No. 502. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 3501.

The New-Orleans Bee.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.....NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14. 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
No. 81 Chartres, and 12 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Edition (one year in advance)..... $12 00
Tri-Weekly Edition, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance)..... $ 6 00
Advertisements without the dollar for every TEN lines, inserted three times, on the first insertion, and half that for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in cash.
Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged according.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to business and in extent to one square every other day.

CANDIDATES

For Congress.

☞ We are authorized to announce EDGAR MONTEGUT as a candidate to represent the First District in Congress, at the ensuing election.

For Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES CLUGNET as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, at the ensuing election, to be held on the first Monday in November next.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN L. LEWIS as a candidate for the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, at the ensuing election on the 1st November next. 3t24

Collector of State Taxes.

☞ We are authorized to announce AURELIEN A VERGER as a candidate for the office of Collector of State Taxes, at the Seventh Representative District, comprised between Esplanade street, the Lake, the River and the Lake.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. FREDERIC BURSE as a candidate for the office of Collector of State Taxes for the Fourth Representative District, at the ensuing election on the 1st November next. The district is bounded on the lower side by Canal street, on the upper side by the River, and on the sides by the Lake and the Canal Carondelet, and St. Louis street.

☞ We are authorized to announce THE SUBSCRIBER as a candidate for the office of Collector of State Taxes for the Fourth Representative District, at the ensuing election on the 1st November next. The district is bounded on the lower side by Canal Carondelet, on the upper side by the River, on the sides by the Lake and Canal Carondelet, and St. Louis streets.

THE MANY FRIENDS OF

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS KINNEAR as a candidate for the office of Collector of Taxes for the Fourth Representative District, at the ensuing election on the 1st November next. The district is bounded on the lower side by Canal Carondelet, on the upper side by the River, on the sides by the Lake and Canal Carondelet, and St. Louis streets.

THE MANY FRIENDS OF

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. ROBERT MCVICTOR as a candidate for the office of Collector of State Taxes for the Fourth Representative District, at the ensuing election on the 1st November next. The district is bounded on the lower side by Canal Carondelet, on the upper side by the River, on the sides by the Lake and Canal Carondelet, and St. Louis streets.

HIS FRIENDS.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. J. B. BONNIS as a candidate for the office of Collector of State Taxes for the Fourth Representative District, at the ensuing election, to be held on the 1st November next.

ALL HIS FRIENDS.

For Constables.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN P. WALDEN as a candidate for the office of Constable of the Fourth Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, at the ensuing election, on the 1st November next.

☞ We are authorized to announce GUSTAVE A. CLAPP as a candidate for the office of Constable of the Fourth Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, at the ensuing election, on the 1st November next.

☞ We are authorized to announce ANDREW JACKSON as a candidate for the office of Constable of the Fourth Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, at the ensuing election, on the 1st November next.

HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

☞ We are authorized to announce ROBERT SEYDEN as a candidate for the office of Constable of the Fourth Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, at the ensuing election, on the 1st November next.

HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

Auditor of Public Accounts.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOMAS BAILEY as a candidate for the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce ROBERT ROBERTSON as a candidate for the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. CLARK WILLIAMS as a candidate for the office of AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

For Justice of the Peace.

☞ We are authorized to announce ALFRED YOUNG as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, Third District, at the ensuing election.

HIS FRIENDS.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN B. ROBERTSON as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, Fourth Municipal District, at the ensuing election.

ALL HIS FRIENDS.

For Coroner.

☞ We are authorized to announce ANDREW MCFARLAND as a candidate for the office of Coroner, at the ensuing election.

HIS FRIENDS.

☞ We are authorized to announce GUSTAVE ROCHEREAU as a candidate for the office of Coroner, at the ensuing election.

HIS FRIENDS.

☞ We are authorized to announce ROBERT MCFARLAND as a candidate for the office of Coroner, at the ensuing election.

HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 14, 1847.

For Congress—Second District.
R. C. THIBODEAUX.

House of Representatives.
Fifth District—PAUL PECQUET—ARNOLD BOBIN
JULES MOLAISON.
Sixth District—ARMAND PILIE—JOHN WATKINS.

A Glance Ahead.

The approaching sessions of Congress bids fair to be one of the most interesting that has been witnessed for many years. It is now evident that let the coming elections terminate as they may, the two political parties will be very nearly equally divided in the House of Representatives. Even should the Whigs obtain a slight majority, they will only be able to profit by it in the distribution of those offices within the gift of the National Legislature—such as the Speaker, chief clerk and subordinate functionaries. In all that concerns direct and active legislation, the power of the Whigs will be merely negative. With a strongly democratic Senate opposed to them, they can carry through none of their own measures—they can neither repeal the Sub-Treasury nor modify the Tariff, nor appropriate liberal sums for the purposes of Internal Improvements. But they will be enabled to appoint their own committees and obtain a rigid and searching investigation of the expenditures of the Government, and of the policy which, from the outbreak of the Mexican war, has guided the administration. This will be accomplishing something; for it will be unveiling the truth and exhibiting to the people a mass of information in which they are deeply interested, and which they are doubtless anxious to comprehend.

The two prominent and paramount questions that must engage the attention of Congress are the war, and the question of new territory, with which it is linked. Out of this latter issue will spring the interminable controversy upon Slavery, and these three topics—the war, acquisition of territory, and the Wilmot Proviso—will consume a large portion of time, and excite discussions of the highest interest. In regard to the question of supplies, we intimated some time since that no difficulty would be experienced; and the failure of negotiations with Mexico, with the consequences that must follow renewed hostilities, strengthens our belief that both parties—with few and insignificant exceptions—will unite in voting men and means for the speedy and effective reinforcement of the army. The bone of contention will be found in the collateral issues growing out of the war, and particularly in the question of annexing a part of the Mexican domain. In these subjects lurks the germ of sectional and political discord, and a recollection of the wrangling and ill-feeling which they created at the last session, will prepare the observer for a repition of as embittered controversy, in which geographical demarcations will divide men far more than partizan distinctions.

We take it that the coming Congress will extract from the Government one or two points that the people have a right to understand—"The war was undertaken to "conquer a peace." The persistency and infatuation of the foe have rendered this impracticable. For what purpose is it to be continued. Is the object the subjugation of the whole country, or only the severe chastisement of the enemy? This we trust, will be communicated to Congress and the country. Let us know the views of the Government in prosecuting the war, and then we can know the extent of assistance upon the people's part, they are prepared to render.

Further from Mexico.

The N. York *Sun* of the 5th inst., publishes the supposed translation of a letter from a Spanish Mexican in the city of Mexico to a Spanish house in New York. The letter, according to the *Sun*, came via Orizaba, under cover to Mr. Dickens, American consul-elector for the port of Vera Cruz. The document, if *genuine*, contains intelligence three days later than any which has reached this city. We say "*if genuine*," as well because we have doubts of the reputation of the New-York fabricating house, as because the letter itself looks as if it were re-hash compounded of the ellucinations of various correspondents, with a little natural concomitant added on to its tail. It may be genuine, and we have, therefore, no hesitation in republishing:

City of Mexico, 19th Sept., 1847.

Respected Friends—I have an opportunity to send by the Courier who leaves to-night this letter, in which I shall briefly attempt to detail to you the honors we have just experienced. On the 7th inst. our Commissioners reported that the negotiations with the American Government, and decided on resuming the war, Gen. Herrera resigning and urging the clergy to raise the citizens to the utmost resistance. On the same day Gen. Scott, the American Chief, landed at Vera Cruz and, breaking the armistice by intercepting his Commissioners obtained in the city, and threatened, unless reparation was made, to commence hostilities if it is within the city. Santa Anna replied, seven days, urging Scott with breaking the armistice by sacking our villages, and expressed his perfect readiness to renew the war. On the 12th inst. the Americans made a demonstration on Chapultepec and the mill of El Rey, but our Generals were prepared for them. Anticipating a breach of the armistice Santa Anna for several days had caused to be conveyed, in every possible manner so as not to excite suspicion, arms, munitions and food to the fortress of Chapultepec. Our cannon cured under their machines and on mules a great quantity of powder, bread, and cannon without being once discovered, so great was the feeling of security and confidence among the Americans. Gen. Scott was so sure of succeed to find on attacking Chapultepec such an extensive resistance. Chapultepec, you know, is situated between Cacuilya and the City, within cannon-shot of the former and some three miles from the latter. It is a hill overlooking the whole plain of the country, which enabled our soldiers to watch every manœuvre of the enemy. It also commands the road from Tacubya to the city, which runs close to its base, and it can only be ascended by a circuitous paved way, which after turning a certain angle, is exposed to the full range of the fortress guns. As the Americans ascended the hill, a perfect storm of musket balls and grape shot drove them back with heavy loss. They recovered and advanced again, but were repulsed. Our troops fought with desperate valor, worthy the character of Mexicans. The enemy also fought bravely, his men seemed like so many devils, whom it was impossible to defeat without annihilation. He made a third and last charge with fresh force and heavy guns, and our gallant troops having exhausted their grapes-shot were forced, very unwillingly, to retreat and yield up the fortress, of which the enemy took possession. Our soldiers retreated towards the city, but unfortunately encountered a detachment of the enemy's cavalry, and about a thousand were made prisoners, but were soon released as the enemy had no men to guard them. The enemy then opened his batteries on the Mill El Rey (King's Mill) close upon Chapultepec, which after obstinate fighting and great loss to the Americans, we were compelled to abandon.

The two armies continued over nine hours, and were the severest, considering our small number of soldiers and the enemy's large force, that have been fought. Our losses killed and wounded was not more than 300, while the enemy lost over 400 in a fresh battle, such was the report of deserters from the American camp who came to us in the evening. Seeing that the city would inevitably be attacked, General Santa Anna during the actions, caused a number of trenches to be cut across the road leading to the city, which were flooded with water. On the morning of the 14th, before day light, the enemy with a part of his force, commenced his march upon the city. Our soldiers posted behind the sluices of the aqueducts and several breast works which had been hastily thrown up, annoyed him so severely, together with the trenches which he had to bridge over, that he did not arrive at the gates until late in the afternoon.

Here he halted and attempted to bombard the city, which he did during the balance of the day and the day following, doing immense damage. In some cases whole blocks were destroyed and a great number of men, women and children killed and wounded. The picture was awful. One defaming roar filled our ears, one cloud of smoke met our eyes, now and then mixed with flame, and amidst all we could hear the various shrieks of the wounded and dying. But to every bravery revered the hundreds of thousands. It hurled back defiance to the boastful gray Yangee, and convinced him that he tenders can not reduce the Mexican capital. The enemy then changed his plan, and determined to cover the ring, where we were prepared to meet him. Having barricaded the streets with sand bags, and provided on the house tops and at the windows all who could bear arms or missiles, women, brickbats, &c., to throw on the heads of the enemy. Before General Scott had fairly passed the gates he found the difficulty of his position. A perfect torrent of balls and stones rained upon his troops. Many were killed and more wounded. Still he kept advancing until he gained the entrance of two streets leading direct to the Plaza. Finding that he could not oppose himself to our soldiers, who were all posted out of sight, and that he was losing his men rapidly, Gen. Scott took possession of the convent of San Isidro, which extends back to the centre of a block, and at once set to work the sailors and miners to cutting a way through the blocks of buildings. In some houses were blown up to facilitate the passage; but after several hours he succeeded in forcing his men through, and finally regained the Plaza, with great loss. On entering the Plaza a heavy fire was opened on him from the Palace and Cathedral, which were filled and covered with our patriotic troops. Finding himself thus assaulted, the enemy drew out his forces in the Plaza and opened a cannonade on the Palace and Cathedral, firing over one hundred shots, which did immense damage to the buildings and caused a severe loss of killed and wounded. Seeing further resistance useless, our soldiers ceased firing, and on the 15th of September (and day!) the enemy was in possession of the Mexican capital. Though we inflicted havoc and death upon the Yankees, we suffered greatly ourselves.—Many were killed by the blowing up of the houses, many by the bombardment, but more by the confusion which prevailed in the city, and altogether we cannot count our killed, wounded and missing since the action commenced yesterday at less than 4000 among whom are many women and children. The enemy confessed a loss of over 1000, it is no doubt much greater. What a calamity! But Mexico will yet have vengeance. God will avenge us for our sufferings. Alas that I should write this letter within sight of a proud enemy who has succeeded by his ferocity in trampling on our Capital and our country. An enemy who only prides himself upon shooting well with his rifle and cannon. But than is—we are prostrated—not humbled. We may be forced to silence but the first moment that presents us a chance will be devoted to terrible revenge. Santa Anna has gone with his generals and all the troops he could draw off to Guadalupe. He is said to be wounded severely. We have lost heroic officers and brave men in these two days. I cannot foresee what is to come. Thousands are gathering upon the hills around the city determined to cut off all supplies and starve the enemy who has so audaciously entered it. Gen. Scott may yet find that Mexico is not vanquished. He may find our lakes bursting their barriers and filling his beautiful valley to annihilate the infamous Americans. We scarcely hope, yet do not quite despair. Our brave generals may recover what is lost, and Mexico with her ten millions of people arise to sweep the invader from the land he has desecrated. Be sure that whatever we do in the way of submission is only for the moment. No Mexican will respect beyond the hour that force shun to it, any bond dictated by the sword of an enemy. My heart is too full of grief and indignation to write more.

ADIEU.

PROJECTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writing under date of the 5th inst., says:

"The eight regiments which the President, adopting the construction of the act of Congress authorising him to *employ* 50,000 volunteers, (mentioned in my letter of yesterday,) has a right to call out, are to be called out *to-day*. This will make the fifty thousand complete. I have not learned yet on what States the requisition will be made, but will inform you tomorrow.

A special messenger will be dispatched to recall Mr. Trist. He will probably get his papers to-day. With the troops now in the field, on the way, and about to be called out, we will be strong enough, not only to keep what we have acquired, but to open communications with the Pacific, as I informed you in my last letter, *by the way of Acapulco*. This will give us an opportunity to communicate as quick as possible with our squadron in the Pacific, and give additional value to the acquisition of California.

The war, now to be carried on against Mexico, will be similar to that waged by Napoleon against Austria and Italy, by Sir Henry Pottinger against China, and by Sir Harry Smith against the Sikhs, i. e., it will support its own expenses and acquire territory besides—the right and lawful issue of all wars.

In a postscript, dated 8 P. M., the writer corrects a part of the above intelligence, and says: "It was, I have reason to believe, decided in Cabinet Council, not to call out the eight regiments, adopting the first construction of the act of Congress. Should the report of the Adjutant General show that the 50,000 are not yet full, the complement, probably a regiment, will be called for.

MURDER OF A FATHER BY HIS SON.—The Lexington (Ky.) *Intelligencer* gives the following account of a dreadful occurrence which took place a few days ago in the neighborhood of Winchester:

"On Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, James Sutherland killed his father Rola Sutherland. The father had been for some weeks very intemperate, and on Saturday evening, while very much intoxicated, attempted to whip his wife, and cut at the throat of his son. James Sutherland, his wife, mother and others of R. S.'s family had fled to the house of Capt. James Suber, and after night fell, R. S. came there very drunk, and swore he would 'kill his d—d son.' The son gave back a few paces, and, while advancing with a drawn knife, until within five paces, when the son shot him dead with a pistol. The whole affair is the result of King Alcohol, no doubt. Rola Sutherland, when sober, was a respectable citizen, when drunk a perfect madman. His son is a very worthy young man, of fine moral character and very much esteemed."

Young Sutherland was tried before an examining Court on Monday, and the testimony conforming to the facts stated above, he was discharged.

TROOPS FOR VERA CRUZ.—We learn from Tuesday's Mobile *Herald* that the Georgia Infantry Companies embarked the day previous for Vera Cruz on board the steam-propeller *Virginia*.

ALABAMA.—Some movements are making in the interior to fill the companies called for by the governor's recent proclamation. Maj. Gen. Pair, Brig. Gen. Conoley, and Brig. Gen. Jackson, have called out their respective regiments and divisions for this purpose.

NAVAL.—The U. S. steamer *A. R. Hetzel*, from Philadelphia for Vera Cruz, touched at Charleston on the 7th inst., and proceeded to sea the next morning.

BEWARE!—A counterfeit quarter eagle, 1841, somewhat thicker than the genuine coin, and well calculated to deceive, has been detected in New York.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Hugh Frazer, of Harrison co., Kentucky, committed suicide on Saturday week, by hanging himself to the stair-way in his own house. He was an old batchelor of considerable wealth and was much respected by the community in which he resided. It is stated that he had been very intemperate for some time before his death. He wrote his will a few days before he put an end to his existence, and bequeathed to his youngest brother his whole estate, after paying his just debts, a list of which he made out in a memorandum left with his will.

MURDER IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *Republican* states that a horrible murder was committed at Warwickville, in Goochland county, on Sunday, the 3d inst. A young man, named James B. Fleming, was stabbed by a youth named James M. Montero, and died instantly. It seems that Monteiro had been talking harshly of Fleming—and on the latter's meeting him and asking an explanation, Monteiro drew a dirk knife and with it gave F. a fatal stab, which severed an artery. Fleming survived but a few moments. Montero made his escape, and has not since been heard of. Both are of respectable parentage, and the event has caused great excitement and sympathy.

ANOTHER WRECK ON LONG ISLAND AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday night, the 25th ult., the packet-sloop Catharine E. Hale, Capt. Dudley Brand, from Stonington for New York, was capsized near Eaton's Neck, and three persons drowned—the wife of the Captain, her neice, Mary A. Burdick, and the cook, a boy named George E. Stanton. The Captain was saved by means of a plank and spar, which he got hold of, and three hands escaped by clinging to the wreck. The mast of the sloop fell out soon after she capsized, and she righted at once. The sloop is new repairing. She had her cargo on board.

THE FRENCH STEAMERS.—The *Missouri* arrived at Cherbourg, September 15th, after a passage of 14 days.

The sailing days of those ships have been changed and are as follows:

	From Havre.	From New York.
Missouri	September 30	October 25
Philadelphia	October 10	November 9
New York	October 26	November 24
Union	November 10	December 9
Missouri	November 24	December 24
Philadelphia	December 23	January 22
New York	January 22	February 21
Union	February 21	March 21
Missouri	March 21	April 21

THE NEW WORLD.—The literary paper called the *New World* has been revived in New York under its former talented Editors, Mr. Park Benjamin, in conjunction with Henry William Herbert, an eminent writer, author of many superior works of fiction, among them *Cromwell*, a historical romance of great merit.

DECLINE IN THE GRAIN MARKET.—An English paper gives the prices of grain on the first week of each month as follows:

	Wheat. Per bushel.	Indian Corn Per bushel.
March 1	69 10	61 98
April 5	2 10	1 50
May 3	2 45	1 50
June 7	2 79	1 50
July 5	3 12	1 50
August 2	1 89	90

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—By the arrival of the Schr. *Sarah Jane* we have received Montevideo papers to the 25th ult. Their contents have been anticipated by previous arrivals.

LATER FROM BRAZIL.—The N. Y. *Herald* has received Rio Janeiro papers to the 19th August. They contain no news, save of the affairs in La Plata, which has been anticipated. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, however, gives the following from a letter dated Rio Janeiro, August 12th:—

The U. S. ship of the line Ohio, Captain Stringham, had arrived, after a passage of 41 days.

Mr. Tod, the American Minister, family, are well, but had not up to the date landed, and it was thought he would not be presented at Court until he receives further instructions from our Government. He will, in the meantime, take a house and remain a private citizen, until his instructions arrive. Mr. Walsh, the present Secretary of Legation to the embassy of Mr. Wise, will remain as Charge de Affaires.

Mr. Wise will be ready to sail for the United States about the 1st of September. The Brazilians are doing all kinds of things to bring themselves in trouble.

The United States ship Columbia, Capt. Ritchie, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Rousseau, was at Rio. All well.

HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.—The *Union* of the 5th, notices the rumor of Mr. Polk's death, which prevailed at Richmond, and says: "We are happy to state that the President is much better, and was for several hours to-day in consultation with his Cabinet.

The Hon. MARTIN G. PENN is said to be seriously indisposed at his residence in Livingston; so much so indeed, that some apprehension is entertained, lest he may not be able to hold the regular term of the Court at Clinton, next month.

CHANNER'S MISCELLANY.—We are indebted to J. B. Steel, No. 14, Camp street, for the first number of this entertaining publication. It is filled with subjects of interest, intended for the instruction of the youthful mind, such as biography, history, anecdotes, natural philosophy, &c.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—The Editors of this excellent periodical have our thanks for the October number. It abounds in choice reading.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the *Ben Franklin* for late Cincinnati papers.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *Buena Vista*, for late St. Louis papers.

A POEMLET.—A writer in the *Baptist Register* proposes the following inquiry:

"If a Mr. Randall is married with a son, whom he names Ezra, and if Mr. R. upon the death of Ezra's mother, marries the daughter of Mr. Alvord, who a few years before had lost his wife, and who subsequently, by a second wife, is blessed with a daughter that is named Mary, but who lives not long to lament the untimely loss of his first daughter Mrs. Randall, or enjoy the society of his companion and daughter Mary, and it, after his death, Mr. Randall takes for his third wife the former wife of his father-in-law, and if his son Ezra consents to take the daughter of his father's third wife, Miss Mary Alvord, will any law, human or divine, be broken, and what relation will Ezra be to his father, or his children to his father's wife?"

RIVERS.—The Illinois has risen in the upper part from recent rains, and there is now five feet water at Peru, and full three feet on all the bars below Peoria. The Missouri is still falling with scant three feet water on the bars below Boonville. The Mississippi is nearly at a stand. On the Lower Rapids there is 28 inches water. From thence to that city four feet in the channel, and there is six and a half feet on the bars below. The weather continues dry and warm.—*St. Louis Republican 1st inst.*

SENTENCES.—Of the four prisoners who had been confined for some time in our Parish Jail two were found guilty. Hartman, who shot Stansberry, was sentenced to twelve years' hard labor in the State Penitentiary; and Manning, for stealing negroes, was sentenced to seven years' hard labor; Hyde, accused of killing Knapp, was acquitted; the evidence against him, having been altogether circumstantial.—*Planters (St. Mary's) Banner.*

City Intelligence.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—Caroline Dennis and her husband were brought up yesterday before Recorder Baldwin, to answer to a charge of arson brought against them by Mr. Smellier. After a careful investigation, the Recorder bound over Caroline in the sum of $2,000, to appear before the First District Court. Her husband was discharged, there being no proof against him.

Joseph Mongrage, charged with assaulting and striking Mrs. Ann Spencer, was also examined and sent before the First District Court.

Dennis Killeen, charged with assaulting and knocking down Mrs. Catherine Burns, gave bail to appear before the First District Court.

G. N. Walgamott, charged with attempting to fire a loaded pistol at Mr. Davidson, entered a bond to keep the peace.

RECORDER GENOIS.—Nothing of any interest took place yesterday before the committing magistrate of the 1st Municipality.

☞ We are happy to be able to state that a thorough investigation took place in relation to the charge brought by us, upon false information, against an officer of the night police, and that said charge was proved to be groundless. We should be sorry to have injured the feelings of any one connected with our effective police department, and if we have been the first to call public attention to a fact which we believed to be true—if we have published what we but believed the truth on every occasion—we will also at all times be ready to make amends whenever it may be our lot to fall into an involuntary error.

RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—The case of Thomas Howell, charged with swindling, was to be investigated yesterday, but at the request of the prisoner's counsel, the examination was postponed till Saturday next. Howell is accused of having received about six or seven months ago, from the wife of Mr. Michel Simmons, the sum of twenty dollars, to take a dray license for her own use and benefit, which amount said Howell illegally appropriated to his own use. The accused gave bond for his further appearance.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—The Council met last evening. Mr. Thacker was elected president.

The accounts of Sheriff Lewis, for the support of the Parish Prison, from July to September, were, on motion of Mr. Zacharie, referred to the committee on Court Houses and Prisons.

The Council then passed a resolution designating the Commissioners, and fixing the election precincts for the November election.

There being no further business, the Council then adjourned until the second Wednesday of November next.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Correspondence of the Times and Compiler.

BALTIMORE, Oct 6—P. M.

The stock market is dull, with a downward tendency.

FLOUR—The demand is falling off. Baltimore Howard street is held at $5,93 3-4; City Mills sells at $5.87 1-2.

WHEAT—Prime white Wheat sells at 122 a 125 cents, and prime red at 125c per bushel.

No change in other articles usually spoken of in the markets.

The election, which took place throughout Maryland to-day, is regarded as doubtful.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6—P. M.

The markets generally are without change in any particular.

The stock market is dull, with a downward tendency.

Nothing doing in COTTON.

Small sales of TOBACCO—market quiet.

WHISKEY in bbls is held at 29c.

There is less inquiry for PROVISIONS.

No change in GROCERIES.

RICE—Prices of Rice have slightly declined.

Western Telegraph out of order.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—P. M.

FLOUR—Sales of Genesee Flour at $5.75 a $5 81 1-4; Southern Flour sells at $6 per bbl. The demand is falling off.

CORN—Sales of prime white Corn at 64c per bushel; prime yellow sells at 65c.

OATS—Sales of Oats at 32c per bushel.

WHEAT—Sales of prime white Wheat at 130c—there are more sellers than buyers.

Fancy Stocks are quite depressed.

WHISKEY—Whiskey in barrels, sells at 29 cts. per gallon.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Fourth Representative District.

In obedience to a public call, the Whigs of the Fourth District are requested to assemble this evening, for the purpose of selecting three candidates for Representatives. It is understood that the original selection, made, in my opinion fairly and honorably, was considered by one of the defeated applicants for the nomination, as partial in itself, and as an imperfect test of public sentiment. With a view of obviating all difficulty on this score, the successful candidates have agreed to take the sense of the Whigs of the District again. It is to be hoped that every Whig voter will be present, that the first choice of the meeting may be ratified. I have personally, no objection to the gentleman in compliance with whose wishes the meeting is now convoked, but as one of those who assisted in completing the original nominations and who believe them to be in accordance with the views of a large majority of the Whigs of the District, I am anxious that full and entire justice should be meted out to all parties. P. A.

☞ Widow N. Bouny, informs her friends and the public in general, that she has removed back to her former stand as a Bakery, No. 56, Conde street, and hopes for a continuation of the patronage she has been receiving. WIDOW N. BOUNY.

☞ From this date the commercial partnership heretofore existing between Bertrand & Stone is dissolved by mutual consent. P. A. Bertrand will be alone charged with the liquidation of said firm.

P. A. BERTRAND.
F. STONE.

New Orleans, Sept. 17, 1847. oct8-1f.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Highly important.

By the arrival last night of the U. S. steamship Fashion, Capt. Ivy, from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 7th instant, via. Tampico, whence she sailed on the 9th, we have received full files of the *Genius of Liberty*, and advices from the city of Mexico, confirmatory of almost every thing we have previously published as coming from that quarter, in the shape of rumors or contradictory news.

In the accounts which we published, some days ago, of the taking of the city of Mexico by the troops under General Scott, it was stated that the *Leperos* had risen en masse against the 1,500 men sent to check the pillage, and sacking of the city by a part of its own population, and that a street fight had taken place in which our troops had been maltreated. These accounts, we now learn, had been very much exaggerated, and should be a heavy discount before they come at all near the truth.

The facts stated about Riley's Company of deserters are found to be nearly true. They have suffered execution.

Our readers will find their hope deceived if they expected to hear a full and detailed account of the movements of General Scott and our brave army. The papers from Vera Cruz and Tampico only contain some very crude reports, the main part being a repetition of unfounded rumors; some without a shadow of probability. Thus we see that Santa Anna is reported as being at Orizaba, with a few stragglers, waiting a favorable opportunity to embark for Europe.

An intelligent correspondent writes from Vera Cruz, October 5th, that they are without any news from Mexico, except in the shape of very contradictory rumours, which summed up together, do not mean anything.

The whole 1st Massachusetts Regiment, the Texan Rangers and other troops, making a total force of more than 2500 men were in Vera Cruz. General Lane had reached Jalapa, on his way to the Capital.

General Patterson had given orders to dismount from the Castle of San Juan de Ulua, the brass cannon mounted on the ramparts, in all 28, in order to send them to West Point.

At the latest dates, Vera Cruz was getting quite healthy; but there were some 90 seamen, on the sick list, at Sacrificios.

We give below the most interesting extracts that we could find in the Vera Cruz papers, though it would be difficult to reconcile some parts of them together, or place them in any thing like order.

We learn from a very reliable source that Paredes seeing that it was impossible to check the progress of the Americans, or in any way whatever to raise the sinking fortunes of his country, there being neither men nor money nor resources of any kind—retired to his family—and that Valencia, the Vare of Mexico was about to follow his example.

From the general good taste displayed by Sr. Pena y Pena, in the embellishment and fitting up, of his establishment in Mexico, it is inferred that he is a gentleman of a highly educated, and refined mind. At his earnest request General Worth has taken up his quarters in it.

A Mexican Congress will assemble at Queretaro upon the 5th of this month, to consult upon the affairs of the country.

Sr. Cuevas is nominated Minister of Foreign relations.

It is said that Gen Scott had returned to Gen. Bravo his sword, telling him that he was at liberty to proceed whither he chose and to take with him as many officers as he pleased, and that he, availing himself of the generous offer had gone to the interior.

A great number of Mexican officers are reported to have remained in the city after its evacuation by the army, which is we suppose the cause of Gen. Quitman's having issued an order, requiring all Mexican officers in the City, to present themselves within three days after its date, before the proper American authorities, or leave the City, otherwise they would be considered as spies and treated accordingly.

A letter received on the 20th Sept. states, that the Mexican Government has established itself at Queretaro, that Santa Anna was proclaimed an outlaw, a *fuera de la ley*. Paredes raised to the Presidency, and Valencia appointed commander-in-chief of the army. Although we have every confidence in the source through which these statements have been communicated, yet we can only view them as rumors, and must wait patiently for particulars that will confirm, or, more probably, refute them.

Gen. Santa Anna, was by the last accounts in Atlixco, Gen. Scott had sent despatches to the different states, inviting them to send to the capital Commissioners, and make an honorable peace. The whereabouts of Paredes uncertain.

The National of the 22d Sept., published in Atlixco contains the following items which, to our readers, may be interesting. On the 18th General Scott was in the city, proposing to send circulars to the different States exhorting them to appoint commissioners with full powers, for the concluding a peace. He was also projecting an expedition of 1,500 men against Toluca. The corporation of Mexico had addressed several proclamations to the inhabitants calling on them to be peaceful and to cease, in every manner, to injure the American army, and stated if they did not comply with the injunctions expressed, it would guarantee neither their lives, nor their property, as General Scott had issued a direct order, that every house out of which would be fired a shot, should be immediately levelled to the ground by his artillery.

LATEST FROM THE CAPITAL.—The British Courier arrived at this place yesterday, from the city of Mexico, and brought papers up to the 29th of the month.

Mr. Gen. Quitman who has been appointed civil and military Governor of the city of Mexico, issued an order, dated on the 25th September, in which he notifies all officers of the Mexican army, in the city, to report themselves within the three succeeding days to Lieut. Col. Hitchcock, Inspector General of the army, and another on the 27th, regulating the use of American coin, in consequence of an effort having been made to depreciate it in the Mexican market.

Three different and conflicting rumors arrived at the capital from Puebla on the 27th, the first stating, that a reinforcement of Americans had arrived at the latter place and drove the *guerrillas* and a body of regular troops, from street to street, and ultimately out of the city, with great slaughter; the second, that Paredes and Bustamente, together with a number of other influential persons had solemnly agreed to invite a foreign Prince into Mexico, to settle the difficulties that are now grinding the country, and the third, that Alvarez, and the Governor and the Legislature of Puebla had united against Santa Anna, captured, and put him to death.

We have received information this morning that in entering into the city of Mexico, the loss in Gen. Scott's army was 59 officers and 750 men, and that of the Mexican army, 3,000 men killed, wounded and captured.

Gen. Worth was wounded in the right hand.

PUEBLA.—We have seen a letter from Puebla, dated on the 23d inst., which represents affairs in that City, in the most deplorable condition.

The guerrilleros there have disgraced the name of man—they are robbers.—The letter says there is scarce a foreign family or a foreigner that has not received more or less injury from them, and in many instances of the most aggravating nature. They broke into the store of a German jeweller near the Diligencias, and after robbing it of near $25,000 worth of property, put a rope around his neck and took him to the Almeda for execution. Then they went into the house of an American lady who has lived many years in Puebla, and whose husband is now in Mexico, and putting their swords and lances to her breast, were about to kill her, when she delivered what money was in her hands, and they left.

Col. McIntosh died on Sunday, the 26th, from a wound received at Molino del Rey. Lt. Ernst, of the 4th Infantry, died also from a wound received in the same fight.

Mr. Hart announced that he would open his theatre on the 29th Sept—*Gen. of Lib. Oct. 1st.*

Gen. Santa Anna was by the very latest accounts in Puebla. His force, after its junction with Gen. Rea, amounted in infantry and cavalry to 3000 men, and it was quartered in the convent of St. Carmen. The Americans under the command of Col. Childs, strongly fortified in a massively built, and very capacious convent of the same city, were awaiting the arrival of reinforcements in the utmost security and tranquility. At intervals bombs were thrown into the city, which, however, did not receive much injury from their explosion.

Gen. Alvarez is appointed Commandant of the state of Puebla, and is represented to be unceasing in his efforts to organize and equip another force for the purpose of cutting off Gen. Scott's communication with Vera Cruz, and of preventing any new accession of men, and supplies.

The ex-President issued a decree, on the 15th of September in Guadalupe Hidalgo, by virtue of which the executive supreme power is vested in the person of Senor Pena y Pena, the President of the supreme court of justice, with whom were associated in office his excellency Sr. Don Jose Joaquin Herrera, and his excellency Sr. Don Luis Cabrera. By virtue of the same decree, Queretaro is declared to be the centre of re-union for all the high powers of the nation.—*Genius of Liberty, Oct. 2.*

On the 14th, Gen. Scott, then in the Capital of the enemy, issued the following proclamation:

GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
MEXICO, Sept. 14th, 1847.

[General Order No. 284.]

1st. Through God's favor, and the valor of the army, have the colors of our country been hoisted in the Capital of Mexico, and upon the Palace of its Government.

2nd. But the War is not ended. The Mexican army and the Government, had fled solely to await the moment propitious to surprise and revenge. We should be vigilant.

3rd. The several Regiments, and Companies will ever remain united, and will ever be on the alert. Our security is contained in military discipline.

4th. Let there be no drunken riots, no tumults, no straggling. Stragglers undergo the imminent risk of being assassinated; and marauders shall be punished by Course Martial.

5th. All the regulations observed at Puebla by the army with such credit to itself, will be practised here. The honor of the army, and that of our country imperiously demand the most exemplary conduct on the part of all. The brave to secure the approbation of God, and their country, should be sober, honorable and merciful. Therefore, shall the illustrious brotherhood of arms be no deaf to the appeal of their Commander and friend.

6th. Maj. Gen. Quitman is appointed civil and military Governor of Mexico.

By order of Gen. Scott.

H. L. SCOTT, Adj. Gen.

The Fashion experienced very heavy weather during the whole passage—with heavy gales head winds and continued rains. A heavy Norther commenced at Vera Cruz on Sunday, the 3rd inst., and continued up to the 7th, which prevented all communication, between the City, and the vessels in the Harbor.

VESSELS at Vera Cruz on the 7th inst.: Ship America, reddy for sea; barks Brazil, Victory and Margaret Hugg, had all arrived with troops. The U. S. propellers Maj. Tompkins, Secretary Buchanan, Eodora, Washington, Florida and Jas. Cage; and steamships Jas. L. Day, Fanny and Ohio, were all in port when the Fashion sailed. Left at Tampico, U. S. schooners Brazos, Eufaula and Maj. Vinton.

SPOKE, on the 9th inst.: U. S. Steamship Telegraph