The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 61 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER, one year, in advance, $12 00. CONTRACT PAPER, one year, in advance, $10 00. In all cases where payment shall not be made within a week after the date of subscription, the price will be doubled. To discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One square for every TEN lines, for each insertion on the first insertion, and FIFTY cents for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each insertion.

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 insertion and for each insertion.

☞ The proprietors of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

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JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Agents for the Indiana and New York line of Packets. 1014

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DEALER IN
French, British and American DRY GOODS,
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BRITISH CONSULATE,
NEW ORLEANS, 30 December, 1846.
STERLING BILLS may be had at this office for small sums, not under £5 00—say five pounds. da

DE FOREST & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants and agents for the sale of Eastern Manufactured Goods, No. 20 Customhouse street.

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MORGAN & LANDRIEU,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 54 Royal st.

J. S. RUSH, No. 14 Camp street, Import and Dealer in French and Spanish Segars, Tobacco, Stationery, Account Books of every description made to order.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Office No. 1 Exchange street. 05-6m

J. F. BERICHER & CRANCHINON, Merchants and Commission Agents, Old Levee, have constantly on hand Cognac, Bordeaux Wines, Liquors, &c., at moderate prices. 910

WM. F. TALBOT,
No. 20 Morgan st., 3d Municipality.
Just Received, a large assortment of Liquors and Groceries.

ALCOHOL.
Consisting of Monongahela Rye, Scotch, French and Cognac Brandies.
Will be sold very low, in lots to suit purchasers, from Vat. 6,000 A. HOLBROOK, 14 Magazine st.

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE ST. LOUIS PERPETUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the Legislature of Missouri, offers its services in the insurance of dwellings, stores, &c., in connection with the Mississippi and Ohio Packets.
Office, 84 Camp street. A. BROTHER, Agent.

Coal on the Levee at 80 Cents.
A BOAT Load of the Pittsburgh coal now discharging at the foot of the Railroad, and for sale in the levee at 80 cents per barrel, delivered. 1427

Selling off to close Consignment BOARDING HOUSE, No. 5, Chartres street, opposite the French Church, and adjoining the Post Office. Well furnished Rooms, with Board, Washing, &c., for Gentlemen only. Wishing to close my business, I offer my house for rent for one year, or will sell the furniture, on a credit of one year, if required. 1427

J. FEVTEL,
CORNER OF HARTER & STRATTON STS.

Gold Watches, Gold Lever, Patent Clocks, with Gold Dial, Gold Lever, Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Gold Pens, Gold Pencils, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Spectacles, &c., for sale by A. CHAUVIN, 70 Chartres st., near the Exchange.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Commission Merchants, New Orleans, Louisiana, having purchased the Steamboat Ohio, Robert Ewing, Master, for the trade between New Orleans and Vicksburg, Rodney and Natchez, will commence her regular trips on Monday, 15th inst., and continue to run regularly every Monday from New Orleans, and every Thursday from Vicksburg, Rodney and Natchez, during the ensuing season. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to the undersigned. JOHN O. WOODRUFF, JAMES W. WOODRUFF. 1014

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday Morning, Feby 3, 1847.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR STATE SENATE.
JAMES P FERRET.
FERGUS GARDERE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE—3rd Dis.
RANDELL HUNT.

From the Army

By the several arrivals yesterday morning and the evening previous, we have received files of the Matamoros *Flag* to the 27 ult., and two interesting letters from the "CORPORAL."

The *Flag* of the 27th says: By express from Victoria we learn that Gen. Taylor left there for Monterey on the 16th, with Col. May's squadron of Dragoons, Col. Davis' Mississippi Regiment, and Bragg's and Thomas' Batteries. All the rest of the Regular force had marched from Victoria to Tampico, under Gen. Twiggs. Maj. Gen. Patterson remains in command at Victoria, with the Tennessee Cavalry and the Illinois Brigade under Gen. Pillow.

The Editor of the *Flag* has been informed that a considerable body of armed Mexicans were seen on the 22d ult., between Matamoros and Reynoso. They are supposed to be a party following up Gen. Worth's division, and acting as spies upon his movements.

We learn, says the *Flag*, of no new Army movements—every thing in this quarter appears on the "stand still" for the time being. The cavalry and artillery of General Worth's Division are yet in our vicinity—encamped between here and Point Isabel. The infantry are also encamped at a point below, near the Palo Alto battle ground. The whole affair is a mystery to us and we dare venture no prediction as to the manner in which they are to proceed down the coast—whether by sea or land. General Scott is said to be "up to his eyes" in business at the Brazos, arranging his plans, which will probably be in proper fix by the time the new levies have all arrived out, and then—Ho! for the Castle of San Juan—or somewhere else.

General Wool is encamped at Buena Vista, a commanding position about ten miles south of Saltillo on the road to San Luis Potosi. He has under him about 3,000 troops and his orders are to retain this position. It is a strong one, and effectually commands the only passable route to and from San Luis.

A good deal of spurious coin is in circulation at Matamoros.

Congressional.

In the SENATE on the 25th ult., Mr. J. M. Mason, newly elected Senator in the place of Mr. Pennybacker, appeared and was duly qualified.

Mr. Benton asked and obtained leave to make an exposition in vindication of the President, for having proposed the office of Lieut. General. This amounted to nothing more than a recapitulation of an interview between Mr. B. and the President, in which the former had been asked for a plan of the war, had given it, had been tendered the Lieutenant Generalship, and had accepted it.

Mr. Lewis from the Committee on Finance, reported the Treasury Note Bill from the House, without amendment, and remarked that unless they passed this bill immediately and put into the hands of the proper disbursing officers the means of meeting their liabilities, the public faith could not longer be preserved.

A motion to take up the bill was carried by the casting vote of the Vice President. Mr. Evans expressed the hope that the Chairman of the Finance Committee would at least inform the Senate what was the actual condition of the Treasury and how this sudden emergency had arisen. It was only as long ago as the 9th of December, that the Secretary of the Treasury made his annual report.

No intimation of this emergency was then given. All was represented as easy. True, a loan of $23,000,000 was talked of, but it was for the next fiscal year, and no part of it, the Secretary said, would be wanted until Spring, and then only a small part of it. He really hoped that the Chairman would give some explanation of this singular change of affairs.

Mr. Lewis did not reply, but moved an amendment by striking out the proviso in the 19th section, which limits the price at which the Secretary shall buy in the stocks or notes, when there is any surplus from the land fund, to par. This amendment was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr J M Clayton renewed the enquiry put by Mr. Evans, as to the condition of the Treasury, and how it had been brought to its present embarrassment. Mr. Lewis made an evasive answer, and asserted that the Government could borrow as much money as it wanted.

Mr Evans did not believe any thing of the kind, and rather suspected that the Chairman of the Finance Committee himself, distrusted his own opinion on the subject. If a loan could be obtained, there was no earthly excuse for asking authority to issue $23,000,000 Treasury notes. Ten millions at the outside was the amount that should be authorized. Mr. Evans then went on and drew a powerful contrast between the policy of the Whigs, who brought up the credit of the Government and rescued it from the bankruptcy in which it was left by the Administration of Mr. Van Buren, and that of the present Administration, which found twelve millions of surplus in the Treasury to commence with, and are now, after borrowing ten millions more, within twenty four hours of bankruptcy.

The discussion was continued some time longer with great animation and ability. Mr Niles moved to strike out the authority given by the bill to the President to borrow money on the hypothecation of the notes. Mr. Cameron supported the motion, believing such authority would be a most dangerous precedent in the hands of a corrupt man. Mr. Huntington made a powerful speech in exposition of the features of the bill and the financial policy of the Government, showing the danger of the one and the absurdity of the other.

Last came Mr Niles, who startled the Senate by a bold denunciation of the financial measures of the administration. He said the system of Mr Walker was a miserable, shifting, shuffling scheme, to coax a loan from the people, and the only difference between us and Mexico was that while Mexico forced a loan, we endeavored to coax one from the people. There was something wrong in our finances, and the languishing condition of the Treasury was one great cause of the languishing condition of the war with Mexico. The Senate adjourned after a sitting of remarkable interest.

In the House, a protracted discussion arose almost immediately after assembling. Mr. Rathbun of N. Y., declared that certain resolutions of enquiry addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury had remained unanswered by that official and that he had been guilty of a contempt of Congress.

Mr. Bayley declared that the Secretary had not answered because he was so much pressed by public business.

Mr. Davis of Ky., offered a resolution appointing a committee of five with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into the reasons of the Secretary for omitting to respond to the House. The Speaker first decided the resolution in order, then reversed his decision—Mr. Davis took an appeal, and Mr. Schenck of Ohio made a very strong argument in defence of the reception of the resolution as a question of privilege. The House, however, by a party vote sustained the decision of the Chair.

The bill to increase the pay and grant bounty lands to the soldiers of the army in Mexico was then taken up in Committee of the whole and speeches were made by Mr. Perry of Md., Mr. Thompson of Ky, Mr. Houston of Ala. and others.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says: The letter of General Taylor was much talked of and is much talked of, a recall, denunciation, and all that is much talked of. But wherefore? The letter is but a simple narration of facts and the warrant for publishing it is such speeches as have been made uppon the floor of the House by Messrs. Ficklin and Thompson.

Were it but a simple answer to these speeches, it would be justifiable, but I believe there are much more pithy letters in the War Department from General Taylor to the Secretary of War. Perhaps it would be well to call for their publication, and that official evidence might be given of the fact, that notorious fact, that General Taylor and his army have been badly supported by the Administration at home.

☞ Our thanks are due the Hon. J. T. MOREHEAD of Ky. for a copy of his able and conclusive argument on the French Spoliation Bill.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA
Very late from Europe.

The steamship *Hibernia* arrived at Boston at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 25th ult, having left Liverpool on the 5th inst, and consequently bringing intelligence 18 days later than any thing we have received here. Several telegraphic despatches were immediately transmitted to Baltimore. The sum of that place has the following:—

The cotton market had advanced at an unprecedented rate. Georgia browd was selling at from three-fourth to one penny higher than it was on the 4th ultimo; Mobile a half penny higher; Alabama and Tennessee one-eighth to seven eighth; and New Orleans three-eighth to a half penny.

Flour had advanced from five to six shillings; corn twelve to fourteen shillings; wheat three to four shillings; and corn meal five shillings.

I send you some additional intelligence received by the Hibernia.

The Hibernia brought out the Governor of Canada and suite.

The money market was quiet. From two to three hundred thousand pounds, in specie, came in the steamer to Boston.

Liverpool, Jan. 4—Sales of corn are making at 66s to 72s per quarter. Flour in bond commands 37s. to 38s.

Cotton, ordinary Orleans and Mobile, 6 5-8 a 7d.; fair 7 1-2 a 7 3-4d.; good, 8 1-4 a 8 1-2d.

There had been large sales of lard, in kegs, at 48s. and 50s.

American beef and pork in demand. Large supplies, and prices firm.

Arrived at Liverpool December 10, the New World; 12th, the Great Western; and 17th, the Nicholas Biddle, Waterloo and Montezuma.

The President's message was regarded in England as giving full assurance that low duties on the manufactures of that country will be maintained, which has given English manufacturers a cheerfull prospect for their trade the cuming spring.

The Paris papers assert that the French government intends proposing a reduction of the duty on foreign corn.

There has been a terrible inundation in the Roman States, causing great distress. The loss of property is extensive. The new Pope is mitigating hardships by the use of his purse, as well as by paternal exertions. The Pope has reduced duties on foreign Grain.

The President's message is assailed by the whole En.lish press, and all kinds of abuse and ugly names heaped on that portion of it sustaining the Mexican war. The proposed annexation of California is more unpopular in England than that of Texas was when first proposed. They make severe comments upon the President's declaration that the war was not undertaken with a view of conquest.

IRELAND.—The distress in Ireland was on the increase, and the scarcity of provisions was resulting in death by starvation. People were going over to England to avoid starvation. Great distress prevailed in the Highlands. The Government had offered an annuity to Father Mathew of £100 per annum.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Jan. 4—Ordinary Orleans and Mobile was selling at 6 5-8d. to 7d; fair do, at 7 1-2d; to 7 3-4d; good do, 8 1-4d. to 8 1-2d.

The money market was quiet, with but little fluctuation.

THE NEWS AND THE MARKET.—The Baltimore *American* of the 26th says: "It will be seen by the report under the Commercial head that the Hibernia's news has had a decided effect on the Baltimore market for breadstuffs. The sales of Flour show an advance, at the close, of 75 cents per bbl; and corn is also materially higher.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Francis R. Shunk, the present Governor of Pennsylvania, will pretty certainly be nominated for re-election, by the Loco Foco Convention, which will meet at Harrisburg on the 4th of March next.

Gen. James Irvin, of Centry, it is confidently expected, will be the Whig candidate.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* remarks:—

There have been various surmises about the person to whom the letter of Gen. Taylor was written. I believe there is no doubt but that Gen. Gaines was the person who gave it to the Editors in New York. It is said that General Gaines considered it his justice to Gen. Taylor to publish the letter—seeing the cowardly attacks the friends of the Administration were making upon the old hero behind his back.

☞ The New York Evening Post, a leading Locofoco paper, complains that "the whole atmosphere of (Mr. Polk's) courts is peculiarly and eminently aristocratic" and that the "Union, Mr Polk's organ, exhibits no sympathy whatever for the humble citizens, for the pains-taking mechanic, for the wants and the rights of labor." This is certainly a serious charge, from so high a source, against a *Democratic* Administration and its Editor; and the Union repels it with great earnestness.

LATER FROM THE SQUADRON.—The schooner *Midas* arrived yesterday from Point Lizardo in six days. Commodore Conner sailed in the *Princeton* on the morning of the 20th ult. for Laguna. The *Raritan*, *Spitfire* and *Reefer* and several small pilot vessels were at Anton Lizardo when the *Midas* sailed. Merchantmen left: brigs *Abrasia*, Porterfield; *Garnet*, Collins; schr *Alpine*, Haren, sailed in company with brig *Chinchilla*, Patterson, for New Orleans.

JUDGE MCHENRY.—The editors of this sheet have nothing whatever to do with the controversy respecting the merits and capacity of Judge McHenry. The communication on the subject which appeared in the columns of the Bee on Monday, was received and published as an advertisement.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

In Senate.

TUESDAY, 2nd February 1847.

The Bill introduced by Mr. Brashear, abolishing all laws for the recovery of debts except in certain cases, was referred to a special committee of five members.

An act to establish free public schools in the different parishes of the State, was introduced by Mr. Kenner, and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next; together with a resolution, which has given rise to a very protracted debate, in relation to the school lands.

Mr. Martin, the Senator from Lafourche, gave notice of a bill to abolish all the inspection laws.

The act to provide for the support of public schools, was called up and referred to the committee on education.

The Senate then took up at its second reading the act to make inspection voluntary.—Referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Farmer's bill providing for the creation of corporations for purposes of internal improvement, was called up, read three times and passed.

The Senate went afterwards into executive session, and then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Reed, from the Committee on Education, submitted a memorial and resolution, to be transmitted to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, calling their attention to the lands appropriated to this State, for public education, and requesting them to take such measures, as will tend to the immediate sale of such lands, in order to enable the State to carry out the provisions of the New Constitution in regard to public instruction in Louisiana.—Adopted, after being read three times.

Mr. Depuy presented a resolution requiring the State Engineer to proceed to the Atchafalaya river and immediately take measures to remove the raft and other obstructions to the navigation of said river.—Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. McVea, from the Committee on Printing, presented a resolution authorizing said committee to employ five practical printers, to aid them in their duties, and that such compensation be allowed them for such services rendered, as will be deemed proper.—Adopted.

The act providing for the emancipation of minors, was introduced by Mr. Morse, from the Judiciary Committee. It was read three times and passed.

The Senate's amendments to the bill establishing a University in the city of New Orleans, were concurred in by the House. This important act passed both Houses of the Legislature.

The House next took up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Pike Chairman, the act making an appropriation of $12,000 for the purchase of machinery for the State Penitentiary and for other purposes. It gave rise to a very long debate, and finally passed through in the Committee of the Whole. On motion, the Committee rose and reported back said bill with amendments to the House. It again gave rise to another protracted discussion.

Mr. Smith offered the following proviso to the 4th section of the above bill:—"Provided that if this act be accepted by the lessees, no business shall be pursued for profit, which may come in competition with the citizens mechanics of Baton Rouge and no carpenter's work, blacksmith's work, or any other mechanical work which is pursued by citizens of Baton Rouge, shall be sold from said Penitentiary," within this State.

The words included in the quotations are taken from the existing law, and the closing words of the sentence extends to the mechanics of the whole State, the benifits which at present are limited to the mechanics of Baton Rouge only.

This proviso, after a long discussion, was laid on the table indefinitely by a vote of 45 Yeas; 36 Nays.

Other amendments were proposed, but before taking the vote on any of them, the House adjourned.

Dissatisfied.—Under this head Monday's Mobile *Advertiser*, mentions the plunder of the wreck of the Tuscaloosa, and of the mangled corpses of the victims, by a set of inhuman wretches, who proceeded thither in yawls, pirogues and dug-outs.

City Intelligence.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. 2.—*Tuesday Evening.*—The Council met pursuant to adjournment; Recorder Baldwin in the chair.

The weekly report of the Treasurer was read as follows:—

Balance last Tuesday,	$19,972 12
Amount received since	942,087 43
	$962,059 55
Disbursed this week,	42,982 85
Balance on hand,	$19,076 70

A message from the Mayor was read, appointing Messrs. H. W. Williams, E. Wells, and E. W. Seales, as Commissioners to take the census of the Municipality, as required by the law lately passed by the Legislature. These nominations were confirmed by the Council.

A petition from Messrs. Stone & McCollum, praying the Council to give them permission to erect their Western Circus, on the vacant lot on St. Charles street, between Perdido and Poydras streets—Permission was granted.

Mr. Osborne, from the Committee on Fire, reported a resolution, authorizing the Treasurer to pay, on the warrant of the Mayor, the sum of $145 to Protection Hose Fire Company, for the purchase of 500 feet of hose, for the use of said committee.—Adopted.

The Council then proceeded to the election of three members to compose the Committee on Workhouses and Prisons. Messrs. Landis, Jamieson, and Goodin, were duly elected.

Mr. Reynolds resolution, for the appointment of a special committee of three, whose duty it shall be to draw up a memorial and bills to be submitted to the Legislature now in session, for the relief of this Municipality, was next taken up.

Mr. Peters moved that this matter be referred to the Finance Committee, who will draw up the said memorials which will be submitted to this Council for approval. This motion was agreed to.

During the discussion of the above resolution, Mr. Reynolds who was endeavoring to enlighten his colleagues, in relation to the funding of the Municipality debts, the gas light immediately went out, and left for a moment the honorable gentleman from the 3rd Ward, completely in darkness. This is an omen for the defeat of that gentleman who is now a candidate for the State Senate.

The above resolution, after undergoing several amendments, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Peters resolution authorizing the survey or location of plans for repairing the wharves, bridges etc., was next taken up.

After another warm debate, it was adopted by the casting vote of the Recorder.

Mr. Duggan offered a resolution instructing the comptroller to state what Council at its next sitting, the actual amount of cash received in the treasury for the year 1846. Said resolution was adopted, although the comptroller has already given the statistics required. The Council then adjourned.

GAME OF KENO.—At the sitting of the First Municipality Council, on Monday last, Mr. Fabre introduced a resolution which was adopted by the Council, by a vote of 5 against 4, permitting the game of Keno to be played within the limits of the First Municipality. According to this resolution, all persons wishing to establish a game of Keno within the Municipality, shall pay an annual tax of $500 in advance, and shall be bound to take a licence in the Mayor's office.

ELECTION.—The Sheriff has been compelled to extend the day of election from the 10th to Friday, the 19th inst, to conform to the law, the General Council not having appointed the commissioners and clerks ten days before the election as required by the act of the 25th Jan. 1847.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A press of matter compels us to postpone the concluding number of Mr G. W. HARPE's articles on Common School Instruction.

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—Our music-loving citizens must not forget that to-night Leopold De Meyer and Mr. Burke give their grand Concert on the Piano and Violin at the Armory Hall.

RELIEF TO IRELAND.—The public will bear in mind that a meeting will be held at the New Commercial Exchange to-morrow evening, with a view to adopt measures for the alleviation of the distress and destitution in Ireland. The occasion is one which appeals to the sympathies of every citizen.

Correspondence of the Bee.

HEAD-QUARTERS U. S. ARMY OF INVASION,
CUYDAM, VICTORIA, Jan. 13th, 1847.

GENTLEMEN—To-morrow morning the First Division (Gen Twiggs's command), will take up the line of march for Tampico, which, considering the season, looks more to me like carrying the war into Africa, than any move that has been made lately. Many feared that from the inferiority of the season, we would again move in the direction of Monterey, but I believe the order communicating the intelligence of an advance in the direction of the coast, has given universal satisfaction, and for then once left the grumblers without aught to complain of.

On the 11th, a general Court Martial was convened, and the charges and specifications preferred against Br. Second Lieut. Sturges, of the dragoons, (mentioned in my last as having been arrested in the mountains), by Lieut Col. May, was laid before it. As the facts set forth by witnesses, differ some from those I then sent you, I will now endeavor to narrate, as near as possible, what Col. May gave us as evidence on the occasion.

He said he had been ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to take a squadron of dragoons and protect Capt. Menard, a topographical engineer, in a reconnoissance. He left Monte Morales on the 25th Dec., and reached Labador the next evening, where he remained during that night. The next morning the command halted for some time to shoe horses, but the Mexicans threw so many obstacles in their way that it was impossible to accomplish their object. This and other indications induced him to believe that he should meet the enemy before getting out of the mountain range. After leaving Labador, and proceeding 4 miles in the direction of Saint Pedro, a large number of fresh horses tracks were discovered in the road, and a few minutes after, a Mexican was seen in the mountain side, watching their movements. Him they took for a spy, and not long after they observed another. At sunset they arrived and remained during the night at Saint Pedro. On the 29th, they left San Pedro, and in a short time, entered the pass of Santa Rosa, leaving a sergeant and 10 men to follow 200 yards after them, and to protect the rear guard. After a march of 7 or 8 miles the pass was found to be a succession of defiles, and believing still that they should be attacked, he ordered Lieut. Sturges through the Adjutant, to stop and take command of the rear guard when it came up. After giving this order, the command marched four or five miles, the trail become so rugged that it was impossible to ride along, and he then dismounted and led their horses. As they were passing getting through it, the enemy made an attack upon them. He was in the advance and the first he heard of it, "was an explosion like that of a mine." The bugle was then sounded from the squadron, and answered by that of the rear guard, whilst his bugler sounded the "assembly" and ordered his men to dismount from the mouth of the defile, and immediately hurried back on and urged the men through it. During this time the enemy kept up the attack by hurling huge stones into the precipice into the defile. He had returned to the defile of every variety, attended by sergeant of the guard, came out of it. He called to Lieut. Sturges "where is your guard," and received for answer, "here." He then ordered Lieut. S. to mount and get them out of the defile as quick as possible. He then rode up to where I was, and not seeing his guard, asked him where the pickets were? "Gone to the rear," pointing to the defile, was the answer. "Is it possible, sir, that you have abandoned your packs?" said May, and finding that the body of the rear guard was not with Lieut. S. he said, "I begin your guard, immediately sir, recover the pack, protect and defend them, until I can come to you with assistance, and if possible urge them through the defile." On again returning from the squadron, he met Lieut. S. a second time coming from the defile, and he said, "Col. I have been there, but where I left my guard and cannot find them, and I have come back to inform the squadron and return!" When they arrived more more at the defile, they found it impossible to pass it without great loss to the command, as the enemy were constantly hurling rocks from the right, and occasionally firing small arms from the left. It was necessary then to endeavor to turn the defile, which they ultimately did by scaling the rocks. After remaining near the defile for ten or fifteen minutes, and receiving the fire of the enemy, he sent an order to Lieut. Campbell to bring 30 men to the defile on foot, and to hold it until they returned; they proceeded a mile and a half to the rear, in hopes of recovering the packs and rear guard, but could not find them, and returned to the command and resumed their march, not deeming it proper to remain longer in the pass.

Sergeant Beach, who commanded the rear guard, in his evidence, thus alludes to the attack on the rear guard. The attack commenced by throwing rocks from the high cliffs, the first of which fell between him and the man in his rear. It was very large, and the sergeant seeing it descending in the direction of his horse, urged him forward and escaped. These rocks breaking up as they fell, and the pieces flying among the horses frightened and scattered them. His horse, becoming frightened, jerked him down, and when he recovered himself and rose up, he saw the rear guard retreating, and the enemy on the cliffs directing the stones at them.

I think it a very curious piece of business, this court martial; for Br. Sturges for losing a command which he proved on trial he never saw after being detailed or ordered to it. It is certain, however, that although the proceedings of the court have not been made public yet, that he will come off in flying colors. His defence was very good, and he has raised in the estimation of the officers rather than fallen. He was rather sarcastic, but considering the circumstances, I suppose we must excuse him for it.

THE CORPORAL.

SANTA ROSA, Jan. 14th 1847.

[5 leagues on the road to Tampico]

This morning, shortly after sun-rise the first division, took up the line of march for Tampico, and after proceeding in that direction for 14 or 15 miles encamped for the night at this place. A few hours after night an express reached us from Gen. Taylor—who remained behind this morning—ordering Bragg's Battery, which had up to this time been acting with the First, to return to Victoria. Gen. Taylor received an express after we left from Gen. Scott, who was at Matamoros, but who will leave there in time to reach Tampico by the 1st of February. It is thought that by this movement Gen. Taylor will take all the mounted men—dragoons and Tennessee cavalry—and the Battery, and return to Monterey, for the purpose of commanding that wing of the army, whilst the other General will operate with this. The remainder of the troops at Victoria, and those now here will proceed to Tampico. Those who return would be of no benefit whatever to Gen. Scott, in reducing Vera Cruz. The guns of Bragg's battery are small, and only calculated for quick manouvering.

With Gen. Scott at the head of affairs on the coast, and Old "Zack" in the very bowels of the land, I think the Mexicans will be put to their trumps to keep us from their Capital. General Scott, no doubt, understands his position well, and his measures have been taken accordingly. I understand he has plans of the city of Vera Cruz and Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa, drawn by an experienced officer, and with a well appointed army, which he will not move without, he will straighten affairs in that direction. In the meantime Gen. Taylor's operations above Saltillo will keep the enemy busy, and advantage Gen. S. by demonstrations in that quarter. I believe Gen. Taylor, once he cannot help alone, will be well pleased with this arrangement, as it will give him a chance to do something more alone, and you may be sure his exertion will be great, and if he is not reined in by the President, the idea of competing with Scott will induce him to strain every nerve.

Yesterday, to Gen. Taylor, received a voluntary visit from a Mexican, who reported himself as being direct from San Luis de Potosi. The Mexican army he stated were almost in a state of mutiny, caused by the scarcity of provisions, and lack of clothing and money. Santa Anna had gone to the city of Mexico, on a political speculation, having been advised by special messenger that all was not going on right there for the interest of his party. The Mexican Congress he said, had had a fine up-roar taking the vote on the peace propositions of our government—which were negatived by a majority of over a fourth—and many of the members were on the eve of leaving for their homes, fearing an out-break in the City of Mexico.

THE CORPORAL

☞ Be pleased to announce Mr. CHARLES FORSTALL, as a candidate for Representative of the Fifth District, in place of Lot to Sr. MARTIN, resigned, and that he will receive the undivided support of 1818 ALL HIS FRIENDS.

LATENT DATES.

NEW YORK	Jan 25	LONDON	Jan
MARACAIBO	Jan 29	LIVERPOOL	Jan
CARACCAS	Jan 29	HAVANA	Jan
CINCINNATI	Jan 30	NEW ORLEANS	Jan 2
RICHMOND STAGE	Jan 31	VERA CRUZ	Jan
GALVESTON	Feb 31	TAMPICO	Jan 26

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2 1847.

COTTON—Arrivals since the 26th ult. of Louisiana and Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and North Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, 1415, Florida, 295, Mobile 457, Texas 11, together 17,392 bales. Cleared on the same time by land carriage, 2,000 bales, Glasgow, 797, Boston, 400, coastwise, 1,000, making an addition to stock of 15,195 and leaving on hand exclusive of cotton on ship-board, not cleared this day, a stock of 201,236 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

1847—Feb 3, stock on hand		186 649
Received this week	17,392	
Prior Receipts	415,543	
		432 935
Cleared this week	2,016	
previously	229,682	
		231,698
Stock on hand and in ship-yard		201,236

Since the date of our last report, the transactions in Cotton have been very limited, the sales having amounted to about 1800 bales, at former prices. The Hibernia's accounts have at last arrived, but they are published in an unintelligible shape that all parties are waiting for the Gal-ve-ston, to come to hand we expect to see the market assume a more settled appearance. We have no quotations unaltered for the present.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5¼ @ 6
Ordinary	6¼ @ 6¾
Middling	6¾ @ 7¼
Good Middling	7¼ @ 7½
Middling Fair	7½ @ 7¾
Fair	7¾ @ 8
Good Fair	8 @ 8½
Good and Fine	8½ @ 9

TENNESSEE AND NORTH ALABAMA—AVERAGE LIST.

Good	00 @ 00
Ordinary	00 @ 00
Extreme prices	00 @ 00

TOBACCO—The sales of Tobacco since our last amount to about 100 bbls, within the range of former prices. The receipts come forward very slowly, and the stock on sale is reduced to a small amount. We quote Inferior 1½ @ 2. Common 2½ @ 3½. Fair 3½ @ 3¾. Fine 4½ @ 5½. Choice and Selections 6 @ 8. Regular Leaf 2 @ 3. Fancy 4 @ 5.

Arrived since the 27th ult., 235 bbls. Cleared in the same time for London 252 bbls, Corunna 64, Boston, 17—together, 917 bbls. Stock in Warehouses and on ship-board, 4,522 bbls.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1847—Feb. 2, stock on hand	bbls.	17,046
Received this week	917	
previously	3,557	
		3,904
		20,950
Exported this week	917	
previously	17,591	
		18,508
Stock		4,522

SUGAR—There has been a good demand for Sugar since our last, and the sales amount to some 1,000 hhds. at rather better prices, the range being now from 5 @ 5½c. for extreme qualities. The bad weather to day prevented any transactions. We have received by any sales on plantation for some time past.

MOLASSES—The sales of Molasses during the past few days amount to about 1,300 bbls, and prices have advanced to 22c. @ gallon. The market is almost bare of the article in first hands. A small sale on plantation was made at 25c. @ gallon.

FLOUR—The market for Flour has been quite excited since our last, owing to the favorable accounts from England, and yesterday about 30,000 bbls. changed hands at advanced rates, closing at $5 90. To day sales have been made at $5 00 @ 6 25 @ bbl., and holders are generally asking $6 50.

GRAIN—The Corn market has been active since our last, and the sales amount to 100,000 bushs. at prices varying from 75 @ 85c. @ Bushel. There is an active enquiry for yellow Corn for shipment to Havana. Outside selling at 68c. @ bushel. Wheat $1 00 @ 1 10 @ bushel. Beans $4 00 @ 4 25 @ barrel.

WESTERN PRODUCE—The sales of *Pork* since our last have been to a fair extent, amounting to about 650 bbls, at from $14 00 @ $14 50 for Mess, and $12 00 @ bbl. for Prime. The market may be considered as rather easier, as at the above rates there are more sellers than purchasers. In *Beef* the sales for the past three days have been to a moderate extent at $13 50 for Mess, and $10 50 for Prime. In *Lard* but a moderate business has been done during the past three days at from 6¾ @ 7¼ @ ℔ for extremes. The sales of *Bacon* have been moderate, owing in a great measure to the very light stock, the demand is good and we quote sides 7 @ 7½; Shoulders, 5 @ 5½; Hams, plain, 6 @ 7; corned do. and extra cured 7½ @ 10c. @ ℔. The *Butter* and *Cheese* markets remain as noticed in our last, say Western butter 8 @ 11c.; Goshen butter 18 @ 20c. @ ℔. Cheese is selling at 7 @ 7½c. @ ℔.

EXCHANGE—We have no alterations to notice in Exchanges. Sterling, ¼ @ ⅜ @ ⅜ cent premium. France, 5f 42½ @ 5f 47½. New York 60 days, 2 @ 2¼ @ cent discount. Checks ¼ @ ⅜ @ ⅜ cent discount.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	4¼ @ 4¾ @ cent. premium.	
France	5f. 40 @ 5f. 47½	
New York, 60 days sight	¼ @ ⅜ @ cent discount.	
Do. 30 days sight check	¼ @ ⅜ @ cent do.	
Do. 10 days sight	¼ @ ⅜ @ cent do.	
Do. Sight	¼ @ ⅜ @ cent do.	
Boston, 60 days	¾ @ 1 @ cent do.	
Philadelphia, 60 days	¾ @ 1 @ cent do.	
Havana, 5 @ 6 days sight	00 @ 00 cent do.