The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 282, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XX.—WHOLE No. 5971.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.....NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1846.

MAGNE & WEBBE, 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 subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.

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

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEBBE.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 81 Canal street.

CESARE OLIVIERI, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 21 Old Levee street, New Orleans. a18 1yd

F. T. BOURNOS, SURGEON DENTIST, 95 Conti st., Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P. M. m17

J. B. STEEL, No 14 Camp Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Account Books for sale or made to order. n30

WM MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Munson's Buildings, cor Royal and Canal sts.

PATOUT BROTHERS—Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets. f 3

J. F. BERGIER FRANCIS COTIO. J. F. BERGIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GROCERS, 43 Old Levee, have constantly on hand, fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c, at moderate prices. n10

WM. F. TALBOT, No. 20 Magazine st., 3d Municipality, offers for sale a large and likely Lot of YOUNG NEGROES, Men, House Servants, Field Hands. Also, a young girl, 15 years old, regularly from Virginia. n24 4m

CHARLES A. SARRERE, DEALER IN French, British and DRY GOODS, No. 30 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS. Receive IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

FIRE INSURANCE. THE ST. LOUIS PERPETUAL INSURANCE COMPANY is now prepared to make Insurance against loss or damage by Fire in connection with the Marine and river business. Office 45 Camp street. a17 6m A. BROCHER, Agent. CHARLES KEWES, F. BERMUDEZ. LEWIS & BERMUDEZ, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW office No. 180 Royal street. 06-6m

MESSRS. P. BLANCHARD & ACHILLE BURGUN, Surgeon Dentist, honor to inform their clients, that on the 25th June, they have united their offices at No. 41 Royal street, between Bienville and Customhouse (residence of Dr. Burgun.)

The engagements they are under towards various institutions and the Gentlemen of this city, to which they are attached, compel them to absent themselves many days in the course of the month. They have, therefore, deemed it expedient to form Copartnership, as well on account of the convenience of their numerous Clients, in order that one of the two may be always in town, ready to receive all persons who may honor them with their confidence. The superiority of their work, and the care and gratitude exhibited by them, induce them to hope for a continuance of the patronage of the public. n5 1y

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER, No. 134 Camp street, HAS just received a new assortment of French Water Closets, also Force Lift Pumps, Beer Pumps, &c. Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Laying and repairing Lead Pipes. Lead Work generally done at short notice. Ship work, &c. promptly and neatly executed. Orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate. f 13—1y

DEPAU has the honor of informing the public that he keeps a stable at No 178 Bourbon street, formerly the establishment of Mr. Brans, where he will board horses and lodge carriages, and hire saddle horses and carriages at the most liberal prices. He will also sell and buy horses. Mr Dufau will continue his practice of Veterinary and Horse Shoeing as heretofore. 14 Burgundy street. a25—1y

Agency San Mutual Ins. Co., New Orleans, November 7th, 1846. THE fiscal year of this Institution terminated on the 30th day of last month, and the Trustees have declared a dividend for thirty months, at the rate of 20 per cent on the amount of earned premiums ($60,000 90) during the time, and have further divided ten per cent in cash, on the net profits of the business of the above period, and have made the following dividends viz: Dividends declared on the 4th of October 1842, declared 32 per cent. 1843, 34 " 1844, 34 " 1845, 40 " In consequence of the Institution of New York on the 19th of July of that year.

And on the 4th of October 1846, declared 32½ per cent. They do not hesitate against the risks of fire in New York exceed hazard, except at the Agency.

The Board of Trustees also resolved, that no division of profits should be made until the accumulated earnings should at least equal *one million of dollars*.

The existing script and assets are adequate to meet losses, amounting to $983,655 92, on the 6th ultimo, to which may be added more than $100,000 for premiums taken since, which, in the opinion of the Trustees, and underwriters, affords the most ample protection for their policies.

This Agency continues to insure against fire, marine and river risks. J. MATTHEWS, Agent. Corner of Camp and Common streets.

N. B. Due notice will be given when the script certificates are ready for delivery. n19 1y

OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned have this day opened an office of GENERAL AGENCY in Exchange Passage, No. 4, between Gravier and Conti streets.

They will undertake every description of collections, valuations, settling of account books, copying documents, &c.

In case a guarantee should be required in important transactions, they will furnish such security.

They will settle all collections every Monday.

The office will be opened from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M. and from 5 till 7 o'clock P. M.

They have a special agency for the sweeping and repairing chimneys by the year. M BERTUS, H RUFFIER. New Orleans August 20, 1846. a20 1y

P. F. DE GOURNAY, Collector, No. 11 Exchange Passage, (between Conti & St Louis,) will undertake the collection of accounts at a moderate commission. He will make arrangements with city banks and offices for the monthly or annual collection of their bills, and will, if required, furnish good security for all large accounts entrusted to him.

He will undertake collections in the country, or any part of the State, and will institute judicial proceedings at his correspondent where it is necessary.

He will assume the agency for house rent and servant hire.

Those I addressed do honor him with their confidence, are requested to examine the subjoined list of references

A. Beard,	A. Bosshlane,
W. F. Vigers,	J. B. Jennings,
J. H. Ashbridge,	J. A. Bandouin,
Brog & Sneeker,	A. Maureau,
Arnold & Augustin,	D. J. Landreau,
J. A. Baquie	Dr. Von Poellnitz,
J. D. Lambert,	Dr. C. Faget.

MARINE, RIVER & FIRE INSURANCE. THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents for the PELICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, and the Protection and Etna Insurance Companies, of Hartford, Connecticut, are insuring against MARINE, RIVER AND FIRE RISKS on the most favorable terms.

Losses by Marine and River Navigation may sustain on it are taken at the Agency, will be liberally adjusted and paid by the usages of Insurance Companies of Eastern and adjusted with promptness in money current at the Banks of New Orleans.

Office No 47 Camp street. W R FORDICK, G C LAWRASON, a15 1y Agents.

WHITE LEAD. The subscriber, agent for the sale of the celebrated White Lead of R. Conkling & Co., is now receiving a fresh supply, which he offers for sale at the manufacturer's prices. The lead manufactured at the works of R. Conkling & Co., will, on trial, be found equal to any English lead. And I am the only agent in this city, this brand can only be got from me. R. ROBT CLANNON, 46 Canal st.

SONDRIES 1000 bbls Thomaston Stone Lime 500 do Hydraulic Cement 500 do Plaster Paris 71 do Marble Dust 50 do Hair

Receiving Hair in casks, sacks and barrels, for sale by JOHN HAYMAN & CO., 11 Red Stores, 3d Municipality.

☞ A fine Sugar Lime, a very superior article, either in casks or barrels, for sale by the above. n16

NEW PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT, No. 80, CHARTRES STREET. BETWEEN Bourbon and Conti streets, where the following medicines, of the extreme good such high reputation throughout the United States can be purchased Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Dr. David's Hebrew Plaster, Sands Sarsaparilla, Swaydis Indian Chologogue, a celebrated remedy for Fever and Ague, Daily's Magical Pain Extractor, Brandt's Sarsaparilla, Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, Palmotto's Vermifuge, Dougate's Anodyne Cordial, for Bowel complaint, Dr. Jley's Ointment, a never failing remedy for old sores, Scalds, Burns on the Face, and all cutaneous diseases, Rush's Ointment, the greatest Pile destroyer in the world, Seaflitz and Soda Powders, M. Lane's Patent Vermifuge, the Mother's comfort, Brandreth's Pills, Tooth Ache Drops, Together with a large assortment of the most valuable Medicines now extant, too numerous to mention.

Also, for the ladies, a large assortment of perfumery.—All goods sold at this House are warranted genuine. Try Brown's Toilet Soap, a new article only 25 cents a cake. nov 3—30d

PARISIAN HAT STORE, No. 48, MARCHAL, 40 CHARTRES ST HAS just received by ships Probus, Kentucky and Duane from Havre, a large assortment of hats direct from the best manufactories of Paris, such as Pinaud, Meunier and Gibus

50 cases extra velvet silk hats, 6 " beaver hats, 10 " felt do superfine, 9 " Tycoon do, 1 " hats for boys,

500 doz cloth and velvet men and boys' caps—gold and silver embroidered velvet Grecian caps. Amazon Tuscan caps, umbrellas, riding whips, &c. &c. nov 2

ATLIQUIDATION BELOW COST PRICE A. MARCHAL, 57 CHARTRES ST. WILL, until the end of December next, at which time he will dispose of his stock at auction, at very low prices, the following articles received ex ships Probus and Kentucky, from Havre:

Silk lined black and pour cloth paletots; Tartan do do black and colored cloth dress and frock coats; black and colored cassimere pants; fine satin and cashmere vests; cloth and Indian rubber cloaks; shirts, braces, cravats, sight gowns, socks, drawers, handkerchiefs.

Also, rich Turkish Broadcloth; superfine do; ponge cassimere; satin; tartan, &c. &c.

Merchants from the country are invited, before making their purchases, to call and examine, they will find it to their advantage.

N. B. All sales will be made for cash. n3

CARPET STORE, 32 Chartres street.—A BROUSSEAU & Co. have now on hand a large and choice assortment of carpeting, &c. among which are, Axminster & Tapestry; English and American Brussels, in grained, varied; Imperial and Ordinary, 3 ply; Ingrains, of all qualities; Venetians, for halls and stairs; Rugs, Mats, Oilcloths, &c. &c. Floor Oil Cloths, various qualities, from 2 to 24 feet wide; Mackings, of various widths, colors and qualities; all of which will be sold at low prices consistent of the new tariff; also, Hemp carpets, for negro clothing, at manufacturers prices, by the bale. n3

CURACOA—30 cases for sale by AUG SOLLIER, 30 St Louis street. n3

NEW PATENT MEDICINE.

Monday morning, Nov. 30, 1846.

Official Despatches from the Army.

The Washington *Union* of the 21st inst., has commenced the publication of the official despatches from Gen. TAYLOR and other officers of the army, relative to the capture of Monterey. The budget is extremely voluminous, since a small portion alone occupies a whole page of the *Union*, and comprises letters from Gen TAYLOR, and from Generals BUTLER, QUITMAN, HAMER, &c. These are to be followed by a long communication from Gen. WORTH, giving a full account of the part taken by him in this brilliant achievement. Despatches have likewise been received from Gen Wool. He was within three or four days' march of Monclova, and about 135 miles from Monterey.

The first in the series of these important documents is a long letter from old ROUGH AND READY, detailing in a masterly and graphic style the operations of the American Army. We would transfer it in full to our columns, but for the fact, that the extremely copious accounts of the assault of Monterey, heretofore published, have anticipated the greater part of this communication. In the main, it varies scarcely an iota from the lucid and detailed statements of Mr. HAILE and other correspondents. There are, however, circumstances connected with the three days' fight, which are brought forward for the first time, and require mention. Thus, for instance, Gen. TAYLOR states that the number of killed and wounded incident to the operations in the lower part of the city on the 21st is 394. The accont of the capitulation is briefly as follows:—

Early on the morning of the 24th I received, through Col. Moreno, a communication from Gen. Ampudia, proposing to evacuate the town; which, with the answer, were forwarded with my first despatch. I arranged with Col. Moreno a cessation of fire until 12 o'clock, at which hour I would receive the answer of the Mexican general at Gen. Worth's headquarters, to which I soon repaired. In the meantime Gen. Ampudia had signified to Gen. Worth his desire for a personal interview with me, to which I acceded, and which finally resulted in a capitulation, placing the town and the material of war, with certain exceptions, in our possession. A copy of that capitulation was transmitted with my first despatch.

Occupying the city, it was discovered to be of carefully such in itself, and to have its approaches were strongly fortified. The town and works supplied with sundry two pieces of cannon, well of at least 7,000 troops, and manned with a force 3,000 irregulars. The force-line, and from 2,000 to Monterey, as exhibited by the *ter* my orders before was 425 officers, and 6,220 men. counting return, sisted of one 10-inch mortar, two 24-pounder cannons, and four light field batteries of four gun howitzers the mortar being the only piece suitable to the operations of a siege.

Our loss is twelve officers and one hundred and eight men killed, thirty-one officers and three hundred and thirty-seven men wounded. That of the enemy is not known, but it is believed considerably to exceed our own.

Throughout this severe conflict the behavior of the officers and men was admirable; the Commander-in Chief says that he is proud to bear testimony to their coolness and constancy in battle, and the cheerfulness with which they submitted to exposure and privation. To the general officers commanding divisions—Major-Generals BUTLER and HENDERSON, and Brigadier-Generals TWIGGS and WORTH—he expresses his obligations for the efficient aid rendered in their respective commands. Of other officers Gen. TAYLOR speaks as follows:

I desire also to notice Brigadier-Generals HAMER and QUITMAN, commanding brigades in Gen. Butler's division. Lieutenant-Colonels Garland and Wilson, commanding brigades in Gen. Twiggs's division.—Colonels Mitchell, Campbell, Davis and Wood, commanding the Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi and 2d Texas regiments, respectively, and Major Lear Allen and Abercrombie, commanding the 2d, 4th and 1st regiments of infantry; all of whom served under my eye, and conducted their command with coolness and gallantry against the enemy. Colonel Mitchell, Lieutenant-Colonel McClung, Mississippi regiment, Maj. Lear, 3d infantry, and Maj. Alexander, Tennessee regiment, were all severely wounded, as were Capt. Lamotte, 1st infantry, Lieut. Graham, 4th infantry, Adj. Armstrong, Ohio regiment, Lieutenants Scudder and Allen, Tennessee regiment, and Lieut. Howard, Mississippi regiment, while leading their men against the enemy's position on the 21st and 23d. After the fall of Col. Mitchell, the command of the 1st Ohio regiment devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Weller; that of the 3d on Lieut. Graham, and the 1st on Lieut. Henry, the former being also wounded. The following named officers have been favorably noticed by their commanding officers: Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, and Adj. Heiman, Tennessee regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel McClung, Captains Cooper and Gowning, Lieutenants Patterson, Calhoun, Moore, Russell and Cook, Mississippi regiment; also, Sergeant-Major Horton, Mississippi regiment, and Maj. Price and Capt. J. R. Smith, unattached but serving with it. I beg leave also to call attention to the good conduct of Capt. Johnston, Ohio regiment, and Lieut. Hooker, 1st artillery, serving on the staff of Gen. Hamer, and of Lieut. Nichols, 2d artillery, on that of Gen. Quitman. Captains Bragg and Ridgely served with their batteries during the operations under my own observation, and in part under my immediate orders, and exhibited distinguished skill and gallantry. Capt. Webster, 1st artillery, assisted Lieutenants Donaldson and Bowen, rendered good service with the howitzer battery, which was much exposed to the enemy's fire on the 21st.

From the nature of the operations, the 2d dragoons were not brought into action, but were usefully employed under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel May as escorts, and in keeping open our communications. The 1st Kentucky regiment was also prevented from participating in the action of the 21st, but rendered highly important services under Col. Ormsby, in covering the mortar battery, and holding in check the enemy's cavalry during the day.

I have noticed above the officers whose conduct either fell under my own immediate eye, or is noticed only in minor reports which are not forwarded. For further mention of individuals, I beg leave to refer to the reports of division commanders herewith respectfully transmitted. I fully concur in their recommendations, and assure that they may be codsidered as a part of my own report.

From the officers of my personal staff and of the engineers, topographical engineers, and ordnance associated with me, I have derived valuable and efficient assistance. Lieutenant-Colonel Bliss, assistant adjutant-general, Capt. Sibley, assistant quartermaster, Capt. Waggaman, commissary of subsistance, Capt. Eaton and Lieut. Garnett, aide-de-camp, and Majors Kirby and Van Buren, pay department, served near my person, and were ever prompt, in all situations, in the communication of my orders and instructions. I must express my particular obligations to Brevet-Major Mansfield and Lieut. Scarritt, corps of engineers. They both rendered most important services in reconnoitering the enemy's position, conducting troops in attack, and strengthening the works captured from the enemy. Major Mansfield, though wounded on the 21st, remained on duty during that and the following day, until confined by his wound to the camp. Capt. Williams, topographical engineers, to my great regret and the loss of the service, was mortally wounded while gallantly exposing himself in the attack of the 21st. Lieut. Pope, of the same corps, was active and zealous throughout the operations. Maj. Munroe, chief of the artillery, Maj. Craig and Capt. Ramsay, of the ordnance, were assiduous in the performance of their proper duties. The former superintended the mortar-service on the 21st, as particularly mentioned in the report of Gen Worth, to which I also refer for the services of the engineer and topographical officers detached with the 2d division.

Surgeon Craig, medical director, was actively employed in the important duties of his department, and the medical staff generally were unremitting in their attendance to the numerous wounded—their duties with the regular regiments being rendered uncommonly arduous by the small number serving in the field.

General BUTLER's report is extremely interesting, as demonstrating the undaunted bravery of the volunteer forces under his command. He was engaged with three regiments in an attempt to carry the enemy's first battery. This having been accomplished, Gen. Butler's troops advanced under a galling fire to within one hundred yards of the enemy's second fort, called El Diablo. The report continued as follows:

A very slight reconnaissance sufficed to convince me that this was a position of no ordinary strength. Still, feeling its importance, after consulting with part of my staff as to its practicability, I had resolved to attempt carrying it by storm, and was in the act of directing the advance, when I received a wound which compelled me to halt. Col. Mitchell was at the same time wounded at the head of his regiment, as was his adjutant. The men were falling fast under the converging fires of at least three distinct batteries, that continually swept the intervening space through which it was necessary to pass. The loss of blood, too, from my wound rendered it necessary that I should quit the field; and I had discovered at a second glance that the position was caused by a heavy fire of musketry from other works directly in its rear that I had not seen in the first hasty examination. Under all these circumstances, I was most reluctantly compelled, on surrendering the command, to advise the withdrawal of the troops to a less exposed position. There is a possibility that the work might have been carried, but not without excessive loss; and if carried, I feel convinced it would have been untenable.

Accordingly, the division, under General Hamer, to whom devolved the command, moved to a more sheltered near the captured fort, and within sustaining distance of our field batteries on the left. The troops bivouacked in and near this position, and under fire of the enemy's batteries until late in the day. For the details of the after proceedings of the day, I refer to General Hamer's report.

It is with no little pride and gratification that I hear testimony of the gallantry and general good conduct of my command. Were proof wanting, a mournful one is to be found in the subjoined roster of the casualties of the day. That part of my division properly in the field did not exceed eleven hundred, of which number fifty one (51) were killed or wounded. The fact that troops for the first time under fire should have sustained such loss, without flinching, a continuous service of more than nine hours, and finally assaulting a stubborn and well-contested position for four hours and upwards, speaks for others, even if it is not the highest praise to the officers and men of the three brave regiments from their commander, proof of the pleasing though delicate task of discharging the duties of their respective service.

[illegible] speaks in high terms of the conduct of Brigadier-Generals Gen. QUITMAN, Maj. L. THOMAS, Lieut. Col. A. Johnson of Texas and Lieut. G. W. Addicks, by their skill, activity, coolness and gallantry.

The reports of Generals HAMER and QUITMAN corroborate that of Gen. BUTLER. That of Gen. QUITMAN describes more particularly the efficient conduct of the Texan Rangers in dislodging the Mexicans from their defences and driving them from point to point. We extract the following passages from his account of the action of the 23rd:

Detachments of our troops advanced, penetrating into buildings and occupying the flat roofs of houses, and, by gradual approaches, driving the enemy back. They had been engaged more than an hour, when they were reinforced by a detachment of dismounted Texan Rangers, commanded by Gen. Henderson, with whose active and effectual co-operations the attack upon the city was gradually, but successively prosecuted. Buildings, streets, and courts were occupied by our troops without much loss, until, after being engaged for about five hours, having advanced within less than two squares of the great plaza, apprehensive that we might fall under the range of our own artillery, which had been brought up to our support, and our ammunition being nearly exhausted, active operations were ordered to cease until the effect of the batteries, which had been brought forward into one of the principal streets, could be seen. It being found that the barricades in the neighborhood of the plaza, were too strong to be battered down by our light artillery, the commanding general, who had taken position in the city, ordered the troops gradually and slowly to retire to the defences taken in the morning. This was done in good order, the enemy firing occasionally upon us, but not venturing to take possession of the part of the town we had occupied. Our forces had scarcely retired from their advanced position in the city, when we heard the commencement of the attack of the division under Gen. Worth on the opposite side of the town. The force under my command had been engaged from eight o'clock in the morning to three P. M. It should be recorded to the credit of the volunteer troops, that the greater portion of them had been without sustenance since the morning of the 22nd, and exposed throughout the very inclement and rainy night of the 22nd, to the cold without blankets or overcoats, and yet not a murmur was heard among them—their spirits remained unabated to the last moment. The character of this affair, the troops being necessarily separated into many small parties, gave frequent occasion to the exhibition of individual courage and address. The instances occurred so frequently, in which officers and men distinguished themselves, that I cannot count those which fell under my own observation, which were brought to my notice by officers, whose duty and pleasure to mention the fact, that the very ran Gen. Lamar, of Texas, joined my command as a volunteer in the commencement of the attack upon the city, and by his counsel and example aided and encouraged the troops. Major E. K. Price, of Natchez, and Capt. J. R. Smith, of Louisiana, both from the recently disbanded Louisiana troops, acted with distinguished bravery as volunteers in Colonel Davis's regiment.

IAGO—HONEST IAGO.—The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* is always quoted by the locofocos as a remarkable impartial and honest print. Here is a specimen of the people of this—That paper labors to prove that the Tariff of 1846, and refers to—The Congressional vote at the recent election as evidence of the—tion. It arrives at the astounding conclusion that this vote—gregate exhibits a locofoco majority of—how does this "honest" journal attain this—the 17th and 18th districts, no whig—Congress were in the field, and the total vote polled amounts to 23,856. This the *Journal of Commerce* very coolly transfers to the democratic column. In these two districts WRIGHT's majority was exactly 1,496, a deduction of more than *twenty thousand* from the figures of the *Journal of Commerce*. But by claiming some 20,000 more votes than locofocoism polled, it is easy enough to make out a locofoco majority, and this is precisely what that conscientious neutral has done. The whig majority on the Congressional vote in New York is, as we showed, some days since, very nearly, if not quite twenty thousand.

☞ SANQUIRICO, says the New York *Tribune*, is coming with his Italian troupe, after all. He leaves Liverpool on the 19th. Signora Clotilde Barili, *prima soprano*; Signor Setto Beneditti, *prima tenore*; Signor Salvatore Patti, *tenore*; Signor Guis, *primo basso*; Ant. Sanquirico, *primo buffo*. Signor Ant. Barili, *maestro*. The *soprano* is said to be a young lady twenty-one years of age, an accomplished singer, and beautiful. The *tenore* has appeared in the first theatres in Italy, and lately in the St. Petersburg Theatre, and—as received with great commendation. The *buffo* bassa is from La Scala and Milan, and his reputation is said to be very high.—Signor Sanquirico, of course, will accompany the troupe, and will perhaps join the company.

THE NEW HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The N. Y. *Express* remarks—The possibility that the election of the next President may devolve on the new House of Representatives, has invested the Congressional elections in each State with unusual importance.—We give below a statement of the result in fourteen States, and the prospect in the remainder in a tabular form.

Whig	*Divided*	*Loco Foco*
New York,	George.	1 South Carolina,
Pennsylvania,		Arkansas,
Ohio,		Michigan,
Massachusetts,		Illinois,
Vermont,		Missouri,
New Jersey,		
Delaware,		
Florida,	8	8
		Doubtful,
Probable,		Maine,
Connecticut,		N. Hampshire,
Rhode Island,		Indiana,
Maryland,		Iowa,
North Carolina,		
Tennessee,		
Kentucky,	6	6
	14	5 11

The Union is now composed of twenty-nine States, and Wisconsin (which is included in the foregoing calculation) will soon increase the number to thirty States. Sixteen States, therefore, would be necessary to effect a choice, in case the election should go into the House.

NAVAL.—It is stated in the Northern papers that the Secretary of the Navy is about to fill up the Navy with the full complement of men allowed by Congress. An advertisement appears in the New York papers for one thousand men, who are wanted for the ship of the line *Ohio*, which is about to be put in commission. Captain Stringham has received orders to take command of her, and proceed to sea with all possible despatch, under sealed orders. Her destination is supposed to be Vera Cruz.

L'EVENTAIL.—We are indebted to the editors for the second number of this sprightly journal. It is a clever, well sustained and interesting publication, embracing a bird's eye view of matters and things—glances at fashion—theatrical criticism—good natured satire, &c., &c. We recommend it to the ladies of our city, and particularly to those desirous of improving their acquaintance with the polished idiom of France.

GUN COTTON.—The Salem *Observer* says that a chemist in Cambridge objects to the use of gunpowder, that it heats the gun too much on explosion to make it safe to re-load immediately; and that finally it loses its virtue from exposure to light and air. These objections are denied by the Washington *Union*. That journal remarks:—"As to the first, our faithful correspondent in Germany informs us that 'the barrel never requires cleaning. Forty shots, without intermission, have been made, and without any perceptible accumulation of filth, while the barrel remained, throughout, entirely free from heat. In firing a three-pounder, the result was the same in this respect."

As to the second objection, we have received the following statement from one of the most eminent chemists in Washington:—

To the Editor of the Union:

I think the Cambridge people were too fast. I have tried gun light upon Schoenbein's cotton, and perceive no effect. If properly prepared, it is not liable to become moist any more than fibrous materials generally. Of course, it will have to be managed according to its peculiarities, as gunpowder and everything else is.—I have made the preparation of cotton cloth, cotton wicking, paper, &c. Enclosed is a specimen of cotton wicking, which will answer admirably for trains. I have kept the cotton twelve hours in hot water (say about 200° Fahrenheit) without impairing its properties.

The following article which we take from the N. Y. *Express* will show the nefarious system by which Locofocoism usually succeeds in carrying the city of New York:

ELECTION FRAUDS.—THE GRAND JURY.—We understand that the Grand *Jury*, who have been in session now three weeks, have not yet finished their labors, although they have been occupied night and day, during almost the whole of the time. It is said that they have indicted fifteen of the officers connected with the Penitentiary, for aiding and procuring illegal votes from the prisoners at Blackwell's Island. Thirty of the prisoners from the Penitentiary were brought over to vote, on condition of discharge from prison. Many of them voted at a great number of the polls, a great number of times. They we accompanied from district to district by their keepers. The testimony will disclose a system of villainy fully justifying the revelation of Dr. Bacon in his article on the "mysteries of iniquity."—It will show, that for years, the majorities of the Locofoco party have been obtained by the greatest fraud at the ballot box—that they have been kept in office by a perfect system. It is said that evidence was adduced that one convict, under the surveillance of the keepers of the Penitentiary, voted at sixty different places.

We understand that, in addition to the fraud committed by illegal votes procured from the Island, there was a fraud for Mr. Jackson, at the 19th Ward, at the late election, the disclosures before the Grand Jury furnishing sufficient evidence to invalidate his election.—The illegal votes from the Penitentiary, now the subject of legal investigation, will enable Mr. Monroe to contest the seat successfully.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—*Drawing of the 16th November.*—No. 3087, $100,000; 16628, $40,000; 18264, $20,000; 1884, $4,000; 9877, $5,000; 12848, $3,000, and eleven smaller.

City Intelligence.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—John S. Dunne filed on Saturday a petition in the Court, claiming damages in the sum of ten thousand dollars from Mr. Wheaton, for illegal arrest and vexatious proceeding. The latter, it is recollected, brought a short time since against the plaintiff in the present case, a charge of embezzlement, which led to Dunne's arrest, imprisonment and examination before Recorder Baldwin, who finally discharged the prisoner.

SWINDLING.—John Boyd, charged with obtaining $689 91, under false pretences, from Mr. Joseph Lalande, commission merchant, on Poydras street, was arrested yesterday by the 2d Municipality Police, and will be examined this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

ANOTHER SWINDLER.—Michael Motley, arrested on a charge of swindling Mr. George Schreiner out of his gold watch and of two gold rings, was brought, on Saturday, before Recorder Genois who remanded the accused for further examination.

COMMITTED.—Recorder Baldwin committed, on Saturday, James Monteith to be tried before the 1st District Court on a charge of embezzlement. The prisoner is accused with having obtained, through false representations, a sum of $185 from Mr. Brooks

INQUEST.—Coroner Spedden held an inquest, last Saturday, at the Charity Hospital, on the body of a man named John Carslow, a native of Ireland, who died from injuries received by a fall. Verdict accordingly.

LARCENY.—Lydia Twomble, arrested for stealing $60 from Mr. Darius Garish, will be examined this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

☞ SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner Spedden, held yesterday two inquests, first on the body of a German named Christian Kalkie, aged 27 years found on board of the bark Mary Smith, Capt. Blanchard, from Bremen, lying in the Second Municipality.—Verdict, "Pleuro Pneumonia," and secondly on the body of a French man named Joseph Dariee found dead in a house situated on Moreau street, between Pence and French streets.

From a late English paper.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEH.—Mr. Layard, an English gentleman, has for the last twelve months been pursuing the track—first laid open by M. Botta—at Nimroud, near Mosul, on the Tigris. His excavations have not only settled the precise position of Nineveh—the very existence of which had become a little better than a vague historic dream—but have brought to light some of its buildings, sculptures, and inscriptions. According to accounts received at Constantinople, some months since, and communicated in the Athenæum of Saturday last, Mr. Layard had discovered an entrance formed by two magnificent winged, human headed lions. This entrance led him into a hall above 150 feet long and 30 broad, entirely built of slabs of marble, covered with sculptures. The side walls are ornamented with small bas reliefs, of the highest interest—battle scenes, lion hunts, &c.; many of them in the finest state of preservation; and all executed with extraordinary spirit. They afford a complete history of the military art amongst the Assyrians; and prove their intimate knowledge of many of those machines of war whose invention is attributed to the Greeks and Romans—such as the battering ram, the tower moving on wheels, the catapult, &c. Nothing can exceed the beauty and elegance of the forms of various arms, swords, daggers, bows, spears, &c. In this great hall there are several entrances—each formed by winged lions or winged bulls. These lead to other chambers, which, again branch off into a hundred ramifications. Every chamber is built of slabs covered with sculptures or inscriptions, whence some idea may be formed of the number of the objects discovered—the far greater part of which, in fact nearly all, are in the best preservation. Mr. Layard's excavations have been hitherto confined to a very small corner of the mound, under which the antiquities have for ages been buried; it is impossible to say what may come out when he can be carried forward on an adequate scale.

DIED.

Suddenly last evening, 29th instant, GEORGE C. WAY son, a member of Fire Company No. 7.

The friends of the members of the Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral this evening, at 3 o'clock from his late residence in Treme street, between Canalat Customhouse streets.

[illegible] Mr. DANIEL [illegible] are requested to attend his Funeral at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Thomas Gilmore, Circus street, between Hevia and Broadway.

Last night, at 10 o'clock, JULES FORSTALL, aged twenty years, son of Pierre Forstall, Esq. The friends of the family are respectfully invited (without further notice) to attend his Funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from his father's residence No. 300 Rampart street, between Toulouse and Hospital streets.

☞ The members of Eagle Fire Company No. are requested meet at the Engine House, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ past 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of their late brothemember, GEORGE C. WATSON.

LATEST DATES.

New York	Nov. 24	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Charleston	Nov. 22	Havre	Nov. 4
Baltimore	Nov. 24	Havana	Nov. 10
Cincinnati	Nov. 18	Vera Cruz	Nov. 21
Mobile	Nov. 23	Texas	Nov. 21

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 29, 1846.

There was some general demand for COTTON yesterday, and the sales amounted to 6,000 bales, at easier prices, say ¼ cent lower since the receipt of the Foreign advices.

In SUGAR we notice sales of about 600 hhds. at for new prices Sales of MOLASSES—400 bbls at 22½@23½ cents 9 g

RICE is held at $5 00, at which there gave a sale of 1,000 tierces Rice. Shippers however, decline to operate at reduction.

The stock of CORN amounts to about 8,000 bushels, at 60 cents per bushel.

EXCHANGE Foreign Exchange is dull and nominal. Sight, 9@9½ per cent prem.; France, 5f 25@5f 30 Sterling, 60 days, 1½@1¾ per cent. discount. Sight Checks, ¼ per cent dis.

FREIGHTS.—We notice an engagement for Havre at 1 c. There is a better feeling in the market.

☞ J. Winer & Co.'s Canadian Vermifuge.—Dropsy in Bertrand 4th Stage—Cured by Dr. Bates' Celebrated Vermifuge.—Louisiana is one of the climates most subject to vermicular affections, and the most varied and aggravated characters, and although we do not specify all the diseases of children to this cause, we say advance the fact that worms, intermittent fevers which prove fatal when the physician perceives no intermission, consequently it becomes necessary to use a medicine, which shall invade the digestive tube, and to obtain this result no better remedy can be obtained than Winer's Vermifuge—it is the only remedy which insures the following qualities, being anti-vermicular, purgative and tonic. n19 1y

☞ Dr. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound and Liverwort. The herbs from which this Balsam is compounded have long been known for their medical properties. In combination with the Liverwort, and by the aid of experiments, has been able to concentrate their virtues so as to produce results of wonderful effects in curing Consumption, Liver Complaints, and all diseases of the Lungs or Chest. Certificates of its efficacy may be seen at the Agent's store.

Cough—Rhinestock's Vermifuge is a safe, sure and effectual remedy for Worms in children or adults in every case. It is entirely Vegetable, and cannot injure the most delicate child, even should it not expel worms.

New Throughout, by which all Stoves, Pipes, or Grates may be kept a jet black, with as beautiful a polish as a coach body, with one application a year—Sold at No. 59 Poydras street.

☞ If Jesse Perrier, horse carpenter, in this city, will call at this office, he will hear of something to his advantage. BRITISH CONSULATE, New Orleans, 25th November, 1846. n26

☞ The packet ship Hindoos, Capt Page from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk. JAMES E WOODRUFF, n24 68 Camp st

☞ NOTICE.—Henry, T. E. Landenberger & Co., consignees per ship MAGNOLIA, from Boston, are requested to call at the subscriber's office, to receive the same and pay the expenses. n24 L H GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ Messrs. James Phelan & Co. consignees per ship VIGILANT, Captain O Sullivan, from New York, will please call at the office of the undersigned. n26 WYLIE & EGANA, 32 Bienville st.

☞ NOTICE—Report having been circulated that the steamer SULTAN is to be withdrawn from the Red River trade, we would respectfully inform our friends and the public in general, that the report is false, the Sultan will be for those who chartered her intend running her as a regular packet for the season ensuing. n26 GEO BERCIER & Co, 54 Old Levee

☞ The ship John Dunlap, from Boston, is now unloading, opposite the Market of the Third Municipality. Consignees are requested to take out the cargo of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk of owners. n24 G M LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

CHARLES MATHIAS, JULES L. DUBART, MATHIAS & DUBARTE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, n19—6m Office, No 154 Royal st.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, November 28th, 1846. NOTICE is hereby given that on MONDAY, the seventh of December next, at 12 o'clock, M. in the office of the Mayoralty of this city, I will proceed to adjudicate, to the lowest bidder, the contract for furnishing fourteen scavenger carts for the cleansing of the streets of Municipality Number One, during the year from the first day of January next, (1847) in conformity with a resolution approved, January 12th, 1844.

JAS. H. CROSSMAN, Mayor. n26 Mayoralty of New Orleans.

*COUNC