The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 357. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XX.—WHOLE No. 5356.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres, and 13 Camp 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 one half that price for each subsequent one. Advertisements not inserted for less than one dollar in 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 proffege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISSE

JAMES E. WOODRUFF. JAMES E. WOODRUFF, JR.
JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO.
No. 61 Camp street,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Agents for the Louisiana and New York line of Packets.

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,
GROCER
French, British and American DRY GOODS,
No. 1 CHARTRES STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
Constantly receiving all the FRENCH GOODS imported by the Packets.

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

F. E. BOURCHON, Notary Public, 58 Magazine street, between Bienville and Conti, A. M. and P. M.

W. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL,
Merchants' Buildings,
Corner of Royal and Bienville streets.

TYLEE & GUTHRIE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Office, 58 Carondelet street.

DURKEE & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants, and Agents for the Boston and Providence Packets, No. 20 Camp street.

MAURIAN & LAMBERT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office, 158 Royal street.

J. E. SELL, No. 14 Camp Street, Import and Domestic Segar Manufactory, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco.

LEWIS & BERTHOUDEZ,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 7 Royal street.

F. BERCIER & Co. Commission Merchants, and Agents for the Sale of Wines, Liquors, &c. No. 10 Levee.

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing in the firm of GONSALE & GRAY is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm of GONSALE & GRAY are requested to call and settle their accounts.

HENRY T. GONSALE,
C. E. H. GRAY.

Copartnership.

The undersigned have associated themselves in business under the firm of GONSALE & Co. as COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and will continue the business heretofore carried on by GONSALE & GRAY, at No. 17 Carondelet street.

HENRY T. GONSALE,
C. E. H. GRAY.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day withdrawn from the firm of LEFEBVRE, SAUVINET & WILLIAMS, and will continue the business of the late firm at the old stand, No. 6 Bienville street.

A. GUILLE.

New Orleans, March 1, 1847.

HOTEL HOUSE AND REAL ESTATE AUCTION.

By Trouvillot, Bar. Notarial Office, No. 15 Exchange Alley, between Carondelet and St. Charles streets.

☞ Sales of property to be sold at the Exchange Alley, and auction sales of household furniture and merchandise, under commanding, on the premises, or at the Exchange Alley, on the days appointed, and that no charges will be made for the use of the Exchange Alley, unless auctioneers are employed to make sales in the corresponding room.

mh16

To Lumbermen, Ship and Steamboat owners.

PORTABLE FORGES.

The undersigned, manufacturers, are prepared to receive orders, and respectfully solicit the attention of Lumbermen, Ship and Steamboat owners to call and examine their assortment of PORTABLE FORGES, which they will dispose of at reasonable terms. Also, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Taps and Dies, Hammers, Tongs, Sledges, Chisels, Punches, Files, Rasps, Drills, Steel, Iron, &c. &c. Orders from the country promptly executed.

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RANDALL'S
DEPOT of Health,
No. 28 Gravier street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets.

Where the Genuine Medicines are to be had, and where no others are kept or recommended.

From the Paris Edition.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 24th day of March, 1847, the Board of Directors of the Bank of Louisiana, will declare a dividend of Five per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st day of April next.

By order of the Board,
JOHN BURTHE, Cashier.
New Orleans, March 24, 1847.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has this day associated with him in business, Mr. ROBERT CUPLAND, under the firm of E. BOURCHON & CO. The business will be conducted at the old stand, No. 20 Camp street.

E. BOURCHON.
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MUSNIER DOLBEAR will keep their Writing Academy, No. 15 Camp street, open during the entire year, so that parents may have their children receive lessons during the time in other schools. Gentlemen can receive lessons during the day. Persons from 8 to 9 years of age can receive a short time, to write with ease and the privilege of continuing their improvement in a satisfactory.

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Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners appointed to select a site and superintend the erection of a building or buildings for the use of the State Bank, under the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of notes for plans and proposals," and to select such as in their opinion may be best adapted for the purpose, have determined that such alterations may be made in the plan of the several buildings, now in the course of erection for the use of the State Bank, as may be required by the Legislature of the State, and that the Commissioners appointed by the Foregoing Act, the Commissioners of the Bank of Louisiana, and Messrs. Woodruffe and Friday's, at their respective days from the date hereof, for the purpose of receiving proposals for the erection of the above mentioned buildings.

MAGNUS SMITH, Chairman.
G. COOK,
WALTER BRASHEAR.

P. P. DE COURNAY, Collector.
No. 11 Exchange Passage.

Permanent Cure of St Louis.

WILL undertake the collection of accounts at moderate commissions. He will make arrangements in every parish in the State, and in the principal towns in the United States. Good and responsible security for all large accounts entrusted to him.

He will attend to the collection in the country, on any part of the State, and will institute judicial proceedings if necessary, with expedition and economy.

He will assume the agency for house rent and steamboat hire. sl

Southern Daguerreotype Portrait Gallery and Artistical Establishment.

CORNER OF CAMP AND CANAL STREETS, New Orleans.

CITIZENS and STRANGERS are invited to call at the NEW AND SPLENDID ROOMS, to see PORTRAITS. They will recommend themselves to the favor of the public on a critical examination rather than by words in an advertisement. They are warranted SAME TO SAME.

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Orders inclosing the cash will meet with prompt attention and shipments made to any part of the United States or elsewhere. Bills of Lading and instructions received by mail. Address

E. WHITE & Co. New Orleans

OFFICE OF RECORD OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS,
Exchange Passage, near Bienville street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed Recorder of Births and Deaths for the Parish and City of Orleans, I request the citizens of the above and parish and city to confirm themselves to the dispositions of the following act:—

Act approved March 6, 1819.

Art. 1. After the passage of this act, the birth of every child in the parish and city of Orleans, shall be declared therein within thirty days; this declaration shall be made conformably to the third section of the act to which this is a supplement; and every person offending against the provisions of the said section, shall pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars and not less than five dollars, half of which shall be for the benefit of the State and the other half, for the benefit of the informer.

Sec. 2. The death of every free person within the parish of Orleans, shall be declared therein within thirty days; this declaration shall be made by the nearest relations of the deceased, if they are present, and in case of absence, by the nearest neighbor or inmate of the house in which the individual will have died; and every person offending against the provisions of this section, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than five dollars.

The undersigned will be under the painful necessity of prosecuting all persons neglecting or refusing to conform themselves to the causes of the above act. ap8—1y

F. M. CROZAT.

STORAGE! STORAGE!!—The subscribers have ample room for the storage of 3000 barrels, or the bulk thereof, in their fire-proof, Warehouse on Tchoupitoulas, Notre Dame, Commerce and Joint streets. They are also prepared to make consignments with Merchants, for the storage of all their goods, during the ensuing season, on the most advantageous terms, and from the location of their Warehouses, and the arrangements made by them, are enabled to offer their customers, as great if not greater facilities in the receipt and delivery of goods than any similar establishment in the city. All goods will be weighed, and drawn either into or out of the Warehouse at the lowest rates.

EMERSON, THORNE & Co.,
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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Thursday Morning, March 25, 1847

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

Municipal Elections.

The annual elections for Aldermen of the three Municipalities, and for members of the General Council, take place on Monday week, the 5th proximo. In accordance with the census of the several wards, the apportionment of the municipal Councils has been altered, and the number of members increased from twelve to sixteen in the First and Second Municipalities, and from seven to eleven in the Third.

Below Canal street little excitement, either political or local, exists in reference to the election. The file-leaders among the Locofocos, sanxions, *coute qui coute*, to make a politicel contest, have indeed endeavored to nominate a strictly party ticket, and to engage the masses to rally to its support. But the people themselves evince little predilection for the game, and we perceive unmistakeable signs, particularly in the First Municipality, that the canvass will be conducted in the usual old-fashioned style—every aspirant for aldermanic honors carrying on the campaign as he best may, and upon the exclusive ground of his popularity or his services. Candidates, meanwhile, are as plentiful as blackberries in June; and we have no doubt that, in most of the wards, the result will not in the slightest manner be affected by the political principles of the various self-constituted nominees of the people.

While calmness and absence of party strife characterize the canvass in the lower part of the city, the seething caldron of political excitement, always ready to bubble up in the Second Municipality, is just about this period stirred into unusual ferment. Last year, for the first time, the Locofocos obtained a majority in the Second Municipality Council. Their course has been one of ruthless proscription towards the office-holders—not one being spared, even as a monument of his adversary's mercy. The policy of the dominant party was of course to preach up economy, to abuse the Whigs for their pretended extravagance, and to attempt to pick out flaws in the administration of those who had previously managed the affairs of the Municipality. Under cover of an outcry in favor of retrenchment, the Locofocos have increased the expenses, and created a perfect host of office-holders, who are at this moment working desperately to save their places. The efforts of the party to prove defalcation, incapacity, and a waste on the part of the Whigs, have proved signally abortive. They themselves have, in the interim, aroused the resentment of the citizens, and provoked the denunciations of many of their own political adherents by their utter neglect of the interests of the Municipality, by their recklessness of its prosperity, and their disregard of the mission which they assumed in taking upon themselves the responsibility of directing its affairs. The wretched condition of the streets, improvements at a stand-still, fœtid and stagnant pools of water infecting the rear of the Municipality, the property-holders unwilling to build upon their vacant lots, while the Municipality remains under the control of its present managers—These are the fruits of the administration of Locofocoism.

The excitement now prevailing is the best proof of the deep dissatisfaction felt at the course of the majority. We have never before seen the Whigs of the Second Municipality so thoroughly aroused and so actively engaged in the effort to redeem the Council from the thraldom of the dominant party. What the result will be is not easily divined. The Locofocos are backed by the power of the Municipal, State and General Governments, all of whose office-holders appear to be toiling desperately to enable the party to maintain themselves in possession of the Councils. The Whigs are animated by no such extraneous aid, or moved by other considerations than the wish to place the interests of the Municipality, and above all the great cause of public education, in the hands of competent and liberal advisers. We trust they may succeed, and we believe that if they will labor for success in the right spirit, and with unflagging energy until the day of the election, and will then take proper measures for bringing their friends to the polls, and keeping spurious votes out of the ballot-box, they will accomplish every thing for which they are striving. But to attain so glorious a consummation, our Whig friends in the Second Municipality must remember that they must both watch and work, and that unceasingly; for they have to deal with a wiley, a vigilant, and an unscrupulous adversary.

Eight Days later from Saltillo.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Dr. Turner, bearer of despatches from Colonel Curtis, reached this city, having left Brazos on the 14th inst. He communicated the following intelligence to the *Picayune*

"We learn from him verbally that it is understood at Camargo that Santa Anna has retired from Agua Nueva, in the direction of Parras, where it is supposed he would make a halt—Gen. Taylor still maintained his position at Buena Vista. Dr. Turner informs us that the news heretofore published of the battles of the 23d and 23d may be relied upon; that it was brought from Gen. Taylor's camp to Monterey by Paymaster Collet, who was bearer of despatches, and were brought by an express rider, who was nine days in making the trip through to Camargo, being compelled to make a circuit of five hundred miles, to escape the Mexican forces and rancheros that swarmed in the valley.

Nothing had been heard of Col. Curtis since he left Camargo. It was thought that Gen Urrea would fly before him as soon as he ascertained the overwhelming defeat of Santa Anna.

Private letters had been received at Saltillo as late as to the 5th March, at which time Gen Taylor was at Buena Vista. The following letter was received at Matamoros, by a Mexican merchant of that place, from a Mexican of Saltillo, and was dated on the 5th March, and gives the only account of the manner in which the battle was fought that has yet been received:

At 3 o'clock on the 22d ult. the battle commenced at Buena Vista, five miles from Saltillo. The fight opened with artillery, and a destructive cannonade was kept open until sunset. No decided advantage was obtained by either side during the night, being very dark.

On the 23d, at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up without intermission until half past three in the afternoon. Both armies were closely engaged during the whole time. Gen. Wool advanced with a strong force against the Mexican army but was driven back with immense loss. The Mexican cavalry charged upon him with their swords and did great execution. *As Wool fell back Gen. Taylor advanced with fresh troops and repelled the Mexicans with great slaughter!* This charge decided the battle, which was not again renewed. The number killed and wounded was very great on both sides. I can only estimate the number by the cart loads of wounded that have entered this city from both battle fields.

On the 24th both armies hung off without coming to a general engagement, each occupied in carrying off the wounded and burying their dead.

On the 24th there was no more fighting—the Mexican troops intending with hunger became convinced that they could not triumph or drive General Taylor from his position, and retired.

"As yet Santa Anna has only retired a short distance, but I do not entertain the belief that he will venture another engagement.

Mexico has not the means to bear the burden of the war—it is opposing poverty to abundance—weakness to strength. In my opinion it would be best for the two governments to enter into negotiations. With the power the United States possess it would be disgraceful in her to force us into treaties advantageous alone to herself, as it would be for us to make concessions from necessity.

"It is reported that a train carrying provisions to the American army was attacked and captured at Marina, by Don Jose Urrea, and is yet in his possession, with a quantity of private merchandize, taken at the same time," &c.

Through the politeness of Mr. Arnold, who came with Dr. Turner, we have received the Matamoros Flag of the 13th, also letters from the correspondent. Our letters confirm the [illegible] of killed published in another column, and also the amount of loss on both sides heretofore reported. The Matamoros Flag publishes the letter from which the above extracts were made.

Under the head of "Latest Intelligence," the Flag states that Gen. Taylor was expected at Monterey on the 8th, with the Kentucky cavalry for the purpose of opening the communication between that place and Camargo. It observes," says the Flag, "that old Rough and Ready not only has to whip those his own impudence, but has to watch his own brave men away from the [illegible] or we never would have heard from Gen. Taylor's camp to Monterey by Paymaster Collet, who was bearer of despatches, and were brought by an express rider, who was nine days in making the trip through to Camargo, being compelled to make a circuit of five hundred miles, to escape the Mexican forces and rancheros that swarmed in the valley.

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☞ The New York sub-treasurer, a few days ago, paid one thousand dollars for the transportation of a million from that city to Philadelphia. Before the Sub-Treasury went into operation, the transfer would have been made in drafts for which the Government would have paid nothing. The transportation of specie from our Sub-Treasury to another will cost the Government a large sum of money every year. Formerly all the transfers of the public funds were effected without expense and without loss. How much actual benefit is such a clumsy contrivance to the Government?

An Association for the detection of counterfeiters is about to be organized in Boston. The city banks have contributed $3,300 towards the establishment of a permanent fund, and other banks in the State will probably add to the sum.

Virginia Congressional Elections.—In most of the districts of Virginia the Whigs seem determined to contest every inch of ground. The following are the candidates thus far nominated in the several districts.

Locofoco.	Whig.
1. Archibald Atkinson.	Samuel Watts.
2 Geo. Dromgoole.	George W. Bolling.
3 Wm M Tredway.	Thos S Flournoy.
4 Thos S Bocock.	Henry E Irving.
5 Shelton F Leake.	Wm L Goggin.
6 James A Seddon.	John M Botts.
7 Thos H Bayly.	John J Jones.
8 R T L Beale.	Alexander Newton.
9 No nomination.	John S Pendleton.
10 Henry Bedinger.	No nomination.
11 James McIlwaine.	Alexander Rives.
12 Aug A Chapman.	Wm B Preston.
13 Fayette McMullin.	No nomination.
14 Robt A Thompson.	Jas M Stephenson.
15 Wm G Brown.	No nomination.

The canvass has already commenced in several of the districts, though the election is a month off. In the late Congress Virginia had but one Whig representative, Mr. Pendleton, of the 9th district, who is a candidate for re-election, without opposition. In the next Congress we trust she will send at least three or four. Several of the districts are extremely tight, but we believe that all, with the exception of the 9th, gave Locofoco majorities at the last Presidential election.

Another Destructive Fire in Columbus.—We received yesterday a slip from the office of the Columbus *Enquirer*, of the 20th inst, giving the particulars of another destructive fire. It broke out that morning in the large wooden ware-house occupied by the agents of the Lowell Factory company, and owned by the Bank of Milledgeville. When discovered, the fire had made such progress as to render all efforts to save the building or its contents unavailing; and the energy of the firemen was successfully directed towards saving the adjacent buildings. The ware-house was burned to the ground. It contained 1281 bales of cotton, of which, about 1100 were insured: large quantities of salt, molasses, whiskey, &c. The whole loss is estimated in round numbers at $60,000.

Elopement and Capture.—The Philadelphia Ledger tells a story, or rather a romantic tale, of the elopement of a Frenchman, named Amadee de Grot, alias De Roseville, with the wife and child of an estimable citizen of Philadelphia. The parties were pursued and captured, the wife and offspring restored to the husband and the seductive cavalier committed to prison

India Rubber.—The growing importance of this article, observes the New York *Journal of Commerce*, a few years since, was only useful for rubbing out the marks of a lead pencil. It was then, through the enterprise of American citizens, manufactured to some extent by the natives of Brazil, into over-shoes and bottles, and became a considerable article of import. The principal supply still comes to us from Brazil, mostly in the form of shoes and bottles; and the trade employes quite an amount of shipping owned principally in New York and Salem, Mass. The shoes and bottles are now used as a raw material, which being ground by cylinders heated with steam, and compounded with minerals, forms a water proof and durable coating for cloth—that can be joined by its own adhesiveness, and manufactured into almost everything. It is then heated to a point far beyond the degree of heat at which native rubber is destroyed. A chemical change is produced, and it assumes a new character, and great additional strength, though still retaining its elasticity and water proof qualities. It is no longer soluble, or affected by cold or heat, or in other words, neither becomes stiff or soft by cold or hot weather. Our government has exposed the article to the severest tests, and we are assured the reports are decidedly favorable.

The mills in this neighborhood are running day and night on contracts with the government, to supply the requisitions of the Army in Mexico, for India rubber equipments. Bridges wagon floats, Pontoons, haversacks, canteens, provision bags and tents, are some of the articles made of it.

The discovery of the process of manufacturing metalic and insoluble Indian rubber, originated in this country, and has not yet been introduced into Europe. A vast field is opened and commerce must look up new sources of supply for the raw material, as the consumption promises to be enormous.

We are informed that Gen Butler declared, on the steamboat, on his way up the river, that every senior General in the army would have resigned had Benton been given precedence over either of them. We have no doubt the army and the country will sincerely rejoice at Benton's Resignation.—*Cin. Atlas.*

☞ The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a law in relation to persons claimed as fugitive slaves which must very much weaken if not entirely destroy the power of a claimant. It prohibits any State judge, magistrate, or other officer from taking cognizance of any such case, under the act of Congress of 1793, or to grant any certificate [illegible] that no jail shall be used in the imprisonment of any person, and [illegible] to aid in the capture of a person claimed as a fugitive slave. [illegible] to the Governor of the State, [illegible] to the Governor of the State, [illegible] to the Governor of the State,