The Daily-Orleans Bee.

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VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 3402.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.....NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1847.

MAGNE & PEDEL, PROPRIETORS,
No. 91 Chartres, and 12 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$10,00
CHARTER PAPER, Semi-weekly, one year in advance.....5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, on the first insertion, and Half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and in extent to one square every other day.

CANDIDATES

For Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES LABORDE 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. 11

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN L. LEWIS, the present incumbent, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, at the ensuing election in November next. aug24

Collector of State Taxes.

☞ Please announce CHAS. N. HURTIBISE, as a candidate for the office of Collector of State Taxes for the Fourth Representative District, at the election to be held on the 1st November next. The District ranges from Canal to St. Louis streets.

☞ Please announce Mr. THOMAS HOPKINS as a candidate for the office of Collector of State Taxes for the Fourth Representative District, at the approaching election. The district comprises all that part of the City of New-Orleans, lying between Canal and St. Louis streets.

AT THE REQUEST OF MANY FRIENDS

☞ Please announce Mr. A. CARTIER DUCATA as a candidate for the office of Collector of State Taxes, for the Fifth Representative District. The district is composed within St. Louis, St. Philippe, Dauphine streets and the Lake.

☞ Please announce Mr. VICTOR ANDRY as a candidate for the office of Collector of State Taxes for the 3d and 4th Representative Districts, at the approaching election.

MANY FRIENDS.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. J. B. DUBOIS as a candidate for the office of Collector of State Taxes for the Fifth Representative District, formed by the 9th and 10th Municipal Wards, and that he is expected to run. ALL HIS FRIENDS.

For Constable.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN A. LEGRAND as a candidate for the office of Constable of the Fifth District of New-Orleans, at the ensuing election in November next. aug24

☞ We are authorized to announce ANDRES MORGAN, for many years connected with the Fire Department, as a candidate for Constable of the Fifth District of New-Orleans, at the ensuing election in November next, and will address his friends. The District comprises the Lower Faubourg Marigny.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. ALEXANDER BALDWIN as a candidate for the office of Constable of the Peace, at the ensuing election, on the First Monday in November. HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

☞ Please announce JOHN J. HOPPE as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable for the First District of the Parishes of Orleans, comprised between Duit street and Bayou Road, at the approaching November election. HIS FRIENDS.

Auditor of Public Accounts.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOMAS CHARLES WYCHE as a candidate for the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, at the ensuing election. aug24

☞ We are authorized to announce the Hon. O. P. JACKSON as a candidate for the office of Third Justice of the Peace for the Parishes of Orleans, at the approaching election in November. sept21

☞ We are authorized to announce GEORGE FERRAN as a candidate for the office of Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, at the approaching election in November next. sept21

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. MATHURIN DAVIDSON as a candidate for the office of Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, at the approaching election in November next. sept21

☞ We are authorized to announce ANDREW BRIGHAM, for many years connected with the Fire Department, as a candidate for Constable of the Fifth District of New-Orleans, at the ensuing election in November next, and will address his friends. The District comprises the Lower Faubourg Marigny.

☞ Please announce JOHN J. BOURKE as a candidate for the office of Third Justice of the Peace, at the approaching election in November next. MANY FRIENDS.

For Coroner.

☞ Please announce EUGENE SEGUIN, the present incumbent, as a candidate for the office of Coroner, at the ensuing election in November next. aug24

☞ Please announce ALEXANDER LEVY as a candidate for the office of Coroner, at the ensuing election in November next. aug14

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. CLARK ALDRICH, Esq., the present incumbent of the office, as a candidate for AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

For Justice of the Peace.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN A. ROBERT as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

☞ We are authorized to announce PHILIP H. BRIEN as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, at the approaching election in November next. sept21

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☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. CLARK ALDRICH, Esq., the present incumbent of the office, as a candidate for AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

State Crown's Law.

☞ THE HISTORY OF THE PLEAS OF THE CROWN, by Sir Matthew Hale, sometime Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, with notes and additions, by the late Hon. Thomas Bayly, of Virginia, and Hon. Alexander Levy, of New-Orleans. ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 28, 1847

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.
B. G. THIBODEAUX.

The News from Vera Cruz.

We have given in our paper full details of all the information received at Vera Cruz, up to the departure of the *James L. Day*. Nothing can be more jejune and unsatisfactory than the account of Gen. Scott's assault upon and capture of the city of Mexico. The whole story is told in half a dozen lines, and even the date of the achievement is variously stated. Of the amount of loss, or the names of those who have fallen nothing whatever is known. The fact that that the proud city of the Aztecs is in possession of the American arms, after much fighting and heavy losses on both sides, constitutes the sum total of our intelligence. Further advices will, of course, be awaited with intense solicitude, and our anxiety will be sharpened by the sinister rumors from Mexican sources that our exploits have been purchased by the precious blood of such heroes as the noble SMITH and the chivalrous WORTH.

The events which preceded the bomardment and capitulation of the city are known with tolerable distinctness. But all our accounts are from Mexican eye-witnesses, and their habitual mendacity and egotism invest their narratives with two many inventions to entitle them to respect. Of the attack on the Mill del Rey described in another column, let us see what a friendly correspondent says: A letter from Puebla dated the 11th, written either by an American or one disposed in our favor says:

"On the 8th, in the afternoon, a body of a few hundred men of Scott's army were sent to attack Chapultepec.

They encountered a large force of the enemy's best troops there, and a terrible fight ensued, in which the Mexicans got, as usual, a good thrashing.

Gen. Leon, who commanded the Mexicans, was wounded, and Gen. Balderas, of the National Guards, was killed.

The small number of the Americans, who the Mexican letters say, (to use their own expression) "flayed like devils," retired to Tacubaya, leaving five wagons behind them. Some of these had no wheels, others no horses.

The loss on the part of the Americans is said to be very small, comparatively.

This is a very different story from the bombastic effusion of the *Boletin de Atlaco*, and we suspect is much nearer the mark.

But whatever may have been the result of the hostilities that followed immediately upon the rupture of the armistice, the upshot of the matter is that the City of Mexico is occupied by the American arms, and the question naturally arises are we any nearer a peace now than ever? We have not space or time to consider the subject to-day in all its bearings, but must content ourselves with a very summary view. It is evident from the propositions made by SANTA ANNA that he was inhonorable in his professions of a desire for a pacific settlement. They are so preposterous, so bare faced in their audacity, that one might have imagined the position of the two armies reversed, and that the Mexicans were stating what they were willing in their lenity and forbearance, to grant to a prostrate and beaten foe. We must either suppose the Mexicans utterly demented, or believe that they sought in the acceptance of an armistice, nought but a scurvy pretext for gaining time. The event justifies the latter conclusion. The Mexicans never expected peace—and did not want it, except upon terms of their own dictation, and which they know we could not for a moment entertain. Yet they had been too recently worsted, and were still smarting too severely from their encounters with our arms, not to be aware of the probable issue of another conflict. Knowing this, they yet prepared for war and were content to abide its arbitrament. The occupation of Mexico by our troops was a consummation which they probably anticipated, and if, with such a prospect before them, they were yet willing to oppose resistance to our progress, and to throw down the gauntlet of defiance, it was because they knew full well that the conquest of their Capital does not involve the subjugation of their country.

We are every day thoroughly convinced that this war will never end by a Mexican supplication for peace. It can terminate but in two ways. Either by the voluntary withdrawal of our forces to a line to be proclaimed as the boundary, and to be defended as such; or by the continued occupation and conquest of every portion of the Republic until at some future period, as distant perhaps, as the colonization of Algeria, the whole of Mexico will be brought under the control of the American Government as the legitimate trophy of a long and bloody war. Which of these alternatives is preferable, and which will public opinion in the United States sanction? These are questions which the future must decide.

PARRODI.—The whereabout of this noted individual, has been a matter of some speculation. The *Arco Iris* of the 14th, states that he was detained some time at Tepeaca by indisposition, and that on his recovery, he was appointed Inspector of the National Guard of the State of Puebla, and is now fulfilling the duties of his office quietly, and without giving to the Government any pretext for his molestation.

A correspondent of *La Patria* declares that Paredes has joined General Rea, who is on the road between Vera Cruz and Puebla, with six thousand men, waiting for a train which was to leave Vera Cruz, under an escort of troops, commanded by Gen. Lane. This train left on the 19th. The escort amounted to 1,750 men and two pieces of artillery. The troops consist of 50 Louisiana mounted Rangers, the Ohio and Indiana Regiments, and 250 Regulars. They were to be reinforced at the National Bridge by some 400 Regulars.

Yucatan

The schooner *Atrevida* brings advices from Merida to the 16th, and Campeachy to the 19th. From a correspondence published in *La Patria* it would appear that the English had furnished arms and ammunition to the revolted Indians. A letter from Valladolid dated the 4th, states that a division of soldiers had commenced its march that morning to the port of Ascension in order to get possession of 4000 muskets which had been sent to the Indians. The latter were pillaging and murdering the inhabitants of all the villages not protected by the Yucatanese troops.

A Correspondent of *La Patria* writes as follows, from Campeachy, under date of the 19th: "Don Justo Sierra has left for Vera Cruz as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States Government. He is accompanied by Don Rafael Carbajal as interpreter. From Vera Cruz our Envoy will proceed to Washington. The object of his mission is not known, but it is thought he is directed to require the restoration of the port of Laguna, now in possession of the Americans. Others, however, believe that the Envoy is despatched to the United States to solicit the intervention of that Government in the event of Mexico's declaring war against Yucatan, after the settlement of her difficulties with the Americans."

MAJOR LALLY'S TRAIN.—The *Sun of Anahuac* states that the 14 men belonging to Major Lally's command, who were supposed to have been cut off by the Guerillas, had arrived, having lost but one of their party and five horses. They had to fight their way to the train, on reaching which, they found that Besançon's Company had joined it. Of the latter one individual, Mr. Ralph Depass, of New Orleans—was killed.

HAVANA.—By the arrival of the schooner *Brave*, Capt. Riddle, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 19th inst. They contain little of particular interest. It is stated in the Havana papers that news had been received of the complete succession of the Indian revolt in Yucatan. This intelligence, however, is contradicted by direct accounts of a later date.

The British steamship *Dee* arrived at Cuba on the 6th inst.

On the night of the 17th a fire occurred in Havana which destroyed eight houses in St. Raphael street.

CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO.—We learn from the *Arco Iris* that the State of Agues Calientes has been invaded by troops from Zacatecas, for the purpose of compelling the former State to abandon its independence and resume its position as an integral part of the State of Jalisco.

LOSS OF THE BRIG PLYMOUTH.—We learn from the *Arco Iris* of the 15th that during the prevalence of a Norther on the day previous, the American brig Plymouth was thrown upon the sands in front of the bulwark of Santiago. It is thought she will get afloat.

FATHER JARAMILLO is said, has relieved the Vera Cruz route of his presence and has commenced operations on the Orizaba road. He has before the commendable and sanguinary

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Highly Important from the Army.

American valor again Triumphant.

NO PEACE!

Gen. Scott, with the United States' Army, in possession of the Capital—Dreadful slaughter of Troops,—&c. &c. &c.

On Saturday afternoon the steamer *James L. Day* arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing intelligence of the deepest interest. From the files of the *Arco Iris*, from those of the *Sun of Anahuac*, and from private letters, we gather the particulars. The most important intelligence is that relating to the capture and occupation of the city of Mexico. It was received at Vera Cruz, through express from Orizaba, by Mr. Dimond, and is too briefly narrated in the following letter:

ORIZABA, Sept. 19, 1847.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to inform you, that an express arrived here this evening from Mexico, which brings the intelligence that Gen. Scott was in the city of Mexico, that on the 13th the American troops took Chapultepec and the citadel, and went into the city that night. Gen. Bravo was killed, and Genl. Santa Anna was wounded in the arm, and had retired with the remainder of his troops, which had suffered much, to Guadaloupe.

Your friend, &c.

To F. M. DIMOND, Esq., Collector of Vera Cruz.

The version given by the *Sun of Anahuac* is different from the above. That journal says that Gen'l Scott entered the city of Mexico on the 16th September, having previously on the 13th gained possession of the heights of Chapultepec, and bombarded the Capital on the 14th and 15th. A letter in *La Patria* states that 4,000 old men, women and children were killed during the bombardment. We trust this account is exaggerated.

This is absolutely all that is positively known of the reduction of the city of Mexico. Various rumors are in circulation relative to the extent of the loss on both sides, but they are entirely unauthentic and not to be relied upon.

Of the events which preceded the final struggle we have a tolerably connected narrative. It appears that pending the consideration of the overtures of Mr. Trist, the armistice was more than once violated by the unruly populace of the Capital. The waggons sent by Gen'l Scott to collect supplies in the city were several times refused admission, and in a correspondence between the Commander-in-chief and Santa Anna, the former charges the Mexicans with breaking the 3d article of the armistice, by endeavoring to increase and consolidate the fortifications. Santa Anna in his reply is extremely insolent, denies the accusations and retorts by charging the Americans with violating the sanctity of the churches in the cities and villages occupied by them, and with plundering the Temples of God of their vases and ornaments. The letter was of such a character as, in connection with the impracticability of obtaining any thing like a fair treaty, to lead to the immediate resumption of hostilities, the *Arco Iris* announces that letters from the city of Mexico, dated the 9th inst., stated that on the 7th, the day after Santa Anna's reply to Gen. Scott's remonstrance, the Mexican commissioners declared that the propositions made by Mr. Trist were inadmissible. Gen. Santa Anna then convoked a council of Generals, who decided that notice should be given immediately to Gen. Scott that the armistice was at an end, appointing the 9th for the recommencement of hostilities

The next day Gen'l Scott put his forces in motion and attacked the enemy at a strong post called Mill del Rey, or King's Mill, near the fortified heights of Chapultepec. We publish the version of the battle given by an extra of the *Boletin* of the 9th, availing ourselves on this and succeeding passages, of the *Picayune's* translation. Those who are familiar with Mexican rhodomontade and exaggeration will receive with due distrust the *Boletin's* figures of the dead and wounded in our ranks:

At half past 5 this morning, (the 8th) the fire commenced on the two flanks of Chapultepec. The left was resting on the Mill of el Rey, close to the forest of Chapultepec. This point was commanded by Gen. Leon, and under his order were the battalion of Mina, whose colonel was the valiant and patriotic Balderas, and the battalions Union and La Patria, Oaxaca, in one of which were included the companies of Puebla, also a body, from Queretero and some other all composing the National Guard. The right flank rested on the house of Mata, at the distance of a quarter of a league from Chapultepec, and occupied by 1500 of the regular army, commanded by Gen. Perez. The enemy in two columns, with his usual daring, attacked the pointe—first with artillery, and at a quarter to 6 with a rapid fire of musketry. We have sustained the fire very well for about half an hour when, for causes at present unknown, he retired with his forces, although he had not lost ten men. The retreat must have been fatal for Mexico, if, fortunately, Gen. Leon and his brigade had not shown prodigies of valor. Twice he repulsed the column that attacked him, and in the second he rallied from his position to recover the artillery Gen. Perez had lost; but then he received a mortal wound, and a few moments afterwards the valiant Balderas was also wounded and died on the field. The enemy with additional forces again charged and took possession of the mill. Twice he was dislodged, but on his retaking it a third time it was found impossible to bring our troops to the charge.

In spite of these two advantages which they had gained in their endeavors to attack Chapultepec, they could not effect a further advance, which may be owing to their being intimidated by the resistance of our forces and the considerable loss they had suffered. The result was, that at 9 o'clock in the morning the fire of small arms had nearly ceased, and they were seen employed in collecting their killed and wounded. At 11 o'clock the enemy commenced a retrograde movement, and by 2 in the afternoon he withdrew all his forces to Tacubaya, abandoning the two points he had occupied, and blowing up the House of Mata, although some say it was set on fire by a bomb fired from Chapultepec. It is believed that Generals Twiggs and Pierce directed the attack, and that they put in motion about 8000 men. It is certain that the fire was more intense and brisk than at Churubusco. It is impossible to ascertain the loss on either side. Ours does not amount to 100 killed and 250 wounded. There are few missing—nearly all not killed or wounded retiring to Chapultepec. The enemy, according to the confession of an Irishman who came over to us in the evening, carried off 400 dead and 600 or 700 wounded. We have to lament the loss of Gen. Leon, since dead; that of Col. Balderas, of the valient Colo. Huerta and Gelatin, and of the determined Capt. Mateos, of Puebla, who conducted himself like a hero, telling his soldiers on the point of death, that they must never forget they were Poblanos, and to fight valiantly to the death. We will take care that he shall be buried in the Pantheon, and his unfortunate widow shall receive a pension.

If the cavalry had taken the position assigned to them at 4 o'clock in the morning, by order of Gen. Santa Anna, and if above all they had made the charge which was ordered at the moment that the enemy attacked the mill of El Rey, instead of flying precipitately, the action would have terminated early, and the triumph would have been complete. But they did not take the position to which they were ordered, much less make the charge as commanded, General Alvarez, being obliged to state officially, or through his adjutant, that he did not make the charge because his subordinate officers refused on account of the ground being too uneven and broken for cavalry, as if it were not the same for the cavalry of the enemy.

It is believed that the enemy will renew the attack to-morrow by another route—either by the road of La Piedad, or by that of San Antonio. May God protect our cause on this occasion.

One of the [illegible] guerrillas, who came with Scott, was taken a prisoner and shot on the spot.

A letter to the *Arco Iris* says:

"When Gen. Perez abandoned the Mill del Rey a bomb discharged from Chapultepec fell among the ammunition wagons of the enemy in the yard of the mill, causing four of them to explode, by which 300 Americans are said to have been blown up, (*volaron*,) including Gen. Worth, who, according to the account had not been seen or heard of the next day at Tacubaya."

This would be terrible—if true. We trust it will prove an invention, or at the worst an exaggeration.

In the same paper appears another letter which announces the execution of the deserters captured at Churubusco, and incidentally, as it were, states that General Smith is dead. God forbid that this last statement should prove true!

MEXICO, Sept. 10, 1847.

My esteemed friend—The whole day has passed without an attack. At 2 in the afternoon an alarm was created by the appearance of two columns and two guerrilla parties, which were seen in the vicinity of Piedad. A few shots were fired, and the enemy withdrew. According to appearance we shall be attacked to-morrow at three points, as the enemy, during the night, had been reconnoitering the country by means of camp lanterns (*farol de campaña*). The Government has taken $200,000, which were being sent by a commercial house to the enemy at Puebla.

Gen. Smith has expired, and by the enclosed slip you will see that the American medical staff are already treated the unfortunate Irish who were taken at the battle of Churubusco.

Sept. 11.—[illegible] in the morning, and time for notice [illegible]

On the 10th [illegible] according to future plans in the *Boletin de Atlaco*, the Americans repeated the assault, directing their attack upon Chapultepec and the *garitas*—the latter being a number of detached forts outside of the city. In one of these letters the writer alludes to Gen. Pillow, saying, "It appears that the death of Gen. Pillow is uncertain." From this it is probable that he had previously announced the death of that officer. On the 12th, the same person writes as follows:

Sept. 12.—At 5 o'clock in the morning, the bells awoke us by the announcement of an alarm. The batteries of San Antonio Abad and the corresponding battery of the convent opened a fire upon each other. We have seen discharged by the enemy a multitude of bombs, the greater number of which burst in the air, and long before they reached our trenches. At the same hour, a firing commenced at Chapultepec, on the right side of which and in the mountains, whence came the attack, at a short distance from the enemy are stationed our forces of cavalry and infantry, who are watching the enemy.

We opened at half after six, from the battery of the "garita" of Belen, or it may be from that wanting from the end of Paseo Nuevo, which is situated in the angle formed by the causeway leading to the villages of La Piedad and Tacubaya. But where the enemy directed all his efforts appears to be the "garita" of San Antonio Abad. The servant is at the door; I must close—the alarm-bell still continues to ring.

Here the continuous narrative ends. What followed can only be guessed until we come to the consummation of the achievement in the triumphant march of our army into the city of Mexico.

The Negotiation.

The following are the propositions made by Mr. Trist and the counter-propositions offered by the Mexican Commissioners. A casual examination of them will convince every one, that no peaceful means existed of reconciling differences so fundamental:

Mr. Trist's Proposition.

ART. 1. There will be a firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, without any exception whatsoever. All hostilities by sea or land shall cease immediately and definitely as soon as the ratification shall have been exchanged by both parties.

ART. 2. All prisoners of war made by both parties, both on sea and land, shall be liberated as soon as practicable after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty. Besides it is agreed that if any Mexican citizens should be prisoners of the Comanches, or of any tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States, the government of the United States will endeavor to obtain their return to their homes, according to the treaties existing with those Indians.

ART. 3 As soon as the present treaty shall have been duly ratified by the United States of Mexico, orders will be issued without delay to the commanders of both armies, both on sea and land, that hostilities are suspended, and that such suspension shall be strictly observed. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, all the ports, territories, towns and possessions of every kind, which may have been captured by the United States from the United States of Mexico during the war, except those comprised within the limits of the United States, and defined by article No. 4 of this treaty, will be given up without delay and without occasioning any damage, or without any exportation of artillery, or public property captured originally in and belonging to towns or which may be therein at the ratification of this treaty.

ART. 4. The dividing line between the two Republics, will commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues of land fronting the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence upon the middle of said river to a point where it touches the meridian line of New Mexico; thence towards the west to the longitude of the southern limit of New Mexico, at the angle southwest of the same; thence towards the north along the longitudes of the northern line of New Mexico, until it is intersected by the first arm of the Rio Gila, or if it should not be intersected by any arm of that river, thence to the point of said line nearest to said arm; thence in a direct line to the same and descending by said arm and by the river Gila, until its discharge into the river Colorado, and from thence downwards by the Colorado and the middle of the Gulf of California to the Pacific Ocean.

ART. 5. In consideration of the extension of territory, as defined by the preceding article and by the stipulations which will appear in article No. 8, the United States abandon, forever, all claims against the United States of Mexico, on account of the expenses of the war, and besides this, agree to pay to the United States of Mexico, ——— [The sum is not specified.]

ART. 6. In consideration of article No. 4, the United States agree to guaranty and pay to the creditors all the obligations which are now due and which may fall due according to the convention concluded between the two Republics in the city of Mexico on the 30th January, 1843; and to provide for the payment of the demands given in favor of the claimants, given under a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic, under date of the 11th April, 1839. And the United States also agree to assume the payment of the claims of citizens of the United States not previously decided against the Government of the United States of Mexico, up to a sum which shall not exceed three millions of dollars, and which shall have originated previous to the 13th May, 1846, and which also shall have been acknowledged to be just debts by a tribunal of commissioners appointed by the Government of the United States, whose decisions shall be definitive and binding, provided that on deciding on said demands, the said tribunal shall be governed by the principles and rules prescribed by articles Nos. 1 and 5 of the convention, not recognized, decided in the city of Mexico on the 20th of November, 1843, and in no case shall a decision be given in favor of any claim unless it is regulated by these principles and rules; and the United States hereby waive, forever, after the exchange of the ratifications, all responsibility to these claimants, whether rejected or admitted by said commissioners.

ART. 7. Merely states that in case of any difficulty in the settlement of the claims, the archives of the Government are to be at the service of the commission to ascertain the validity of the claims.

ART. 8. The United States shall have in perpetuity free of any tax or claim whatsoever, for the produce of their own country, or the produce introduced under the flag, the transportation of goods through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, or from the Pacific, by any means of conveyance now in existence, or to be established hereafter, by roads or railroads.

ART. 9. All the goods introduced during the occupation of the country by the United States, shall be free from either importation or internal duties, and free from confiscation.

ART. 10. The article of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded in the city of Mexico on the 5th April, 1831, between the two powers, shall be renewed for the period of eight years after the ratification of this treaty; each party having the right after the expiration of that period, to terminate the same by a notice of one year.

ART. 11. This treaty will be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, with the approbation and consent of the Senate, and by the consent of the United States of Mexico, with the full approbation of the General Congress; and the ratifications will be exchanged in the city of Washington within the period of ——months from the date on which it may be signed, or as soon as possible.

Propositions of the Mexican Commissioners.

ART. 1. Is merely an expression of a desire that there may be a firm and lasting peace between the two Republics.

ART. 2. Stipulates that the prisoners taken by land or sea shall be released after the treaty is signed, and that the Mexicans who may be prisoners of the savage tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States, shall be given up by the Government of the United States and returned to their homes.

ART. 3. All the forts, towns or territory and artillery taken by the forces of the United States shall be returned to Mexico.

ART. 4. The dividing line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, in front, from the Southern mouth of the Bay of Corpus Christi, to run in a straight line, through said Bay to the mouth of the Rio de las Nueces, to follow thence the course of that river to its source; from the source of the River Nueces a straight line will be traced until it meets the actual frontier of New Mexico, in the east southeast part. It will thence follow the actual frontier of New Mexico by the east, north and west of New Mexico, until it meets latitude 37, which will serve as the boundary of the two Republics from the point at which it touches the frontier of New Mexico to the Pacific. The Government of Mexico agrees not to foundany new establishment or colonies in the space of land which lies between the Rio Grande and the Nueces.

ART. 5. In consideration of this extension of the territorial limits of the United States, the Government of the said States agree to pay to the Government of the United States of Mexico, ——, at the city of Mexico, on the day of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty.

ART. 6 and 7. By these articles, the United States agree to release the Mexican Government from all claims of the Government or citizens of the United States.

ART. 8. Provides for the settlement of claims in the same manner as is provided in the proposition of Mr. Trist.

ART. 9. Stipulates that the Catholic religion shall be respected in the territory ceded to the United States.

ART. 10. Citizens of Mexico who may happen to be in the United States, to have the privilege of returning to Mexico without any tax being imposed upon them.

ART. ——. [illegible] means of land, made by the [illegible] provisions to this creation of territory [illegible] proposed by the Government of [illegible]

[illegible] of the United States [illegible] to admit hereafter [illegible] any district or territory [illegible] limit contained by the present treaty, to the Mexican Republic. This [illegible] is one of the conditions under which Mexico makes a cession of territory to the Republic of North America.

ART. 13. All goods now in the ports possessed by the American troops will pay the duties established by the Republic within thirty days after they have been proclaimed; thereafter they will be [illegible]

ART. 14. The Government of the United States will satisfy justly the claims of Mexican citizens for the damage the American troops have done them.

ART. 15. Merely relates to the ratification of the treaty.

Arrival of the Steamer Britannia.

The steamship *Britannia* arrived at Boston on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock A. M. The fact was immediately made known at Baltimore, by Telegraph, but in a short time a second dispatch was sent on from New York, announcing that the Telegraph between that city and Boston had ceased to operate. The consequence is that the Baltimore papers do not contain the news. It might have arrived, however, by express; and at all the events to-day's Mail ought to bring full accounts.

Later from the Brazos.

By the arrival of the bark *Robert Morris*, Captain Courtieu, from Brazos, we have received later intelligence from our line of military posts on the Rio Grande.

THIRD DRAGOONS.—Col. Butler, with 450 men of this fine Regiment, left Matamoros on the 8th inst., *en route for Monterey*. They will escort Maj. Randall, Paymaster at Camargo, with funds for the payment of troops, &c., to Gen. Taylor's headquarters. A portion of Col. Hays' Rangers were encamped on the 12th at a point fifteen miles from Matamoros. They were about removing to quarters within two miles of that city. It was rumored that the United States military depot at Point Isabel was to be broken up.

Major Cummings, Quartermaster, has been ordered to Washington.

REMOVAL OF TROOPS.—A detachment of the 13th Infantry, under Lieut. Col. Wilkers, had proceeded to the encampment at Palo Alto.

STAMPEDE AT MIER.—The *Flag* of the 15th, says that a band of Mexican guerillas, numbering about thirty, entered Mier on the night of the 7th instant, with the view of stealing a lot of goods worth about $20,000, belonging to Mr. Chamnin, proceeding to Monterey. The robbers proceeded in seizing the booty, and were proceeding away with it when they were pursued, overtaken and attacked by a detachment of Dragoons under Lieut. Davidson, accompanied by fifteen citizens. The goods were recaptured, six of the Mexicans having been killed. No loss was suffered by the Americans. Mier was garrisoned by Capt. Butler's troop of the 3d Dragoons.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE CAPT. BRAGG.—A Monterey Correspondent of the *National*, says, under date of the 26th ult.:

Some fiend in human shape last night, made a terrible attempt on a "little more grape Capt. Bragg," for he placed under the bed of the gallant soldier an eight inch bomb shell, with a train leading off by which it was ignited. The explosion was terrific, but fortunately the Captain received no injury. Two of the missiles went through his bed without touching him. His escape is looked upon as miraculous, the contents of the shell having been scattered around for a hundred yards. No cause is assigned for this attempt upon Captain Bragg's life, except that some of his men think he is too severe in his discipline. This is the second attempt upon his life.

City Intelligence.

SALUTE.—A salute of one hundred and one guns was fired on Sunday last, at noon, on the public square, in commemoration of the glorious victory achieved by General Scott, in the capture of the Capital of Mexico. A similar salute was fired, at 6 in the evening, on Lafayette square, in the Second Municipality.

RECORDER GENIUS.—Elizabeth Jordan, f. w. c., was arrested on Sunday last, at the Bayou bridge, for disturbing the peace. She was also charged with being a notorious vagabond. Recorder Genius questioned her about her residence and her means of subsistence; being unable to elicit any satisfactory information, she was sent down for one month to the workhouse.

Deodoune Boby, arrested by Lieutenant Ferran, at the corner of St. Peter and Chartres sts., for disturbing the peace, was committed to prison for five days, the accused being unable to give $300 security required by the Recorder.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—Patrick Leaman was yesterday brought up on a charge of having, on Sunday evening, at the corner of Girod and Circus streets, dangerously wounded in the head, with a bullet of wood, a Frenchman named Pierre Robin, and also with having struck, with the same bullet of wood, a woman named Louisa Barber. The prisoner will be examined on the last charge on Thursday next; with the wounds inflicted upon Pierre Robin, Recorder Baldwin remanded the accused to prison for further examination, Dr. Wedermandt having stated that he could not say positively whether or not Robin's life is actually in danger.

William H. Hayes, charged with having stolen a hat and a handkerchief from Mr. Quinlan, was to be examined yesterday; but the accused not having made his appearance in court, the Recorder declared his bond to be forfeited.

A parcel of loafers, picked up on Sunday last, wandering about the streets of the Municipality, were brought up before the Recorder. His honor discharged every one of them, and stated to them that they owed their liberation to the glorious news received from Mexico.

RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—The case of Madame Caldwell, charged with an assault and battery, was yesterday thoroughly investigated before Recorder Seuzeneau. It appeared that Mamzelle Ann, accompanied by her mother, had gone to the complainant in this case, who hallooing—"Hurrah for Clairborne"—and that the accused, Mrs. Caldwell, immediately cried out—"Hurrah for Lewis!" The complainant still continued crying hurrah for Clairborne. Whereupon Mrs. Caldwell turned round and commenced an attack upon complainant's person, giving the latter a push which caused him to fall down on the sidewalk. His Honor, after carefully weighing all the evidence of the State as well as that of the accused, observed to the counsel of both sides, that he would give his decision to-day.

At twelve o'clock, Mr. Feliciano Batista Pau, charged with having caused to be published in the Orleanian, a certain malicious libel against Pierre Aroux, appeared within the bar of Recorder Seuzeneau's Court. The decision in this case will be given this morning.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—This Court was yesterday in session; but the cases argued offered no peculiar interest. Judge Canon was occupied in hearing probate cases.

☞ The inquiry having been made as to who has the appointment of *Commissioners* and *Clerks* of elections. We have examined the Law on the subject and find that:

The eleventh Section of the "Act to regulate elections in the parish of Orleans," approved 25th January 1847, provides "that the General Council of the City of Orleans shall appoint the Commissioners and Clerks of elections."

The thirteenth Section of the same Act provides "that should the Commissioners be unwilling to act or should delay their attendance "on the polls beyond a reasonable time, then "the Mayor shall appoint [illegible] to act in their stead.

☞ Ohio has begun to pay off her public debt. The Auditor of that State has given notice, through the Columbus papers, to the holders of Ohio Canal Stock receivable in payment for Canal Lands and of Ohio Turnpike Stocks, that they will cease to draw interest after the 1st November next, and the Stocks, on presentation at the Treasury, will be paid in full.

☞ The new Italian Opera Company for the Astor Place Opera House, in New York, arrived in the steamship *Union*. Report speaks highly of their talent. Miss Teresina Truffi Phoebus, what a name!) is the Prima-Donna; Signor Vietti, the tenor, and Signor Rosi, the bass.

Things in New York.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.—The executive committee of the Chicago Convention have lately been in session at New York. The country was divided into districts, which were severally assigned to members of the committee, to obtain statistical information.

TAHOUT GOBO.—The transport ship Ohio sailed on Friday morning from New York for Vera Cruz.—She has on board 825 men for the 3d regiment of artillery, and 85 men for the 9th regiment of Infantry.

BRITTANCE.—George Gale, who had been indicted at New York for committing rape on two children, aged six and eight years, pleaded guilty to an assault and battery in both cases, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years.

SUICIDE.—At an early hour on Friday morning, Mr. Charles Nash was found dead in his own doorway, in New York, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and his razor lying beside him. He had been intemperate for some time.

MADAME REYNELL BALLS.—This woman was liberated from prison, in New York, on Friday, Mr. Benjamin H. Day becoming her bail in $10,000. It is stated that he received $1,000 for becoming bail, and was put in possession of sufficiently bonds to the amount of $10,000 as security.

FRENCH BENEFICIAL COMPANY.—A Court in New York refuse to grant the injunction made on behalf of the French company to vacate an attachment against one of the members for damages from non-fulfillment of the contract with one of the second cabin passengers.

ABSENT OF THE HUMANE INSTITUTION.—Rosina Rettel—Charles Lehmann, alias Dr. Mauriceau, was arrested in New York, on Thursday, for the theft of an antique book, entitled "Hortus Sanitatis," Private Medical Compagnon." As it was made the law relative to human corpses, but the judge imposed his decision.

THE STEAMER WASHINGTON.—The U. S. mail steamer *Washington*—her alterations having been completed—made a trial trip on Wednesday of 24 hours' duration. She ran upwards of one hundred miles to sea, and made the most satisfactory demonstrations of all on board. She [illegible] double that of the French steamer *New York*, which left the harbor at the same time.

Council of Municipality No. 3.

EXTRA SITTING OF THURSDAY, 23rd Sept., 1847.

The Council met pursuant to convocation.

Present the Honorable P. Seuzeneau, President of the Council: Messrs Bernard, Nicolle, Cougot, Sauvage, Jones, Meehan, Delatre, Davignaud and Solomon.

Absent—Messrs. Waltz and Pierson, on leave.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
September 23rd, 1847.

To the Honorable the President and members of the Council of Municipality No. 3.

GENTLEMEN,—I have deemed it my duty to call you together previous to the day of your adjournment, for the purpose of returning with my objections, the resolutions passed at your sitting of