The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY 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 insertion, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

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

MAGNE & WEISSE.

Annual Diary of Health,
OR FAMILY PHYSICIAN & DRUGGIST,

Translated from the French of F. V. RASPAIL, for sale at J. C. Morgan, B. Norman, J. S. Steele, Woodall and the principal Booksellers in the city. 61

F. T. HOUMONS, SURGEON DENTIST, 85 Gentilly st., Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P. M. n17

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 81 Canal street. Nov 1

J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp Street, Importer and Jobber in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Account Books for sale, or made to order. n30

WM MCKEE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Magazine Buildings, cor Royal and Canal sts. 14

TATOUT BROTHERS—Importers of French Goods, French, English and German, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets. 13

J. F. BERCIER, SAN FRANCISCO TEA. J. F. BERCIER & Co., Commission Merchants and Grocers, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c, at moderate prices. n10

WM. F. TALBOT,
No. 30 Moreau st., 2d Municipality,
Just Received, and for sale a large and Likely List of Consistor of Mechanics, House Servants, Field Hands, &c. &c.
Will be receiving new lots regularly from Virginia. oct 24 6m

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,
DEALER IN
French, British, and American
DRY GOODS,
No 80 CHARTRES STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

REMOVED—P. F. deGournay, Collector, has removed his office to No. 11 Exchange Passage, between St. Louis and Conti streets, where he will attend to the collection of debts, accounts, notes, &c. Also attention to the sale of property and slaves. n1 tf

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE ST. LOUIS PERPETUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, now prepared to take Insurance against Loss or damage by Fire, in connection with the Marine and river business.
Office 25 Camp street.
A. BROTHER, Agent.
oct 30 tf

LEWIS & BERMUDEZ,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Office No. 100 Royal street. oct 6 6m

OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned respectfully apprises the public of the GENERAL AGENCY in Exchange Passage, 11 between St. Louis and Conti streets.

They will undertake—The collection of collections, transfer of registering of acc'ount books, copying of documents, &c.

Insurance against loss should be required in important transactions, to be effected in the best companies.

They will settle all elections every Monday.

The office will be opened from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M. and from 4 till 6 o'clock P. M.

Persons have special agency for the sweeping and repairing of chimneys by the year.

M. BERTUS,
H. RUPERNE.
New Orleans, August 20, 1846. n20 1y

P. F. DE GOURNAY, Collector,
No. 11 Exchange Passage, (between Conti & St. Louis,)
WILL undertake the collection of accounts at a moderate commission. He will make arrangements with merchants and physicians for the monthly or annual collection of yearly bills, and will, if required, furnish good security for all moneys so collected and not paid to him.

He will undertake collections in the country, or any part of the State, and will institute judicial proceedings at his own expense when necessary.

He will assume the agency for house rent and servant hire.

Those disposed to honor him with their confidence, are requested to examine the subjoined list of references:

A. J. Bloch, A. Boubinne,
W. F. Vigers, J. R. Jennings,
J. H. Nicholas, J. A. Randolph,
Brig & Sumner, A. Mazureau,
Thomas & Augustin, Dr. J. C. Landreau,
J. B. Dupuy, Dr. A. Von Poelnitz,
J. D. Lambert, Dr. C. Fagot. n1

Agency San Mutual In. Co.
NEW ORLEANS, October 5th, 1846.
THE business year of this Institution expired yesterday. All persons holding open policies are desired to present them for adjustment as early as practicable, and those indebted are requested to settle their accounts.

The undersigned believes that the profits, which will be declared about the end of this month, will prove unusually large. oct 5—1m I. MATTHEWS, Agent.

MARINE, RIVER & FIRE INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents for the PELICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, and the Protection and Etna Insurance Companies of Hartford, Connecticut, are insuring against MARINE, RIVER AND FIRE RISKS on the most favorable terms.

Any losses which by the above Companies may sustain on Risks taken at this Agency, will be liberally adjusted according to the usages of Insurance Companies of this city, and will be paid in exchange or money current at the Banks of New-Orleans.

Office No. 1 Exchange Passage.
W. R. FOSDICK,
C. W. LAWRASON,
Agents.

REMOVAL.
Frank Shirts—No. 276 Bourbon street.
MRS. T. HENRY has the honor of informing the Gentlemen of New Orleans that she has removed from No 108 Canal street, No 276 Bourbon, her establishment for the manufacture of Shirts on order or by the measure. Mrs H. returns her thanks to the Gentry of New Orleans for their patronage, and hopes by her attention and workmanship to merit a continuation of their favors. She also undertakes embroidery.

Good Seamstresses will always find employment at Mrs H.'s, who will also take apprentices.

WHITE LEAD.—The subscriber, agent for the sale of the celebrated White Lead of R. Conking & Co., is now receiving a fresh supply, which he offers for sale at the manufacturer's prices. The lead manufactured at the works of R. Conking & Co. will, on trial, be found equal to any English lead. As I am the only agent in this city, this brand can only be got from me.

n1 ROBT CLANTON, 16 Canal st.

A GOOD SEAMSTRESS FOR SALE.—A MARY, 20 years, about 23 years old, very good seamstress and house servant, somewhat of a cook and washer. Apply to

n1 P. de GOURNAY, 11 Exchange Place.

SUNDRIES:
1000 bbls Thomaston Stone Lime,
500 do Hydraulic Cement,
200 do Plaster Paris,
21 do Molten Dust,
200 sacks Salt,
Plastering Hair in casks, sacks and barrels, for sale by
n1 JOHN HAYMAN & CO., 11 Red Stores.

☞ A lot of Sugar Lime, a very superior article, either in casks or barrels, for sale by the above. n4 6m

NEW PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 80, CHARTRES STREET,
BETWEEN Bienville and Conti streets, where the following medicines that have gained such a high reputation throughout the United States can be purchased.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster,
Sands Sarsaparilla,
Dugout's Indian Chicago gum, a celebrated remedy for Fever and Ague,
Daily's Magical Pain Extractor,
Boutlot's Sarsaparilla,
Dr. McLane's Liver Pills,
Felmstock's Vermifuge,
Dougall's Anodyne Cordial, for Bowel complaint,
Lindle's Ointment, the only failing remedy for old sores, pimples on the face, and all cutaneous diseases,
Hay's Liniment, the greatest Pain destroyer in the world,
Sedlitz and Soda Powders,
McLane's Patent Vermifuge, the Mother's comfort,
Wistar's Pills, Tooth Ache Drops.

Together with a large assortment of the most valuable medicines now extant, too numerous to mention.

Also, for the ladies, a large assortment of perfumery.—All goods sold at this house are warranted genuine. Try Johnson's Toilet Soap, a new article only 25 cents a cake. nov 2 6m

PARISIAN HAT STORE,
A. Marchal, 40 Chartres st.
HAS just received ex ships Probus, Kentucky and Diana from Havre, a large assortment of hats direct from the best manufactories of Paris, such as Pinard, Meunier and others.

30 cases extra velvet silk hats,
" beaver hats,
" felt do superfine,
" Tyrolese do,
" hats for boys,
300 dozen cloth and velvet men and boys' caps—gold and silver embroidered velvet French caps, Canadian hats and caps, cambrelas, riding whips, &c. &c. nov 2

AT LIQUIDATION BELOW COST PRICE
A. MARCHAL, 57 CHARTRES st.
WILL continue until the end of December next, at which time he will dispose of his stock at auction, at very low prices, the following articles received ex ships Probus and Kentucky, from Havre:

Silk line black and fancy cloth paletots, Tartan do do do, black and colored cloth dress and frock coats, black and colored cassimere pants, fine satin and cassimere vests, cloth and India rubber cloaks, shirts, braces, cravats, night gowns, stocks, gloves, handkerchiefs.

Also, for Tailors—Broadcloth, superfine do; pon per cassimere, satin, tartan, &c. &c.

Merchants from the country are invited, before making their purchases, to call and examine, they will find it to their advantage.

N. B. All sales will be made for cash. n3

MODERN BRITISH ESSAYISTS,
The Miscellaneous Works of the late Right Honorable Sir James Mackintosh,
3 volumes complete in one, being vol 8th of Gary & Hart's beautiful edition of the Modern British Essayist, just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse and Emporium for Standard, Miscellaneous, Poetic, and School Literature,
nov 3 J. S. STEEL, 14 Camp st

IN STORE FOR SALE,—
200 packs Claret Wine, good ordinary,
40 do do Medoc, only brands,
30 boxes Dantzick,
1,000 baskets Gringoolet d'Angers,
100 boxes Absynthe & Kirsch, Jenneranad brand,
100 do Claret Wine, sundry brands, for family use,
200 do White Wine, Haut Sauterne,
150 boxes Curacao, superfine and superfine,
30 do fruits in Brandy, 6 prunes & apricots,
600,000 corks, pounted and ordinary,
by FOUCET FILS,
147 Royal st between St. Louis & Toulouse sts n3-2t

CARPET STORE, 22 Chartres street.—
A. BROUSSEAU & Co. have now on hand a large and choice assortment of carpeting, &c. among which are, Axminster & Tapestry; English and American Brussels, in great variety; Imperial and Ordinary, 3 ply; Ingrains, of all qualities; Venetians, for halls and stairs; Rugs, Mats, Crumbcloths, &c. &c. Floor Oil Cloths, various qualities, from 2 to 24 feet wide; Mattings, of various widths, colors and qualities; all of which will be sold at low prices on a knowledge of the new tariff; also, fancy jeans, for negro clothing, at manufacturers prices, by the case. oct 30 6m

CURACAO—60 cases, for sale by
n3 AUG MOLIER, 99 St Louis street

MARASCHINO—50 cases, for sale by
n3 AUG MOLIER, 99 St Louis street

ORANGE FLOWER WATER—for sale by
n3 AUG MOLIER, 99 St Louis street

CHAMPAGNE—125 baskets "Count de Maillon's green ribbon (cordon vert)" landing ex ship Rosa, from Havre, for sale by RAYMOND CARRIERE,
n3 34 Old Levee st.

Monday morning, Nov. 9, 1846.

Mexico.

It would appear from late advices from Mexico that the press of that country exhibits no indication of subsidence, but on the contrary, still seeks to stir into a flame the smouldering embers of Mexican valor. We place little reliance in the wordy and bombastic appeals of the journals of that republic. Long familiarity with their style and tone convinces us that they are entitled to no confidence as reflectors and exponents of public opinion. The language of exaggeration is habitual with them. The pettiest and most insignificant incidents are magnified by them into events of portentous import. A paper *pronunciamento* of some obscure village is often converted into an overshadowing demonstration of popular feeling—a slight skirmish in which a handful of men are engaged on either side, is usually announced as a tremendous conflict. We have seen how easily the conductors of the press are imposed upon by the glaring falsehoods of Arista, and how readily they fool the ignorant populace to the top of their bent, by disseminating Munchausen like stories of Mexican heroism, and of the awful carnage inflicted upon our troops. Either the press is as liable to be deluded as the people, or it descends with trackling flexibility to circulate a thousand falsehoods, with a view of galvanizing the inert corpse of Mexican resolution into the display of symptoms of renewed vitality.

These evidences on paper of the determination to resist prove literally nothing, unless accompanied by corresponding acts. What are the enterprises of great pith and moment, by which Mexico is to justify her apparent zeal and patriotic ardor? Where are her spontaneous manifestations of invincible resolution? Where the gatherings of a aerried host to encounter our victorious troops? Why is it, that Santa Anna, after weeks of active and incessant preparation, is compelled to leave the gates of Mexico with a body of troops that falls so far short of the pompous requisition for thirty thousand men, that it may be considered scarcely more than a military escort? How comes it that the favorite of the people—the idol as some of the highest and humblest classes—has failed so signally to carry into effect the decrees of the provisional Government? The truth is, these Mexican courages is of the tongue and the pen, not of the sword. The people of that republic hates as much, but dread as much. They have felt the keen edge of our steel, and have experienced the bitterness of defeat whenever they dared meet us in the field. They will, peradventure fight us, under the protection of a walled city, and they would no doubt be willing to fall upon and massacre detached squads and small parties of our army. But as for engaging with us in a regular pitched battle, they will do no such thing.

If the degenerate race that people Mexico possessed a tithe of the obstinate valor that characterizes their Spanish stock, the most fierce, organized and indomitable resistance might be expected. Every inch of our progress would be disputed, and the capture of every town would be purchased at the price of blood. But the wretched impotence of the Nation, in the midst of its arrogant assumptions and turgid boasts, is conspicuously displayed, as well in the comparative impunity with which our progress has been made, as in their frantic explosions of exultation at escaping utter annihilation at Monterey. There is no spark of genuine enthusiasm in the Mexicans. Suppose a hostile Army had marched into the heart of these United States, and suppose too that its numbers were tenfold those of our troops now at Monterey. Does any one imagine for an instant that such a force would ever escape; that it would be allowed a moment's repose! The whole country would rise as one man, and the invaders would be literally overwhelmed by congregated brute force.

One more stand Mexico may make—one more battle under the protection of a fortified town, a large Army and a population of 30,000 souls, she may fight. At San Luis de Potosi, the final conflict will, doubtless, be witnessed. The result, in our opinion, is almost the necessary consequence of the engagement. The city will be captured, and the Mexican Army will have fought its last fight. It is should be defeated and dispersed, it can never again rally. Our progress subsequently may be harassed by a species of guerrilla warfare; by attacks upon our rear; by annoyances from mounted rancheros and land pirates, like Canalas; but nothing more formidable will be encountered until the capital of the country be reached.

Later from Mexico.

Our contemporary of the *Picayune* has received a file of Mexican papers to the 22nd inst. They contain intelligence of some interest. Santa Anna arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 8th October, and addressed forthwith the following letter to the Secretary of War:

LIBERATING ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
Headquarters, San Luis, Oct. 10, 1846.

Most Excellent Sir—On the evening of the 6th inst., I arrived at this capital, accompanied by my staff, and established therein the Headquarters of the Army of Operations, destined to repeal the unjust invasion made upon the Republic by the Army of the United States of the North.

I have the pleasure of saying to your Excellency that my entrance into this State was made amidst the congratulations of a magnanimous people who have not ceased to bestow upon me protoke marks of consideration, and the same remark will apply to the authorities and public functionaries of all classes.

Oblige me by communicating these facts to his Excellency, the General charged with the supreme executive power, and accept assurances of my consideration and esteem. God and Liberty.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To the Secretary of War.

Being short of Funds, having left the Capital with only $27,000, the unscrupulous General very unceremoniously seized upon a conducta of specie, and got possession of about two millions of dollars, under the pretext that it was unsafe to forward this large amount of money to the seat of present. He gave receipts for the money and his individual bonds for its restoration.

We perceive that Santa Anna helps to circulate Arista's egregious falsifications. In a letter dated Queretaro, October 3d, he says, speaking of the battle of Monterey: "Their successes cost the enemy, according to incontestable evidence, more than fifteen hundred men."

In seizing the Mainoar Marina, intended for Gen. Taylor at Monterey, the Mexicans became acquainted with the plans of our Government. Among the papers forwarded by Arista to Santa Anna, was a letter from the Secretary of War to Gen. Taylor, revealing the design upon Tampico and San Luis Potosi; and asking the opinions and views of the Commander-in-Chief. It seems from Arista's letter conveying these minutes, that he declares that the propositions for an armistice of eight weeks came from the American Generals. We don't believe a word of it.

The Mexicans are of course very proud of their defence of Monterey and applaud the valor of their troops "to the very echo which shall applaud again." The letter writers are severe upon Arista, and accuse him, no doubt justly, of the grossest cowardice.

Some excitement occurred at the city of Mexico, on the morning of the 14th October by the circulation of a report that some battalions of the National Guard designed to issue a *pronunciamento*, the object of which was to wrest the reins of government from Gen. Salas, on the ground that he was aiming to perpetuate his power and intended to seize upon the property of the commercial classes. This rumor was followed by another of demonstrations in the Outlines, threatening the stability of the Government. A large multitude assembled about the palace, but were addressed by Gen. Talas, Gomez Farias and induced to disperse. A day or two after, it was rumored that Señor Cortina, Governor of the Federal district of Mexico, had given notice to the merchants that he could no longer guarantee the security of their property. Some of the ware-houses of merchants were closed, and great excitement followed, which was again allayed by speeches from Salas and Gomez Farias. All this commotion, says the *Picayune*, is attributed by the papers in favor of the Government to the intrigues of the monarchists. The Church is soundly berated for fanning the design of this monarchists. The merchants had every of course their dread lest the Government should seize upon their revenues to carry on the war against the United States. We find unequivocal indications in the papers that such a seizure would be a very unpopular and justifiable measure on the part of the Government.

Señor Cortina has resigned his post, declaring that his motives have been misunderstood, and his wishes thwarted, and attributing these communications to disappointed monarchists. Rejon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has likewise resigned his portfolio.

Mayor promises to be decidedly White. At the special elections which took place on the 26th ult., in three towns which had failed to effect a choice at previous polls, the people have been generally in favor of the Whigs. The members have from up—Whigs 63, Democrats 35. We think that can be little doubt that this Whigs will have a majority in the Senate, and that it will attempt to fill the vacancies in the Senate, and other Federal offices, Office.

A Democratic Convention in the northeastern part of Ohio passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we will never support for any office of Governor, Senator, or good Person, the man who, in the Senate of the United States, voted for the bill to raise the revenue by a tax on tea and coffee, which voted against the passage of the Oregon bill, and against the passage of the tariff."

United States Stock opened in New York, down together a crowded audience. His performances on the piano are the theme of enthusiastic encomium by the press of the city.

Later from the Squadron.

Advices from the Gulf Squadron were received on Saturday last. They make known another shortive attempt upon Alvarado, and mention than an expedition had been despatched against Tabasco. It appears that on the 13th ult., orders were issued for the sailing of the Squadron, except the frigates *Cumberland* and *Raritan*, for the mouth of the Alvarado. The expedition was commanded by Commodore Conner in person, upon the steamer *Vixen*. The force consisted of the steamers *Mississippi*, *Vixen*, *McLane*, revenue cutter *Washington*, schooners *Reefer*, *Petrel* and *Bonita*, and prize schooner *Espiza*. The expedition sailed on the 15th. The results is clearly described in the following extract of a letter addressed to the *Picayune*:

We were within ten miles of the mouth of the river at daylight and stood slowly into shore, it being dead calm—the Vixen and McLane towed the schooners—the *Mississippi* anchored at long-shot distance and commenced her fire. We to this time everything appeared highly favorable for the success of the expedition. There being a heavy swell on the bar the pilots declined taking the vessels over. The Commodore, leading in the Vixen, with the rest of the force following, passed by the fort, each vessel firing her broadside as she ranged ahead, but with little effect, however, owing to the distance. A large eighteen in the Forward sent a shot directly into the fort—this movement was repeated with better success, the distance being lessened, and again the forward made a most beautiful fire. In the meanwhile the Mississippi had closed up, and was exploding her Paixhaus shots at the hulk of the Mexican ship, which seemed have made some of them see more stars than she hord ever made. One shot from her demounted a heavy gun of their fort a second—this they soon replaced, but shot after shot had fallen short. During the morning several of the shots from within had a mile of the fort, receiving the fire of the enemy with as much impunity as indifference. The wind on the bar having somewhat subsided at 1, the line of attack was formed as follows: steamer Vixen, flag ship, towing gun-boats *Reefer* and *Bonita*; steamer McLane towing the Nonsuch, cutter Forward and gunboat Petrel; then two launches, three cutters and a barge, containing a force designed for boarding the vessels of war, brought up the rear. The Vixen, with her crew manned the bar and took position within pistol shot, ranged into the Mexican ship, and, as the Commodore passing himself deprived of the support of two-thirds of his force, and being unable to approach close enough for a battery with but four light guns, the crew were compelled to retreat. The force in the boats, however, succeeded in heavy fire the short firing thick and fast around us, and had the Mexicans fired grape, it would have knocked some of us into fire. We escaped, however, with a good ducking from the spray of the balls.

Being now too late in the day for any further operations, signal was made for return to anchorage, and thus ended this bloodless combat, bloodless, not because each and every man of us would not have shed our hearts last blood to have gained the day—not because our plan of attack was not good, or that we were not properly led, but because Providence has provided the enemy with such natural defences as cannot be overcome by a naval attack with such force as the Commodore Conner has at his disposal. The Mexicans have in an abominable abortion, (to make use of your own word,) drawing too much water to be serviceable, and with not sufficient power to drive her over there and a half knots an hour—but it is due to Capt. Howard to say, that as soon as he gets his vessel afloat again, he proposes to make another attempt to pass the bar, but the Commodore does not believe it is now too late in the afternoon, and the weather was threatening.

With respect to the expedition to Tabasco, all that we learned is, that on the night of the 16th December, Commodore Perry left Anton Lizardo, in command of the cutter *Forward*, schooners *Bonita*, *Reefer*, and *Nonsuch*, for an attack on Tabasco. The result of this movement will be known in due season.

It really seems that a fatality attends every effort of the Gulf Squadron to perform some brilliant exploits. Its failures, from whatever cause they may spring, are in exact proportion to the splendid successes which have crowned our operations by land. The "abortion" at Alvarado is the second important attempt upon that place. Commodore Conner is truly unfortunate. Our people have had their pride and confidence in the American navy somewhat cruelly shaked by these recent mishaps.

Ohio.—It has been understood that Wallard, Loco, was chosen Senator from Wayne county, over Cox, by one majority. The Massillon *Gazette*, (whig) from that county, says:

"Since the election votes are known to have been polled in Sugar Creek township—the whole vote of this township has been thrown out by the Commissioners, and thus gives Mr Cox a majority."

Thus will give the Whigs a clear majority of two in the Senate, as they have in every other department of the Government.

The intelligent and usually accurate correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writes from Washington, under date of the 31st ult., as follows:—

The New York election now engresses much attention. It is considered by all parties, to be of doubtful result. Mr. Wright should be re-elected Governor, it will be by a small majority—or rather a small plurality. The abolition vote will be given, in part, to either of the candidates of the two parties. That vote is said to be eighteen thousand strong. The whig candidate will have the anti-rent vote, which is about 20,000. Perhaps it rally be overrated. It is shrewdly conceded that the Democratic Legislative assembly and one half of the delegation to Congress.—It is to be hoped that the full Telegraphs will be in good order on the 3d of November, for the anxiety to know the result in New York will be intense.

The amount of money in the Treasury is three and a half millions, and the requisitions are coming in fast and heavy.

The expenditures now greatly exceed the receipts, and a large portion of the receipts is in Treasury notes.

The three million loan is not entirely taken, but it is supposed that it will be, but the notes issued as the security for it come back very rapidly into the Treasury.

A loan of five millions, at six per cent. interest, payable half yearly, is now resorted to, and it will, doubtless, be taken up very readily. The proposals are issued this morning.

The official details of the battle of Monterey have not yet been received, but it is not believed that the messenger has been cut off, as it was, the other day, suggested. It is supposed that Gen. Taylor had not obtained all his returns. To this day, therefore, we have no official report of the American loss.

The President has determined to call out a large body of volunteers. He told a Senator here, the other day, that he should call them chiefly from the South. So the South Carolina intend will, probably, soon have a chance.

It is predicted that the object of the present call has reference to the reinforcement of General Taylor, and to an expedition from Tampico, under Major-General Patterson.

There is every reason to believe that he talked of attack on the Castle of San Juan has been abandoned. The Government has information that the Castle can throw 3,000 hot shot an hour, to my nothing of other missiles.

DECEMBER COOT.—Who would have supposed that the returns of the recent election in Pennsylvania could be tortured into an approval of the Baltimore Tariff of 1846? But the audacity of Locofocoism is never balked by facts, no matter how stubborn they may be. Figures, too, are pressed into the service of the moment, which are hard at work to manufacture a victory out of the ashes of Dallas's defeat ever experienced in this or any other country. Just hear the Baltimore Republican gain talk:

"Wherever the Tariff issue was boldly made, we have succeeded, and lost where it was not. To our party not having made the issue in every part of the State, fully and fairly, the overthrow may be a great measure be painfully sacrificed. Painfully, because we prefer to see the democratic party boldly meeting all their issues with Federalism. *Wherever they did so, the Tariff of 1846 was triumphant.* Witness, the only repudiated in the present Congress who voted for it, has been gloriously re-elected. A victory in itself, which almost compensates for the loss of the State. Allegheny and county of Philadelphia did not so. Charles Brown opposed the Tariff of '42, and was elected in a district which gave Henry Clay over 1000 majority."

This is rich and decidedly cool! Ice would burn in comparison! Here is Wilmot, just saving his election by the skin of his teeth, in a District which gave 2,200 Locofoco majority in 1844, and it is down by the Baltimore man as "a victory in itself which almost compensates for the loss of the State!" And the other evidence is equally striking! Chas. Brown receives 4779 votes in a poll of 11,234, and *this* too is a verdict in favor of the British Tariff! The Baltimore wizard can go to the head of locofocos! *Albany Journal.*

MADISON, (Geo.) Oct. 31.

HOMICIDE.—A rencounter took place in our streets on Wednesday night last, only a few minutes prior to sunset, between Thomas Williams and Joseph B. Maddox, in which the former received a pistol shot which produced his death instantly. We understand the cause of quarrel was, a trifling matter growing out of the whipping of a negro boy, in the employ of Williams, by the Parents of a boy Maddox took up and upon his investigation of all the facts by the Justices of our Inferior Court, has been bailed for his appearance at the Superior Court in a bond of one thousand dollars, the Court declining to say, whether it shall opinion, there was reasonable probability of conviction of the offence, by performing in self defence, which total transgressions had ensued, to be the main up upon Col. S. Floyd appointed for the State, and Col. N. G. Foster for the accused.

U. S. LOANS.—The *Union* of the 20th ult. has the following remarks upon a loan it has in view the business of the Treasury Department:

Notice is hereby given that the Treasury Department has filed proposals for a loan of five millions of dollars, at a rate not exceeding six per cent. payable half yearly, the principal to be paid in fifteen years from the date of the loan, which is to be in the form of the Government so to the Treasury notes, to the amount of ten millions of dollars, provided the Treasury notes of the Government shall be taken in payment of the loan, to the amount of five millions of dollars, and