorder Genois.

INQUESTS.—A mulatto boy seventeen years old, named Raimond, and belonging to Mme. Kokernot, was found drowned yesterday morning in the Bayou St. John.

The body of a negro, name unknown, was also picked up in the river, opposite the Mint. His right arm was marked with the letters H. N. A double inquest was held, and verdicts were rendered accordingly.

Wisconsin.

An estimate of the population of this territory was made last January, which made the aggregate of souls 118,500. It was thought that this estimate might be exaggerated, but a regular census by counties was taken last month, and eleven counties already heard from give a population exceeding the estimate for those counties made in January 25,619.—Should the remaining counties show a like increase, it will give a population of about 160,000. A consideration of these facts suggests to the editor of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* the following reflections, the more inte...sting as Wisconsin will shortly apply for admission into the Union:

The growth of Wisconsin is one of the most wonderful events in our day. Ten years ago Galena was known as the *ultima thule* of civilisation—if civilization were believed to exist there—where a few miners were engaged in getting out lead. Green Bay was a small trading hamlet and military post, and Milwaukie struck the ear with a strange semi-barbarous sound, less familiar than Winnebago, or Menomonee. Here and there on the edges of the territory might be found an adventurous settler, or possibly a little cluster of them, whose friends in the east regarded them as farther removed from all civilised society, than we should now consider settlers at the mouth of the Yellowstone. But for the most part, the territory was an unbroken waste of forest and, opening and prairie.—We well remember seeing shipped from this port, within the last ten years, cargoes of flour, pork and potatoes, for the subsistence of Wisconsin emigrants. Now, commercial cities, numbering their thousands of inhabitants, have sprung up on the lake and river, that leave either border of the territory, stately churches have been reared, school house built, the county is dotted all over with thriving villages and good farm houses, and the surplus products of its abounding soil will soon feed a nation. From the data above given the entire population of the territory cannot fall far short of 160,000, if it do not exceed it, and by next frigter, when it will apply for admission into the Union, (what with the natural growth and immigration, it will probably amount to 200,000. This population is composed almost exclusively of emigrants from New England and New York, with a pretty large infusion of emigrants from the North of Europe, Germans and Norwegians principally.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamers *Algoma* and *Atlantis* for late river papers.

LATEST DATES.

NEW YORK.....	SEPT 2	LIVERPOOL.....	AUG. 19
WASHINGTON.....	SEPT. 2	HAVRE.....	AUG. 1
CHARLESTON.....	SEPT. 6	MEXICO.....	SEPT. 3
CINCINNATI.....	SEPT. 9	HAVANA.....	AUG. 22
BRAZOS ST YAGO.....	SEPT. 9	TEXAS.....