# The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.....NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1847.

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## The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Monday Morning, May 24, 1847.

### Gen. Taylor and Senator Cameron.

Senator CAMERON of Pennsylvania has written a letter to a paper in the interior of that State, for the purpose of proving General TAYLOR to be "a good democrat, of the Jeffersonian, Snyder, Jackson school." The evidence brought forward to establish this declaration is the assertion of a distinguished citizen of Kentucky—the name is not given—who says Gen. Taylor has been a democrat all his life, and that he was a supporter of General Jackson. This is the sum total of proof which Senator Cameron adduces, viz: the statement of an individual whose name is suppressed.

Now were we inclined to off-set such a meagre array of testimony, it would be easy enough to cite a dozen gentlemen in this city, who know old Rough personally, and to whom his whig principles are perfectly familiar; or we might quote General Taylor's own words, addressed to a gentleman, who was about leaving Monterey. "Never mind what people say—tell them I am a whig." But all this evidence is wholly unnecessary, because we may freely admit, for the sake of the argument, that old Rough was a supporter of Jackson and still calls himself a Jeffersonian democrat, and yet contend that he is a whig now, and the very best and truest of democrats, and utterly opposed to the spurious democracy of Locofocoism. There are probably one hundred thousand original Jackson men who are members of the Whig party, and there is not one whig in ten whom does not claim to be a Democrat—aye, a Jeffersonian democrat—and a better Democrat than any Locofoco. That General Taylor is a Locofoco we utterly deny and call for proof. We know that in a recent letter he remarked that his first choice for the Presidency was Mr. Clay, and after him Mr. Crittenden, or John M. Clayton or Mr. McLean. If any Locofoco is in favor of either one of those gentlemen for the presidency, we should like to see him.

After all, this talk about General Taylor's opinions is mere "leather and prunella." Locofocoism is either striving to reconcile its own conscience to the support of old Rough and Ready, to turn its sails to the breeze; or it is endeavoring to frighten the "old pannel" whigs from sustaining the Hero, by representing him as a Locofoco. It is the game of the party be to help the whigs to elect the General, well and good. We have no objection to his election by an unanimous vote. But if, as we suspect, the Locos want to throw cold water on whig zeal they had better give up the attempt. They cannot persuade the whigs that General Taylor is a Locofoco, because the whigs know better, and if he were one, we do not believe that the people would care one straw, but would vote for him with equal alacrity.

### Later from Vera Cruz.

On Saturday Evening the schooner *Whig*, Capt. Rayner arrived in our harbor from Vera Cruz, having left that port on the 15th. She reports that the U. S. ship *Germantown*, F. Buchanan, commander, arrived off the Castle on the 13th, and sailed immediately for Anton Lizardo, there to await the orders of Commodore Perry. The U. S. Steamer *Spitfire* was waiting for despatches from the interior. On the 14th inst., the *Whig* spoke the schooner *Ellen Stevens* in lat 21° lon 91°. Lieut. A. Brock, with 25 men of Company F, Tennessee Cavalry, came passengers in the *Whig*.

There is no later intelligence from Gen. Scott. The Vera Cruz *Eagle* of the 15th, of which we have a copy, has the following, which may be considered the latest news from the interior body of our Army:

[illegible] PARIAN. We saw a letter on Thursday [illegible] written by one of the principal officers of the army, in which he states that the command would move in a day or two for Puebla where, it is reported, active preparations are making for a proper reception of our troops, and he intimates that they will soon move upon the Capital. Doubts are entertained by many, however, as to this movement. Our opinion is not founded upon the most positive information, but we believe that Gen. Scott will remain at Puebla, after his arrival there, for a season, at least, and probably until the beginning of August. In the meantime, should no decidedly favorable step have been taken by the government of this country, the most energetic measures will be pursued, with a view to end the strife.

In respect to the murder of a party of Dragoons near Santa Fe, the *Eagle* gives the following version, which differs somewhat from the accounts previously received here:

It appears that a detachment of some seventy or eighty men, belonging to the command of Lieut. Tanney, left Talaya some days since, in command of Lieut. Hill, with the intention of [illegible] to procure a further supply of provisions. On arriving at Santa Fe, none of the men were left behind, in consequence of illness on their own part, and fatigue on the part of the horses. Lieut. Hill and his command continued on, feeling that those who were behind were perfectly safe, and soon after reached this city, where he has since been detained, although it was his expectation that he would return the next morning. Nothing further was heard from the men until Thursday morning, when news reached here informing us that a large party of Mexicans had attacked and butchery cut them to pieces in the most shocking manner. One of them was killed upon the spot, and five others mutilated in such a manner as to strike any one with horror at the sight.

Means of transportation were furnished and the survivors brought to the city as soon as possible, but another of them died on Thursday night, and two others were last evening reported by the surgeons as unable to survive their wounds during the night. The hand of one is cut off above the wrist—the abdomen of another is cut in such a manner as to allow the bowels to protrude. Another has several sabre cuts on the head, penetrating the skull—and the arms and bodies of others are literally hacked and mangled so as to render description almost incredible.

Capt. Walker left the city on Thursday morning, accompanied by his mounted riflemen, in search of the murderers, and, we learn, encountered a large party of Mexicans, whom he attacked and succeeded in killing four. Yet, we believe there has not been any thing received of a positive nature in regard to the number killed.

The heat at Vera Cruz was intense. Every precaution had been taken to ward off an epidemic visitation by enforcing strict attention to cleanliness.

There arrived at Vera Cruz, from the 22d to the 25th, the bark *Adeline & Eliza*, and brig *Tasso*, of New Orleans; brig *N. G. Browne*, from Philadelphia, and sloop *Wm. R. Creak*, from Brazos Island. The clearances were, ship *Pharsalia*, bark *John Oakes*, brigs *Importer*, *Harriet*, *R. Russell*, *Lincola* and *Osceola*, and schrs. *Orinda* and *Selim*.

### Late and interesting from Brazos.

The U. S. steamship *Trumbull*, Capt. Stotesbury, reached here on Saturday evening from the Brazos, which she left on the 19th. The *Trumbull* brought over the following passengers: Capt. A. B. Lansing, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.; Capt. F. Webster and servant, and Capt. Crowninshield, Mass. Volunteers; Capt. Corbotine, of the U. S. steamer Col. Cross; Lieut. Frost, of the Voltigeurs; Father McElroy, Chaplain U. S. Army; Mr. Coolidge, Mass. Volunteers; Mr. Field; Mrs. Reed, and thirty-nine deck passengers, mostly discharged volunteers. Capts. Lansing, Webster and Crowninshield return to the States for a short time for the benefit of their health.

A rumor prevailed at Monterey in the beginning of the month, that Col. Doniphan's command had been attacked at a pass called Sierra Gordon, about half-way between Saltillo and Chihuahua, by a Mexican force from Durango, under one Gen. Riez, and that Doniphan was defeated with severe loss, all his artillery being captured. The rumor was received by an attache of the army at Siliesus, a small town about forty miles from Monterey, and he derived it from Mexicans who had reached that place. Our correspondent at the Brazos, who writes under date of the 17th, had heard nothing of this reported disaster, either does Saltillo *Pulet Guard* of the 3d make the slightest allusion to it. We believe the story to be pither a Mexican coinage, or grossly exaggerated.

The Camp of Instruction at Palo Alto is broken up, and Gen. Cadwallader has proceeded with his command, excepting the dragoons, to Vera Cruz.

A rumor prevailed in Matamoros for several days that a duel had taken place in Monterey between Capt. Montgomery Quarter Master at that post, and Capt. Thos. F. Marshall, of the Kentucky Cavalry. There is no truth in the report. A quarrel had occurred and a challenge passed, but the parties were reconciled, without the necessity of a hostile rencounter.

It is stated in the Monterey *Pioneer*, that till a few hundred effective troops were in the city of San Luis Potosi, and that the hospital were filled with the sick and wounded who were dying for want of nursing. The *Pioneer* thinks that old Rough and Ready designs advancing upon San Louis, as unusual activity prevails in all the departments, and four trains loaded with substance stores have recently arrived.

We take the following paragraphs from the *Flag* of the 15th inst:

*Robber captured.*—Romano Paz, a notorious Mexican robber and murderer, was captured in the vicinity of Old Reynosa by Captain Reid, of the steamboat Corvette, and brought down to this city. It appears that he holds the rank of captain under Canales, and visited the settlements near Reynosa for the purpose of inducing or forcing the rancheros to join his standard. The people were not disposed to join him, and sought an opportunity to place him in the hands of the Americans. This was effected by informing Captain Reid of his whereabouts and designs, who collected a force from the boat and made him prisoner at a rancho, where he had been quartered for several days.

GEN. URREA.—Gen. Urrea has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Cadereyta, very similar in tone to that of Santa Anna. He calls upon the town for a contribution towards supporting the army; and also does under arms all able bodied males between the ages of 16 and 45. Immediately after having issued this proclamation, he set off for the city of Mexico.

DIED.—Lieut. Waters, of the Alexandria company, Virginia Regiment, died, a short time since, at the town of China.

ESCAPED.—A young man named John Dean (an American, we believe) was confined in prison on Tuesday, charged with selling arms and ammunition to the Mexicans. Through the insecurity of the prison or the carelessness of the sentry, he effected his escape during Thursday night last.

The Monterey *Pioneer*, of the 2d says: We are grieved to have to repeat a very painful affair to our citizens. Messrs. W. Train and Morris were attacked on the road, last Wednesday by five Mexican ruffins. Mr. Morris was wounded in the leg so badly that amputation became necessary. Mr. Train was, we are pleased to learn, uninjured. The two succeeded in keeping the rascals at bay, until assistance arrived, when the Mexicans fled.

The news of the battle of Cerro Gordo had reached Monterey. The report current there was, that a sanguinary battle had been fought at the National Bridge, in which Generals Scott and Santa Anna were killed, and that the Mexicans, upon hearing of the fall of their leader, abandoned their positions, leaving the American forces in possession of the field.

The 1st Ohio regiment, stationed at Monterey, and the 3d Ohio, stationed at Saltillo, whose term of service was about drawing to a close, were expected to leave for their homes about the 15th instant.

The *Picket Guard* published at Saltillo contains much intelligence of interest. Course of inquiry were held to investigate the conduct of Gen. Lane and Col. Bowles of the Indiana regiment, at the battle of Buena Vista. With respect to these officers, the decision of the Court was as follows:

INQUIRY IN THE CASE OF GEN. LANE.

*Facts.*—That at the battle of Buena Vista, on the 23d of February, Gen. Lane commanded the 2d and 3d regiments of Indiana Volunteers, that on the 23d he was in immediate command of the 2d regiment of Indiana volunteers, and three pieces of artillery under the command of Lieut. O'Brien, and that the 2d Indiana volunteers *retreated* from the field without any orders from Gen. Lane on the 23d Feb., but through the exertions of Gen. Lane and other officers, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men of the 2d regiment Indiana volunteers were rallied, and attached to the Mississippi regiment and the 3d Indiana regiment, and remained with them on the field of battle during the remainder of the day.

OPINION.—The Court are of opinion that during the whole period of the 22d and 23d of February, 1847, Brig. Gen. Lane conducted himself as a brave and gallant officer, and that no censure attached to him for the retreat of the 2d regiment Indiana Volunteers.

INQUIRY IN THE CASE OF COL. BOWLES.

*Facts.*—In reference to the first charge, it appears from the evidence that Col. Bowles was ignorant of the company, battalion and brigade drills, and that the misnomer of the evening of the 23d Feb., indicated in the 3d specification of that charge, was indicative of his ignorance of the battalion drill.

In relation to the second charge, it appears from the evidence before the Court, that Col. Bowles gave the order, "Cease firing and retreat," that Gen. Lane was present, and that he had no authority from Gen. Lane to give such order.

It also appears that Col. Bowles retreated after having given the aforesaid command; but that he did *not* shamefully run away from the enemy, nor did he hide himself in any ravine from the enemy or from his regiment. It appears, too, that Col. Bowles dismounted from his horse in rear of his regiment; but there is no evidence to show that he did so to protect himself from the enemy.

The Court find that the fact of Col. Bowles having given the order above mentioned, did induce the regiment to retreat in disorder. Col. Bowles gave this order with the intention of making the regiment leave its position; but the Court does not find that he had been particularly ordered to maintain and defend it.

OPINION.—With reference to the 1st charge, the Court is of the opinion that Col. Bowles is ignorant of the duties of Colonel, but the Court would remark that ill health, and absence on account of his ill-health, have in some degree prevented him from fitting himself for the duties of that office.

The Court is of opinion that at the time Col. Bowles gave the order "Retreat," he was under the impression that the artillery had retreated, when in fact the battery had gone to an advanced position under the orders of Gen. Lane, which orders Bowles had not been communicated to Col. Bowles.

And, in conclusion, the Court find that throughout the engagement, and through the whole day, Col. Bowles evinced no want of personal courage or bravery; but that he did manifest a want of capacity and judgment as a commander.

The Inquiry into the case of Col. Bowles was instituted at his request, upon charges preferred against him by Gen. Lane, which implied incompetency and want of personal courage, and the decision of the Court clearly acquits him of cowardice while it goes as clearly impugns his judgment and capacity. The *Picket Guard*, in a leading article, speaks in the highest terms of the conduct and courage of the 2d Indiana regiment, which only retreated when ordered to do so, and failed to rally in time, because its commander had designated no rallying point. The regiment did ultimately rally upon the 3d Indiana and Mississippi regiments, and fought bravely through the day.

At Saltillo there was no report of disaster to Col. Doniphan, on the contrary some English gentlemen from Durango, stated that he had started from Chihuahua on the 1st of April for Saltillo, by way of San Jose del Parral. On the route they saw Gen. Garcia Conde, on his way to Durango, with about 150 men, having as a prisoner Gen. Heredia, who commanded at Sacramento. He is accused of treason, and of being fond of American gold. Durango was in great state of alarm, dreading the arrival of Gen. Wool, which was expected by them daily. Mr. James Magoffin was a prisoner, with the city for his prison limits, but well treated by the Mexicans.

Every thing was quiet in California, the whole country was in the possession of the Americans, and there is a very great influx of families and settlers from Oregon.

[Correspondence of the Bee.]

BRAZOS ISLAND, May 17th 1847.

*Gentlemen*,—Since my last, several boats have descended the Rio Grande, but have brought no later dates from Matamoros than those of the 30th of April and 1st of May. The unnavigable state of the river has totally prevented the ascension of the boats to Camargo, and it is here, thought probable that in consequence, Reynosa will be made the depot of supplies, and that henceforth all the army provisions for Headquarters will be conveyed through that place, instead of by way of Camargo as formerly.

As usual, there are many rumors in circulation here and above, which, though in many respects unworthy of consideration, may at least possess some interest to your readers. One at Saltillo, that Bustamente, with some 15000 men, was preparing to make an attack on General Wool's division, was believed at that place to be worthy of credit. Gen. Wool himself seems to have considered it not wholly without foundation, as he has adopted measures to prevent being taken by surprise. It is rumored at Matamoros, that an express had arrived at that place bearing the news of Santa Anna's deposition and final assassination. This report is there thought to be too good to be well founded.

The anniversaries of the battles of the Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, were observed here and at the neighboring posts with much enthusiasm, and the booming of the guns at Point Isabel and the mouth of the river, combined with the martial music of fife and drum revived recollections of those memorable events. Several of the officers distinguished in the battles of the 8th and 9th, partook of private dinners here, given in honor of the occasion, and many were the patriotic toasts, and loud and uncommon cheers that responded from every quarter. At Matamoros proper steps were taken to commemorate the event with appropriate ceremonies, which were to have been crowned by an address of Gen. Cushing. The whole was however frustrated by the accident that occurred to the General, of which you have doubtless before heard.

I cannot but coincide with the opinion of many that the battles of the Palo Alto and Resaca have redounded more to the story of our arms, and have been more beneficial to our cause than any of our subsequent victories, however brilliant the lustre may appear. It must be remembered that at that time the metal of the Mexican soldiers had not been tried, their insignificance and cowardice were unknown and that they were reasonably deemed brave from their crossing the Rio Grande and acting on the offensive. The soil, therefore, that was resolute enough to conceive an attack with 2000 men on a force of six thousand deemed brave, and the troops that were hardy enough to achieve it are much more deserving our admiration and gratitude on this occasion, than the recent ones, when they *once* they advanced but to contend with a pusillanimous enemy and consequently were marching to victory. I cannot refrain, whilst thus alluding to this subject, from referring to the appearance of the Mexican army on the day of the Palo Alto battle, as described by a participator in the event. The field, as every one knows, is very level. When our troops approached, the Mexican army, consisting of 6000 men, was drawn out to its fullest extent, and so stationed as to receive on its brilliant uniforms the full rays of the noon day sun, which gave to it an appearance at once grand and magnificent. What, with their numbers thus exhibited to the best advantage, their shining uniforms, burnished lances, streaming pennonts and gaudy banners combined with their presumed courage, the sight was well calculated to inspire, and as our informant suggests, was very likely to prove trying to our men's souls. I cannot refrain from admiring the noble souls that thus had the hardihood to attempt to overcome such apparently insurmountable obstacles, much less refrain from wondering at their unparalleled success. But as flattering as was this victory, and as beneficial as were its results, it has proved far more advantageous in its moral effects. It has taught the Mexicans the standard by which they are to contend with our arms. It has convinced them that they cannot *resist us with less* in numbers than three to one, and even with a greater proportion they have learned to tremble when opposing us, and often indeed to adopt the motto of "Save yourselves." And to this fear, instilled in their minds on the Palo Alto battle-field, the knowledge of our character learned on that memorable field, may be attributed all of our subsequent victories, for without confidence we well know no troops can ably fight. The Palo Alto battle has likewise raised the spirits of the Americans in the same ratio that it has depressed those of the enemy, and the Americans now inspired with confidence from the result of the Palo Alto field and elated with their late successes, will hesitate at no obstacles, and like their able commander, "never surrender," though all the world oppose them.

Gen. Cadwalader has left us. Col. May is long before this in the Crescent City, indulging in those luxuries of which he has so long been deprived, and the Brazos now no longer honored with distinguished men or burdened by troops, presents no traits worthy of a place in your columns. The usual routine of quarter master and commissary business or speculation and purchase, will hereafter be the characteristics that remain of the Brazos. The absence of steamers from Camargo and mails from New Orleans, has created a vacuum in our daily events, and has rendered life at this place unusually monotonous.

Yours
HENRY.

Messrs Editors of the Bee.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER TO GEN. GAINES.—

### HAVANA.

By the arrival of the brig *Adams Gray* we have received our regular fees of Havana papers to the 19th *inst*, inclusive.

A Vera Cruz correspondent of the *Diario* declares that the killed and wounded of the Mexicans at the battle of Cerro Gordo was 2,000. This number seems to us incredible, though we know that in the flight and pursuit, the carnage of the enemy was awful.

A sad accident occurred near Matanzas on the 7th. A portion of the bridge which the Colieum rail road company is constructing over the river Canimar, gave way and killed three white and two negro workmen, besides wounding a number, three of them severely.

There is nothing more of interest in the papers.

A Monterey correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, thus entirely exonerates Gen. T. from all share in the publication of his famous letter, to Gen. Gaines: "Let me say, that I, with a large number of the 1th Regt., read the *Courier* and other papers of that party so much condemn General T. for having written, for my life I cannot see any thing in the letter to condemn, and if there was it was a private letter, written to a friend in answer to one from him to Gen T., *and the publication of it was neither authorized nor intended by Gen. T. This I heard the General say, in the presence of a number of persons.*

"I don't deal in politics now, and never expect to do more in that line than becomes a private citizen, but I hope to have the chance of voting for old "Rough and Ready," for the Presidency, in 1848, and I will do it with a perfect *freedomness*."

The Government journal is in a great rage, says Prentice, because some support Gen. Taylor for the Presidency as a Whig, while others support him as a no-party man. We really do not know how the Government journal can help itself in this matter. The people of this country have got a curious and uncourtly habit of doing pretty much as they please. Those of them who wish to support Gen. Taylor as a Whig will insist on their privilege of doing so, and those who wish to support him as a no-party man will spurn all official interference with their inalienable rights.

RETURN OF VOLUNTEERS.—The following volunteers arrived here on Saturday, on their return from Mexico: Per brig *Billow*, from Vera Cruz—130 men of the 3d regiment Illinois volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. Wiley: Per pilot-boat *Selim*, from Vera Cruz—Company G, of the first regiment Tennessee Cavalry, under command of Capt. Snead. The company of Tennessee Cavalry chartered the Selim on their own account.

MORE VOLUNTEERS RETURNING.—The ship *Pharsalia* arrived on Saturday night from Vera Cruz, having on board Col. J. E. Thomas, Maj. R. Waterhouse, Captains Caswell, Haynes, Cooper, and Newman; Lieutenants Bell, Gassett, Anderson, Richardson, Chambliss, Brownlow, Kirk, Leftwich, McCabe, McNight, Donnelly, Johnson, Allen, and Woodson, Acting Commissary of the regiment, Surgeon Alsop, Assistant Surgeon Donohoe, Dr. Waller, and 300 men of the 1st regiment of Tennessee volunteers—The brig *R. Russell* arrived the same evening also from Vera Cruz, with three companies of the 2d regiment Tennessee volunteers, and one company Kentucky volunteers, attached to the Tennessee regiment—all under the command of Capt. Williams.

THE SCHOONER *Cabot*, J. D. Philips master, from Vera Cruz, brought as passengers, Lieut. Lacy, Commanding Company A, Tennessee Cavalry; Surgeon Quinn, U. S. A.; Wm. Gronard, Palmetto Regiment Volunteers; Thos. L. Dickinson, do. do., and G. P. Garner, 3d Illinois Volunteers. Also, Surgeon Raymond, U. S. A., in charge of the remains of Major M. R. Smith, of the Palmetto Regiment, South Carolina, who died of congestion of bowels and brain, at Vera Cruz, on the night of the 12th May, 1847.

The Ship *Charlotte Reed*, Capt. Gray, from Very Cruz, brought up the following gentlemen, Comm'r V. M. Randolph, U. S. N.; Col. Bohlen, bearer of despatches from Gen. Scott to Washington; Capt. N. Adams, T. S. A.; and Mr. Barraud.

THE BRIG *Importer*, from Vera Cruz, brought as passengers the following officers.—Col. Coffee, Lieut. Col. Earle, Lieut. McCann, Lieut. A. H. Rippine, and Lieut. Munroe, and 59 sick volunteers attached to the Alabama regiment, all convalescent.

Brig *Harriet*, also from Vera Cruz, brought as passengers Col. Baker and staff, and companies F and D of 4th regiment Ill. volunteers.

TRANSITERS.—Fifty discharged teamsters arrived here on Saturday, from Vera Cruz, on the U. S. transport schooner.

It is said that Santa Anna foamed with rage (at Cerro Gordo) when he found that the day was over.—*Charleston Courier.*

It is no wonder that Mr. Polk's cork-legged *friend foamed* a little. He was *uncorked.*—*Prentice.*

KENTUCKY.—Garret Duncan, Esq., has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress in the Louisville (Ky.) District.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—A terrible accident occurred at Shelbyville, Tenn., on the 9th inst. A number of citizens were celebrating the victory of Cerro Gordo by discharges of artillery. On the sixth discharge, a premature explosion took place, by which Mr. John Sutton was killed, both his arms being broken and his head shockingly mutilated. Mr. A. S. Turrentine, who was assisting Mr. S. in running the cartridge, was also dreadfully wounded, and is hardly expected to recover. Dr. J. P. Scott, who had charge of the vent, had the thumb of his right hand torn off.

NEW YORK.—The N. Y. Legislature adjourned on the 13th, after a session of 199 days.—Among the acts passed we notice one for fixing the compensation of Judges of the Appeal and Supreme Courts at 2,500 per annum, and allowing five cents per mile for travelling expenses.

It is said, that ever one hundred thousand persons were promenading the streets of New York on the evening of the illumination, the 2d inst.

### City Intelligence.

ELECTION.—A special election was held on Saturday, in the first ward of the Second Municipality, for an alderman to fill Mr. Thomas Sloo's seat in the Council. Mr. Frederick Baxter received 227 votes, and was elected.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—The Council met on Saturday evening last. Mr. Stickney was elected President.

On motion, the Council proceeded to the election of a Secretary. Mr. Chs. Cuvellier obtained seven votes, and Mr. J. E. Layer, five—Mr. Cuvellier was duly elected.

A communication from the Third Municipality Council, praying the General Council to establish the assize of bread on a better standard than the present one, was read and ordered to be spread on the journal.

The following quotas will be paid into the General Sinking Fund, for the year 1847—Municipality No. One, $71,959 44; No. Two, $79,804 09; No. Three, $14,653 28.

A resolution was presented by Mr. Wilder, and adopted, inviting the Councils of the several Municipalities to take into consideration the propriety of building a house of refuge for juvenile offenders.

The Council then adjourned, after appropriating the sum of $200 to Mr. Thomas C. Pools, the Clerk of the Second District Court, for the purchase of an iron safe for the use of his office.

THE MYSTERY CASE.—Recorder Genois investigated on Saturday the case involving the disappearance of Barney Castello, and the supposed seduction of his daughter, a young girl between fifteen and sixteen years of age. The circumstances which we have already related were fully proved to his Honor. Castello left home five weeks ago, on board the *Sultana*, for Louisville. He was taking his daughter to a convent in the latter city. One night, a deck passenger heard Castello jump out of bed, apparently in terror, and saying that the boat was sinking. The poor man was seen no more. Whether he jumped overboard in a fit of mental derangement, or whether he got out at one of the landings, yet remains to be known. His daughter appeared to take little concern about her father's fate. She soon came back to New Orleans and took lodgings at one of our principal hotels. According to a witness, Miss Castello, while at Louisville, formed an acquaintance with a young man; this is the only ground to suppose that she was seduced. It being impossible to get any additional information, the recorder dismissed the case.

POLICE NEWS.—Francis Gonzalez Quijano, charged with harboring and concealing the runaway slave Precilla, belonging to Mr. Alexander Chase, was arrested and brought up yesterday before recorder Genois. The accused gave bail for his further appearance.

John O'Harie, charged with obtaining from Mr. W. J. Writing, a certain sum of money under false pretences, was arrested by the 2d Municipality police and remanded by Recorder Baldwin, for further examination. His Honor also remanded the slave George, accused of robbery, and George and Cathrine Statisbuck, arrested for attempting to commit arson.

THE MCNEIR CASE.—The re-examination of A. J. Abrams, charged with causing the death of James Wilson, in a duel, was to take place on Saturday, was postponed till this morning, on account of the absence of some witnesses.

ESCAPED.—Joseph Senier, who was arrested a few days ago by the police of the 3d municipality, for making a murderous assault on Charles Gerard, succeeded in making his escape from the hands of officer, on Monday last. Having been ordered to find bail, he went out with a police officer to get a surety and told the latter to wait for him at the door of a house. But the officer waited vainly, the prisoner had disappeared.

☞ The splendid picture of Pope Pius IX, that has been the admiration of thousands for months past, was last evening disposed of by raffle. Mr. L. B. Church, of the house of Curtis and Baldendorf, was the winner.

A HOUSE DESTROYED.—*Fire—Military Fire.* Yesterday afternoon, about half past 7 o'clock, a large number of the 11th Regt., with a few of the *Sixth* and *Ch1*, attacked a house occupied as a house of ill fame at the corner of Barrack and Duke streets, and having torn out the inside, set it on fire. The conflagration spreading, the City Marshall, ordered the rush to disperse, but they were resisted and received some severe blows. The cause of the disorder was the murder of one Charlie, by throwing him in a well in the yard on Monday.—*Bulletin, N. Y. Recorder, May 8th.*

### From Philadelphia.

*Correspondence of the Bee.*

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 15, 8 p. m.

A pretty heavy business was done at the stock board to-day. There were sales to a fair extent at Pa. Ns at 75 ¾, and an advance of 3-8 per cent on the sales of seven shares. Sales of Reading 600 Reading Railroad bonds at a decline of one cent. No special change in other securities. 8 shares Hrm.

We hear of no transactions in Wheat; it is held at higher prices. Corn has advanced, with sales of prime yellow at 106 cents; nothing doing in white. Oats 52 cents; Rye 90 a 100c.

Whiskey is active at 24c. per gallon in bbls.

The market for Provisions shows no change; prices firm. Groceries quiet.

The flour market rather quiet; stock on hand very small; holders are firm in asking $6 00 for Pa. brands, but no sales have come to notice. Sales of common at $5 00—some holding higher.

The Cotton market is heavy and very little doing.

Freights dull—prices unchanged.

The weather pleasant. No local news of moment.

### LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NEW YORK | May 15 | LIVERPOOL | April 29 |
| WASHINGTON | May 16 | LIVERPOOL | April 30 |
| CHARLESTON | May 12 | HAVAN | April 17 |
| CINCINNATI | May 11 | NEW ORLEANS | April 29 |
| BALTIMORE | May 13 | VERA CRUZ | May 13 |
| GALVESTON | May 15 | TAMPICO | May 10 |


OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA—Not as a restorative of the human hair, but then a cure for dandruff on scurf, and gives the hair a beautiful glossy appearance.

EAST INDIAN HAIR DYE.—This is beyond a doubt, one of the most valuable articles of the discoveries of modern time. It colors the hair, and the skin is perfectly free from its influence. Red or grey hair will become dark brown or jet black after one application. Moreover, a great advantage in using this Dye, the East Indian Hair Dye is there—it may be applied over night, when the head rests on the pillow of repose.

☞ The above named articles are sold by COLM STOCK, 50 Poydras street, at the Southern Depot of Patent Medicines.

Jones Coral Hair Restorative.

NOTICE—Among the educated, there are few who will doubt the efficacy of the Coral, when the roots being healthy, a condition called dandruff or scurf is discharged from the scalp, the hair now becomes soft and silky. Thus the roots strongly fastened in their native soil, proudly and gracefully display their beauty, as a specimen of diseased nature caused from death by the powerful and effective means.

Having stated as above the actual, true, and real quality of Jone's Coral Restorative, I leave the intelligent portion of the public to judge of the merits possessing these qualities, by the testimony of the following highly respectable editor.

*From the New York Sun, December, 1841.*

"A young gentleman, a friend of ours, living in Bleecker street, and well known in Wall-street, was attacked with fever; the hair on the top of his head was dried off, the sides were covered with red, rusty dry hair, filled with dandruff. He has now a beautiful head of hair, by the use of Jone's Coral Hair Restorative."

MOORESS HAIR DYE.

For permanently dyeing Light, Red, or Gray Hair a Dark Brown or Black Color, without dying or injuring the skin.

☞ For sale at DALEY'S Southern Magical Pain Extractor's Depot, No. 131, Chartres st. m10

☞ Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor—The original and only genuine, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "B DALLEY," on the wrapper of each bottle. General Depot 308 Broadway, New York: Southern Depot, 131 Chartres street, New Orleans. 6m5k7

Children and Boys Clothing.

A new invoice per Sultana.

GIBSON & SILVESTRE, at 67 Chartres street, have just received per ship Sultana, a rich invoice of Childrens' and Boys' Clothing, which they desire to sell at very low prices, viz:

Bretonnes and Napoleonins made of merino and Alpacca.

Alpacca and Linen Sacks.

Linen and Merino Pants, all sizes.

Merino Americanis, for children, 4 to 8 years.

BORDEAUX CLARET—[illegible] Claret, 91 Julien, St Estephe and Montferrand, 125 do do Pauillac Medoc, Chateau Bernow, Chateau Neuf and Haut Brion; 35 do old Hermitage; 190 bbls White Wine, Mantarne, Barsac, Haut Sauterne and Haut Barsac; 40 bbls White Wine Vinegar, for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co. 11 and 15 St Louis st

CORDIALS—125 boxes assorted cordials Champ pion & Fourrie; 15 do Dantzick Cognac; 36 do Maraschino, 50 do Curacao in quarts and pints; 30 baskets Guignolet of Angers; 72 boxes Green Water; 25 do Cordials in China pots, for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co. 11 and 15 St Louis st

COGNAC—22 half pipes Cognac Sec Cruz, 6th proof; 10 do do J J Dupuy, 4th proof; 6 do do fine Champaign Olivier, 1825; 8 quarter pipes do do; 2 half pipes superior old Cognac, for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co, 11 and 15 St Louis st

GUNNY BAGS, &c.—100 Bales 2¾ and 3 Bushel Cloth and Gunny Bags; 40 Bales 4½ Bushel Corn Bags, landing from ship California from London, and for sale by J. McDOWELL & PECK, 98, Customhouse st.

PICKLES, CATSUP, &c.—24 Boxes assorted pickles, Tomato Catsup—Cherries and Peaches in Brandy, for sale by J W STANTON & CO. Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

HAVANA AND JAVA COFFEE—Old Government Java and Havana Coffee, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, corner Magazine & Lafayette sts.

PLATILLAS & BRITANNIAS—18 cases Platillas and Britannias, just received per ship Hoody, from Liverpool, for sale by J. McDOWELL & PECK, 98 Customhouse st

SPERM OIL—[illegible] sperm winter blanched and unbleached strained Sperm Oil, for sale by J W STANTON & CO. corner Magazine & Lafayette streets.

RIO COFFEE—[illegible] Rio Coffee, for sale by J. W. STANTON & CO. corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

HAY—70 bales Bombing Hay, landing from ship [illegible] for sale by J W STANTON & Co. Cor of Lafayette & Magazine st.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Council of Municipality No. One.

Sitting of the 20th May, 1847.

Received, That the period fixed to receive sealed proposals for paving from Levee with square stones, be prolonged until the second Monday in June next.

(Signed,) J. H. GENOIS, Recorder.

(Signed,) 19th May, 1847.

A true copy. A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor

A. MARSHAL, Secretary.

PENMANSHIP.

NEW classes will begin TO-DAY at Messrs. DOLBEAR'S Writing Establishment, 15 Camp street. All persons are desired to continue their lessons till they write sufficiently well of business, and will only be charged course of lessons. Lessons from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 6, and 7 to 8 P. M.

Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to write well, or have their children do so, are invited to call and examine for themselves. m24 1f

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana held on the 22d May, 1847, Messrs ARNOLD BOHM, JAMES ROBB, A. B. ROMAN, were duly elected directors of said institution. m24 2d

Cheap Dry Goods—Cheap Dry Goods.

THE undersigned, wishing to close his present stock by the first of July, will sell the balance on hand (consisting per cent less than his former prices. Said stock consists of a general assortment of Family, Plantation and Fancy Dry Goods. The following is a partial list of the different styles and pieces of Dry Goods, viz

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1200 yards | 4 4 shirted Lawns | at 12½c | worth | 25 |
| 1700 do | do super | 15 | " | 25 |
| 6000 do | French Jaconets | 25 | " | 45 |
| 2700 do | Bilorine Muslins | 20 | " | 30 |
| 2200 do | Embroid'd Swiss do | 20 | " | 30 |
| 1000 do | Lace striped do | 20 ¾ | " | 75 |
| 1000 do | Barages, from 10 to 40 | | | 75 |
| 1000 do | Scotch Ginghams handsome style, at | | | |
| 50 cents | worth 30c | | | |

ALSO:

1000 do cotton hose, from 2½ to 50 per dozen
1000 do Linen Cambric Hdkfs, 91 25 to 62 per doz.
10 cases Irish Linen and Linen Checks;
10 do Cottons, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.
500 pieces Linen Mosquito Netting
1000 Cording Shirts, at 50 cents, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

This opportunity offers to purchasers a rare chance of buying goods cheap, as the stock is to be closed out at any price.

C. M. SIMPSON, 61 Chartres st
Two doors from Bienville.

Purify the Blood!

The great virtues of SARSAPARILLA as a restorer of purity to the blood are well known to the world, and the public need only be reminded of the efficacy of this celebrated root. COMSTOCK'S SARSAPARILLA has met with wonderful success in the cure of Scrofula, and breakings out upon the skin, which are the results of a vitiated blood, from its certain and speedy effect, and it has warranted equal to any bottle, and the large bottles are sold at $1 per bottle, and the extract will be found very beneficial in cases of Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Bad or Loss of Appetite, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Flesh, Nervous Debility, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Sallow Complexion, Pimples on the Face, Blotches on the Skin,