The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 536. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 5535.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.....NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
No. 81 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper, one year in advance.....$12 00
Tri-Weekly 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.

Advertisements—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar 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 confined to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and in extent to one square every other day.

COAL.—Kennedy & Taylor—COAL.
No. 150 Magazine, near Gravier.
ORDERS for well screened PITTSBURG COAL, ANTHRACITE, or ENGLISH CANNEL, will be promptly and strictly attended to, at the market price, by leaving names and residence at the Sugar Shop, corner of St. Louis and Exchange Alley.

Removal—L. CANTIN has removed to 73 Magazine street. nov6

Removal—HUGH DE FORT has removed his Store to No. 75, Natchez, between Camp and Magazine streets. nl

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
French, British, and American
DRY GOODS,
No. 20 CHARTRES STREET,
New Orleans.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.
A. BOURGEOIS BLESSENS,
Broker, No. 18 Exchange Passage,
BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND CONTI STREETS,
Constantly on hand and for sale: House tenements, Plantations, Negroes, Real Estate, &c. &c. n1527

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSORS
Of the First Municipality,
No. 30, Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets. nov4 3m

Agency of the German Society
OF NEW-ORLEANS AND
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
St. Louis street, No. 23.
PERSONS in want of German Mechanics, or German servants, are requested to apply as above. nov16

BURGESS & TAYLOR, Commission Merchants, Red River Landing, Rapides, La., will give their best attention to the sale of Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, and other produce, and to the purchase of Goods, Groceries, &c. n1 1847

J. H. SHOOT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES,
Corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets.

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

J. F. BERCIER, 24 Old Levee, Commission Merchant, Constantly on hand and for sale: Hennessy Cognac, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Malaga, Teneriffe, Cordial Gin, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, &c. n1

JOHN W. WOODRUFF & CO.,
No. 34 Magazine street,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Agents of the Louisiana and New York Packets. n1 1847

DE FORESTA & CO. Wholesale Commission Merchants, and Agents for the sale of Cotton, Manufactured Tobacco, No. 24 Magnolia street.

J. R. STEELE, 14 Camp street, Importer and Dealer in French and Domestic Stationery. Account Books for sale, or made to order.

F. ROUKNOS, SURGEON DENTIST, 80 Conti st., Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P. M. n17

WM. MURRAY, BRASS FOUNDER, 114 Common street.

TATOUT, BROSSARD & Co.—Importers of French Goods, English, English and German Cutlery, 24 Commune street.

G. W. DUMBAR,
CARPENTER,
Boots, Shoes and Brogans,
now receive a large fresh and well selected stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, which they will sell wholesale and retail, at the manufacturers prices. Call and see for yourselves, No. 80 Gravier street. n1 sept 30 3m

PATENT MATCHES.
THE public is respectfully informed that the well known BRIGHTON MATCHES of W. A. CLARK, Manufacturer, Cincinnati, Ohio, can be obtained from him or his agent, H. CHUCK, 70 MAIN, No. 200 Gravier street, New Orleans. N. B. Any orders addressed to the Manufacturer, will receive prompt attention. Merchants, please assign a supply to be constantly on hand.

Dyeing and Scouring by Steam.
SILK STUFFS RETURED, PERFECT.
THE public are respectfully informed that the undersigned, in addition to the business of Dyeing and Scouring, has added the Dyeing of Silk Stuffs, which will be returned in the perfection of the Dyer's art. Gentlemen's Clothes Scoured and Dyed, without ripping. THE NEW YORK DYE WORKS, 143 WATERING PLACE, Broadway, near Bleecker street, New York. Prices: Ladies' Silk Dresses, Dyed and Scoured, $3 to $4; Gentlemen's Coats, Dyed and Scoured, $2 to $3. Warehouse, 143 Bleecker street. n1 1847

Paper Hangings.
HERBERT No. 140 Gravier street, offers for sale, some remarkably cheap Paper Hangings. Have a large assortment of Paper hangings, Gilt Paper for pictures, Borders, &c. Do. do. for sitting rooms. The assortment is all new, designed for this year and I defy the trade to compete with me. Country Merchants and Paper Hanging Manufacturers, call and see for yourselves. n1 2d

Southern Daguerreotype Portrait Gallery and Furnishing Establishment.
Corner of Camp and Gravier sts., New Orleans.
OUR collection of Daguerreotype Portraits is the finest and most extensive in the south. For beauty of coloring, delicacy of outline and expression, they have obtained the highest premium at every Exhibition where they have been exhibited, and the Daguerreotype Gallery which has been fitted up for the use of Daguerreotypists, is the most elegant in the United States. Merchants and Planters can at all times find a large assortment of Daguerreotypists' Goods, Cases, Chemicals, &c. and get advice free of charge. Country Merchants and Daguerreotypists will find it to their interest to call and purchase. Cases and Chemicals will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Gentlemen's Cases have been engraved with great success.

Key to the above will want to be no represented, illustrative Collection of Portraits, at New York prices. Illustrations taken in the south.

Shipments made to any part of the United States. Daguerreotypists and Dealers in Goods, will address WHITE & CO., Daguerreotypists, New Orleans.

Agency San Mutual Ins. Co.,
NEW ORLEANS, November 6th, 1847.
THE fifth year of this Institution terminated on the 4th day of last October, when the Directors have declared a dividend to the Dealers with the Company, of twenty per cent. on the amount of earned premiums, amounting to $13,000. Dealers will have further the deed or cent. on each, on the capital.

The existing capital is available to meet losses, amounting to $91,275 31 on the 4th ultimo, which may be added to more than $120,000 for per cent. Dealers are entitled to the same, whether the company affords the most ample protection for their losses.

The Agency continues to insure against Fire, Marine and River risks. A. MATTHEWS, Agt., corner of Camp and Common streets.

N. B.—Due notice will be given when the scrip certificates are ready for delivery. n1

A. BARRAUD.
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
corner of Bienville and Carondelet streets.
BEING on the eve of departure for Paris, offers his services, at reduced prices, and every lotion has recent improvements. The permanent curl from Mongolian and other Paris Waves, as he makes them himself. Ladies and Children's ready made tuns, caps, are embroidered and plain sandwich labels, monogram and other fancy work, gilding, silvering, marriage flowers, bulbs, fans, fancy jewelry, shell and horn combs, &c. &c.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—Fine and extra fine horn dressing combs and colored do. bananas, cravats, silver suspenders, ivory fans, canes, riding and fancy articles, glass vases, crystal ware, Vienna Porcelain, Vases, Ideas, Bronze, Gilt, Bronze, powder boxes, scent do, jewelry do, combs, &c. &c. Fine and extra fine perfumery, doll, toy, and fancy goods, for sale, cheap, by the dozen. Hair dressers will find a large assortment of brushes, wigs, &c. n10

JOHN MCCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 134 Camp street,
HAS just received a new assortment of French Water Closets; Also Force Lift Pumps, Beer Pumps, &c.; Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Tinning and repairing Lead Pipes. Sheet Lead work of every description; ship work, &c. promptly put up and repaired. All orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate. 113 ly

HYACINTHS, ROSES, REAL TATE OFFICE.—Bank's Arcade, Gravier street.—Plans representing the property to be sold, will be furnished if required, and the charges for the same will be well worth the attention and inspection of those desirous of purchasing. Persons desirous to buy properties in certain localities, or those who want to buy Real Estate of any kind, may depend upon it that no charge will be made when Mr. Hyacinthe is employed as agent. Unless he succeeds in the corresponding transaction. n1 tf

TO PLANTERS AND SUGAR REFINERS.—Very black Ink and black Ink.—The subscriber has just received four hundred bags of Granulated Bone Black, of all the required sizes of grain, for Planters and Sugar Refiners. This article having been tested, is received quality, to any Ink manufacturer, in the Union, and will be warranted as rich as any other supply of Premium Oil Paste Black 1 2 and W. Lamp Ink, all sizes, Blue and Black. The above for sale at manufacturers prices.
oct19—1y W. E. THOMPSON, Wholesale Agent.

Heebe's Patent Kitchen Range.
THE undersigned, appointed by the manufacturers sole agents for the sale of their patent for Louisiana, the Southern and Western States, a large assortment, for wood or coal, which they offer at reduced prices, and which they will undertake to set where they may be wanted.

These kitchens, besides the advantage of quick cooking with very little fuel, can heat water for the use of the house, bathe, &c., a copper boiler, containing 30 to 40 gallons, is placed so as to receive the water free in the water works and keep it hot.

House keepers are invited to call at the store and examine one of these kitchens put up to convince the public of the superiority for economy and convenience, over every thing of the kind ever brought in the city. E. MASPERAU & CO.,
oct27 22 Conde street.

New Orleans Paper Mill,
WRAPPING PAPER, very superior, various sizes; Sugar Loaf, Blue and White Papers, best quality; Hardware and Sampling Papers, do. do.; Printing Papers of all sizes—all at lowest wholesale cash prices. A. GORDON, Agent, 6 Front Levee.

SOLAR LAMPS, CANDLESTICKS, &c.—The subscribers invite the public to call and examine a complete assortment of fancy articles, selected by Mr. Maspereau in the best manufactories of the North, and which they offer at very reduced prices.
E. MASPERAU & CO.,
sep21 No. 22 Conde street.

GRATES, GRATES—Two grates for sale at very moderate prices, by the subscribers, who will put them up.
E. MASPERAU & CO.
sep27 22 Conde st.

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA, for sale by
LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 23, 1847.

Mr. Clay's Speech.

The sketch of a speech delivered by Mr. CLAY at Lexington on the 13th inst., and which we copy from an extra of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is so meagre, that but for the anxious desire of the public to learn the substance of his remarks, we would prefer awaiting the promised full report. The outline given by the *Enquirer* hardly serves the purpose of illustrating and explaining the resolutions presented by the illustrious Statesman, and leaves us in doubt as to his sentiments upon one or two of the subjects treated by him. It seems, however, that Mr. CLAY himself objected to a full report of his speech, declaring that he had been so frequently misrepresented, that he preferred writing out his remarks and having them printed under his own supervision.

We gather from the mere skeleton printed by the *Enquirer*, and especially from the resolutions offered by Mr. CLAY, that he is in favor of appeciic declaration by Congress of the objects and purposes to be attained by the further prosecution of the War, and of the conditions upon which peace would be granted; that he conceives this duty to belong properly and exclusively to Congress, the President being undoubtedly required by the Constitution to conform to such declaration; that he advocates the fixation of the boundary line of Texas; that he is entirely adverse to the annexation of Mexican territory, to the dismemberment of that Republic, and to a war of subjugation and conquest; that he is opposed to the extension of slavery; looks upon the policy of refusing additional territory as the wisest and safest means of avoiding the agitation of this delicate and dangerous topic.

Mr. CLAY, as we anticipated has taken strong conservative grounds and we believe that a majority of both parties will sustain him in most of the views he has expressed. In respect to the extension of slavery he maintains opinions from which some of his friends may differ, but few will be inclined to reject the wholesome counsel he proffers, as the only efficient plan for getting rid of a question that involves the peace, welfare and harmony of the Union.

The expectation of hearing a speech from Mr. CLAY drew together an immense audience. The meeting was called to order by General Combs, who said that he hoped perfect silence would be observed, as it was probably the last time the illustrious individual now before them would ever address a popular assemblage. Gen. Combs added that Mr. CLAY had resolved to do so on this occasion, from a high sense of duty to himself, and the country. The momentous question now presented to the American people, of annexing, by conquest or purchase, an immense foreign territory, inhabited by millions of people of different races and colors, and placing them on an equal footing with the free white citizens of this republic, permitted no man, who loved his country, to remain silent—and Henry Clay would have been unworthy of his past history, if he had allowed any selfish considerations to lay his tongue. *"He had rather be right than be President."*

Hon. George Robertson was then appointed President of the meeting, with a long array of Vice-Presidents.

Mr. CLAY then offered his resolutions and spoke in support of them during two hours and a half. On this elaborate effort we can only, at this time, submit the following imperfect sketch:

Mr. CLAY commenced by stating his opposition to taking a speech reported until they had an organ of his own supervision, as the subject on which he was about to speak was one upon which he wished not to be misunderstood.

He then proceeded to contrast the gloomy state of the country at the present condition of the country. We were now, said he, engaged in a bloody war—that most desolating of all terrors, which was associated with pestilence and famine, was joined in the foremost rank.

Many persons had compared the opponents of the present war with Mexico, to those who had opposed the war of 1812 with Great Britain. But he denied that such a comparison was just. In 1812 the war was one of defence, on our part, from the aggression of England. It was a war whose objects were most emphatically and truly summoned up in these few words: "Free trade, and Sailor's Rights. We sought to defend our sailors from being dragged from their ships, and compelled to fight against a country with which we were in amity. We sought to preserve our rights upon the high seas, and not allow Great Britain to sweep us off. That war was a war of the people. They willed it, and were in favor of its being carried on. He spoke from actual knowledge, when he stated that Mr. Madison was personally opposed to the war.

War now exists, but we have made no declaration of its object on that war. It therefore behooves Congress to declare what are the objects, and upon what terms the war with Mexico will cease.

How would the present war contrast with that? What the objects was it declared? It was created by the act of Mr. Polk—ratified it is true by Congress. It was created in consequence of the order to General Taylor to march upon the Rio Grande, a point opposite Matamoras. The President asserted claim, while Congress was in session, without consulting that body. When, however, supplies were asked for our army, and its dangerous condition stated, Congress voted, and all taking in this they did not, he himself would have one; the necessary supplies. But they were wrong, in his opinion—and never, so help him God, would he lend one iota to—they were wrong in voting for what they knew to be a lie—the preamble of that bill which stated that war existed by the act of Mexico. So great, continued Mr. Clay, was his regard for truth, that sooner than subscribe to such a falsehood, he would lay down his life.

They had been warned when the annexation of Texas was first mooted, that if they took Texas they would also have to take her wars. The assertion was hooted at. No such fears need be entertained, it was said. The boundary question would soon be amicably settled. What, however, was the fact? Was not the present war in consequence of a boundary dispute? At the very time when our army was ordered to march to Matamoras, to take possession of the disputed boundary, Mr. Slidell was on his way to the city of Mexico to enter into negotiations for the settlement of the dispute. Why not have waited till Mr. Slidell's mission had been fulfilled?

It had been stated, over and over again, that the whigs were enemies of the country, for speaking against the war—that they deserved her. Was this the case? Have not the Whigs been as prominent in fighting on the bloody fields of Mexico as the Democrats? Have they not spilled their blood as freely?

In minorities the war-making power is vested in the king. In this country it rests with the people, through their representatives in Congress. This is distinctly avowed in the Constitution. It is true, the President has the power of making treaties; but they are always founded upon acts or resolutions of Congress. He referred to the resolution regarding reciprocity, and upon which some ten or a dozen treaties have subsequently been made. If, therefore, on such comparatively unimportant subjects as trade and commerce, the President takes his instruction from the people, how much stronger is the argument when applied to the prolongation of war? If it remains solely with the President, when war ceases declared, to say when it shall cease, and what are its objects, then may you call the President by what name you please, he is in effect as powerful as a Czar, an Emperor, or a King. You give to one man a power that the Constitution never contemplated.

Mr. Clay continued to dilate, at considerable length, upon this topic, expressing it as his conviction, that Congress should declare, at its coming session, what are the objects of the war, and what should be the conditions of a peace. If the President then remained opposed to a treaty, upon the terms specified, there was a way by which even he could be reached, and made to feel that the people's will governed—he meant, *by impeachment*.

Mr. Clay said he was opposed entirely to engrafting any African element. We do not want it. We have already millions of acres of unoccupied lands. We do not want elsewhere extending, as our limits do, from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If Congress stated that they would be satisfied with certain limits, establishing what they considered the proper boundaries of Texas, he did not believe the President would refuse to accede to their wishes. He was already heartily tired of the war, and would doubtless be glad enough to adopt any plan by which peace would be restored.

As to having difficulty in settling a boundary line, he—Mr. Clay—would be willing to undertake, in sixty hours, to secure their co-operation.

The truth was, that Mr. Polk imagined that when Matamoras fell, the Mexicans would succumb. Such has been the expectation after every battle. But now, even when we are in the Halls of the Montezumas, we appear to be as far as ever from our object. He referred to the obstinacy of the Spanish character, approved by their struggles for eight hundred years with the Moors in Spain.

He spoke of the absurdity of asking indemnity for our losses, of a people who have nothing to give us. As to annexing them, he considered it would be little short of madness to introduce eight or nine millions of people, speaking a different language, and of a different religion, amongst us, to have a government over the public. Suppose, said he, they do not observe the laws, and we appoint them? Would that be carrying out our Constitution, which declares that every citizen shall have a voice in governing himself?

Mr. Clay came out strongly against the extension of slavery—declaring its extension, and declaring that it was an unmitigable evil where it now exists. He regretted the determination not to acquire territory, for the express purpose of avoiding the discussion of the question, resembling this important topic, which, sooner or later, must be met and decided.

The speech occupied two and a half hours in its delivery, and but a sketch of its most important points is here given. The speaker confined himself closely to his resolutions, and they embrace all the principles which he advanced and discussed.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this meeting, that the primary cause of the present unhappy war, existing between the United States of America, and the United States of the Republic of Mexico, was the annexation of Texas to the former; and that the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two republics arose out of the order of the President of the United States for the removal of the army under the command of Gen. Taylor, from its position at Corpus Christi, to a point opposite Matamoros, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within territory claimed by both Republics, but then under the jurisdiction of that of Mexico, and inhabited by its citizens: and that the order of the President for the removal of the army to that point, was improvident and unconstitutional, it being without the concurrence of Congress, or even any consultation with it, although it was in session; but that Congress having, by subsequent acts, recognized the war thus brought into existence without its previous authority or consent, the prosecution of it became thereby national.

2. *Resolved*, That, in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress, of the objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted, the President of the United States, as Chief Magistrate, and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own judgment to prosecute it for such purposes and objects as he may deem the honor and interest of the nation to require.

3. *Resolved*, That, by the Constitution of the United States, Congress, being invested with power to declare war, and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces, has the full and complete war making power of the United States; and, so possessing it, has a right to determine upon the motives, causes and objects of any war, when it commences, or at any time during the progress of its existence.

4. *Resolved*, As the further opinion of this meeting, that it is the right and duty of Congress to declare, by some authentic act, for what purposes and objects the existing war ought to be further prosecuted; that it is the duty of the President, in his official conduct, to conform to such a declaration of Congress; and that, failing in such a declaration, the President should decline or refuse to endeavor, by all the means, civil, diplomatic and military, in his power, to execute the announced will of Congress, and, in defiance of its authority, should continue to prosecute the war for purposes and objects other than those declared by that body, it would become the right and duty of Congress to adopt the most efficacious measures to arrest the further progress of the war, taking care to make ample provision for the honor, the safety and security of our armies in Mexico, in every contingency. And, if Mexico should decline or refuse to conclude a treaty with us, stipulating for the purposes and objects so declared by Congress, it would be the duty of the Government to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, until they were attained by a treaty of peace.

5. *Resolved*, That we view with serious alarm, and are utterly opposed to any purpose of annexing Mexico to the United States, in any mode, and especially by conquest; that we believe the two nations could not be happily governed by one common authority, owing to their great difference of race, law, language, and religion, and the vast extent of their respective territories, and the great amount of their respective populations; that such a union, against the consent of the exasperated Mexican people, could only be effected and preserved by a large standing army, and the constant application of military force—in other words, by despotic sway exercised over the Mexican people, in the first instance, but which, there would be just cause to apprehend, might, in process of time, be extended over the people of the United States. That we deprecate, therefore, such an union, as wholly incompatible with the genius of our Government, and with the character of free and liberal institutions; and we anxiously hope that such union may be left in the undisturbed possession of its own laws, language and cherished religion and territory, to pursue its own happiness, according to what it may deem best for itself.

6. *Resolved*, That considering the series of splendid and brilliant victories achieved by our brave armies and their gallant commanders, during the war with Mexico, unattended by a single reverse, the United States, without any danger of their honor suffering the slightest tarnish, can practice the virtues of moderation and magnanimity towards their discomfited foe. We have no desire for the dismemberment of the United States of the Republic of Mexico, but wish only a just and proper fixation of the limits of Texas.

7. *Resolved*, That we do, positively and emphatically, disclaim and disavow any wish or desire, on our part, to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of propagating slavery, or of introducing slaves from the United States, into such foreign territory.

8. *Resolved*, That we invite our fellow-citizens of the United States, who are anxious for the restoration of the blessings of peace, to aid, if the existing war shall continue to be prosecuted, in defeating its purposes and objects are defined and known; who are anxious to avert the present and future perils and dangers, with which it may be fraught; and who are also anxious to produce contentment and satisfaction at home, and to elevate the national character abroad, to assemble together in their respective communities, and to express their views, feelings, and opinions.

THE FREMONT COURT MARTIAL.—On the 19th day of the trial, some interesting developments were made. The Judge Advocate stated that Lieut. Col. Fremont had placed in his hands a correspondence between the counsel of Lieut. Col. Fremont and the Adjutant General, with the desire that it should be laid before the Court, and be placed upon the record, or otherwise, as they might direct. Also, that Lieut. Col. Fremont desired him to say that one of his counsel, having been invited to examine papers in the War Office for documentary evidence, had this morning discovered some testimony of much importance, but which could not be furnished in time for use to-day, and therefore requested that, after considering the correspondence, the Court would be pleased to adjourn.

The room was thereupon cleared for deliberation.

When the doors were opened, the Judge Advocate announced that the nature of the correspondence having been stated by him to the Court, the following order had been taken:

The Court declined to hear the papers read, and directed them to be returned.

The Court further decided that it will shield no witness from the full importance of his credibility, but when in cross-examination, a question on collateral matter is allowed to be answered, the party propounding the interrogatory must abide by the answer, and not undertake to contradict it by opposing testimony.

If these papers are offered to contradict the witness as to the origin of these charges, the Court deems that they fall within the above rule. For any other purpose an inquiry into the origin of these charges is equally beyond the province of the Court, the Court considering it irrelevant to the issue it is ordered to try.

The correspondence referred to consists of a letter to Adjutant General Jones, addressed by Thomas H. Benton and Wm. Carey Jones; asking whether any charges or specifications have been preferred and incorporated by any other person than Gen. Kearny; inasmuch as the General had stated that he had preferred but a single charge against Lieut. Col. Fremont, and that the charges on which he is arraigned have been changed from his.

To this Adjutant General Jones replies, that the charges and specifications were based upon the facts reported to the Department by Gen. Kearny, and that they were prepared and arranged by the officer selected by the Judge Advocate, with the general directions of the Department to put the matters of charge therein contained in a proper form and shape for trial.

THE RESULTS OF A DAY.—Gen. Scott, in his admirable report of the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, which he groupes together under the title of the battle of Mexico, thus sums the brilliant results of that day:

"Our loss amounts to 1,053:—*killed*, 139, including 16 officers; *wounded*, 876, with 60 officers. The greater number of the dead and disabled were of the highest worth. Those under treatment, thanks to our very able medical officers, are generally doing well.

SALE OF MOUNT SAVAGE IRON WORKS.—We learn that the Mount Savage Iron Works, embracing all the land and machinery of the Company, together with all the personal property, and the railroad, were sold by the Sheriff of Allegheny County, (Md.) on the 11th instant, under the executions issued upon the judgment against said Company in favor of Coty & Forbes, and Wright, Palmer and Weld. The whole amount of the purchase money, $100,000. The purchasers were Hodges, Cushing & Stetson, of Albany, New-York; and Mr. Forbes, of Boston, Massachusetts.

With the [illegible] of [illegible] Mount Savage Iron Works, [illegible] a change of name. The company will [illegible] ter be called the "Maryland Iron Company" [illegible] Legislature.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The following prisoners were yesterday brought up in presence of Judge McHenry, to be arraigned on distinct charges of assault and battery, and severally pleaded not guilty:—William B. Lessomb alias Henry Sauteman, John Armsby and Peter Lynch.

In the case of William H. Heys, charged with larceny, a nolle prosequi was entered by the district attorney.

The following prisoners were afterwards put upon their trial and found guilty:—Patrick Fallon, charged with assault and battery on three counts, John Baker alias Henrietta for larceny, and Patrick Heffen, for ditto.

The Court then adjourned.

ACTING RECORDER BATTLE.—The case of Mrs. Voight, charged by Mr. Chauvière with unlawfully taking possession of goods and furniture belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Hasten, was yesterday dismissed by the acting Recorder.

Mr. Jean Jean made a complaint against one James Powers, charging the latter with having feloniously taken some meat, at about three o'clock yesterday morning, from the closet of complainant's stall in the meat market of the First Municipality. Powers was arrested and committed to prison.

Several affidavits were also made against different persons for petty larceny; but as no one was arrested, we refrain publishing their names.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—Mr. D. Henin stated yesterday under oath before Recorder Baldwin, that one John Hagan *alias* A. Q. Wood, came on Sunday night last to his coffee house, situated at the corner of Delord and Tchoupitoulas street, and disturbed the tranquillity of the establishment. The complainant further stated that the accused threatened him with personal violence, and that said Wood committed an assault and battery upon the person of his (deponent's) barkeeper. The accused was examined and bound over in the sum of $500 for his appearance before the First District Court.

John Piggot *alias* Deaf Burke was also bound over in the sum of $1000 for his appearance before the First District Court. He his charged with assaulting and seriously beating Mrs. Elizabeth Ferrell.

RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—Mr. Thomas Hynes yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Seuzeneau against Henry Kreasman, charging him with larceny. It appears from the evidence that the accused went yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock, and feloniously entered complainant's premises, on the Levee, between Marigny and Mandeville sts., by climbing a ladder placed against the patient's window. Mr. Hynes further asserted that he would have been robbed, had he not been awakened by some noise in the house. Kreasman was arrested and brought up before Recorder Seuzeneau, who committed him for trial before the First District Court.

Mrs. Ann McKee, who was lying dangerously ill from a wound, inflicted by one Frazier, is now considered out of danger. The accused is not yet arrested.

EXAMINATION OF CAPTAIN SOULE.—An investigation of Captain Constantin Soule, took place last evening, in the United States District Court, in presence of Mr. Commissioner U. Phillips Commissioner. Thomas G. Durant, Esq., appeared on behalf of the United States; John R. Grymes, Esq., for the accused, and R. M. Carter, Esq., in the interest of the seamen. The reader, no doubt, recollects that the Captain is charged with the murder of one of his seamen. After voluminous evidence, it was decided that the accused continue his bond to appear on Thursday next, before Mr. Cohen, to await his further command. Mr. Cohen was of opinion that it was a case of manslaughter.

DISTURBANCES IN BALL ROOM—The Third Municipality is now, every night, the scene of some fighting. We visited yesterday the police books, at Recorder Seuzeneau's office, and we saw the names of several individuals already by order of the Commissary of the various Ball Rooms, for fighting and raising disturbances; and also for breaking the tumblers and other fixtures in the bars. They were all brought up before Recorder Seuzeneau who bound them over in the sum of $500 each to keep the peace.

INQUEST.—Coroner Spedden held an inquest on Sunday evening, in Baronne near Delord, Washbonne, 2nd Municipality, on the body of a white male child named John Conway, aged about nine years, who accidently lost his life on Sunday afternoon last. The little boy was in the horse car of the Carrollton Rail Road Company; on reaching the corner of Hevia street, he attempted to jump down, but he unfortunately fell between the wheels. He died shortly after. A verdict in accordance with the above facts, was rendered by the Coroner's jury.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.—The Council met pursuant to adjournment, Alderman Barthe in the chair.

A message from the mayor was read, enclosing a communication from Mr. C. Pollock, the contractor for cleaning the streets of the Third District, complaining of his incapacity to go on with his contract, and praying for an low rate. Said communication was referred to the improvement committee. The mayor further transmitted to the Council a copy of a resolution passed by the 2d Municipality, calling upon the other Municipalities, to take the necessary steps for the reception of General Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista. In conformity with the above, alderman Richardson presented the following resolution, which after being amended by a clause from Gardiner, and seconded by the 3d Municipality Council, relative to making suitable arrangements for the reception of the illustrious citizen soldier "Major General ZACHARY TAYLOR, who is about visiting New Orleans, and intending to make the city his home for a short period. I must take the liberty of expressing a hope that your honorable body will adopt such resolutions as will give to our guest, the Hero of Monterey, a reception as warm with enthusiasm and affection as his exalted character and distinguished services claim at our hands.

With great respect I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

The communication transmitted by the Mayor were read. On motion, the Message was taken up paragraph by paragraph.

The first paragraph being read, Mr. Holland introduced the following resolutions, which, the rules being suspended, were adopted:

Resolved, that a Committee of three members of this Council, one from each Municipality, be appointed by the President to confer with the Committee appointed on the part of the Commercial Bank Water Works Department, in relation to the suit now pending between the city of New Orleans and that corporation, and that said Committee report at as early a day as possible the result of their conference.

Resolved, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of New Orleans be and are hereby invited to appoint a Committee to confer with the above Committee relative to said suit.

Resolved that the Secretary transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the said Commissioners.

The President appointed Messrs. Holland, Way and Gasquet on the above Committee.

The second paragraph in the Mayor's Message being read, Mr. Holland introduced the following resolutions, which, after a suspension of the rules, were adopted:

Resolved by the General Council of the city of New Orleans, that the hospitalities of the city of New Orleans be and are hereby tendered to Major Generals Z. Taylor, Quitman, and General Shields.

Be it further *Resolved*, that the Committee appointed at the sitting of the General Council on the 10th inst., in concert with the Mayor and the Committee appointed by the Municipal Councils, make suitable and proper arrangements for the reception of those illustrious Generals.

7 1-2 o'clock P. M. On motion, the Council adjourned to meet on Wednesday next, the 24th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M.

P. CHAS. CUVELLIER, Sec'y.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
New Orleans, November 22, 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the price of Coke is fixed at 30 cents per barrel, from and after the 1st of December next.
E. W. WELLS,
n23 3tnovsd Secretary.

FERN WORKS.—The subscriber has the honor of offering his services to towns and particular which should like to the return of braves whom have distinguished themselves in the war of Mexico, he will furnish on command, every kind of FINE WORKS, and will go himself to the place for the execution. People will find constantly in his factory, fine assortment of delicate ideas.
GUSTAVE CATOIR, 138 Conti street, between Burgundy and Remparts.

PREMIUM PIANO-FORTE—A splendid Rosewood 7 Octave Grand Action, double round cornered PIANO FORTE, with patent keys, and richly carved front legs, which received the First Premium at the late great Fair in New York, for sale at MAYOR'S Music Store, 5 Camp street. Purchasers, Professors and Amateurs, are respectfully invited to examine this beautiful specimen of American Manufacture. n23

To Planters and Brokers.
PLANTERS and brokers wishing to have small lots of Sugar and Molasses, say from 25 to 100 hhds. transported with dispatch from Plantations to the city, at low rates, will always find a steam job boat in readiness. Insurance can be effected at the lowest rates, on the boats of the undersigned. Apply to
ROBERT MURPHY,
n23 3m 66 Old Levee.

Undispositions of Vessels.
CAPTAINS of vessels going up or down the coast to take in cargoes of Sugar and Molasses, will always find a steamboat which will tow them at the lowest rates by applying to
n23 3t ROBERT MURPHY, 66 Old Levee.

PLEASE take notice that S. H. Hart is no more in our employ, and that we are not responsible for any of his transactions.
JOHN MARKS & CO.

THOMASTON LINE—1500 casks Bush Thomaston Lime, cargo of ship Monsoon, landing and for sale by
ALF. KEARNY & CO.
n23 3t 66 Magazine st.

CITIZENS' BANK STOCKS—For sale, 170 Citizens' Bank Stocks, standing in barrow. Apply
DARBY & TRUMBULL,
n23 3t 61 Old Levee.

LARD—250 kegs new prime lard for sale, in prime order, now landing from steamboat Lafayette, for sale by
J & J WOODRUFF & CO.,
n22 3t 32 Magazine st.

FLOUR—50 barrels Wheat Flour, for sale by
J & J WOODRUFF & CO.,
n22 3t 32 Magazine st.

TAR, PITCH AND ROSIN—For sale by
n17 ALFRED KEARNY & CO., 66 Magazine.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—For sale by
n18 J & J WOODRUFF & CO., 32 Magazine.

Candidate for Mayor.
☞ We are authorized to announce the Hon. A. D. CROSSMAN, as a candidate for re-election of the office of MAYOR of the City of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 20th, 1847.
To the Editors of the Bee:
GENTLEMEN:—Notwithstanding the sage *infallible* vaticinations of certain sages of Sinnemahoning and PROPHETS, I respectfully offer myself as a Candidate to fill the vacancy in the office of Recorder of the MUNICIPALITY number ONE, the Hon. James Brown having resigned.

In publishing the foregoing, your will confer a great favor on your fellow citizen and obedient servant,
W. F. C. SUPLEMENT.

☞ We are requested to announce Mr. CUSTAVE CRUZAT as a Candidate for the office of Recorder of the First Municipality, at the ensuing election. n23

☞ Messrs. Editors:—Please announce Mr. THEODULE MONTREUIL as a candidate for the office of Recorder of Municipality No. One, at the election to take place on the 1st Monday of December next. n23

PREVENTIVE OF YELLOW FEVER.
The system proposed by this one of the following, will almost certainly accomplish the result.

AN UNEQUALLED REMEDY.
1st—For Colds and Feverish feelings and preventing Fevers, 2d—For Asthma, Liver Complaint and Bilious affections; 3d—For Diarrhea, Indigestion, and *Loss of Appetite*; 4th—For Costiveness in females and males; 5th—For Stomach affections, Dyspepsia and Piles.

THE GREAT FOUNTS are, it is not bad to take, never gives pain, and NEVER LEAVES ONE COSTIVE!!!

For all these things it is warranted unequalled, and all who do not find it do may return the *bottle and get their money back.*

This medicine is LONGLEY'S
WESTERN INDIAN PANACEA.
To be had *only* at 30 Poydras street, at Comstock's celebrated medicine store. nov16

☞ J. WINER & CO'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE—Wholesale Agency, 151 Chartres street—Cures all worms, and is the most pleasant and safest article, in J. WRIGHT, wholesale Agent for the South and West. nov16 3m

☞ Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor—The original and only genuine, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "S. DALLEY," on the wrapper, which has the Government Stamp, 108 Broadway, New York; Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans. jy6 tf

☞ No debts contracted by the crew of the ship HANKA, will be paid by the Captain or Consignees of said ship.
A. MOLIER,
n23 2t 30 St. Louis st.

☞ The ship HANKA, Capt. Schultzel, is now discharging at the foot of Carondelet street. Consignees will please to take their goods and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. Goods which shall not be presented in five days, will be sent to public stores, at the risk and expense of the owners. [illegible] A. MOLIER, 30 St. Louis.

☞ The packet ship WOODSTOCK, Capt. Stout, sailed from New York, is now discharging opposite the Mint. Consignees are requested to attend immediately to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.
n19 J & J WOODRUFF & CO., 32 Magazine.

☞ PERSUTTI'S Celebrated Compound of the Bitter Principle (Carmatic from Liverpool) will be accountable for any debts contracted by the crew of said