The New-Orleans Bee.

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VOL. XX.—WHOLE No. 5276.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
No. 91 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
CONTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00

No paper will be sent unless 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 insertion. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published till forbid 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 & WEISSE.

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

F. I. BOURNOS, SURGEON DENTIST, 86 Conti st., office open from 8 to 2, & A. M. until 6 P. M. m17

B. STIEFEL, No. 14 Camp Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Account Books, &c., made to order. a29

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

JACQUET BROTHERS—Importers of Fancy French, German, English and German, Corner Chartres and Bienville streets. f13

J. C. MERCIER & Co., SAN FRANCISCO (Cal.) COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand a full assortment of Groceries, Wines, liquors, &c., at moderate prices. n10

WM. F. TALBOT,
No. 20 Moreau st., 3d Municipality,
Will pay the highest price for Large and Likely Lot of NEGROES.
N. B. Also, a Large and Likely Lot of Mechanics, House Servants, Field Hands, &c., for sale.
Also, a Lot of Negroes, from Virginia.

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,
DEALER IN
French, British and American
DRY GOODS,
No. 79 CHARTRES STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE PERPETUAL INSURANCE COMPANY is prepared to make Insurance against Fire, in connection with the Marine.
A. BROTHER, Agent.
T. BERMUDEZ.

LEWIS A. BERMUDEZ,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Corner Royal and Conti sts.

MESSRS. P. BLANCHARD & ACHILLE ROCHON, Graduates of the Faculties of Paris and Montpellier, Office, Corner of Chartres and Hospital streets, that have united their offices at No. 1 Rue Bernard, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

[illegible]

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 134 Camp street,
HAS just received a new assortment of French Pipes, Silver Pipes, Lead Pipes, Shower Baths, Sheet Lead, Pipe, Sheet Lead, Sink work &c., promptly put up, and attended to. Chartres street.

DEFIANCE Has the honor of informing the citizens of New-Orleans, that he has established a Hotel at the Bayou Sara, for the reception of Mr. Boarders, Horses and lodging Horses and carriages at the most reasonable rates.

Agency San Mutual In. Co.
NEW ORLEANS, November 5th, 1846.
[illegible]

OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY.
[illegible]

MORRIS & BERTHOLD,
[illegible]

P. D. DE GOURNAY, Collector.
[illegible]

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 134 Camp street,
HAS just received a new assortment of French Pipes, Silver Pipes, Lead Pipes, Shower Baths, Sheet Lead, Sink work &c., promptly put up, and attended to. Chartres street.

MARINE, RIVER & FIRE INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED Agents for the PELICAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, and the Fire Insurance Companies of Hartford, [illegible]
W. F. FOSDICK,
C. C. LAWRASON,
Agents.

WHITE LEAD.—The Subscriber, agent for the celebrated White Lead at Wilmington, Delaware, is now receiving a fresh supply, which he offers at the manufacturer's prices.
The lead manufactured by this Company is of the best quality, and is Equal to any in the market.
As I am the only agent for this article, I do not [illegible] to be put from me.
ROBT. CANNON, 86 Canal st.

[illegible]

PARISIAN HAT STORE,
A. Marchal, 40 Chartres st.
[illegible]

IN A FEW EASY LESSONS
[illegible]

Selling off to close Consignment
[illegible]

CURACOA—50 cases for sale by
ALEX MOLIERE, 30 St Louis street.

CAPERS AND OLIVES—100 cases, for sale by
ALEX MOLIERE, St Louis st.

COFFEE—381 bags prime green, landing per brig F Soule from Havana, for sale by
TROSGROS & LAMPERE,
26 Old Levee

Saturday morning, Dec. 5, 1846.

Later from Tampico and Monterey.

In addition to the news given elsewhere we learn by an extra of the *Picayune* that the *Neptune* arrived at Tampico on the 22d November, with 450 regular troops under command of Col. Gates, and the steamer Sea on the 23d with 200 more. On their arrival at Tampico the city was formally handed over by the Naval force there to the Army. Fort Andonigo was immediately garrisoned, under the name of Fort Conner, and armed with two long 3 pounders. A battery of two 42-pound cannonades (called Fort Ann in honor of Mrs. Chase, lady of the late American Consul at Tampico,) commands the Altamira road. And besides these some field pieces are mounted on the house tops.

☞The town of Tampico is already in a good state of defence and reinforcement are arriving daily. The state of Mexico is represented to be in a worse condition than ever. Santa Anna lately addressed his troops, apparently with the view to extract from them an invitation to assume the command of the Government. It was understood that he was much disappointed in his expectations as the Army received his address in profound silence. He immediately afterwards started with all his cavalry, it was stated, on a scouting expedition. Some supposed it was to cut off one of the divisions of the American Army, but the better opinion seemed to be that he had gone to the City of Mexico to watch and direct the new Congress, which was to convene about the 1st of December.

By way of Pensacola the Editors of the *Picayune* have been put in possession of intelligence brought to that place by the U. S. brig of war Porpoise. We copy the following correspondence:

PENSACOLA, Dec. 2d, 1846.

Editors Picayune—Last evening the U. S. brig Porpoise, Lieut. Commanding Hunt, came to anchor off this yard, seven days from Tampico. I have just seen one of the officers who gave me the following information:

When the Porpoise left Tampico the frigates Raritan and Potomac, steamer Princeton, and sloop of war St. Mary's, were all anchored outside of the bar, while all our small crafts were inside of the river. A detachment of 600 troops had arrived from Gen. Patterson's command, and many more expected. The steamer Monmouth had been at Tampico twice with troops from Brazos or Point Isabel.

Capt. Rollins, with the steamer Spitfire, had gone up the river 60 or 70 miles from Tampico, and taken possession of two towns, at one of which he captured ten large cannon, and a heavy quantity of ammunition, which had been removed from Tampico when the Mexicans retreated from that place. The two regiments which evacuated Tampico revolted when they got to St. Louis Potosi, and were disbanded.—They were opposed to Santa Anna. Great dissentions prevailed at St. Louis Potosi—army about 16,000, and in a state of starvation; four different factions among them, as follows: Santa Anna, Arista, Herrera and Paredes.

The recent election in Mexico was much in favor of ex-President Herrera, who it was generally believed at Tampico would be the President.

Mrs. Chase, (the American Consul's lady) at Tampico, has behaved most nobly, and shown to the world she was a patriot under all circumstances. When our small vessels were about to approach the town of Tampico, she ran up our flag in defiance of the alcalde and other civil officers, and told them they had better be quiet; that our Government had then on the march for that place an immense force, &c., &c.—Some time before Mrs. Chase wrote to Com. Conner informing him how the place could be taken, and at the same time gave him a draft of the town and harbor.

The Porpoise will fill up with water and provision, and leave as soon as possible. Yours, &c.

P. S.—In the body of this letter I neglected to notice that Com'r Ingraham, formerly of the Somers, came a passenger in the Porpoise, and is bearer of despatches for Washington. He is unwell, and may not be able to proceed for a day or two.

Capt. Baker of the steamer *Monmouth*, from Brazos Santiago, has always furnished the *Pic* with some lasty memoranda from which we extract the following, communicated to Capt. B. by Mr. Dauney, one of the passengers:

On the 6th Nov. arrived at Monclova, found Gen. Wool and army encamped, his army in fine condition; remained at Monclova until the 14th, then started with an escort with despatches for Gen. Taylor.—found the road for 100 miles a perfect desert, destitute of water, and arrived at Monterey on the 19th; ascertained that Gen. Taylor had left for Saltillo, 70 miles. Lieuts. Franklin and Deschelds, with the despatches, left for Saltillo with the same escort, on the 19th.—The distance from Monclova to Monterey is 180 miles, thence to Saltillo 70 miles, whilst from Monclova to Saltillo it is but 180 miles, water plenty and corn in abundance, and no doubt then Wool will advance direct from Monclova to Saltillo.

Mr. Dauney thinks that Gen Wool and Army are now at Saltillo. He (Mr. D.) left Monterey on the 19th ult. Eleven miles from Monterey met a train of sixty wagons. On the 21st, met another train of fifty wagons, escorted by four companies, having two long 18-pounders. Dr. Wawkins along with the train

Loss of the steamer Neptune.

We regret to learn from Captain ROLLINS, that the fine boat has been lost after escaping so many perils. The *Neptune* left Tampico for Matamoros, on the 24th ult. At 9 o'clock P. M., about 45 miles north of Tampico, the wind suddenly shifted to the North, and commenced blowing a perfect hurricane, and in spite of all the power of the machinery, the vessel could not be kept with her head to the sea. It was soon discovered that she was drifting rapidly to the leeward, and at 3 o'clock soundings were made, and it was found that she had drifted in 11 fathoms of water. The best bower anchor was got out and let go, and paid out chain to the end, but finding that she still drifted, a second anchor was let go, when she brought up, and rode head to the sea and wind about one hour, the storm increasing all the time. The *Neptune* then commenced drifting again, and though the engine was kept continually working, she could not be made to hold her own, and at length drifted into seven fathoms water—the sea making a clear breach over her. The chains were slipped, and an attempt made to stand off with her, until at day-break on the morning of the 25th, they found themselves off the bar of Tampico, when they cut away the upper deck and mainmast, and got her before the wind.—Finding her coal nearly gone, Captain ROLLINS stood in for Tampico bar. At 8 o'clock A. M., she struck aground on the head of the bar, where she remained four hours, with the sea making a complete breach over. At 12 o'clock M. of the same day, she bilged and commenced breaking to pieces. At 4 o'clock P. M., the United States steamer *Spitfire*, Capt. TATNALL, sent boats to the assistance of the *Neptune*, and rescued the crew from their perilous situation. The next morning she was a perfect wreck with nothing to be seen but part of her hull and engine.

Captain ROLLINS arrived yesterday morning from Tampico by the United States sloop of war *St. Mary's* from Tampico, which vessel left that town on the 28th ult. Captain R. came up to town on board the towboat *Southerner*. The *St. Mary's* proceeded on to Pensacola. While on her way, from Tampico here, she stopped at Brazos Santiago and landed Adjutant AUSTIN, with despatches for Gen. PATTERSON. The *Virginia* was taking troops from Brazos for Tampico and was to sail on the 30th ult.

Interesting from Hayti.

By the arrival of the schr. *Mary Wilkes*, FOLGER, from Port au Prince, we have been put in possession of papers from Hayti to a late date. We are indebted to the politeness of Captain FOLGER, for a copy of the New Constitution of the Republic of Hayti, promulgated the 14th November last. It is a document of some interest. The Constitution is preceded by an address to the people of Hayti setting forth the condition of disorder and anarchy in which they were plunged until the consummation of the last revolution under the auspices of Gen. RICHE. Having restored peace and tranquility to the Country, Gen. RICHE was elevated to the Chief Magistracy by the spontaneous acclamations of the citizens. He immediately resolved to restore the Constitution of 1816, together with such modifications and improvements as the progress of liberal opinions seemed to require. In this important work the Senate of the Republic cooperated with him, and the present Constitution is the fruit of their joint labor.

We have looked over this transcript of the organic law of Hayti with some curiosity. The leading features appear to resemble those of the Constitution of Mexico. The President is chosen for life by a vote of two-thirds of the Senate. That body in its turn is elected by the House of Representatives, and its functions last nine years. The members of the House are elected by the people, the right of suffrage being established on an extremely liberal basis. To be a Senator or Representative a certain age and a property qualification are necessary. The Roman Catholic worship is proclaimed as the religion of the Country. No white man can become a citizen of Hayti, whether by birth or adoption, nor can he acquire and hold immoveable property. The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, empowered to make treaties of peace, alliance and neutrality, to appoint Ministers to foreign nations, proclaim war—subject to the approbation of the Senate &c. In short the Constitution looks very well upon paper, and if adapted to the capacity and intelligence of the people might be permanent. As it is, we imagine, that nothing but the strong hand of a dictator can keep the Haytiens quiet.

The editor of the *Louisiana Chronicle* has seen a full-fledged chicken which had four legs, four wings, two heads, and but one body.

A regular locofoco chicken this, of the Chapman breed, says the Philadelphia *North American*.—But little body to it—plenty of legs on the Sub-Treasury plan; plenty of wings on which the revenue of the nation takes its flight; two heads—the Protection head for the North, and the Free Trade one for the South—and the little wee body to support all these which tugged, hauled, and at last broke down under their weight.

☞ Our thanks to steamer *He Veteran* for St. Louis papers of the 30th ult.

Official Despatches.

The series of official communications in the *Union* is closed by the publication of a despatch from Gen. Wool; and the narrative by Commodore PERRY, of the bombardment of Tobasco. Gen. WOOL's report is brief. It is dated at his head quarters, Coahuila, near Presidio, October 14th, 1846. We give it in full:

SIR:—I have the honor to report that I arrived with about 1,300 men at the Rio Grande, on the morning of the 8th instant, and crossed the river on the 9th, 10th and 11th instant, without any serious accident, and encamped three miles West of the Presidio, and nine miles from the river, which, at the time of the crossing, was four feet three inches deep. By unloading and raising the articles a foot in the wagons, we were enabled to cross the ford. The infantry crossed in the boats prepared at San Antonio.

Colonel Hardin, with eight companies of the first regiment of Illinois volunteers, came up on the evening of the 12th. Yesterday he crossed the river, and will join us in the course of an hour. We have been compelled to delay a few days to repair our train, 170 wagons, carrying fifty-five days' rations, and to recruit our horses and mules, much reduced by a long march, without anything but prairie grass to feed on.

A part of the train had travelled from La Vacu, three hundred and thirty miles, without a day's rest. We shall resume our march with about 1,800 men, on the morning of the 16th instant, after leaving a company to take charge of the boats, and the ford of the Rio Grande, until the rear of my column under the direction of Colonel Churchill arrives, which is expected in the course of ten days.

Unfortunately the quartermaster's department is without specie. Treasury notes are of no use to us, as the Mexicans will take nothing but gold and silver. With private means, and borrowing, we shall be able to pay for half rations of corn during our stay at this place. Whether I shall be able to succeed as well in other towns is doubtful. My route to Chihuahua will be through San Fernando, Santa Rosa, and perhaps Monclova. At this point I will endeavor to open a communication with General Taylor, which, it would seem, would be necessary on account of supplies. As soon as the wet season commences, our communications with San Antonio and the Presidio will be, in a great measure, cut off—the route in many places, independent of the heavy streams, will be impassable. Hence, I will be compelled to establish a depot of supplies at Monclova, or some other point, in the interior, and on a route leading to General Taylor's Army, or depot of supplies. The supplies in the country are limited. A partial amount of flour and corn, and full rations of beef, can be obtained. I have ordered the quartermaster's department to forward, as fast as possible, all the subsistence he could obtain between this and the middle of November, when it is thought we may have our communications interrupted by wet weather.

Brigadier General Shields arrived yesterday, and confirmed the previous intelligence of a hard fought battle between General Taylor and Ampudia, and also of the capitulation. This morning I was informed by an intelligent Mexican, that Santa Anna had arrived at Saltillo with 13,000, and, with those of Ampudia, making a force of 16,000 men. It was stated that the Government had called out 60,000 militia. In a few days I shall know the truth of this rumor. I hereewith send you a copy of an order issued on the arrival of the troops on the Rio Grande. Also a report of Lieut. Kingsbury's, of the route and day's march from San Antonia to this place.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL,
Brigadier General.

To Brigadier Gen. JONES,
Adjutant General United States Army.

Commodore PERRY's account of the attack upon Tobasco does not require republication, as it is almost verbatim the same as that obligingly furnished the press in this quarter by an officer engaged in the expedition. The following is a list of the vessels captured and destroyed by the squadron during the expedition, and of the killed and wounded in the affair:

List of vessels captured and destroyed during the late expedition to Tobasco, under Commodore M. C. Perry.

MANNED AND SENT IN.

American barque	Coosa.
Mexican schooner	Telegraph.
" steamer	Petrita.
" steamer	Tabasqueno.
" hermaphrodite brig	Yunanie.
" schooner	Laura Virginia.
" schooner	Tabasco.
" schooner	Amada.
American brig	Plymouth.

BURNED.

Mexican sloop	Campacchy.
" brig	Rentville.
" tow-boat	
" schooner	

Mexican sloop Desada returned to the captain in consequence of his excellent conduct when his vessel was attacked while in charge of Lieutenant William A. Parker.

List of persons killed, wounded, and drowned during the expedition to Tobasco.

KILLED.

Charles Raimond, seaman, of the Raritan.

WOUNDED.

Charles W. Morris, lieutenant, of the Cumberland, since dead.
John Southerland, seaman, of the Raritan.
George Pearce, seaman, of the Raritan.

DROWNED.

Richard W. Butler, ordinary seaman, of the Raritan.
Benjamin McKenny, seaman, of the Cumberland.

MAINE.—The Governor and Council have officially counted the votes for Members of Congress, at the election in September last, and the returns have been published. Three Members of Congress are elected; Hammonds (Loco) by 712 maj. in the first district; Belcher (Whig) by 398 maj., in the second, and Williams (Loco) by 383 maj., in the third. In the other districts there is no choice. The following is a table of the votes:—

Districts.	Whig.	Loco.	Abolition.	Scattering
1	3531	5130	1101	81
2	3681	4606	1281	755
3	5097	3467	1788	24
4	5645	5089	871	714
5	3473	4249	1551	1105
6	3707	4900	1962	827
7	3740	5033	574	336
	29,864	32,794	9234	3845

The last representative elections show that 69 Whigs and 65 Locofocos have been chosen. Three districts to be heard from, and in 14 no choice.

WEALTH OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—We learn, says the *National Intelligencer*, by a letter from a friend in Ohio, that the State Board of Equalization concluded its labors at Columbus on the 16th instant, after a session of more than three weeks; of which the following are the aggregate results:

The valuation of the real property of Ohio is about three hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars.

The personal property is valued at $79,177,484, making an aggregate of real and personal property to the amount of $403,177,484—that is to to say, more than four hundred and three millions of dollars.

THE SOMNIFIC GAS.—A few days since a railroad accident occurred at Wenham, Mass., in which a young Irish girl was so much inured as to render necessary the amputation of an arm. The Salem *Register* says:

"The operation was performed by Dr. Pierson accompanied by Dr. Fish, who administered to the sufferer, with perfect success, the new preparation lately made known by Dr. Charles T. Jackson and Dr Morton, Dentist of Boston, the inhalation of which produces insensibility to the pain of Surgical operations. The unconsciousness of the girl continued undisturbed until near the close of the dressing, when she simply inquired what they were doing, but with another inhalation, immediately relapsed into insensibility, and, upon coming to herself, supposed she had been dreaming."

The *Register* relates another accident which occurred a few days after the above, in consequence of which amputation of a leg was performed by the same operators, with the same successful results.

☞ The *Cayuga Tocsin*, a leading Democratic paper in the interior of New York, nominates SILAS WRIGHT unequalifiedly for the next President, and pretty strongly insinuates that he owes his recent defeat to the benevolent interposition of his friends at Washington. The Tocsin concludes:

"The name of Silas Wright will be a rallying point for the Democracy of this State, and a rallying point also *for that portion of the Democracy of the Union who desire to reform their party from combinations at the South for power, and at the North for plunder.*

GEN. SCOTT.—From the confident tone in which the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American* speaks in the annexed letter, it would seem certain that Gen. SCOTT has been sent to Mexico:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.

General SCOTT and his staff are ordered to Mexico, to give additional spirit and direction to the Army. This new movement is the result of the recent communications and conferences of which I made mention in my letter of this morning, and have grown out of recent events in Mexico, and advices from the head quarters of the Army.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—That most charming of Donizetti's operas, *Lucie de Lammermoor*, which was received with such warm applause on Thursday last, is to be repeated to-night, Mme. Fleury-Jolly and Mons. Duffrye sustaining the principal characters.—A crowded house is to be anticipated, and the performance will doubtless be an improvement on that of Thursday.

☞ There were built in the United States, from the 1st of January, 1815, to the 30th of June, 1845,—a period of thirty years and six months,—9,880 ships, 3,226 brigs, 13,146 schooners, 6,404 sloops, 1,727 steamers, (95,794 vessels in all,) with an aggregate tonnage of 3,165,089 tons. This gives an average for each year of 660 vessels, with an aggregate of 104,160 tons.

SUBSTANTIAL.—The Harrisburg *Union* (Locofoco) says:—

Pennsylvania goes solid for an immediate modification of the duties on coal and iron, and we know of no true Pennsylvanian who will avow himself opposed to it, and is right in himself, and does the interests of his State, which we can assure any man for the expression, that if he is opposed to immediate and just a measure, he may look for no favor at the hands of the Democracy of the Keystone State.

COMBS PACKAGE EXPRESS.—This Express leaves New Orleans to-day. Its enterprising founder, Mr. COMBS, will take charge of all packages, and attend to all orders, consignments, collections, or other business that may be entrusted to him. The charges, we are assured, will be extremely moderate.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW.—Our thanks are due the publishers for the November number of the Review. It has now nearly reached the end of its second year, and has attained unprecedented success—a popularity due to the admirable manner in which it is conducted, and the variety and sterling value of its contents. The American Review is now equal in literary character and standing to any similar publication in the country. It is the exponent of sound whig doctrines—of a creed which the whigs all over the Union recognize and embrace as the broad basis of whig principles—not the representative of a miserable, sectional and contracted policy. It is eminently deserving of the support of the whigs, and we trust every man in the party, who can spare the small amount required, will subscribe to the work.

The agency of the Review for New Orleans has been entrusted to the J. C. MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, and the numbers will be delivered by him promptly on their arrival, free of postage, each subscriber having a box prepared for him at the Depot. This arrangement will preclude losses and delay.

COL. WALKER.—A large number of the citizens of Washington assembled at the Odd Fellows Hall, on the evening of the 24th ultimo, to determine the most appropriate method of extending a public welcome to Colonel S. H. WALKER, the second in command of Colonel JACK HAYS' regiment of Texas Rangers. The *Union* gives the following account of the proceedings:—

The proceedings of the meeting were characterized by glowing enthusiasm in behalf of our country's cause, and evinced a deep sense of admiration and respect for the public services of the gallant young Washingtonian on the part of his fellow citizens. The vast hall rang, and rang again, in response to encomiums upon the deeds of Walker and the army of General Taylor, which fell from the lips of Messrs. D. Ratcliffe, C. S. Wallach, Harriman, W. D. Wallach, J. H. Bradley, Thomas, and Colonel Wm. W. Seaton, who, having been called out, successively addressed the meeting. On invitation, Colonel Walker attended, and received the respects of all present, who passed his position on the stand in line. He thanked the meeting in a few words for the honor thus conferred on him, and modestly declared that, having but performed his duty as a citizen soldier, he was at a loss to perceive in what manner he was more entitled to such a testimonial than thousands now serving in Mexico.

Although Colonel W. disclaimed speech making, we must be permitted to say that his few but appropriate remarks were admirably conceived and expressed. He said not a word too much, not one too little, and left on the minds of all present the impression that his modesty is no less remarkable than his military skill and success.

Death of Major Lear.

We have received, says the Washington *Union*, from the office of the Adjutant General of the Army the following copy of the order issued by General Taylor, announcing the death of this brave and lamented officer:—

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
CAMP VEAR MONTEREY, Nov. 1st, 1846.

The melancholy duty devolves upon the commanding general, of announcing to the army the decease of Major W. W. LEAR, third infantry, who expired yesterday of the wound received while gallantly leading his regiment in the action of the 21st September.

A long and creditable service, commencing in the war of 1812, has thus been sadly but nobly closed. Kind and generous in his private relations, and, the feeble from the ravages of protracted disease, faithful, zealous and efficient in the discharge of duty, the relatives and friends of the deceased major, and the army in general, have sustained in his death no ordinary loss.

The deceased will be interred at 4 o'clock, P. M. this day, with the honors due to his rank. All officers of duty are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the head quarters of his late regiment—the third infantry.

By order of Major General Taylor,
W. W. S. BLISS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

☞ The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of the 21st ult., has the following notice of the workings of the Sub-Treasury in that city:

SUB-TREASURY.—The warmest admirers of the Sub-Treasury cannot but regret the manner in which it is put into operation; it shows little faith of the Government in appointing a person to manage its affairs in this city who is totally unacquainted with our commercial and monetary operations. Three millions of the Government loan were taken in this city, and nearly one and a half millions are already paid into the hands of the Sub-Treasurer. The Sub-Treasurer insists upon receiving nothing but bank notes, and as the consequence is that the remainder of the loan must be paid in specie. Now as the specie clause does not go into operation until the 1st of January, the course of the Sub-Treasury is in direct opposition to the law of Congress. The subscribers to the loan endeavored to persuade Governor Bouck to receive certificates of deposite or certificate checks, which bind the banks the same as their notes; but no, he insisted upon the bank bills or specie. There are other things equally annoying, growing out of his ignorance. In one instance a Treasury note, payable by endorsement to a cashier of a bank, in his absence was endorsed by the president of the bank and refused as for an irregular endorsement. Again, a merchant sent his clerk with a draft, duly endorsed, upon the treasurer, which was refused, because he did not know the clerk. If the Sub-Treasury thinks he can subvert all the established commercial customs of this city he will find himself in error, and the sooner he learns of the "old white horse" and trots to Schoharie the better.

THE CATASTROPHE AT PITTSBURGH.—We have the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, giving additional particulars of the explosion of the steam boiler of Halges & Holland's foundry in that place. The destruction of the engine house was complete: it was reduced to a mere heap of rubbish. One of the boiler heads flew out, and what we suppose may be called the recoil, lifted the boiler from its bed, and propelled it straight across the road, fully one hundred yards, into some vacant lots, where it struck, and then bounced some fifty feet further up a hill. In its passage, it struck a young man named James McClory, on the back of the head and right shoulder, smashing them into pieces. The face alone remained attached to the body by the skin of the neck. Mr. Wm. Holland, one of the partners, who was directly in front of the boiler, had his head taken clean off. It was carried away by the boiler, and all the remains found were the scalp, the top of the skull, and one ear. He was a married man, and leaves a wife and two children. He was foreman of the establishment. McClory was a patternmaker, and was running the engine at the time of the explosion. He was a single man. A boy named Wm. Wilson, 16 or 17 years of age, was struck by some missile, and also scalded—his wounds are considered mortal. Another boy, named Wm. Linton, was thrown out into the road, and scalded, but not dangerously—he is 12 or 14 years of age. Two others were somewhat injured.

☞ We clip the following from the Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore *American*:—

Some important conversations of a semi-official character have recently been held in the Executive Mansion and Executive Departments growing out of our relations with Mexico. Several interesting communications were made and conclusions arrived at on Saturday evening. Most of those present were officers of the Navy, but among those who were not was Gen. SCOTT. The joint advice wisely given and well received, I believe, was that there should be all possible vigor imparted both to the operations of the Army and Navy, and as far as possible that the one should aid and sustain the other. The failures of the two attacks upon Alvarado, and the combined victories or these reverses, have put more public spirit into the counsels of the Government than the combined victories by the land forces from May to September. The most important determination aimed at is to send more vessels and vessels of more power to the Gulf. A ship-of-the-line will be on the ground as early as practicable. It has been said of late years that it takes longer to fit out a public vessel from our navy yards than from the Government docks of England or France. So I have heard within the month from those connected with the Navy Department, and who know the fact. If it be so, public enterprise is as much behind private energy as private economy is above public expenditure. The last Congress authorized a large increase of the Navy as well as great additions to the Army, but it is only just now that the Administration appears to have waked up to the importance of uniting both branches of the public defence. From the Navy Department I heard yesterday that an attack upon Tampico would follow that upon Tobasco. Then will come the more active operations of the Army. General Taylor, in some recent letters, advises that which the Administration concur in here. Hand in hand and side by side he would have the Army and Navy act together, and by an united, concentrated attack upon land and water, make that sort of impression which will bring the enemy to terms.

Some conversation, amounting I am well informed almost to a disagreement, has arisen between the President and Secretary of the Treasury relative to the Tariff of 1846, and some proposed modifications under the law. Mr. POLK, I believe, is not altogether well satisfied with the argument or recommendations of his Secretary of the Treasury touching the Tariff.—This anti-American measure he knows has produced the recent defeats he has met with in Pennsylvania, New York and elsewhere.

ARRIVAL OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—A number of Members of Congress have reached the city to await the opening of the Session on Monday week. Besides those heretofore mentioned, however, we have only heard certainly of the presence in the city of the following Representatives: Mr. MASON, of Vermont, Mr. OWEN, of Indiana, and Mr. HOUSTON, Mr. MACLAY, and Mr. WOODWORTH, of New-York.—*National Intelligencer*, 26th ult.

The *Union* is calling upon the Locofocos to organize for the great contest of 1848. Among other things, it beseeches them to "read and understand the position of affairs." This is just what they have been doing. Hence the recent series of unparalleled Whig victories. The advice to "read and understand affairs" is the very worst which the *Union* could give!—*Albany Journal.*

THE RECENT GALE on Lake Erie proved very destructive to human life as well as to shipping. On the morning of the 21st ult., sixteen dead bodies were discovered floating on the waters of the Lake. Doubtless there are many more. The shores for miles along the Lake was strewn with fragments of vessels.

City Intelligence.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NUMBER ONE.—The Council met last evening pursuant to adjournment: Recorder Genois, in the Chair.

A message from the Mayor was read, concerning several private matters, and soliciting the cooperation of the First Council in making preparations to receive the remains of Major Ringgold, Colonel Watson, Captain Ridgely, etc.

Mr. Derbes, moved that a special Committee of three be appointed to that effect: adopted. Messrs. Derbès, Duplessis and Fabre were appointed by the Chair.

Mr. Hagan, Chairman of the Committee on Improvements, submitted a report in relation to Mr. Dufour's resolutions ordering certain improvements to be made on the *Place d'Armes*. Said report was adopted together with the series of resolutions.

Mr. Hagan, on behalf of the same Committee, submitted also a resolution directing the Water Works' Company to establish five hydrants, at certain designated spots, within the limits of the Municipality: adopted.

The Council next adopted with amendments a series of resolutions, offered by the same member, authorizing the erection of fruit stands on the side walks which surround the First Municipality Water Works: adopted.

A resolution, introduced at the last sitting of the Council authrizing the lessees of both markets, to let out stands for the sale of groceries during market hours, elicited a long discussion. Two petitions were read, one from the grocers and the other from certain tax payers, remonstrating against the permission.

Mr. Derbès, sustained the passage of the resolution—it was, he said, intended for the benefit of the tax payers.

Mr. Hagan, took an opposite view of the matter: the resolution would prejudice the tax payers.

Mr. Dufour, conceived that the very object of public markets would be defeated, if certain species of provisions were excluded therefrom. Public markets are designed for the common convenience of the inhabitants. All sorts of marketable provisions should be allowed of free access thereto. The exclusion of groceries from the markets would result in protecting the few to the detriment of the greater number.

Mr. Fabre, observed that he would vote against the resolution, because, after maturely reflecting upon the subject, he did not think that the community should be benefitted by it.

After some further discussion, the resolutions were put to the Council and rejected by 4 yeas to 6 nays.

Shortly after the Council adjourned.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a white man, named John Fryer, a Portuguese by birth, found dead in the ship Adams. He was working in the hold of that vessel, when a bale of cotton fell upon him and broke his neck near the spine. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the nature of the accident.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The following prisoners were arraigned yesterday and pleaded not guilty:—

William Toney, William D. Fold, each on a distinct charge of larceny; John Cook, for stabbing; Xavier Allain, for harboring a slave; P. A. Dubord, for inveigling a slave.

Timothy Kelly, pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny.

Robert Spillan, charged with receiving stolen goods; and William Mulligan, with an assault and battery, were both tried and acquitted by the jury.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.—There is now pending before this Court an interesting case, that of Municipality Number Two vs. J. B. Duncan, involving the legality of a municipal tax levied in August last, by the Council of the Second Municipality. The decision of the tribunal will, in due time, be made known to our readers.

ARRESTED AGAIN.—William Nockley, against whom the Grand Jury has found a true bill for manslaughter, was yesterday arrested, at the request of his security, and committed for his appearance before the First District Court.

POSTPONED.—The case of John Boyd, charged with swindling Mr. Joseph Lallande, which was to be investigated yesterday before Recorder Baldwin, was again postponed till Friday next, the plaintiff having filed a new affidavit.

ARTILLERY BATTALION.—The fine corps will celebrate to-morrow the feast of Ste Barbe, their patron saint. The free companies will turn out, and we may expect a splendid sight.

VOLUNTEERS.—The enrolment of volunteers is progressing rather slowly. We understand that a company consisting of 109 men have concluded to land and have actually carried their design into execution. Lieutenant TOBIN is now trying to raise the same company, and we hope that his endeavors may be crowned with success.

SLAVE STEALING.—William Cox and John Rey, alias Recorder Bald-ole, who remanded them for further examination. They are charged with the nefarious theft of the slave Margaret, owned by Dr. Hale, of the town of Alexandria, Parish of Rapides. They reached this city on Wednesday last on board the steamer Allen. As to the slave, they had secreted her in a box pierced at the top with a hole, through which provisions were handed to her during the passage. Having applied to Mr. Dryman to hire a room, his actions soon excited the latter's suspicions and he was arrested with his accomplice. Dryman is a police officer, Cox no doubt was not aware of that fact.

LATER FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.—By the arrival last night of the Bark *Robert H. Dearborn*, Capt. Norval, from Rio de Janeiro, which port she left on the 24th of October, we have received files of papers up to the 17th of that month. They contain nothing to interest our readers. COFFEE was selling from 5 1-2 to 6 cents, and scarce.

VERMONT.—In the fourth district nearly complete returns exhibit a small plurality for Chandler, Whig. If the Whigs do their duty at the next trial he will be elected, as a plurality only is required.

DIED—Yesterday at 2 o'clock, LOUIS BARTHELEMY MACARTY, at the age of 32 years.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. A. Delasoie, Esplanade street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets. The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ HEALTH AND LONG LIFE are within the reach of us all. Every one may be healthy if he uses a very cheap rate and easy means to secure a sound body, by the use of MORRISON'S VEGETABLE PILLS. The Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine. Years of experience in the United States, which have proved the safety and efficacy of a trial of thousands who have used them beneficially to health and purity of blood. "Health is wealth."

Sold wholesale and retail at DALLEY'S Botanical Pain Extractor Depot, 151 Chartres street. d4 1m

☞ EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is sold at 50 Poydras street, at 50 cents per bottle, or $4 per dozen, and warranted as good as any extract can be made from this celebrated root. Its efficacy as a purifier of purifying the blood.

☞ HEWES'NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT and Indian Vegetable Elixir, for Rheumatism, gout, contracted cords and muscles and swollen limbs.

Hobbins's Balm of Columbia, the only article that has never yet failed to restore the hair on bald heads or preserve it, if it has not fallen out.

☞ NEW DISCOVERY, by Dr. Parker, for Corns may be kept a pet black a polish as a coach body, with one application a year.—Sold at No. 59 Poydras street. d4

☞ Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a certain remedy for deaf persons, and has cured many cases of long standing. The proprietors of this Oil are daily receiving the most flattering testimonials of its efficacy, and as a cure for deafness, they would recommend it to those troubled with the same. Price $1 per flask.—Sold at No 59 Poydras street. d4—3t

☞ J. Winer & Co.'s Cammaphugen.—DEPOT AT BERTRAND AND SIGUIER'S, CORNER OF ST. ANN AND BIENVILLE STREETS.—Louisiana is one of the countries most subject to vermicular affections under the most varied and aggravated characters, and although we do