The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 526. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 3525.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
No. 61 Chartres, and 12 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, one month in advance, - $2 00
COUNTER 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 month, and one dollar that price for each week thereafter. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, at 1 charge accordingly.

Advertisements three lines or less will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion.

☞ 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.

RACE & FOSTER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Office, 34 Exchange Place.
G. W. RACE, } New-Orleans, La.
W. H. FOSTER, } 1847—1y

Removal—S. CANTIN, Importer and Magazine of Books, has removed his store to No. 36 Old Levee street, - 1845

Removal—H. DUPUY DE LOME, Importer and Dealer in Books, has removed his Store to No. 35, Nearly opposite, between Exchange and Magazine streets. 1845

Removal—The undersigned has removed his store to No. 24 Old Levee street, between Orleans and Bienville streets.
oct28 POUGET FILS.

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
French, British and American
DRY GOODS,
No. 20 CHARTRES STREET,
New Orleans.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FOREIGN GOODS.
A. BOURGEOIS, Jr.,
Broker, No. 18 Exchange Passage,
BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND CONTI STREETS.
Constantly on hand, for sale—House servants, Field hands, Mechanics, &c. oct15 2y

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSORS
Of the First Municipality,
No. 30, Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets.

Agency of the German Society
OF NEW-ORLEANS AND
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

PERSONS in want of Germans, Negroes, servants and others are invited to apply. No charges made. 3Y 15

W. F. HYDE & CO., W. BOSS, Jr.,
Have removed to No. 24 Camp street, and 14 Exchange Row, to the store lately occupied by Hyde & Goddard. 1y

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 81 Canal street.

J. BERCHER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Mason's Range, Levee, between Bienville and Conti streets,
constantly on hand Choice Cognac Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate rates. 1847

JOHN W. WOODRUFF & CO.,
No. 90 Gravier street,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And agents of the Lexington and New York Packet Lines.

DE FORIEST & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants and dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 29 Old Levee street, between Conti and Bienville streets. 1y

J. B. STELLA, 54 Camp Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Wines, &c. &c. 1847

F. E. BOURGEOIS, Notary Public, 92 Camp street, between Gravier & Natchez sts.

W. HERR, Exchange Passage, Counsellor at Law.

TAYLOR & BROTHERS, Importers and Dealers in French and German Dry Goods, No. 17 Camp street.
W. DUNBAR,
J. TAYLOR.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans.
Is now receiving a large and well selected stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices, at his old stand, No. 30 Old Levee street, between Conti and Bienville streets.

WATCHES.
THE undersigned has received a large and general collection of WATCHES, of the most approved kinds, selected by MASON, in person, and which he offers at reduced prices. HENRY MASON, No. 3 Camp street, between Canal and Bienville streets, New Orleans.
N. B. All Watches sold by him warranted for 12 months.

Dyeing and Scouring by Steam.
SILK STRETCHING.
BERARD'S,
136 No. 136 Camp street.

THE undersigned has the honor to inform the public that he has taken the large and commodious premises, No. 136 Camp street, between Common and Gravier streets, where he will continue the business of DYEING AND SCOURING in all its various branches, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. Ladies and gentlemen's wearing apparel dyed, cleaned and repaired in the neatest manner, and returned in the shortest notice. Feathers dyed, curled and repaired in the most fashionable manner. Crapes dyed and dressed in the best manner. Gentlemen's coats dyed black, without ripping, and pressed in the best manner. Carpets, rugs, &c. cleaned and repaired. Damask curtains, &c. cleaned and dyed. Kid gloves cleaned and dyed. Ladies' and gentlemen's clothes cleaned and repaired at their residences, at the shortest notice. Orders left at the store will be punctually attended to. Charges moderate. 6m—1y

H. MOELLHAUSEN'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 5 Carondelet street, (Picayune Building.)
Has for sale a great many of the most desirable Houses and Lots in the city, which will be sold low for cash, or on time, as may be required. Persons wishing to purchase or sell property, will find it to their advantage to call at the above office, as no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their business. Mr. Moellhausen is employed as agent for several of the most wealthy citizens of the country, residing abroad. 1y

TIN SAVANNES AND SUGAR BOILERS.
FINE-SS ivory black ink and Blacking, the cheapest and best article ever introduced for the use of Sugar Houses, and all the requisites of which the Planters and Sugar Refiners are in search, have been tested in practical operation, and have fully realized all that is claimed for it in the United States, and in the warmest climates. We are about to make large supplies of it from our Paris Blacking Warehouse, and will be ready to fill orders and book the future trade in all the above articles, early in the ensuing season.
d19—1y W. E. THOMPSON, 96 Gravier st.

Beebe's Patent Kitchen Range.
THE undersigned, appointed by the patentee to act as agent for the sale of the above celebrated kitchen in the State of Louisiana, respectfully invites the attention of the public to the same, which for all kinds of cooking, will be found superior to any thing heretofore used. These ranges, under the advantage of using a small quantity of water while cooking, will furnish a sufficient supply for baths, &c. A copper boiler, containing 40 gallons, is placed on the range, which is found to be very convenient for washing purposes. House keepers are invited to call at the store and examine one of these kitchens put up in a convenient manner, and will be convinced of its superiority for economy and comfort over every thing of the kind ever before offered. Orders promptly executed. Certificates can be seen by calling at the store.
S. MASPEREAU & CO.,
sept21 22 Conde street.

New Orleans Paper Mill.
WRAPPING PAPER, very superior, various sizes, Sugar Loaf, Blue and White Paper, best quality Blotting and Sampling Papers, do. do. do., Printing Papers of all sizes—all at lowest wholesale factory prices.
may7 1y A. GORDON, Agent, 6 Front Levee.

SOLAR LAMPS, CANDLESTICKS, &c.—The subscribers invite the public to call and examine a complete assortment of fancy articles, selected by S. Maspereau in the best manufactories of the North, and which they offer at very reduced prices.
S. MASPEREAU & CO.,
sept21 No 22 Conde street.

GRATES, GRATES.—700 grates for sale at very moderate prices, by the subscribers, who will put them up.
S. MASPEREAU & CO.,
oct7 22 Conti st.

PLASTERING HAIR—Louisville Cement ground Plaster for manure, English and American Fire Clay, Pieces of Paris, Fire Tiles from 9 to 36 inches, Fire Bricks, Tar, Pitch and Resin, Palm Oil and oven Arches, bright Varnish, &c., constantly on hand and for sale by
ALFRED KEARNY & Co. 98 Magazine st.

Candidate for Mayor.

☞ We are authorized to announce the Hon. A. D. CROSSMAN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of MAYOR of the City of New Orleans.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 11, 1847.

Louisiana Election.

We have received no further positive returns since our last publication. We have heard, however, from two distinct sources, that Nachitoches has elected a Whig delegation. This is too good to be true, but if it should prove correct, the result would secure a Whig majority on joint ballot. We hear, further, that Lafayette has elected two Democrats. Counting these and omitting Nachitoches, until the returns are definitely ascertained, the House stands, thus far: Whigs, 44; Democrats, 37.—The parishes which sent Whig Representatives two years ago, and which are not heard from, are Vermilion, 1; Caddo, 1; Union, 1; Morehouse, 1; Franklin, 1. If we neither gain nor lose, there will be a tie in the House.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

Locofocoism Blown Sky High!

The mail yesterday brought a concise Telegraphic summary of the result of the elections in the City and State of New York, which took place on the 2nd inst. The election was one of great importance, involving the choice of most of the highest officers in the State, such as Lieutenant Governor, Comptroller, Treasurer, State Engineer, &c. Under the new appointment, the State is divided into thirty two Senatorial and one hundred and twenty eight Representative Districts, so that the entire general assembly was to be elected. Nearly the whole patronage of the Empire State was at stake in this contest.

The returns below are sufficient to render a WHIG TRIUMPH conclusive. But Locofocoism has not sustained a mere ordinary defeat so it is at it ought recover from in a few months, it is literally crushed, overwhelmed annihilated. The confessions of the Locofoco correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* in announcing the disaster, shows that the party is so much astounded as was LUCIFER, when he found himself, lying on the burning marle where the divine wrath had hurled him and his impious companions. Even under all the circumstances of the Democratic split, says this writer, the Whig majorities are enormous and unexpected. Truly, Locofocoism, just about this time, is homeless and houseless. Unless it take counsel with relenting Pennsylvania, or yet turbid Illinois, we know not where it can find an abiding place. But to the returns:

The Baltimore *American* of the 3rd, contains the following Telegraphic despatches:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 11 P. M.

The Pennsylvanian has a despatch from New York, announcing the election of all Whigs in the city and State as far as heard from. The vote polled in the city is small, and the Democrats are less amounts to several thousand.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1 A. M.

The election in the city of New York passed off in the most quiet manner. The Whigs have carried the city by a tremendous majority, and the Locofocos in the counties come in scarce-ly a respectable vote. The following are the majorities for the Assembly ticket in the different wards in the city:

Wards	Whig.	Democratic
1	257	
2	230	
3	1000	
5	250	
6		394
7	380	
9	900	
11		408
12		100
13		116
14		180
15	1300	
16	284	
17	200	
18	100	

Hamilton Fish, the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has about 4,000 majority in the city of New York, and there can be no doubt of his election over his Democratic opponent, Nathan Davies, by a large majority.

The Whig majority in Onondaga County is 3:5 in Kings County 1300; in Utica 949; in Little Falls 249, in Albany 1900; in Troy 1060, in Rensselaer 1200, in Poughkeepsie 500; in Hyde Park 500; in Buffaly 1000; in Geneva 200; and in Ithica 29

The new Democratic majority yet heard of stands 3,500 certainly.

The Whigs have gained four State Senators in the city of New York, viz. In the 3rd District Hoxie has 600 maj., in the 4th, Lawrence has 450 maj., in the 5th, Frost has 1000 maj., and in the 6th, Johnson has 1000 maj.

The Whig Assembly ticket is probably elected in the town of Rome.

From the returns thus far received, there can be no doubt that that the Whigs have swept the entire State—electing majorities in both branches of the Legislature, and thereby securing the election of a Whig U. S. Senator in the place of Mr Dix.

At the rate of progression indicated by the above returns, it is difficult to say how large the majority will be. We should not be surprised were it to reach THIRTY THOUSAND, or more.

To exhibit the purely national feeling which animated the Whigs in this contest and led them to victory, we quote the following passage from an article in the N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer* of the 2d inst.:

Whigs of New York, you, far more than our opponents, are obnoxious to the charge of not voting; and upon you we call to come forward and do your duty. The men offered for your suffrages are every way worthy of your confidence and entitled to your support. They are all sound Whigs; and when we say this, we intended to be understood as saying, that they are neither Abolitionists, Anti-Renters, nor radicals of any school. They all look upon the Mexican War, as having been unnecessarily brought upon the country by the folly and recklessness of the party in power; but there is not one among them who does not honestly rejoice at the triumph of our arms in Mexico, and who does not join in the congratulations of the resolutions and addresses which have been sent to the army, and are, doubtless, are not of fellows.

In that engagement, Col. Dimmick, had about twelve of his men, but made a severe mark upon the enemy, killing and wounding nearly one hundred. Had his force been a little stronger he would have been enabled to take about two hundred of them prisoners, as he had driven them into such a position as to render their escape from a larger force impossible.

The Jas. L. Day brought the following passengers: Maj. Burbidge, prisoner of war; Lieut. Sears, bearer of despatches, and 119 discharged soldiers.

From Yucatan.

The schooner *Teodora*, Capt. Durantes, arrived yesterday from Campeachy, bringing intelligence from Yucatan to the 26th October. It appears that the differences between Zetina, the author of the *pronunciamento* at Merida, and Mendez, the President of the State, have been amicably adjusted. A commisson on the part of the former proceeded to Campeachy, and on the 22rd ult., agreed upon a termination of hostilities. This event was, however, greatly hastened by another insurrection of the Indians These Savages descended from the mountains of Bacalar, and on the 16th, attacked the village of Pueblo, perpetrating a thousand horrors, and murdering indiscriminately all ages, sexes and conditions. Thence the Indians rushed upon Tihonseo, found a junction with another horde, and proceeded towards the town of Valladolid. At the last accounts, that City was surrounded by 6000 infernal Savages, and in the utmost danger of an assault. In view of these terrible enemies, faction was silenced, and all parties had united for the common safety.

The *Patria* of last evening, has received a file of papers from San Juan Bautista de Tabasco. They contain nothing of importance—the country was entirely tranquil.

Trial of Lt. Col. John C. Fremont.

The Court Martial summoned for the trial of Lieut. Col. Fremont, assembled at the Arsenal, in Washington, on the 1st inst. The proceedings of the first day are given by the *National Intelligencer*, which promises full reports:

Gen. BROOKE, President of the Court, took the chair at the appointed hour for organizing the Board. The Judge Advocate, Capt. JOHN F. LEE, of the Ordnance Department, then proceeded to read the order of the Adjutant General constituting the Court. Of the Officers ordered to form it, the following is a list:

Brig. General G. M. BROOKE, Col 5th Infantry.
Col. S. CHURCHILL, Inspector General.
Col. I. B. CRANE, 4th Artillery.
Brev. Col. MARTINE M. PAYNE, 4th Artillery.
Brev. Lt. Col. S. H. LONG, Corps Top. Eng.
Lieut. Col. R. E. DERUSSY, Corps Top. Eng.
Lieut Col J. F. TAYLOR, Subsistence Dep't.
Brev. Lt. Col. H. K. CRAIG, Ord. Department.
Major R. BAKER, Ordnance Department.
Major J. D. GRAHAM, Corps Top. Engineers.
Major R. DELAFIELD, Corps Engineers.
Brev. Major G. A. MCCALL, Assist. Adj't Gen'l.
Major F. W. MORGAN, 11th Infantry.
Capt. JOHN F. LEE, Ordnance Department, Judge Advocate.

Of the above, all except Major MCCALL were found to be present.

The PRESIDENT (Gen. BROOKE) thereupon stated to the Court that he was informed, on the part of the War Office, that all the members would attend; so that he should not proceed any further at present in the organization of the Court, but would adjourn it until ten o'clock tomorrow morning, when the members would be sworn in.

The other parties to the trial were also present; we mean the Accused and the Officer who prefers the charges against him. Both were attended by a number of witnesses. Those of Col. FREMONT are as follows:

Mr. J. C. Davis, of Ohio; William Findlay, of Missouri; R. A. Moore, of Illinois; Alexis Godey, of Missouri; Richard Owen, of Ohio; Josiah Ferguson, of Missouri; W. P. Brown, of Kentucky; T. E. Breckenridge, of Missouri; R. T. Jacobs, of Louisville, Kentucky; Col. W. H. Russell, of Missouri; W. N. Lesker, of Washington; Lieut. George Minor, U. S. Navy; Passed Midshipman Edward Beale, U. S. Navy; Eugene Russell, of Missouri; G. W. Hamly, Master of a Merchantman.

In addition to these, we find that the defence expects also the attendance, as witnesses, of Commodore Robert Stockton; of Lieut. Gillespie, of the U. S. Marines; of J. W. Whitton, of Missouri; of Marion Wise, of Missouri; of Lt. D. Vincenthalen, of Ohio; and of James Barret, of Missouri.

Of the witnesses for the United States, we did not obtain any certain list. We can only mention as present the following: Brig. Gen. Kearney; Capt. Turner, of the 1st regiment of dragoons; Major Swords, of the Quartermaster's Department; the Hon. W. P. Hall, of Missouri; and Edwin Bryant, Esq., formerly editor of the Lexington (Ky.) Reporter.

NEW JERSEY.—An election for Governor and Members of the Legislature took place in New Jersey on the 2nd inst. The candidates for Governor are Wright, (W.) and Haines, (L. F.) and the contest is expected to be close, as well on account of the nearly equal strength of the two parties, as because it is feared that Mr. Wright will lose Whig votes from local causes. We shall get returns to-day, if the mail comes through.

GEORGIA—OFFICIAL.—The official return of the vote for Governor, stands thus:

G. W. Towns received,	42,820
D. L. Clinch,	41,021
Majority for Towns,	1,799

MISSISSIPPI.—We learn, verbally, that in the counties of Noxubee, Lowndes and Monroe, Col. McClung, the Whig candidate for Congress, has received 833 majority, and has overcome more than half of Polk's majority in the whole District. We think the chance is fair for the chivalrous McClung.

Later from Mexico.

By the arrival, at a late hour last evening, of the steamship *James L. Day*, Capt. Wood, from Vera Cruz, which left on the 5th inst., we have received papers from that place up to the day of her leaving, as also an extra of the *Genius of Liberty* of the 5th inst., from which we make the following extracts:

We copy the following items from the Puebla *Flag of Freedom*, of the 20th ult:

CAPT. WALKER.—This distinguished partisan chief fell mortally wounded at the battle of Huamantla, on the 9th ult., and expired in a few minutes. His last words were worthy of his heroic character. "I have run my race, lads," said he to his gallant troops, "but never mind that. Maintain your ground firmly and do not yield an inch—the infantry will soon be here." The infantry did come up in a few minutes, the cavalry was sustained, and the shout of victory was the last sound which saluted the ears of the beloved and lamented Walker.

Gen. Lane left this city yesterday morning, with about 1,500 men, in search of the enemy on the Mexican road. We hope he may meet them, but fear they have no such a design and will disappoint him.

Col. Wynkoop, of the 1st Pa. Vols. will return to the Castle of Perote, in a few days, with the four companies of his regiment which came up in Gen. Lane's column, under Major Bowman. The other six companies will of course remain here under Lieut Col. Black, having been detailed by Gen. Scott, as the "main body of the Garrison of Puebla."

GEN. REA.—Col. Gorman with two companies of Dragoons, and detachments from the Ohio and Indiana regiment, went in search of General Rea on Saturday night last, but were not able to find him. He had very prudently retired from Santa Cruz Mills to Atalixco.

COL. A. C. RANEY.—This gentleman, we are glad to learn, has entirely recovered from his late severe illness, and will resume the command of his regiment, the 11th Infantry, by the first train going up to the city of Mexico.

AT LIBERTY AGAIN.—Mr. John Byers, agent for the beef contractor to the Garrison, who was made prisoner by the Mexicans on the 15th ult., and carried to Atlixco, has arrived in this city on the 27th inst. Mr. Thomas Marshall, who was captured on the 14th ult, was released by General Rea a few days ago, and is now in Puebla. Both gentlemen are Englishmen, and the latter had no connection whatever with our army.

We gather the following additional items from the same paper of the 23d ult.:

POISONED LANCES.—Some of the Mexican cavalry pride themselves in the title of Lancers of Poison, or Rancheros of the Poisoned Lance. The use of such weapons, as they say they carry, is forbidden by the rules of civilized warfare, and places those who wear them beyond all claim to respect or quarter. They must be very careful never to be taken prisoner.

Gen. REA has dismissed a large portion of his force, not having the funds necessary to pay and support them. Many of the disbanded troops have already gone home, and others are following in the same direction with all possible haste.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FLAG AGAIN AHEAD.—At the battle of Huamantla there was an exciting and interesting struggle between the Indiana Volunteers and the detachment of the First Pennsylvania Regiment from Perote, as to who should first reach the town and display the American flag upon its walls. The Indiana boys were coming up in fine style with a shout and a bound, and were near winning the honor, when Lieut. Dewey, of Co. H., and private Thomas Sublette, standard bearer of the 1st Pennsylvanians, took their colors ahead, and after a hard race, arrived a few minutes in advance of their gallant rivals, and planted their flag upon the walls of Huamantla. The cheers of the Regiment were the first upon the sand hills overlooking Vera Cruz, in the seige and capture of that city.

Col. DOMINGO'S SPY COMPANY left this city on Wednesday evening on a mission to the eastward, but encountering a number of their hombre countrymen at night, they engaged them successfully, took several and sent a number of horses, and returned to the city on Thursday morning. They made quite a gallant appearance as they passed through the streets, and are, doubtless, are not of fellows.

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THE STEAMERS.—The French mail steamer *Philadelphia*, which sailed on the 10th inst., had been out 23 days at the last accounts, and was more than fifty due. The British steamer *Caledonia*, with dates from Liverpool to the 19th ult., was due at Boston on the 2d instant. The American steamer *Washington* was to have sailed from *Southampton* on the 24th ult.

GEORGIA SENATORS.—A correspondent of the Griffin Whig, writing from Milledgeville, Nov. 1st, says: "Considerable excitement prevails in relation to the election of the U. States Senators. Berrien's friends, so far as I can learn, are very loth to give him up, and will no doubt stick to him to the last.—From present appearances, it seems to be a very hard matter to decide between Berrien, Dawson, Dougherty and Crawford."

We fully agree with our friend of the Mobile *Advertiser* in the remarks which follow:

"The names mentioned are known in the Whigs of the whole Union—favorably and honorably known—and whoever among them may be selected, the Whig party will be ably and faithfully represented. At the same time we cannot but indulge the hope that Mr. Berrien, for one, will be elected. Most manfully, for six years past, has he stood up and battled in defence of the Whig cause in the U. S. Senate, under all circumstances and on all occasions—never doubting, never faltering—and in so doing, has been the object of the foulest abuse from the Democracy of the country. A Whig so zealous, so faithful, so able and so obnoxious to Locofocism, should not be sacrificed in these times. For any untried man.—We feel, and so we think do the disinterested Whigs of the entire Union, that it is eminently due to Mr. Berrien, now, that the Whigs have the undisputed power in Georgia, that he should be re-elected to the station he has filled with so much credit to himself, to the State he represents and to the party of which he is a member."

The election, ere this, is probably over, and we write this with no other view than to give expression to the feelings we entertain towards Mr Berrien for his uniform, zealous, energetic and kind support of Whig principles in the Senate during the entire period of his service in that body. The Whigs of Georgia know their own business and will do what is right."

☞ We have been informed, says the Washington *Union*, that the bids for annuity goods, for Indians, were opened yesterday at the Indian Department, and the contracts awarded to the following gentlemen, they being the lowest bidders:

Messrs. Grant & Barton, of New York, blankets and dry goods, deliverable at New York and St Louis, Mo.

Simpson P Smith, of New York, hardware, agricultural implements and axes, deliverable in New York.

Wm. N. Clem, of Brooklyn, New York, hardware, deliverable at St. Louis, Mo.

Edward R. Tryon, of Philadelphia, northwest guns, deliverable in Philadelphia.

ANOTHER MURDER IN NEW YORK.—About twenty minutes after two o'clock this morning, says the *Mirror* of the 2d, a party of gentlemen were passing down Leonard street, and arriving opposite to Benson street, some of them stumbled over something which upon examination proved to be the body of a young man scarce twenty years of age, who had been stabbed, but who was yet alive. At this moment some of the Policemen of the 6th Ward came up, and conveyed the young man to the 6th Ward Sitting House, but he died before arriving there He appeared to have been stabbed with a knife in the front part of the neck, just above the collar bone. It was subsequently ascertained that his name was Andrew Mehan, and that he had been to a dance in a house in Anthony street, and that he had left there at 20 minutes past one o'clock, in company with a Frenchman, who worked in Rodman's Foundry where the deceased also worked.

The Frenchman, whose name we could not learn, was arrested this morning as he was going to his work, and upon examining his clothes, spots of blood were found upon his coat. He says in explanation, that he was going along with Mechan, when they met a party of men, with whom an altercation took place, when one of them stabbed Mehan and he fell against the accused. There can be little doubt that they have caught the right, man.

INHALATION OF ETHER.—Dr. Morton has recently published a small pamphlet, (for sale at Tichnor's) entitled "Remarks on the proper mode of administering Sulphuric Ether by Inhalation." It is dedicated to the Surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital, as an evidence that their early and continued interest in the administration of Sulphuric Ether is gratefully remembered. A brief notice is given of the modes originally adopted in the administration, all of which are superceded (at least in Dr. Morton's practice) by that with a sponge. The advantages of the sponge over any apparatus constructed for the purpose, are set forth. The inhalation of ether from a sponge is declared to be the safest and best method of taking it; and we have understood that this mode is now generally adopted by most of the leading surgical practitioners. The sponge best suited to this purpose is made from the *finest sponge*, of a conical or bell shape, tapering from the base which should be from four to six inches in diameter, up toward the apex. The lower surface or mouth of the bell, should be sufficiently concave to hold within it the sponge in direct contact with the lips. Two ounces of pure Sulphuric Ether are poured on to the sponge. The hollow part is then placed within an inch of the patient's mouth, and he takes four or five inspirations with it in this position. If more ether is produced, the sponge then is so applied as to cover the nose and mouth of the patient, so that all the air he breathes must pass through it.—Inhalation is persevered in, till the patient is in a proper state to undergo the intended operation. This is determined by observations which are minutely detailed, but which it is not the purpose of this paragraph to repeat. Those who would know more of the process are referred to Dr. Morton's pamphlet.

That the application of ether, operating as a most wonderful alleviation of pain, is one of the greatest blessings which modern science has conferred on the human race, can hardly need any higher testimony than what is already before the public. Certificates to this end, enough to fill a volume, have already been published, by physicians and surgeons who have witnessed its astonishing effects in their own practice; as well as by those who have been the subjects of its benign operation. Now, that so much as many have taken in hand to relate their experience, it seems good unto us—having had personal knowledge of the matter—to make known our experience, for the benefit of those who, having suffered as we have done, and seek relief, may have confidence in our report.

Well, tooth pulling is the subject of our story. It is now more than twenty years, since, having had tooth after tooth extracted, and jaws broken, times without number, we formed a resolution that no dentist should ever again make a demonstration of his strength upon our jaws—suffer as we might with that most excruciating physical torment ever inflicted upon animal humanity, the tooth-ache. Firm and constant in our resolution, we have endured the tooth-ache—*not patiently*—we are not quite philosopher for *that*—teeth have ached, decayed and broken off, leaving their misbecoming roots and stumps to plague their owner, in return for his unshaken constancy.

But all men have their frailties, and the fame of Dr. Morton's successful application of sulphuric ether in the practice of his profession of tooth drawing at length made an assault upon our inflexibility, and we became like Macbeth, "firm in resolution." Disregarding all advice to the contrary—advice founded on the presumption that the inhalation of ether would produce some diabolical consequences—we permitted Dr. Morton to apply one of his conical sponges to our mouth for about three minutes, and, in as many minutes more, TEN of the aforesaid stumps, stumps and roots, most of which had been previously broken off even with the gums, had changed their position, which they had maintained in our jaws through a period of sixty years, for a more enlarged and sightly one on the Doctor's table.

Some readers may think this statement extravagant, or intended as a pleasant form of waggery. If so, they do us wrong. It is literally and positively true; and the whole operation gave us not so much pain as we have received from the pricking of a pin. If any one is incredulous, let him try the experiment, and if he should not then heartily confirm our statement, we shall think him a less fortunate man. We are so entirely satisfied with our personal experience, that we deem it a duty to the sum which has been unconsciously used either as an alleviation of the pains of our glorious operations, an act of kindness to our fellow men, to recommend to all, who suffer as we have suffered, to go and do likewise.—*Boston Courier.*

FLATTERY ON LAUNCH.—In the tariff of 1816 a duty of 30 per cent. is laid upon flaxseed, and only 10 per cent. on linseed. These articles generally come under one head, and their separation led to some jocose remarks by Mr. Cannon in the Senate, while the bill was before that body. The classmen of the vote there, led to the passage of the bill with so few amendments as possible, and the two articles in question remain unchanged. Of course, importers have to enter it under the name of linseed, and therefore pay the 30 per cent additional duty, and we believe that the article from the U. S. Government, who reported that they were several times attacked on the route, and lost 18 men. Every thing was right at Vera Cruz when the Canton left. She reports the steamer James L. Day with steam up, hence for this port on the 5th.

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE.—The November number of this periodical has been received. It is embellished with a variety of interesting and valuable matter. The leading articles fully sustain the character and reputation of New York.

City Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—This Court will meet this morning, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the resolution passed last summer by the New Orleans Bar, in relation to the death of their distinguished *confrere*, the Honorable Richard Henry Wilde.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Several prisoners were yesterday brought up before Judge Mc Henry, and were arraigned on distinct charges of assault and battery. They severally pleaded not guilty.

Nancy Jane Smith and Philippe Fix, were also arraigned on separate and distinct charges of larceny, and pleaded not guilty.

Margaret Lynch, charged with larceny, was next put upon trial and was acquitted.

Thomas Quinn, Charles Leddy and William Calvin, charged with assault and battery, were also tried; the jury gave a verdict of guilty against the two former, and declared the latter not guilty. The Court immediately sentenced the prisoners, convicted to twenty four hours imprisonment and costs. William Calvin was set at liberty.

The Court was afterwards occupied with the trial of Mary Costello, charged with having stolen about a year ago some doublooms from the armoir of Mrs. Dougherty. This woman, it will be recollected, had last fall, a mistrial, on account of the disagreement of the jury. Yesterday, the jury after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty against the accused. Judge McHenry immediately sentenced her to three months imprisonment in the Parish Prison and costs.

The Grand Jury will meet to-morrow.

RECORDER GENOIS.—The case of Abraham Emanuel, L. Hess and Sangers, occupied, yesterday, the attention of Recorder Genois, till 3 o'clock. These persons were charged, as was stated in our last number, with having come to the store of Mr. Jacob Kelman, and, without any legal authority, having forcibly taken away therefrom a quantity of goods, amounting to about $1,500. Recorder Genois, after an examination which lasted upwards of seven hours, discharged the accused, upon the ground that the act of which the parties were accused did not constitute a robbery. According to the evidence, it appears that there was an agreement entered into between the owner of the store and the accused, whereby the latter thought themselves authorized to take possession of the goods. All the articles were found in the possession of Captain Younes until the Sheriff come with a writ of seizure, and claim them for the parties concerned.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—L. Gastefeh, charged with having stolen, some time ago, from the store of Mr. Kuntz, the sum of $100, together with a large quantity of goods, was yesterday examined before Recorder Baldwin, who committed the prisoner for trial before the First District Court.

RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—On the morning of the 1st inst., the driver of the omnibus "City line," whose name is Mike, when opposite the Lower Coffee House in the Third Municipality, is alleged to have committed a violent assault and battery upon the person of Christian Charles Kellerman, without any just cause or provocation whatever. Mike, who was under bail some time ago, for a similar charge, and once before Recorder Seuzeneau, who, after a careful investigation of the case, committed him for trial before the First District Court.

Joseph Reynaud, the individual charged with having caused the death of Jos. Ferdinand, has not yet been arrested. Captain Mazerat informed us that in all probability, Reynaud is at present in Mobile.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE ARRESTED.—Captain Winter yesterday, arrested one John Westroop, Jr., on the aff