The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 317, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XX. WHOLE No. 5346.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 61 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Daily Paper, one year in advance ... $12 00
Country Paper, same, one year in advance ... 5 00

Business notices must give one week's notice ... before be can be allowed to discontinue.

Advertisements, One dollar for every TEN lines for the first insertion, and Fifty cents for each subsequent one. Special contracts entered into for less than one line ... 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 & WEISSE

JOHN G. WOODRUFF & CO. No. 61 Camp street, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND MERCHANTS, ... and New York ...

CHARLES A. BARRIERE, DEALER IN French, British and American DRY GOODS, No. 28 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS. ... OF FRENCH GOODS

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

E. T. HOURSON, Surgeon Dentist, ... Office open ... A. M. to ... P. M.

W. BURKE, BRITISH CONSUL, ... Buildings.

PAYNE & BROTHER, ... English and German ...

DE FOREST & CO. Wholesale Commission Merchants, ... Canal ...

HALLIGAN & LAMBERT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ...

J. B. SALLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ...

LEWIS & HERMIDEZ, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, ...

J. E. HERCIER & Co. Commission Merchants, ...

CANDIDE, Jeweller, ...

Old Accounts of the Legislature. ...

Dissolution

RINEY T. CONSDALE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ...

Copartnership

T. CONSDALE & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ... Levee, ...

PHILIP MELAUDON, ... MORGAN ...

MATCHES. ...

REMOVAL. ...

REMOVAL. ...

REMOVAL. ...

HAVANA AND TURKISH TOBACCO SEED. ...

RASPAIL'S Dictionary of Health. ...

From the Paris Edition. ...

MESSRS. DOLHEAR ... Dancing School, open during the winter ...

P. E. DE GOURNAY, Collector.

BRANDY—3 puncheons, 4th proof, for sale by B. TALAMON, 108 Royal street.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Saturday Morning, March 13, 1847.

Adjournment of Congress.

The Senate and House of Representatives were adjourned *sine die* at the close of the constitutional term of the 29th Congress. The final proceedings were of intense interest, as nine-tenths of the real business of the session was consolidated in the sitting of the last day.

The annual appropriation bills have all become laws, though not without a severe struggle between the two Houses upon the amendments made to the Civil and Diplomatic Bill by the Senate, some of which were agreed to, and others rejected or compromised.

With respect to the Three Million Bill which eluted so much discussion in both Houses, and the passage of which was several times endangered, and considered almost hopeless, it was carried through at the eleventh hour, and after a violent though fruitless effort to tack on to it the Wilmot Proviso. We are heartily glad that the returning sanity of the House, was evinced in its refusal to adopt the anti-slavery restriction. The vote was extremely close, the proviso having been first carried in committee, and subsequently rejected by the House by 5 majority. The form in which the bill has become a law is different from what was originally proposed. The act is deemed one of considerable importance, we copy it in full from the *National Intelligencer* —

AN ACT appropriating three million of dollars, to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace and limits with Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whereas a state of war now exists between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, which it is desirable should be speedily terminated upon terms just and honorable to both nations; and whereas assurances have heretofore been given to the Government of Mexico that it was the desire of the President to settle all questions between the two countries on the most liberal and satisfactory terms, according to the rights of each and the mutual interests and security of the two countries; and whereas the President may be able to conclude a treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico prior to the next session of Congress, it means for that object are at his disposal; and whereas, in the adjustment of so many complicated questions as now exist between the two countries, it may possibly happen that an expenditure of money will be called for by the stipulations of any treaty which may be entered into; therefore the sum of Three Millions of Dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, and boundaries with the Republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that such treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two Governments, and duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof, full and accurate accounts of which expenditure shall be by him transmitted to Congress at as early a day as practicable.

One of the leading measures that failed was the clause to authorise the appointment of a Commanding General of the Army (commonly called the Lieutenant-General) attached to the bill authorising the appointment of additional General officers. The particulars are given in the Congressional summary.

The Harbor Bill which passed the House some days previous to the adjournment, was taken up and passed by the Senate on the last night of the session. It has failed to become a law however, having been disposed of in a mode familiarly known as pocketing by the President.

With regard to the Senate Bill to appropriate half a million of dollars, in the name of the people of the United States, towards the relief of the starving poor of Ireland and Scotland, it slept the sleep of death in the hands of the committee of Ways and Means of the House. A number of attempts were made to induce the committee to call it up, but with genuine Democratic affection they preferred permitting the Irish and Scotch to starve to without relief which they might have afforded. They were doubtless afflicted with constitutional scruples and had qualms of conscience as to the propriety of practically proving that affection for the poor Irish of which they are so lavish in profession.

The act to amend the sub treasury bill passed by the House, was defeated in the Senate—a consummation which few will regret. The monster is too deformed to be licked into shape. Better strangle it at once.

War and Mail Steamers.

Among the numerous bills, says the *Intelligencer* of the 4th, which happily passed both Houses last night was the important bill proposed by Mr. King, of Georgia, at the last session, in relation to the employment by the Government of sea steamers.

This bill provides, first, for the construction of four war steamers of the first class.

Secondly, a line of mail steamers from New York to Liverpool, consisting of five ships of not less than 2,000 tons each.

Thirdly, a line of mail steamers from New York to New Orleans touching at Savannah in Georgia, and Havana, with a branch line from Havana to Chagres, comprising five ships of not less than 1,500 tons each; the ships of both lines to be constructed under the directions of the Navy Department.

Fourthly, a line of steamers from Panama, on the Pacific, to Oregon, touching at the intermediate ports.

All these ships to be subject to the order of and purchase by the Government at any time, and all to be commanded by naval officers, and a certain number of passed midshipmen as watch officers, and for improvement in the management of steamships.

Proceedings of Congress.

In the SENATE on the 3d, the Naval Appropriation Bill was read a third time and passed. The Bill to establish a Government in the Territory of Oregon was, after some debate, laid on the table. Yeas 26, nays 18.

The River and Harbor Bill was taken up, and after the rejection of a test motion to lay it on the table, was read a third time and passed.

The resolution in relation to the contract for reporting the debates in the Senate was then taken up, and elicited considerable debate, and fierce opposition, but was ultimately passed.

The bill to establish the territory of Minesota, was laid on the table. The bill to regulate the trade and intercourse with China, was postponed to the next session. Resolutions were offered by Mr. Benton concerning reporting, and by Mr. Allen in relation to the restoration of Mr. Ritchie to his privileged seat on the floor. They were objected to and lie over under the rule.

During the evening session the Sub Treasury act was received from the House, and its second reading being objected to, was of course defeated.

The Senate refused to concur in the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill to appoint General officers, and a new Committee was appointed. The report of the Committee of Conference on the civil and diplomatic bill was concurred in.

The joint resolution authorizing the President to employ public vessels to transport food to the suffering poor of Ireland and Scotland was passed. The amendment of the House to the bill for the relief of the heirs of Paul Jones was concurred in. The amendments to the bill authorizing the construction of four naval steam ships were concurred in.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the conveyance of the remains of the late Alexander Barrow and Isaac Pennybacker to the States of Louisiana and Virginia, when claimed by their friends.

The private calender was then taken up and gone through, and the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

In the HOUSE Mr. Winthrop of Mass., endeavored to call up the bill for the relief of Ireland.

Mr. McKay attempted to hang on the three million appropriation to the bill providing for the payment of pensions. The Speaker ruled the amendment out of order. An appeal was taken, the Speaker was sustained and the bill was then passed.

The next business, in order was a motion that the House concur in the amendment of the Senate striking out of the bill to create an additional number of General officers, the provision relative to the Lieutenant General. The House refused to concur—yeas 83, nays 105. A Committee of Conference was then appointed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the THREE MILLION BILL from the Senate. Mr. Wilmot moved to add the clause generally known as the Wilmot proviso. This was agreed to in Committee—yeas 90, noes 80. The Committee then rose and reported the bill. The amendment, (Wilmot proviso,) was then subjoined to the House, and *disagreed to*—yeas 97, nays 102. Mr. Wilmot moved to lay the bill on the table; lost—97 to 114. The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 115, nays 81.

The bill to amend the act known as the Sub-Treasury Bill, was next taken up, and passed as it came from the Committee of Ways and Means—every effort to modify it being voted down.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill providing for the appointment of an additional number of Major Generals, was taken up. It recommended that the Senate should recede from its opposition to the Lieutenant Generalship. The House concurred in the report—yeas 92, nays 68.

The Senate bill providing for the building and equipping of four naval steamships was passed.

The Senate bill relinquishing to the city of Madison, in the State of Indiana, a certain strip of land, lying on the Ohio, was passed.—The resolution authorising the use of Government vessels for the transportation of food to Ireland and Scotland was adopted.

Mr. Vinton (W) moved a resolution of thanks to Speaker Davis for the ability, fidelity, dignity and above all, impartiality with which he had presided over the deliberations of the House—passed unanimously.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was concurred in.

The Senate bill to raise for a limited time an additional military force was passed. The joint resolution to refund to certain States, moneys advanced for the equipment and transportation of volunteers was passed.

A new Committee of Conference was appointed on the Lieutenant Generalship, and finally the House concurred with the Senate in striking out that feature in the bill.

The bill for the purchase of the Madison papers was under consideration, and was only prevented from passing by the arrival of the hour for adjournment.

The usual messages having been interchanged, the Speaker, after a neat valedictory, adjourned the House *sine die*.

REJECTION OF C. J. INGERSOLL.—We are happy to announce the REJECTION of CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL—the whifler of Mr Webster, the man that would have been a Tory had he lived in the days of the Revolution" Mr Polk nominated him as Minister to France, and the Senate rejected him the *Union* says, by a strict party vote and one majority! Whether by one or twenty, however, is of little consequence. He has met with a well deserved doom, and we hardly think his own party will waste many lamentations over his late

SPEAKER'S VALEDICTORY.—The following is the very neat and appropriate valedictory of Mr. Speaker DAVIS, on adjourning the House of Representatives *sine die*.

GENTLEMEN. By the vote you have just taken you have determined that the 29th Congress shall now close its labors, and the member composing it are to be separated, many of them forever. This separation is painful to many of us. I trust it is so to all, for we met as friends. It cannot, it must not be, that we part as enemies. If, unhappily, any unkind feelings shall have been engendered within this hall, during the excitement of debate or of social intercourse, I compare you, as a friend and brother, that within these walls they now be forever buried and forgotten.

This Congress has been one of unusual and momentous interest—passing upon questions of war and of peace—questions upon which difference of opinion must of necessity exist, and of which it is advantageous to the Republic that differences of opinion should exist. It prevents the abuses to which majorities too often tend, and excites a vigilance, a prudence, and a care always promotive of the best interests of the commonwealth. It is true but true in politics, at least, that it is manly to differ, but childish to quarrel because we differ.

I have endeavored, to the best of my ability, to redeem the pledge I made you at the opening of this Congress, viz that, in my official duties as Speaker, I should strive to know no party but the people, and no loyalty but the country. In how far I have failed to be thus governed, must be left to you and your constituents to determine.

I return to you, gentlemen, my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the resolution which you have adopted approbatory of my conduct as your presiding officer; and permit me to assure you that I view it not as a commonplace compliment offered by your hands and sanctioned by your voices, without your feeling what the resolution itself expresses. The kindness and courtesy, the forbearance and liberality, with which you have always treated me, teaches me that you feel what you have so kindly expressed, and in return, I can say that to each and every member of this body I entertain not only the kindest feelings, but there is implanted in my breast feelings of interest and attachment that shall only go out with my life.

To those gentlemen who have so kindly relieved me in the performance of the arduous duties of the chair, I am under particular and personal obligations.

And now, gentlemen, with a fervent hope that each of you may long live to enjoy the approval of your country, your consciences, and your continents, I proceed to consummate that last official act by pronouncing this House adjourned without day.

Later from the Brazos.

We learn from Capt. Somers, of the schooner *James & Samuel*, from Brazos Santiago 8th inst., that an express came in at that place on the 6th, stating that a Mexican force had passed Matamoros, on the opposite side of the river, that morning. Capt. S. could not learn the number of men, or who commanded them.

The *James & Samuel* brought no letters or papers for this city.

On the 4th inst. the garrison at Brazos completed the breastwork and hoisted the American flag.

MORE TROOPS.—The steamer Julia, from St Louis, brought down Companies F. and H of the 1st. Infantry, numbering 155, under command of Capts. J. B. B Gardner and S. M Plummer, 1st Lieuts. B. H. Arthur, and R S Graussen; and 2d Lieut F. J. Dorman. Company H left Fort Snelling, falls of St Anthony, on the 12th January, and arrived at Jefferson Barracks on the 23d February, having marched that distance on the ice.

Mr. TIBBATTS of Ky., was nominated and confirmed, on the last night of the Session as Colonel of one of the new regiments. The nomination of Mr. Beaumont, as Commissioner of the Public Buildings, was rejected, and Mr. Douglass was then nominated and confirmed.

THE WHIG MEMBERS of the Missouri Legislature have held a meeting at Jefferson city, and passed resolutions in favor of a repeal of the Tariff of 1842, reprobating the conduct of the administration towards Genl Taylor, the transport to Santa-Anna, the establishment of a state system of education and a general reform in the administration of law which had become corrupt during the long Locofoco rule.

NEW-YORK ELECTIONS.—Troy has chosen Whig officers as usual—Francis N. Mann, Mayor, by about 300 majority; 6 Whig Aldermen out of 8, with all the Supervisors, all the Assistant Aldermen, and most of the minor officers.

Rochester has gone Locofoco—Elwood, Mayor, by 358 majority, with 6 of the 9 Aldermen and a gain of two Supervisors. This means Run or some local quarrel among the Whigs.

Buffalo has gone Whig—Mayor by 150 majority; 7 Aldermen to 3, &c. Buffalo goes as often one way as the other, but the Harbor Vote is felt there.

Rome, Oneida County, has chosen Locofoco town officers, as usual.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg has nominated Governor SHUNK as the Candidate of that party for Governor.

A NOBLE HEARTED SCOTCHMAN.—The Fayetteville (N. C.) *Observer* says that a gentleman residing in Moore county, named Malcom Bruce, has purchased and is about to ship from Fayetteville six hundred bushels of Corn, as a present to his suffering countrymen in Scotland. The deed and the name—Charity and Bruce—are alike noble.

THE THOMAS TRIAL.—The following is from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American*:

WASHINGTON, March, 4, 51, P. M.

The Circuit Court Room has been densely crowded to-day, to witness the Thomas trial. A motion was made by Mr. Manlsby to continue the libel case on account of the unavoidable absence of Gov. Thomas at Annapolis. It was resisted in very eloquent speeches by the Hon. Mr. Preston and P. R. Fendall, Esq. The Court decided as follows, and then adjourned until Monday:

United States against F. Thomas. If the defendant or his counsel will admit the publication here of the supposed libellous matter charged in the indictment, and the publication of which would be admitted in a regular plea of justification, or agree to take the deposition of Mr. Hopkins immediately, and shall agree to file on Saturday next, at 10, A. M., a specification of so much of the supposed libellous matter as he intends to justify, the cause may be postponed until Monday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when the case must be ~~immediately~~ proceeded with.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The District attorney filed yesterday bills of information against the following prisoners charged with larceny Michael Brown, Bill Bennett and John Dailey.

George Gerber was next tried for shooting Mary Voss with intent to commit murder, and was found guilty, but the jury recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court.

John Cannon, charged with horse stealing, was next put upon his trial and was found guilty.

Henry Edmonson, charged with embezzlement, was also tried, and the jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of guilty; but recommended at the same time, the accused to the mercy of the Court.

ELECTION.—A special election will be held this day in the Second Ward of the 1st Municipality, at the corner of Chartres and St Peter streets, for an Alderman to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Council of the 1st Municipality, by the death of Mr. Marks.

A RECOMMENDATION.—The General Council passed unanimously, at their last sitting, a resolution requesting the Legislature to order immediately a new census of this city to be taken, the one just completed being erroneous

INQUEST.—Coroner Spedden held, yesterday, an inquest on the body of a white man named Daniel Phelan, aged about 30 years, a native of Ireland, found dead in a house near the corner of Tchoupitoulas and St Joseph streets. Verdict: "Died of Apoplexy."

REVERIES IN RHYME.—We have been favored by J. B. STEELE, No. 14 Camp street, with a copy of a very handsome thin duodecimo volume, bearing the above title and containing nearly a hundred pages of fugitive poetical compositions. The author writes under pseudonym of "NEMO," of Louisiana. Who "NEMO" may be we have no means of ascertaining. A number of pieces in this little volume possess a decided merit, and when the thought is common-place and trite, as often happens, the versification is easy, and the expression harmonious and flowing. The "City of the Pestilence" is the longest effort in the collection, and affords a very good idea of the author's style, which is, by the way, very unequal.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

David Tod, of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, vice Henry A Wise, recalled at his own request.

John H. Cary, Charge d'Affairs at Peru

Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of France.

George W. Hopkins, of Virginia, Charge d'Affairs of the United States to the Queen of Portugal.

MARSHALS GENERAL.

Thomas Hart Benton, of Missouri.

William Cumming, of Georgia

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

George Cadwalader, of Pennsylvania.

Enos D Hopping, of New York.

Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.

Some time before the adjournment of the Senate, on Wednesday night the Vice President vacated the chair of its presiding officer, and the Hon David R. Atchison, one of the Senators from the State of Missouri, was appointed President *pro tem* of the Senate.—*National Intelligencer*.

HEAVY PECUNIARY FOR COLLECTION.—Mexico owes the United States $2,000,000, which she was ordered to pay. The United States undertook to collect the debt by compulsory means and the attempt has already cost the creditor $74,000 (see according to his own statement), and probably more than $100,000 or *one hundred per cent*, by the lowest estimate, and, what is the worst part of the business, the only per tempt to collect the debt is continued the same while Mexico will be to pay it. It is something like the old case of imprisonment for debt. When a man owed more than he could pay, he was locked up in prison, and then placed beyond the possibility of ever paying.—*Auburn Advertiser*.

THE REALITIES OF EXODUS.—The Cork *Reporter* pathetically describes the condition of Ireland, where mothers are to be seen clasping their dead children which they themselves are dying from starvation. The reporter then goes on to state, that out of forty-two persons from the Rev Messrs Freeman and Bagley attended, twenty eight died, twenty five of absolute starvation, and twenty six of fever, these did not include the deaths in the workhouse from actual exhaustion, relief having reached them too late

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.—The steamship *Cambria* took out on Monday the sum of £4117, about 20,000 dollars, collected in the Catholic churches of Boston, for the relief of Ireland. A few days previous, the sum of $1,500 was sent up of private remittances of Irishmen to their friends at home. The whole amount of private remittances sent from Boston during the month of February, is certainly $10,000, a sum distinct from that sent by Bishop Fitzpatrick, stated above.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Sarah Foote, of New Berlin, Chenango county N. Y., lately died, under circumstances calculated to excite suspicions that she had been unfairly murdered by her husband, Dr Daniel Foote. A post mortem examination confirmed these suspicions, and a coroner's jury found "that the deceased came to her death by blows and injuries inflicted upon her person by her husband, Daniel Foote." The accused has absconded, but vigorous efforts are making to arrest him

FIRE IN CINCINNATI.—The letter way bill, received by the mail from Columbus yesterday morning, contains the following endorsement

"Columbus, March 5d, 8 o'clock, P. M

"A large fire, which will burn a whole square and perhaps more, is now progressing in our city—*Augusta Ga. Sentinel*

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

In Senate.

FRIDAY, 12th March, 1847

The bill to provide for the liquidation of the affairs of the Architects Company of the city of New Orleans, was read a third time and passed.

Mr Martin moved the reconsideration of the bill which passed at the previous sitting, in reference to the public printing.

The reconsideration being granted, he then offered a substitute providing that the contract for the public printing shall be given to the lowest bidder. This substitute, after a short discussion, was adopted, and the bill passed throughs its second reading.

Tuesday next, at noon, is fixed for the election of State Painter.

The Senate next took up the resolution offered some time ago by the committee, and recommending the removal from office of Mr John C. Calhoun, an auctioneer of the city of New Orleans, for fraudulent transactions. This resolution gave rise to a long debate which was ended by laying the matter on the table, subject to call.

After which the Senate adjourned until Monday morning.

House of Representatives.

Agreeably to a resolution passed by the House some days ago, fixing Friday of each week for the transaction of private business, the body accordingly dispatched a number of local bills

Several notices of bills were announced by several members.

Mr. Lewis, according to previous notice, introduced an act to increase the powers of the police jury of the parish of East Feliciana—read a third time and passed.

Mr. Sandridge, according to previous notice, introduced an act to compensate R. T. Lowry of the parish of Bossier, for his services in assessing the taxable property of said parish—read a third time and passed.

Mr. Jones called up the bill relative to judicial sales in the parish of Jefferson—read a third time and passed.

The act to incorporate the town of Columbia in the parish of Caldwell was called up, read a third time and passed.

Mr. Lyons called up the bill for the relief of Seymour H. Schultz—read a third time and passed.

Mr. Conrad called up the bill to amend the act to establish justices of the peace in the parish of Jefferson and to define their duties and emoluments—read three times and passed.

The act to facilitate the collection of the municipal taxes was read a third time and passed after discussion.

Mr. McVea called up the act to extend the time of payment of the purchase money of the Louisiana College, which was adopted after a long discussion, by a vote 63 yeas, 5 nays.

Mr. Tuomey called up the rules being dispensed with, the bill amendatory to an act regulating elections throughout the state, the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson excepted. Read three times and passed.

The bill to provide for the payment of the chaplains and assistant surgeons of the several Louisiana regiments, was read three times and passed.

After the passage of some other local bills, the House adjourned until Monday morning.

From New York.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot—By Telegraph

NEW YORK, Thursday, March 4, 8 P. M.

The active feeling continues at the stock board to-day, with an upward tendency in prices; fair sales.

The flour market is firm; sales to a moderate extent, principally Genesee, at $7 12 1-2. Southern brands held at $6 68 3-4 to 6 73. Cornmeal $5, with sales.

Not much doing in wheat. Choice Genesee is nominal at 175 cents. The Corn market not quite so firm, receipts large. Sales of about 90,000 bushels white and yellow at 92 for the former and 95 to 97 for the latter. Oats 50 cts; Cloverseed 9 cents per lb.

Whiskey is selling at 29 cts. per gallon.

There is still an improving tendency in Cotton. Sales yesterday at 1-4 advance. The market to-day is firm with an active feeling and prices looking up.

No change to notice in Provisions. Groceries not quite so firm.

Exchange on London rates at 5 1-4 per cent premium.

Freights are firm and vessels in active request.

The weather wet and unpleasant. No local intelligence aside from Commercial matters worth noticing.

POSTSCRIPT.

Most Important from Mexico!

LATE FROM THE ARMY!!

BATTLE

Between General Taylor, with 5,000 Americans, and Santa Anna, with 20,000 Mexicans!!

2,000 AMERICANS AND 4,500 MEXICANS KILLED.

By the arrival, at a late hour last night, of the schooner Cinderella, Capt. G Scull, from Brazos Santiago, 5th inst, we learn that an engagement had taken place at Saltillo between the Mexicans, 20,000 strong, commanded by Santa Anna, and the Americans, commanded by Gen. Taylor, numbering only about 5,000 men, in which the loss on the American side was 2,000 men and on the Mexican, 4,500.

The *Cinderella* reports that General Taylor was retreating towards Monterey, and that General Marshall was hastening from Camargo with reinforcements for General Taylor. The Mexicans had cut off and captured several trains of wagons.

Gen. Urea was marching towards Matamoras with a force of 4,000 men. The Cinderella brought a mail for this place, but owing to the lateness of the hour we were unable to procure any papers or correspondence.

[COMMERCIAL.

Louisiana Brewery.

Messrs Editors:

As every circumstance connected with the successful increase of the manufactures and consequent prosperity of our city is of interest to every true Louisianian, I wish to lay before your readers a short statement in reference to the Louisiana Brewery, conducted by Mr Guth, in Royal street. It is an astonishing fact that, until Mr Guth succeeded in establishing his brewery, it had been considered impracticable to conduct the process of fermentation during the summer, with success in as warm a climate as that of New Orleans, either in the manufacture of Ale, Porter, Beer, &c., as well as for the purpose of distillation and it is this fact that makes the existence of Mr Guth's Brewery so much the more interesting to the citizens of New Orleans, demonstrating that not only Ale, &c, can be made here, but that those beverages can be made of a quality not to be surpassed by any Brewery in the world, to which truth any one will bear witness who is not interested in the sale of malt liquors from London, New York, &c. We visited Mr Guth's Brewery in company with a gentleman who is intimately acquainted with the process of brewing and distillation as conducted in the Northern and Western cities, and we expressed himself highly delighted with the arrangement and scientific manner in which everything was conducted, and we could not but remark the cleanliness and order with which everything connected with the brewing process was carried on. Mr G. having been long engaged in brewing in Europe, is thoroughly acquainted with it both practically and theoretically. He has succeeded in conducting the fermentation in a warm climate which is by far the most difficult part of the whole process, and it is upon the skill with which this part of the process is conducted that the resulting success must chiefly depend.

We regret to learn that Mr Guth, after having conducted his exposure experiments and had spent much time and money to establish and complete what others could not do, should have to several times prosecute during these experiments as a nuisance on occasions (I might say unparalleled in the history of brewing. All cities in the United States have their breweries, and they are considered by them a benefit rather than a nuisance. The reverse should have been the case. Mr Guth should have been and ought to be encouraged in his undertaking, particularly when the article manufactured by him is far superior to that which is imported. The common beer, Ale, made by Mr Guth, is decidedly the best article offered in our market and we challenge the world to compare it with any imported article. Nothing can be better than the Louisiana beer manufactured by Mr Guth. We would call the attention of dairymen and dairy stable keepers to the use of the malted grain, which is extensively used in well known fact that it is one of the best articles that much cows can be fed on, they yielding as much and as rich milk as cows fed on new grass. Dairy stable keepers would find it much to their advantage to use it for their horses they will find that horses fed on the malted grain occasionally will not be so liable to the many diseases that they are subjected to in feeding them entirely on dry food. From the success the citizens can also be furnished with good yeast an article which little to avail not an article so indispensably necessary to every family.

A CITIZEN

☞ Please announce N. GRIER as a candidate for the office of Assessor of the Second Ward—see J. B. MARKS advertisement. 1m10

LATEST DATES.

New York	Mar 3	Liverpool	Feb 6
Charleston	Mar 3	Havre	Feb 4
Charleston	Mar 3	Havana	Feb 27
Cincinnati	Feb 26	Havana	Feb 27
Baltimore Clipper	Mar 3	Vera Cruz	Mar 3
Galveston	Feb 27	Mobile	Feb 24

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY EVENING, March 12, 1847.

COTTON ... [illegible]

STATEMENT OF COTTON

1846. Sept. 1st, stock on hand		5,549
Arrived this week	2,000	
previously	553,016	
		555,016
		560,565
Cleared this week	6,720	
previously	323,570	
		330,290
Stock on hand and on shipboard		230,194

The demand for Cotton has continued brisk throughout, and the sales have reached 12,000 bales, of which an equal amount was taken each day. Prices have advanced ¼c above the rates previously current and we quote accordingly. English and French buyers have been the principal purchasers.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI

Inferior	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]
Fully Fair	[illegible]
Good Fair	[illegible]
Good and Fine	[illegible]

TENNESSEE AND NORTH ALABAMA—AVERAGE LISTS

Good	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
Extreme prices	[illegible]

The sales of the past three days amounted to 12,000 bales, as follows: 40 at 9¼c; 35 at 10—30 at 10¼, 50 at 10⅛—140 at 10¼—75 at 10⅜—160 at 11—210 at 10¼—300 at —110 at 10—275 at 10⅛—50 at 12—40 at 10—90 at 11—140 at 11—113 at 10⅛—550 at 10¼—94 at 11¼—700 at —104 at —75 at 10⅜—1050 at —193 at 10—456 at 10⅛—73 at 10¼—20 at 10⅛—52 at 12—157 at 10—163 at 10⅛—91 at 11¼—50 at 10¼—184 at 11¼—100 at 10⅛—30 at 10¼—20 at 10¼—265 at 10¼—63 at 9¾—655 at 10¼—225 at 11—25 at 10—218 at 10¼—85 at 11—150 at 10⅛—500 at —85 at —484 at —50 at 12—250 at —500 at —.

TOBACCO.—Arrived since the 5th instant 422 hhds. Cleared in the same time, for Bremen 536 hhds., West Indies 4, New York 37. Baltimore 40—together 315 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard 6,677 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1846—Sept. 1st, stock on hand	hhds.	17,046
Received this week	422	
previously	8,619	
		9,041
		26,087
Exported this week	315	
previously	19,096	
		19,410
Stock on hand and on shipboard		6,477

The market has been very quiet since our last. The sales amount to 50 hhds. at old prices. The receipts still come forward slowly. We quote Inferior 1½c @ ⅞c; Common 2¼c @ 3¾c; Fair 3½ @ 3¾; Fine 4¼ @ 4¾; Choice and Selections 5 @ 6; Sugar Leaf 5 @ 6c. ℔.

SUGAR.—We have had a quiet market for Sugar since our last. The sales amount to 600 hhds. at prices ranging from 5½ @ 7¼c ℔ ℔, for extreme qualities. Nothing has been done on plantation.

HAVANA SUGARS.—No sales of importance have been made since our last.

COPPER.—Some rolls of Rio Coffee have been sold at 7½ @ 7¾c. ℔ ℔.

MOLASSES.—The market has not been very active since our last. Prices however, are firm at 29c. ℔ gallon for good lots. The sales reach 1,000 hhds.

FLOUR.—The Flour market has not exhibited much activity since our last. The sales of the three days only amount to 10,000 bbls. at 6c 75 for Ohio and Illinois brands. St. Louis 6c 68 @ 6c 87 ℔ barrel.

GRAIN.—A fair amount of business has been done in Corn since our last. The sales amount to 100,000 bushels at 60 @ 63c., though principally at the latter rate. In Wheat we notice a sale of 1500 bushels at 61 @. Oats are selling at 48 @ 50c. ℔ bushel on the spot.

WESTERN PRODUCE—The Provision market has remained very quiet since our last, but there is no particular alteration in prices. The transactions in *Pork* during the past few days, have again been to a very limited extent, and the market wears a very heavy appearance, as holders in many instances are desirous of realizing before the receipts begin to arrive in greater abundance. The sales amount to about 500 bbls. at $14 50 for Mess and $12 00 for Prime. In our last we noticed a very limited inquiry for *Beef*. During the past three days, the market has presented a very quiet appearance, and we have been unable to hear of but some few small sales of Mess at $13 00, and $11 50 for Prime. We now quote Mess $13 00, Prime $11 00 @ 11 50. B. Beef, 90 00 ℔ bbl. Since our last report, the *Lard* market has remained in a very quiet state, there being not so extensive a demand as noticed for some time past. As regards prices, holders are very firm, yet the market does not exhibit the usual degree of buoyancy as has been the case for some time back. The sales have been restricted to 800 bbls. and 9,500 kegs principally at 6¼ @ 6¾. The business in *Bacon* since our last has been on a very moderate scale, and prices have experienced no change. The demand, however, is good, but the very small stock and the light receipts have in a great measure checked transactions. We notice, since Friday last, sales of 150 casks, including several small lots of Sides yesterday and to day, at 6¼c. ℔ ℔. We quote Sides, 6¼ @ 6¾ shoulders, 6¼ @ 7. Hams, plain, 8¼ @ 7 crossed do. and extra cured, 7½ @ 8c. ℔ ℔. In *Butter* and *Cheese* there has been no transaction of importance.

EXCHANGE.—There has been more doing in Exchange since our last. We quote Sterling 9 @ 9½ ℔ ct premium. France 5f 50 @ 5f 55. New York 60 days ¾ @ 3 ℔ cent discount, Sight Checks 1 @ 1¼ ℔ cent discount.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling			[illegible]
France			[illegible]
New York	60 days	sight	1¼ @ 3 ℔ cent discount.
Do	30 days	sight checks	[illegible] ℔ cent do.
Do	10 days	sight	[illegible] ℔ cent do.
Do	Sight		1¼ ℔ cent do.
Boston	60 days	sight	[illegible] ℔ cent do.
Philadelphia	30 days		[illegible] ℔ cent do.
Havana	30 days	sight	[illegible] ℔ cent do.
Do	Sight		[illegible] ℔ cent do.

FREIGHTS.—An engagement for Havre has been made since our last at 1½c. Cotton to Liverpool Sd. Flour 8d. Corn 3d. Lard 40s. Tobacco [illegible]

FREIGHTS

Cotton	[illegible]	Liverpool	[illegible]
Do	[illegible]	New York	[illegible]
Do	[illegible]	Boston	[illegible]
Do	[illegible]	Bremen	[illegible]
Do	[illegible]	Havre	[illegible]
Do	[illegible]	Liverpool	[illegible]
Do	[illegible]	New York	[illegible]
Do	[illegible]	Boston	[illegible]
Do	[illegible]	Philadelphia	[illegible]
Sugar and Molasses	[illegible]	Northern ports	[illegible]
Flour	[illegible]	Liverpool	[illegible]
Do	[illegible]	New York	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	Liverpool	[illegible]
Beef	[illegible]	New York	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	Liverpool	[illegible]
Tobacco	[illegible]	New York	[illegible]
Do	[illegible]	Havre	[illegible]
Beer	[illegible]	New York	[illegible]
Do	[illegible]	Boston	[illegible]
Do	[illegible]	Havre	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]