The New-Orleans Bee.

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VOL. XX.—WHOLE No. 3480.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISS, PROPRIETORS,
No. 61 Chartres, and 12 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
CURRENT PAPER, Semi-weekly; (one year in advance).....$ 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 beginning on the first insertion, and that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement 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 privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and to extent to one square every other day.

Agency of the German Society
OF NEW ORLEANS AND
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
82 LOUIS STREET, No. 82.

PERSONS in want of German Mechanics, servants and laborers, are invited to apply.—No charges made. jy7 1y

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
French, British, and American
DRY GOODS,
No. 20 CHARTRES STREET,
New Orleans,
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

J. H. SMOOT,
Attorney at Law,
AND COMMISSIONER FOR LOUISIANA,
jy5 1y MOBILE, ALA.

JOHN G. WOODRUFF. JAMES WOODRUFF.
JOHN G. WOODRUFF & CO.
No. 93 Magazine street,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and agents of the Louisiana and New York line of Packets. jn14

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
a17—1y No. 81 Canal street.

F. T. BOURGEOIS, SURGEON DENTIST, 95 Chartres, Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 6 P.M. jy6

WM. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL,
10 Mason's Buildings,
my4 cor Royal and Canal sts.

TATOUT BROTHERS—*Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German* corner Chartres and Toulouse streets.

DE FOREST & CO. Wholesale Commission Merchants and agents for the sale of Eastern Manufactured Goods, No. 20 City Exchange street. d1

J. B. STEEL, No. 11 Camp Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Account Books for sale, or made to order. s20

J. FELTHOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO.
J. MERCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and GROCERS, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices. n1

Fashionable Umbrellas.—An assortment of umbrellas of a new fashion, received per ship Nicolas Cezard, for sale by R. H. MACAFFY,
Jan 26 238 Bourbon street.

BOOTS Shoes & Brogans—125 cases now landing from ships Charles Carroll and Alfortuna, for sale by G. W. DUNBAR,
jy28 30 Gravier street.

BROGANS BOOTS & SHOES—1500 cases in store, comprising a general assortment of goods in the above line, for sale by
no25 RIGGS & CO. 70 Magazine st.

HATS—Square Black and White Russia Hats, in store and for sale by
jy7 J. BELLOW, Jr., 9 Canal street.

BOOTS, Shoes and Brogans—171 cases landing from the ship Sterling, for sale by
jy29 R. G. HOBBS, 12 Commercial st.

Notice.
R. G. VIGNAUD has removed his office to No. 84 Chartres st. up stairs. m31

TO RENT, Corner from the 1st of Nov. next—the store on the corner of Chartres and Magazine streets, now occupied by Messrs. Hyde & Moss. Apply to NORTH & ROSS,
se25 New Orleans.

New Orleans Paper Mill.
WRAPPING PAPER, very superior, various sizes, Sugar Loaf, Blue and White Papers, best quality Cartridge and Sounding Papers, double Printing Papers of all sizes—all at lowest wholesale market prices.
my7 2y A. GORDON, Agent, 8 Front Levee.

BITTERS—The house of mourning for the public that he keeps a stable on No. 118 Bourbon street, formerly the establishment of Mr Bonta, where he will board horses and hold for sale, and hire out vehicles, horses and carriages at the most moderate prices. He will also sell and buy horses.
Mr Duffy is also continuing the practice of Veterinary and Horse Shoeing at No. 141 Burgundy street. se25—y

JOHN MCCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 136 Camp street,
HAS just received a new assortment of French Water Closets, also Force Lift Pumps, Beer Pumps, &c., Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths, Water Coolers, Hydrants, Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead, work executed to description, Ship work, &c. promptly put up and repaired. All orders punctually attended to by Chartres or Camp cars. d13—1y

Louisiana Clothing manufactory,
No. 74 Canal st., Canal st. Arcade, No. 74.
THE Subscriber, having established a clothing Manufactory in Spanish Town, on a large scale, is now prepared to furnish the New Orleans market with Pantaloons of all kinds, 1000 pairs of pantaloons a week. Also Check Shirts, etc., drawers, mosquito bars, and every article pertaining to clothing.
Linen check jeans shirting do; Log cabin cottonade do; Linen drilling do; Camlet Jeans do; Linsey for negroes, always on hand.
my17 JOHN BELLOW, Jr. 9, Canal st.

STORAGE.—The undersigned have made room for the storage of 5000 bbls. in the basement of the brick store, No. 1 Warehouses on Tchoupitoulas, Notre Dame, Commerce and Julia streets. They are also prepared to receive contracts with Merchants, for the storage of 10,000 bbls. 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 inducements to the great if not greater facilities in the receipt and delivery of produce than any similar establishment in the city. All goods will be put through and not hove into or out of the Warehouse at the lowest rates.
EMERSON, TOURNE & CO.,
my10 Successors to Hyde & Moss.

TO PLANTERS AND SUGAR REFINERS—Ivory Black and Bone Black and Blacking.—The subscriber has just received 60 or more tons of calcined Bone Black, of which the very choicest of it is for Refiners of Sugar Refiners. This article having been tested is proved equal to any ever imported in the United States. Also, a large supply of Ivory Black and Blacking. Also a large supply of Premium Oil Paste Blacking and Writing Inks, Carmine, Blue and Black. The above is all for sale at manufacturer's prices.
my9 1y W. H. THOMPSON, 61 Gravier st.

A. BARRAUD,
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
CORNER OF ROYAL AND ORLEANS STREETS,
BEGS to return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received since his establishment, and even believe his recent improvements. The perfumery is from Monpelier, and the Bear's grease is the finest ever imported. Ladies and Children's ready made linen, cravats, embroidered and plain cambrick handkerchiefs, corsets, collars, bands, garters, parasols, riding whips, umbrellas, fans, purses, fancy jewelry, jet chains and ornaments, &c. &c.
For Gentlemen, fine and extra fine linen shirts, cotton and worsted hose, suspenders, cravats, gloves, suspenders, umbrellas, canes, riding and walking whips, shoes, articles, glass and crystal ware, wax for moustaches. Virtue of cologne, toilet flasks, powder boxes, scent bottles, jewels do, combs, brushes, &c. Fine and extra fine perfumery, dolls, boys, toys, &c. &c. Curls, ringlets, wigs, &c. &c. Hair dressers will find a large assortment of brushes for wigs &c. m6

MARINE, RIVER & FIRE INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents for the PELICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York and the Protection and Etna Insurance Companies, of Hartford, Connecticut, are insuring against MARINE, RIVER AND FIRE RISKS on the most favorable terms.
Any losses which the above Companies may sustain in New Risks, taken at this Agency, will be liberally adjusted according to the usages of Insurance Companies of this city, and paid with promptness in money current at the Banks of New Orleans.
Office No 47 Camp st. W. R FOSDICK,
G C LAWRASON,
Agents.
se15 1y

Improved Patent Kitchen Ranges.
THE undersigned are now receiving, ex ship Auburn from New York, an invoice of Rebee's Patent Kitchen Ranges, for either coal or wood, respectfully invite the public to call and examine them. These kitchens, besides the advantage of quick cooking in very little fuel can heat water for the use of the house in the boiler, &c. a copper boiler, containing 30 or 40 gallons, is placed so as to receive the water from the water works and keeps it hot.
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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday Morning, July 28, 1847

Indian History.

The Commissioner of Indian affairs, W. Medill, Esq., has issued a circular, composed of inquiries designed to illustrate the history, present condition and future prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States. The inquiries are addressed to all persons holding situations under the war department who are supposed to have it in their power to impart practical information of the tribes, respectively under their charge; also to persons who have travelled in the Indian territory, or who have conducted mercantile pursuits on the American frontier; and to persons who, from a love of learning and research, investigated the Indian character, customs and languages, and who may feel willing to give their country the benefit of their practical reflections touching this important element in our national history. This circular has been prepared in obedience to a resolution passed by the last Congress, directing the department to make the necessary inquiries.

It has long been evident that our knowledge of the aborigines of the country is indefinite and imperfect; and that most of it has been acquired from the scattered notices of travellers, or the casual observations of those whom chance has thrown into contact with the tribes that people the solitudes of the West. Upon information thus derived, no great reliance can be placed, and the little that is known is diffused and diluted in various volumes devoted chiefly to other subjects. It is the hope of the department to concentrate together a body of authentic intelligence in reference to the Indian tribes, that something like accurate and reliable accounts may remain to posterity, of a race that is rapidly receding before the resistless march of civilization, and which, while retiring deeper and deeper into the primeval wilderness, sees in the constant diminution of its numbers, the infallible precursor of utter extinction. To preserve the memorials of the original lords of the soil; to chronicle for present contemplation and future study, trust-worthy records of their physical and moral features, the traditions of their history, the customs and manners of their tribes, the peculiarities of their dialects, and the character of their religion, is an object worthy the utmost attention of Congress, and which every one possessed of any acquaintance with the subject, will subserve by contributing the results of his observations.

The pamphlet, which Col. MEDILL has printed, says the Washington *Union*, fills fifty-five large pages and takes in the whole horizon of Indian origin, manners and institutions. The queries embrace a great variety of details:—let The history, international rank and relations, geography, antiquities, astronomy, arithmetic and medicine of the tribes. 2d. The international organization and government, embracing Indian trade, legislation of Congress, new Indian governments west of the Mississippi, idea of property, and idea of crime. 3d. Religion and mythology. 4th. Manners and customs, comprehending constitution of the Indian family, customs and employments at large, hunting, war, dancing and amusements, death and its incidents, lodges, housewifery, cookery, &c. and costume. 5th. Intellectual capacities and character of the race. 6th. Present condition and future prospects. 7th. General history of the American tribes, embracing the groups of tribes within the United States, topical inquiries illustrative of general history. 8th. Language and vocabulary.

We trust that a mass of information may be collected in reference to this interesting topic, that will throw light over much of the obscurity now existing in reference to the Indian tribes of the United States. A more legitimate subject for literary exploration can hardly be imagined, and there is scarcely any that promises results of higher and more general interest.

CASE OF CHARLES LEE JONES.—We have received from Gen. Walker Jones a pamphlet entitled, "The Case of the Battalion Stated;" with an exposition of the grounds upon which Charles Lee Jones, Esq., expected to have the command of the battalion (consisting of three companies raised by himself in the District of Columbia, and two to be raised in Maryland) conferred upon him as of right and justice, due both to him and to the officers and men who had volunteered to serve under his command as Lieutenant Colonel.

Having given this pamphlet a cursory perusal, we can endorse the opinion of the Baltimore *Clipper*, which is subjoined:

"From the statements contained in this pamphlet it is manifest that injustice has been done to Mr. Jones. Before the battalion was disbanded he tendered his services to Government to raise three companies in the District; that it was signified and well understood that he should command the battalion, should be advanced in rank three-fifths of it; that he proceeded so enlist volunteers, expended considerable money, and devoted much time; that he raised two entire companies and wanted only a few men to complete the third; that he was unanimously chosen commander by the officers and men who had volunteered in the three companies now in public service as being under his command; that he had appointed a commissary, who was recognised by the War Department; and that after having thus successfully devoted his time and money to the knowledge and appropriation of the Government) to the procurement of the three companies, the command was conferred on a regular officer of the army; without any explanation to Mr. Jones as to the cause of his rejection. From the facts stated it would seem that he was unfairly dealt with; and the injustice is not palliated by the fact that the gentleman who received the commission is a highly meritorious officer. Had the government resolved not to appoint Mr. Jones, he should have been so informed; but it was a palpable wrong to permit him to disburse his money and labor incessantly to raise volunteers, with the understanding that he should have the command, and then to confer it on another. The volunteers wanted Mr. Jones for their commander, and their wishes, if not justice to the object of their choice, should have prevailed in procuring for him the appointment."

NAVAL.—We understand, says the Norfolk *Beacon*, that orders have been received by the Commandant of the Gosport Navy Yard, for building a war steamer (one of the four ordered to be built,) of the first class, of upwards of 278 feet length, and 72 feet breadth, including wheel houses. The wheels are to be vertical, and the engine of 500 horse power.

☞ The Secretary of War has instructed Lieut. Col. Irvin, of the second Regiment Ohio Volunteers, recently returned from Mexico, that, if the regiment is re-organized, so as to consist of a large portion of the old officers and men, its services will be received for the war in Mexico. Col. Irvin has communicated this order to the officers of the Regiment, some of whom are endeavoring to re-organize it.

WAR STEAMERS.—The Washington *Union* says: The War Steamers authorized to be built under the late act of Congress approved March, 1847, are: Two of the first class; burden, United States tonnage, 2,414 tons. Two of the second class; burden United States tonnage, 1,370 tons.

The first class are: Between perpendiculars, 250 feet; Beam, extreme, 45 feet; Depth to gun-deck in hold, 25 feet 6 inches.

The second class are: Between perpendiculars, 210 feet; Beam, extreme, 27 feet; Depth to gun-deck in hold, 23 feet.

The two first class steamers, and one of the second class to be propelled by side-wheels; the other by a screw propeller.

One of the largest class is to be built at Gosport, and one at Philadelphia; one of the second class at New York, and one at Kittery, Maine.

EXAMINATION.—An examination of the Midshipmen attached to the Naval School at Annapolis is now going on under the supervision of the following gentlemen: Com. Thos. Ap. C. Jones, President of the Board; Commodores Parker and Stoat, and Captains Dulaney and Paulding.

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER.—The original of Mr. Buchanan's letter addressed to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, is published in the Washington *Union* of the 19th, it is almost word for word identical with our translation from the Mexican papers, and its re-publication is, therefore, unnecessary.

TROOPS.—The company of Cavalry, 10th rank and file, commanded by Capt. Lesgil, from Georgia, arrived at Mobile, a few days ago, and were on embark on Monday, in the steamer *Mary Kingsland*, Capt. Davis, for Vera Cruz.

COTTON IN VIRGINIA.—The Alexandria *Gazette* says that considerations are making in Prince William county, Virginia, for export, and that so far they have been quite successful. The *Gazette* adds, that 2,500 pounds of cotton have been shipped to Boston, with a view of determining its quality.

Later from Santa Fe.

On the 17th instant, Lieut. R. S. Elliott, of the Laclede Rangers and a number of the volunteers composing that company, arrived at St. Louis, from the upper Mississippi, their term of service having expired. We copy the following from the *Reveille* of the 19th.

It has been announced that Lieut. Col. Willock had left Taos on an expedition against the Indians and Mexicans, who had an engagement with Major Edmonson. That expedition has resulted in nothing—no enemy could be found in any direction. Major Edmonson was exceedingly desirous of having another chance at his enemy, but he was overruled by a council of officers, held the next day after his arrival in Santa Fe. From the number of mounds in which the Indians had buried their dead, found in the neighborhood of the place at which the battle was fought, it is supposed that at least forty of their number were killed.

The Mexicans were much elated by the victory claimed over Edmonson—said that they were expecting aid from Chihuahua—and were congratulating themselves on the prospect of recapturing their country, as soon as Capt. Angney's battalion of infantry and Capt. Fischer's artillery company should leave. Capt Angney's company was to be mustered out of service on the 25th of June, Capt. Fischer's on the 20th, and Capt. Murphy's (now Capt. Woods') on the 26th, and all were expected to leave for home immediately. Whether the Mexicans would attempt to carry out their plans, is uncertain; but Col. Price, although said to be under such an apprehension, had made no arrangements to meet the crisis. His forces were scattered, and some of the outposts were indifferently supplied with provisions, although the store in Santa Fe were abundant. Lieut. Elliott thinks that the Mexicans could not take Santa Fe very easily, but they could cut off the detached parties, and no force could be spared from the capital to relieve them. The condition of things was critical enough, but not entirely desperate.

Capt. Dent was in the country when Lieut. E. left, with Major Edmondson. The term of service of his company expired on the 11th of June, and they were anxious for their discharge, but Col. Price desired them to remain some time longer.

When a hundred and forty miles from Santa Fe, the company met Dr. Herriford, with a train of merchant wagons. They had been much annoyed by the Indians on the Arkansas, but succeeded in preserving their stock. On the 26th of June, they met quite a number of teams, accompanied by Mr. Smith, who had been in command of a little fort on the Arkansas. Afterwards, the defenders of it, and the trains of the Government and the traders, pursued their course towards Santa Fe—each driving with a loaded rifle in the shoulder-rest in front of all, a piece of artillery. It was believed that they would get through to Santa Fe without further difficulty.

On the 30th, they met Maj. Fitzpatrick, and an escort of dragoons, who had left Lt. Love's company for the purpose of informing them of the close proximity of the Indians. The Major communicated the news of the attack upon Lt. Love to the party, and of his loss, and informed them that Lt. Love was in motion on Taos, determined to get the trains as far as the fort at the Caches, and expecting troops soon to come up to them.

At Cottonwood Creek, Lieut. E. met a train of merchant wagons, in charge of a quartermaster's train, and two companies of infantry, under Capts. Shepard, and probably, Wrockner. Next morning, he met Lieut. Col. Easton, with the other three companies of his battalion, and Capt. Mc Nair's cavalry—with a train of wagons and the battle for Lieut. Love's life. They were all getting on very well. Col. Easton was moving with great circumspection, so as to be ready for any emergency.

About twenty miles from Cornell Grove, the mounted men under Captains Kerpenny, Buck and Clarkson, there met. At 110 miles creek, met another company; and the Rough and Ready, under Capt. Jones, fifty miles from Independence.

Three companies of the Illinois regiment were met near the Lone Elm, on the 12th of July.

Capt. McNair was still at Independence on the 13th, and Capt. Lyle's company left that morning for Fort Leavenworth.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—The following letter has been written by Gen. Taylor, in reply to some complimentary resolutions adopted by the Whigs of Mercer county, N. J.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp near Monterey, Mexico,
June 21, 1847.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge, with sentiments of high gratification, the receipt of a copy of the resolutions recently adopted at a meeting of the Democratic Whigs of the county of Mercer, N. J.

My thanks are specially due to my friends of the State of New Jersey, for their flattering expressions of approval and esteem, and which I can assure them is as truly reciprocated.

I embrace this occasion to remark, that if the people of the country desire to place me in the high office of Chief Magistracy, I do not feel myself at liberty to refuse; but, on the contrary, in that position, as well as one more humble, it will ever be my pride and constant endeavor to serve my country with all the ability I possess.

Please convey to them my thanks and kind acknowledgments to the citizens of the county of Mercer. I wish them and yourself much prosperity and happiness. With great respect, I remain your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U.S. Army.

DR. JOHN T. CLARKE, Secretary Public Meeting at Trenton, N. J.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. HUNTER.—Ned Buntline has published a pamphlet entitled "A Terrecopic Glance at the Court Martial of the Navy," in which Com. Perry is handled rather roughly—whether justly or not, we are not aware—however, if the following is true, it would certainly appear that the subject of Lieut. Hunter has not been altogether unprejudiced.

After having captured both the two cities, (Alvarado and Tlacu-Talpan,) having taken and destroyed numerous valuable prizes, having in his captures acted with that courtesy and noble forbearance which is ever inherent to the brave, he returns to Alvarado. On his arrival he hoisted the flag of his superior officer flying over the place, and hastens to make his report to him, expecting to be at least treated like a man and a gentleman, if not to receive the thanks of his commander for having nobly sustained the credit of the Navy.

How was he treated? On appearing before the "Bear," he saw the face of that official turn red as the sun which once "went down with a battle stained eye," while he growled in tones as loud as thunder, and discordant as his own bearish nature:

"Get out of my sight, sir! I won't hear a word from you, sir! You've made yourself captain and all hands, by G—d, sir! Clear yourself!"

Astonished at such treatment, even from the bear, Lieut. H. was about to speak. These contemptuous and dignified orders, when again the brute growled:

"Come to my quarters at four o'clock, to-morrow sir!"

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—The U. S. Transport steamship *New Orleans*, Capt. Auld, sailed last night for Vera Cruz, having on board Capt. Fairchild's company of Dragoons raised in this city with a portion of Capt. Besancon's company, and a detachment of U. S. Infantry under the command of Captain Hunter of the 6th Infantry.

LOSS OF THE SCHR. PHŒNIX.—Capt. Soares, of the brig Essex from Vera Cruz, 16th inst., reports that the schooner Phœnix from this port, was totally lost on the 13th inst., off the Antigua shoals, near Vera Cruz.—Captain and crew saved, by the officers and crew of one of the U. S. vessels.

CROPS IN ST. LANDRY.—The *Whig* of the 23d, says: For forty days we have had more or less rain every day, together with high winds, which has laid the corn flat to the ground in many places, and if the present rainy weather continues long, there will not be half crops of cotton or corn made in this parish. The cane crops look well.

We have seen what is represented to be the army worm among the cotton, but incline to believe, as many others do, that they are not the same which were so destructive last year.

CROPS IN ST. MARY'S.—The *Planters' Banner* says: Cane looks well in St. Mary, and the corn crop is quite abundant—the best we have had for several years. As usual, many of our planters must look to the West for supplies. The weather is dry again, but more rain is threatened. All our planters are now busy in saving fodder.

CROPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston *Mercury* states that the late heavy and long continued rains have greatly injured the cotton, though the grain has not materially suffered. It thinks that unless under extremely favorable circumstances, the yield of cotton in Carolina will retain an ordinary average.

ARRIVAL OF THE SARAH SANDS.—The steamer *Sarah Sands*, Capt. Thompson, arrived at New York on the morning of the 19th, after a passage of sixteen days, she having sailed from Cork on the 3rd inst. Of course, her news has been anticipated by the Britannia.

STEAMER MARTHA WASHINGTON.—This new and handsome boat arrived yesterday from Cincinnati. She was built in that city under the superintendence of Capt. Wm. Hinds. Her dimensions are as follows: Length 184 feet; beam 34 feet; depth 27 feet; hold 7 feet. She has two engines, having cylinders 20 inches diameter, and 6 feet stroke; supplied by four 40 inch boilers, 30 feet long. The boilers are connected by a cross pipe of wrought iron.

Her speed is believed to be equal to that of any boat in the New Orleans and Cincinnati trade, for which she was built. Her mean draught of water is only 20 1-2 inches.

The cabin is handsome, and the State-rooms large and well furnished.

City Intelligence.

OWNERS WANTED.—Sixty sacks of corn were yesterday deposited in the third Municipality constable's office by some drivers, who were unable to find out the residence of the owner. They are now at the disposal of the latter.

BEWARE BAKERS!—By virtue of an ordinance lately passed by the General Council, the bakers are bound to stamp each loaf with the number of pounds, under a penalty varying from ten dollars to one hundred dollars. We have been informed by the several commissioners of the third Municipality, that they are determined to put this ordinance into execution, and to report to Recorder Souzeneau all bakers who will not comply with its dispositions.

RECORDER GENOIS.—There were several cases of assault and battery yesterday before Recorder Genois, but none were disposed of.

Three individuls, William Nugent, George Ehler, and Perry Winney, were arrested for having assaulted and struck Mr. Williams Bargoin. They are now locked up, awaiting an examination.

Theodore Stanich, for assaulting Mr. Christophe Alo Giovanovich, and Dolly Miller, for committing a similar offence on the person of one Rebecca Churchill, were both ordered to give bail for their future appearance before the Recorder.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—Mr Saunders, charged with assaulting Mr. J. R. S. Oliver, and with threatening him with personal violence, voluntarily furnished bond yesterday to the amount of $500 to keep the peace for six months.

Bernard Tarney, charged with coming to Mr. David Dimmy's premises, and attempting to enter said house contrary to Mr. Drinan's will and consent, was also put under bond of $500 to keep the peace during four months.

Several suspicious characters were ordered by his Honor to take lodging in the comfortable hotel of Capt. Hackett, situated in the rear of Hevia street.

RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—The case of Louise Edmond, the little German girl who stole some time ago a lot of cotton from the Levee Steam Cotton Press, and afterwards sold the same to one H. Kloppenberg, was called up yesterday for examination before Recorder Seuzeneau. After a careful investigation, his Honor stated that he would give his decision on Thursday next, at twelve o'clock.

SUCKING ACCIDENT.—An interesting little girl of Mr. Fielding, a resident of Cincinnati, was yesterday run over by a dray, loaded with cotton, on Levee between Conti and St. Louis streets. Both her legs were shockingly bruised near the knees. Mr. Fielding, the father, was looking for a boat bound for Cincinnati, and had left the child in charge of a negro. The little girl was immediately put in a carriage, and conveyed to the house of Mr. Fielding's sister, on Apollo street. The life of the little sufferer is almost despaired of.

ROBBERY.—The indefatigable officers Bowles and Petrie, of the second Municipality police, arrested, yesterday, one Mary Lantry, who is charged with having committed a robbery.—When she was arrested, a sum of twenty dollars in gold, five dollars in paper, and one dollar and a half, was found upon her person.—Thus money being a part of the fifty dollars stolen by Ellen from Mr. Perks. She will be brought up this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. TWO.—The Council met last evening for the transaction of business. Recorder Baldwin in the chair.

The weekly Treasurer's report was read as follows:

Balance at last report,	$ 7,661 05
Amount received since,	10,160 27
Total,	$17,821 32
Disbursed during the week,	6,592 99
Balance on hand,	$11,230 33

A message from the Mayor was read, congratulating the Council upon the passage of a resolution relative to the opening of Gravier street. The Mayor recommends to the Council the opening of Common and Canal streets.—His honor further recommends that during the summer months, the persons employed with the cleaning of the streets, be increased. The Mayor further transmitted to the Council a bill from Sheriff Le Gaie, amounting to $385 32, relative to expences incurred by the late election for assessors. On motion of Mr. Landis, the last part of the Mayor's message was referred to the finance committee.

A communication from the Surveyor was read, transmitting sealed proposals, from sundry citizens, for laying curb stones for the making of the sidewalks yet remaining unfinished. Referred to the committee on streets and landings.

The Surveyor also informed the Council that he had not received any proposal for the erection of a school house in the rear of the 2nd ward. On motion of Mr Rodgers, the Surveyor was authorized to advertise ten days longer.

A petition from Mr Michel Mohdet, praying for a discontinuance of a suit now pending before justice Bright, was referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Renshaw, from the committee on streets and landings, submitted a report recommending the opening of Common street, and authorizing the Mayor to advertise duringthem days, in French and English, in the Ami de la Loi.—This was in the negative of this Council to open said street. The report was adopted.

The same member on behalf of the same committee, reported a resolution empowering the Recorder to employ a watchman at a salary of $25 per month, whose duty it shall be to watch the wharves now to be constructed in front of this Municipality, adopted.

Mr. Rogers submitted a report on behalf of the police committee, relative to the removal of dead women from such places as the neighborhood complain that they are a nuisance. The report was laid over.

Mr. Pearson on behalf of a special committee, reported that the vegetable market at the junction of Tchoupitoulas and Annunciation streets be removed, and that the committee be authorized to advertise for the contraction of another market place in the first ward. The committee also recommends that the ground be sold, and that the proceeds be applied for the erection of said market. The report was laid over until the next meeting.

The council then took up the order of the day, which was the report of Mr. Peters, relative to the completion of the new Municipal Hall. After a protracted debate upon this matter; Mr. Shakespear moved that this report be postponed until the next meeting—it was carried by 6 yeas to 5 nays.

Mr. Shakespear then presented a report relative to the final adjustment, of the claims of Mr. Robert Sexton, the contractor for building the new Municipal Hall. The council having refused the draft in favor of the said by a vote of 3 yeas, to 8 nays, said report was laid over.

Mr. Stockton presented a resolution repealing all ordinances making appropriations to military bodies in the Parish of Orleans—said resolution was adopted.

Mr. Golding presented a petition from sundry citizens residing in the second ward, complaining of the soap manufactory established on the Lafayette line, as a nuisance. The member moved that the Recorder and the Secretary be requested to lay that petition before the city council of Lafayette—motion carried.

After transacting some other business, the council adjourned.

Charity Hospital.

The admissions into the Hospital from the 26th to the 27th, 3 o'clock, P. M., were 25
Deaths during the same period, 6
Of these none were of yellow fever, though several severe cases remain under treatment.

☞ Our thanks are due the officers of the steamer *Martha Washington*, for late river papers.

☞ The President of the United States has recognized JOSEPH LELAND, Esq. as Vice Consul of Russia, for the port of Charleston.

GREAT LOSS.—Gen. Tom Thumb has lost his dog that weighed a pound and a half. He died at Salem the other day.

NEW WORKS.—Our thanks are due *Messrs. Carey & Hart*, publishers, through J. C. Morgan of the Literary Depot, for the following new publications:

Kitty's Relations and other pencil Sketches, by Mrs Leslie—a series of clever portraits of society, by a writer of tact and talent.

The Greatest Plague of my Life, or the adventures of a Lady in search of a servant, No. 4.—This is a continuation of one of the most original and humorous works of the day. It is characterized by the most intimate knowledge of the physiology of household affairs, and a verisimilitude of style that counterfeits nature itself.

Dombey and Son, Part viii—one of the most charming of Dickens' stories.

The Disgrace to the Family, by Douglas Jerrold.—The first part of a satirical novel by a keen and caustic analogist of society.

☞ A letter written from China, and addressed to a person in the city of Nantes, in France, by a French missionary, states that several captains of vessels, belonging to the three nations of France, England and the United States, had been received into the presence of the Emperor of Japan, from whom they had solicited the opening of the ports of his kingdom to the commerce of Europe and America.

ALABAMA.—Wm. Madd; Esq., of Jefferson, has been announced as the Whig candidate for Congress in the third district. We hope for the best, but are afraid he cannot contend successfully against the district.

BROWN DOWN.—We are sorry to learn, says the Pointe Coupee *Tribune*, that on Sunday of last week, the residence of Capt. Pierre Pastingo, on False River, was entirely consumed by fire. The gale was very severe on that day, and the destruction of property in the island and neighborhood was very great. Many fences were blown down, and a great number of their farm outhouses, and also some dwelling houses were turned up by the roots.

BLOODY AFFRAY.—We learn from the Plaquemine *Whig* that on the 20th inst., a bloody affray occurred on the Jackson road, near the town of Clinton. It seems that a misunderstanding had broken out between two Spaniards. High words and threats were uttered, and the parties having met, immediately drew their knives and commenced slashing at one another. When the confusion subsided, the scene presented the ghastly spectacle of two prostrate bodies, one of which was mortally wounded, and the other lifeless. The first, Lorenzo Valdevia, was not dead at the last accounts, but cannot recover; the other was Mr. Jaxta Holmes, one of the oldest and most respected citizens in the place, who was killed while endeavoring to prevent crime and bloodshed. All who are reported to have been concerned in this dreadful deed have been arrested.

PERSONUS ICE CREAM.—The Nantucket Inquirer of the 9th inst., says: "A quantity of lemon ice-cream had been put into an freezer on Tuesday morning, and allowed to remain there, in a liquid state, until Wednesday noon, when it was frozen, and about thirty ladies and gentlemen ate pretty freely of the cream. The consequence was, that they were all made sick; a few of them so severely, that for an hour or two during the night, it was feared they would not recover. All, however, are now convalescent. The action of the acid in the quinine on the tin lining of the freezer, for more than twenty-four hours, produced an active poison, and the sufferers may congratulate themselves that they escaped with only being made sick. A tin vessel of vanilla cream stood unfrozen in the same way, from Tuesday till Wednesday, but those who ate of that were not at all injured."

☞ Carter M. Braxton, Esq., a member of the State Senate, from the King and Queen District, Va., died on the 18th inst., of dropsy, at Warrenton Springs. Mr. B. was in very feeble health last winter.

RAIL WAY PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.—The London Correspondent of the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*, says:

A return published to-day gives some significant statistics of our railway progress for the first half of the present year. From the 1st of January up to the 30th of June, the total amount of calls has been £21,626,752 sterling, to which 108 millions of dollars, of which $18,730,965 are for English, Scotch and Irish lines, and £3,808,790 for foreign. It will be seen that the average monthly total is £3,604,792, and so far from there being any prospect at present of arresting the outlay, it is already ascertained that the calls for the present month, instead of diminishing, will be considerably above this average, the amount already advertised being no less than £5,000,000 sterling. While we thus withdraw at this rate of outlay 500,000 able bodied men permanently from manufacturing and agricultural pursuits, there are two material points on which you may rely, namely, that we shall continue to require large importations of provisions of all kinds, and