The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
No. 21 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance)..... $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance)..... 5 00

No extra over the subscribed 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 for each language.

Advertisements not specified to a time will be published from out 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.

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

F. E. BOUDNOS, SURGEON DENTIST, 49 Conti st., Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P. M. m17

J. B. SALEE, No. 14 Camp Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Account Books for sale, or made to order. a26

WM MURE, BRITISH CONSUL,
10 Musson's Buildings,
cor Royal and Canal sts.

TAYLOR BROTHERS Importers of fancy Goods, French, English and German, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets. d3

J. F. BERCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and GROCERS, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c, at moderate prices. n19

WM. F. TALLMADGE,
No. 20 Moreau sts., 3d Municipality,
Just Received and for sale in Large and Likely Lot of
NEGROES,
Consisting of Mechanics, House Servants, Field Hands &c. &c.
Will be receiving new lots regularly from Virginia. n23-3m

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,
DEALER IN
French, British and American
DRY GOODS,
No. 20 CHARTRES STREET,
NEW ORLEANS
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE ST. LOUIS PERPETUAL INSURANCE COMPANY is now prepared to make Insurance against loss or damage by Fire—in connection with the Marine and river business.
Office 2 Camp street.
A. BROTHER, Agent.
C. BERCIER.

LEWIS & BERMUDEZ,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Office No. 2 Old Royal street. o6—6m

MESSRS. P. BLANCHARD & ACHILLE LIGON, Surgeon Dentists of the Faculty of Paris and New-Orleans, have the honor to inform their clients, and the public in general, that they have united their offices at No. 5 Carondelet street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets. These gentlemen are under towards various medical men in the country, to which they are at all times referred. Their long experience in the profession, and their constant endeavors to merit the confidence of the public, by the strictest attention to their patients, as well as their moderate charges, will entitle them to a continuance of the patronage of the public.

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 134 Camp street,
HAS just received a new assortment of French Water Closets. Also Force Lift Pumps, Beer Pumps, Bathing and Shower Baths—having on hand and repairing Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead work of every description. Ship work &c. promptly put up. All orders punctually attended to. Chimney sweeping.

DENTAL. HAS the honor of informing the citizens that he keeps a stable at No 118 Bourbon street, formerly the establishment of Mr. Jacobs, where he will accommodate and judge with care and attention all horses entrusted to his charge. He will also keep a number of Veterinary and other Medicines at all times. Horses bought and sold on commission. Horses kept by the day, week or month. 111 Burgundy street. a24—3y

Agency Sun Mutual In. Co.,
NEW ORLEANS, November 7th, 1846.
THE undersigned, Agents of this Institution, terminated on the 1st inst. its annual operations, and the Trustees have declared a dividend of thirty per cent on the premiums received during the year 1845, amounting to $40,000, and a dividend of fifty per cent on the premiums received during the year 1846, amounting to $80,000, during the year, and have resolved to continue operations five years, and have made the following rates of dividends viz:

1842,	34
1841,	36
1840,	40

Policies issued at this Agency in New York on the above terms.
The Capital Stock of the Company is $2,000,000, per cent. Thereof one million is invested in fire & New York stocks, and the remainder in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered real estate, and cash, amounting to $1,000,000, which is held for the security of the assured, and the remainder, viz: $1,000,000 is a contingent fund, and is held as a guarantee fund for the security of the assured.
The existing policies of assets amounting to most liberal settlements for losses by fire, as soon as the amount of loss and interest can be ascertained.
Applications for insurance against fire, marine and inland risks will be given when the accept certificates are required.
M. MATTHEWS, Agent.
Office—Corner of Camp and Common streets.
N. B. Insurance will be given when the accept certificates are required. n10-6m

OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned have this day opened an office at 63½ BRAZ AGENCY in Exchange Passage, No. 4, between Carondelet and Baronne streets.
Their object is the description of effects, and the transaction of such business as may be entrusted to their care.
Their office will be open from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. and they will be found there at the sweeping and report hours, at the close of the day.
M. BERTUS,
H. RUFFIER.
n5 1m

LEWIS & BERMUDEZ, Collector,
No. 11 Exchange Passage, between Conti & St. Louis,
WILL attend to the collection of accounts at a moderate commission. He will make arrangements with merchants and planters for the monthly or annual collection of debts, and will, if required, furnish good security for the faithful discharge of his duties.
He will receive subscription in the country, or any part of the State, and will transact the usual proceedings at his office for a moderate charge.
He will examine the security for house rent and servant hire.
He refers, by permission, to the following gentlemen with their confidence, are requested to receive applications and references:

A. Boisblanc,	J. B. Bermudez,
J. A. Bauduau,	A. Maureau,
D. C. Pagett,	

P. F. DE GOURNAY, Collector,
No. 11 Exchange Passage, between Conti & St. Louis,
WILL attend to the collection of accounts at a moderate commission. He will make arrangements with merchants and planters for the monthly or annual collection of debts, and will, if required, furnish good security for the faithful discharge of his duties.
He will receive subscription in the country, or any part of the State, and will transact the usual proceedings at his office for a moderate charge.
He will examine the security for house rent and servant hire.
He refers, by permission, to the following gentlemen with their confidence, are requested to receive applications and references:

J. Y. Bard,	A. Boisblanc,
W. Agnew,	J. B. Bermudez,
H. Ashbrooke,	J. A. Bauduau,
Bragg & Simmons,	A. Maureau,
Chibaut & Augustin,	D. C. Pagett,
A. Baquie,	Dr. Wm. Deinitz,
J. D. Lambert,	Dr. C. Paget. n1

MARINE, RIVER & FIRE INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents for the PELICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, and the Phœnix Fire and Insurance Companies, of Hartford connect, are now engaging against MARINE, RIVER AND FIRE RISKS on the most favorable terms.
Any losses which the above Companies may sustain at Rank, Green & Co.'s Agency will be liberally adjusted according to the usages of Insurance Companies at this city, and paid with promptness in money current at the Banks of New Orleans.
Office—No 4 Camp street.
W. R. FOSDICK,
G. C. LAWRASON,
Agents.
n15 1y

WHITE LEAD. The subscriber agent for the sale of the celebrated White Lead of E. Smiths & Co. of Philadelphia, is receiving a fresh supply which he offers for sale at the manufacturer's prices. The lead manufactured at this establishment has attained a high character for its superior whiteness, fineness of grain, body and durability, and is the only lead that has received the highest premium at the Franklin Institute for the last three years.
ROBT CLANNON 46 Canal st.

STORAGE
1000 Bbls Hydraulic Stone Lime
500 " Rosendale Cement
200 " Plaster Paris
50 " Whiting
250 sacks Stone Dust
Receiving Hydraulic sacks and barrels, for sale by
JOHN HAYMAN & CO. 11 and 13 Levee.

☞ A good Sugar Lime, a very superior article, in other packages or barrels, for sale by the above. n4 6m

IN A FEW EASY LESSONS
Ladies and Gentlemen, are taught to write a free hand, at Messrs DOLBEAR No. 1 Camp street. Instead of being a tedious task as usual, the lessons that are now given become a pleasing amusement. Ladies and Gentlemen and children apart, who are desirous to call and see the fine improvement of those who are receiving instruction, are invited to do so. n29-1m

Selling off to close Consignment—B. O. VIGNAUD, No. 41 Old Levee, has received another importer of French China, Cut Moulded and Plain Glassware, Table and Cutlery. The cut Bohemia Wares, Silver Plated and Bronzed Lamps, Candelabras, Candlesticks, Clocks and Vases, Fancy articles, and ornamental, every variety of House furnishing articles.
Wishing positively to close, invites the public to call and examine the stock, which he will sell very cheap for cash.
Country merchants, Hotels and Restaurants, will find at the establishment a large assortment of articles in their line. n19

PARISIAN HAT STORE,
A. Marchal, MANUFACTURER,
No. 31 Chartres street, offers Probus Kentucky and Dania Hats, with a large assortment of hats direct from the best manufactories of Paris, such as Penaud, Meunier and Stibbe.
Gentlemen's velvet silk hats,
Do beaver hats,
Do do superfine,
Do do do,
Boys hats for boys,
300 dozen cloth and velvet men and boys' caps—gold and silver embroidered velvet Grecian caps. Amazon hats and caps, fancy riding whips, &c. &c. nov 3

ATLIQUIDATION BELOW COST PRICE
At MARCHAL'S, 37 CHARTRES ST.
WILL, 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 per ships Probus and Kentucky, from Havre:—
Silk lined black and plaid cloth paletots, Tartan do do, black and colored cloth dress and frock coats; black and colored cassimere pants; fine satin and cashmere vests, cloth and India rubber cloaks; shirts, braces, cravats; night gowns, stocks, drawers, handkerchiefs.
Also, for Tartan's Breadcloth; superfine do pongee; assorted satin; fancy do &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

CARPET STORE, 23 Chartres street.—C. 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 3 to 24 feet wide; Matting, of various widths, colors and qualities; all of which will be sold at low prices on account of the new tariff; also, fancy mats, for negro clothing, at manufacturers prices, by the case. n26—3m

CURAÇAO—50 cases for sale by
AUG MOLIER, 99 St Louis street.

CAPERS AND OLIVES—300 cases, for sale by
AUG MOLIER, 99 St Louis st.

COFFEE—201 bags prime green, landing per brig F Chase from Havana, for sale by
THORNTON & LAMPEE,
49 Old Levee

Monday morning, Dec. 7, 1846.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

General Scott.

The leading object of inquiry at the present moment seems to be whether Gen. Scott has or has not been ordered to Mexico by the Government. The evidence in favor and against this supposition is about equally divided. It is certain that a protracted Cabinet Council was held on the 24th ult., and that on its termination, Gen. Scott left Washington for Baltimore and from thence proceeded towards New York. This is rather a circuitous route to take if he be on his way to Mexico, yet he may have had arrangements to make at the North imperatively requiring his presence in that quarter. Many of Gen. Scott's relatives reside in New Jersey, and he may have gone to that State with a view of taking leave of them, before embarking upon a perilous campaign. Some of the New York papers of the 27th ult., stated that he was in that city, and would leave for Charleston in the steamship *Southerner*. But the *Southerner* arrived at Charleston on the 30th ult., and brought no General Scott.

The Washington papers ought to be well informed on the subject, but they are as mum as an oyster.—The silence of the *Union* proves nothing one way or another, for that journal has frequently been as wide of the mark in its garrility, as in its dumbness. Moreover it is the Governmental organ and therefore bound to be discreet, though if it be really true that Gen. Scott has been despatched to Mexico, we can see no reason for observing secrecy in a matter which must ere long become public. The *Intelligencer*, however, has none of these motives for silence, and therefore, we are inclined to distrust a rumor which that paper apparently discredits or at all events thinks too vague and improbable to require particular notice. The only allusion to the report we have seen in the Washington press was in the Baltimore Correspondence of the *Intelligencer*, under date of the 26th ult., which stated that General Scott was in that city on his way to the North, and that nothing had transpired to justify the belief that he was about to proceed to Mexico.

To-day's mail will probably settle the question, and if General Scott has been sent to the Seat of War, we shall doubtless learn what are the intentions of the Administration, what command he is to take, and whether he is to co-operate with or to supersede old ROUGH AND READY.

In relation to this topic we may as well cite the Washington Correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*—usually one of the most reliable in the country. He says: General Scott left this City on the 23d. His departure was kept very secret, and he himself told his friends that he was going to New York. It was nevertheless believed that he would have the command of the grand expedition against Mexico which is now meditated. He will repair, it is said, to Point Isabel, and organize the forces intended to be employed in the movement against Vera Cruz, or Tampico, and perhaps the City of Mexico. He can go now and face the fire in front without danger of a fire behind his back; for neither his political opponents nor his friends consider him as a candidate for the Presidency. Of course, he cannot be the object of any political intrigues. In justice to General SCOTT, it must be admitted, that at the time when he wrote that letter, which was so exceptionable, he was really the object of much jealous remark in Congress.—Some of the democratic members did remonstrate against his appointment to the command of the army of invasion, on the ground that he was a political aspirant, and unfriendly to the party of the administration.

General SCOTT is a good tactician, and will soon put the forces which he is to command in military trim, through it will be, in a great measure, composed of raw troops."

United States and Mexico.

The press has been taken somewhat by surprise by the publication in the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, and in that paper only, of fragments of a correspondence which, it is declared, has recently taken place between an agent of the Mexican Government in this country, and Mr. BUCHANAN, Secretary of State. The appearance of these extracts was, we believe, the first indication that any attempt was being made by agents of Mexico to bring about peaceful relations between the two countries. The following, says the *Journal of Commerce*, is an extract from one of his communications to Mr. BUCHANAN:

"The question is now intricate: it is, however, to be met—and settled. The sooner the better. . . . "The Mexican Junta: it is not improbable, indeed, but that you may receive a proposition . . . "In August and September I had the honor to urge, in strong language, the entertaining your overture for negociating a peace on terms on which the two governments may reasonably agree to, with honor to both. An honorable peace (for Mexico) you are pledged to assent to, by the tenor of your late despatch to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations." . . . "My letters, urging the entertaining your overture, must have arrived at the Mexican capital subsequently to the reception of it by the Mexican government. I think you have failed to view, in a true light, the reply sent. That which you regard as a "rebuff" from the rulers of Mexico, appears to me to have been the surest, best and only method to give their sentiments the only efficient value. It might have seemed presumption for rulers to attempt action if unsupported by, or not based upon, the suffrages of a free people. The heads of the Mexican nation, desirous to regenerate the Republic, commenced by acknowledging the people the rulers of Mexico. The people, when established, will thus be based upon the wishes of the people and will be more satisfactory to you, and to them, on that account.

"National honor is believed to be the war force of Mexico. If the war force of your government is not inimical to that, and you will frankly declare it, your government need fear no 'rebuff' from the government and people whose cause I have the peculiar honor and ambition to continue to advocate."

"I send to you reason to believe pacific sentiments of an *honorable* nature exist in the minds of the Rulers of Mexico. . . . "

"Your kind and conciliatory communication, I send to the Mexican Government, with copy of my letter to which it is reply, and copy of letter I now finish, with assurances of your having my most respectful consideration."

The foregoing letter was answered by the Secretary of State in language nationally dignified, and highly creditable to his individual feelings as a man, patriot and gentleman. The agent of Mexico, we are told, expects it will have a beneficial influence upon the councils of the junta and government in the Mexican Capitol, and expedite the transmission of peaceful sentiments to the Cabinet at Washington. Mr. BUCHANAN's reply ran thus:

"My letter of the 20th instant does no more than truly express the sentiments of this Government.

"The communication now received for a treaty, some of which the two Republics might reasonably hesitate to with honor to both. Entirely ignorant of what those articles contain, I can of course express no opinion on the subject.

"I am pleased that you consider my communication to you kind and conciliatory. It was certainly so intended. Personally, I have always sincerely regretted the existence of the war; and now do still more, because I cherish the hope that, under the Federal system, should it be honorably maintained, Mexico may recover from all her misfortunes, and her people may become prosperous and happy. It is one of the most unnatural events in history, that the two Republics, which might do each other so much good in peace, should be engaged in war. Still, in opposition to your opinion, I must continue to believe that this war was forced upon the United States: and I know that we engaged in it most reluctantly.

"For the character of Mexico throughout the world this war has had one good effect. No person can hereafter doubt the valor of her troops. In every engagement they have proved themselves to be men."

In regard to these passages of the correspondence, though some papers effect to believe them a flat forgery, we have no doubt they are genuine. How they found their way into the paper in which they appeared is another matter. The difficulty of preserving diplomatic secrets is proverbial, and on two important occasions, treaties with Great Britain have been divulged and published, ere the period arrived for their official promulgation. It is not at all improbable that some windy clerk or communicative underling of the State Department, furnished the editors of the *Journal of Commerce* with the fragments they have published. Be this as it may, the correspondence shows on its face that an accredited representative of the Mexican Government is in the United States; that his mission is to renew peaceful relations with this country, and that for this purpose, he has written on more than one occasion to Mr. BUCHANAN. As so much has crept out, it seems likely that the Government organ will notice the correspondence, and furnish further information. On the other hand, according to the *Baltimore Patriot* of the 27th ult., a gentleman from Washington who has correct means of information, states that every thing about the Navy and War Departments is quite broad and warlike—that President POLK himself has bristled up within a few days past, and that his Message to Congress will make a direct call for FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS AND FIFTY THOUSAND MEN! This, he thinks, will conquer a peace with Mexico. This does not look as if the Cabinet expected a peace by negotiation between Mr. Buchanan and "a Mexican Agent."

After all we can afford to wait a week or so. The President's message will then be here and the country will know exactly where it stands.

PERRIQUE, of the Louisville *Journal*, says:—Mr. Polk vetoed the river and harbor bill, and the consequence is that cargoes are accumulating on the beds of the Western rivers, and every day brings intelligence of the loss of some steamboat. Mr. Polk holds his inveterate lever of usage, that he has run the old Locofoco ship on a very formidable one, and she now lies on her beam ends, utterly unmanageable. The country will reap some little good from his love of usage, as a slight compensation for the numerous evils he has brought upon it.

☞ We published a day or two ago a letter from the Secretary of War to a citizen of Delaware, stating that it was not the intention of the Government to order the levy of additional troops. This letter was written nearly a month before the recent call.—It appears, however, from the following letter to Lieut. Purdom, of the 3d regiment Kentucky Volunteers, that even four days before the issue of the order for raising seven thousand additional troops, the administration had made up its mind to call no more into service. We wonder if Mr. Polk ever entertains the same opinion for three consecutive days:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Nov. 11th, 1846.

SIR:—In reply to your application of the 2d inst. to raise a company of volunteers to be attached to the 2d regiment of infantry from Kentucky, I have the honor to inform you that it is not contemplated to fill up the regiments that have been reduced; but should the exigency of the war render a further call for volunteers necessary, due consideration will be given to your patriotic offer. It is proper, however, to say that the amount of force already in service is deemed sufficient for the prosecution of the war.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY, *Sec'y of War.*
B. F. PURDOM, Esq., Stanford, Ky.

Arrival of the Telegraph.

The U. S. steamer, *Telegraph*, Capt. Auld, arrived on Saturday evening from Brazos Santiago, via Port Lavacca, having left Brazos the 29th and Lavacca the 1st inst. The *Telegraph* brought over the mortal remains of Maj. Ringgold and Lieut. Cochrane.—Among the passengers were Lieut. Seartrett, of the Engineers; Sergt. Maj. A. Day; Dr. N. B. Washington; Capt. T. B. Young, and Lieut. Hardeman, and twenty-eight deck passengers.

James Robinson, of Cumberland, Pa., a private of Capt. Nauman's Company F, 1st Regiment Artillery, died on the passage. He enlisted on the 9th June last, and had on him his discharge from the service, on surgeon's certificate of disability, dated Camargo, Mexico, November 13, 1846. Also Thomas J. Caltulo—having a letter in his pocket purporting to be from his brother, L. Caltulo, Haynesville, Ala.

The Telegraph left in port at Lavacca the U. S. steamer, *Gopher*, just arrived; the brigs Piedmont and *Mary Perkins*; schooners *Highlander* and *McNeal*—all bound for Tampico, via Brazos Santiago. The *Telegraph* brings a report that a schooner was lost on the 2d inst., on the beach near Point Lavacca—name not known. The *Telegraph* experienced heavy weather during her passage.

By this arrival we have received the Matamoros *Flag* of the 21st ult., not so late by several days as previous advices. The *Flag* contains, however, some interesting paragraphs, which we copy.

The steamer *Monroe*, arrived yesterday, brought down Mr. Hubbard, lately a resident of this place, but more recently of Camargo, who has very narrowly escaped death at the hands of the Mexicans. It appears that wishing to reach Brazos he was prevented from taking passage on a steamboat by the military authorities at Camargo, and started to come through by land. Some twenty-two miles from Camargo he was met by a party of Mexicans, who threw a lasso over his neck and dragged him some considerable distance. Coming in contact with a stump, he held on to it until the lasso was dragged out of the hands of the Mexican, and he effected his escape and gained a rancho on the river occupied by an American.—After remaining there for some time, finding he could not get upon a boat at that place, he determined to proceed further down to where the boats stopped at a wood yard. Taking with him from where he had been stopping, a Mexican to act as guide, he started off. He had not proceeded far before he fell into a second snare. A party of three Mexicans surrounded him, his guide deserting him as they came up, and joining the other party. A Mexican stepped close up to him and fired a pistol at his head, but striking the barrel down, the ball entered his thigh. Taking a purse of money from his pocket, containing about ninety dollars, he threw it off some distance into the bushes, which led the Mexicans in search of it.—Then rushing into the thicket, he managed by crawling under the bushes, to escape them a second time, and after much suffering, occasioned by the wound in his thigh, which compelled him to crawl on his hands for a considerable distance, he at length arrived at the rancho of Old Reynosa. Making the Alcalde of the rancho acquainted with the particulars, he had two of the Mexicans arrested, but they were afterwards released. Mr. Hubbard recognized the notorious Gonsales as being of the party that attacked him, and they will no doubt feel the vengeance of his friends. The wound Mr. H received is very severe, and it is thought may prove dangerous.

CAPT. THORNTON.—This gallant officer reached here on Tuesday evening last, with seventy-three dragoon recruits and their horses. They are a fine looking set of fellows and look as if calculated to do good service, and under his command will perform it. The command departed on Thursday for Monterey.

MEXICAN DUEL.—Two Mexicans went out on Thursday to settle a point of honor — weapons dirk knives. The parties stood up to the work, and the entrails of one were cut out, when the other fled.—The wounded man survived but a short period. The murderer has not been arrested.

WHAT WAS IT FOR?—A quiet, peaceable looking Mexican was standing in front of the door of a grocery store on Market-square, on *Wednesday* last and an American walked across the street from the market house and deliberately pulled out a pistol and fired at him, being not more than five paces distant. The Mexican wheeled to seek shelter in the store, as he passed, and levelled, and the ball passed through his blanket which was thrown round him, and entered the door. The guard were quickly after the cowardly rascal but we did not learn that they took him. A fine character such renegades will gain for us.

Sergeant Major John L. T. Snead, of the Tenn. Cavalry, has been elected Captain of the "Eagle Guards," one of the companies composing the same regiment, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Capt. Wm. N. Porter, whose delicate health would not allow him to discharge the duties of his office. Mr. Snead is said to make a popular officer, and is fully competent for any command, to which he may be assigned in his regiment.

FLORIDA.—The Legislature of Florida assembled a few days ago at Tallahassee. The Senate was organized by the election of Mr. Mays of Madison county as President; and the House, by the choice of Mr. Brown of Columbia, as Speaker. The message of Gov. MOSELY is said to be a statesmanlike and sensible document. For the following abstract of its contents we are indebted to the Savannah *Republican*:—

The Governor recommends a complete revision of the laws relating to the public lands disposable for a school fund, and among other things the complete extinguishment of all leases which have exhausted the lands within the limits of the State. He makes the eulogy of *primary schools* and *letters*, in strong language upon the duty of dispensing the blessings of education, adding that the ample means for accomplishing this end have not only not been correctly applied, but shamefully neglected or criminally squandered—no compliment by the way to the Democratic sway under whose leaden influence the energies of rising Florida have been so long paralysed. The message proposes that the domain belonging to the State for educational purposes be offered for sale under proper limitations and restrictions, that the proceeds be *inviolably* applied to the purpose intended.

Of the five hundred thousand acres granted by Congress for purposes of internal improvements, the Governor proposes that *no portion* be applied *at present*, lest such a step should result in the accomplishment of nothing adequate to the public necessities.

The State has incurred some *extraordinary* expenses incident to her recent organization, which was commenced without a dollar in the Treasury, but it is thought that the existing rate of taxes will suffice for all objects, and that they may be reduced at no distant day.

A digest of Territorial and State Laws has been prepared, and the Statutes of Great Britain in force in the State have also been collected and arranged.

At the last session of the Assembly, Commissioners were appointed to run the line between Georgia and Florida. A like number was appointed by Governor CRAWFORD, but they have failed to agree on the boundary. The correspondence on this subject is in possession of the Assembly.

The Governor recommends the following amendments to the State Constitution:

1. Biennial instead of annual sessions of the General Assembly; and the term of service of the members, so amended, as to conform thereto.

2. A residence of six months, instead of two years, within the State, a necessary qualification to suffrage.

3. To amend the 12th section of the 5th article, that the election of Judges of the Circuit Court be *kept separate made by the People by General Ticket*, from the whole State; and that their term of service be limited to not less than *five*, nor more than *ten* years.

The Two Banking Institutions are presented to the Assembly in a manner, which would seem to imply the immediate necessity of resuming the franchises granted by the State.

REMORSE OF A MURDERER.—Mosier who was convicted on the 20th ult., at Philadelphia of murdering his wife, hung himself in his cell on the 23d ult., with pieces of his bed sheets. The nail came out and the fall of his body brought a watchman into the cell, when measures were taken to prevent any further attempts to destroy himself. This wretched man says the *Ledger* is in a most frightful state of mind. He is continually haunted by the appearance of his murdered wife, who is ever before him—her gashed throat with the blood streaming from it, staring him in the face. He begs for his immediate execution.

FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:—The bark *Whiton*, Captain Roland Gelston, sailed on the 26th ult., from New York for California and Columbia river, with a full cargo of Government stores and merchandize and a number of passengers. Among the passengers are the Rev. Wm. Roberts, of the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his wife and two children; Rev. J. H. Wilbur, of the Black River Conference, his wife and daughter. They expect to commence the Methodist mission in Oregon, and will probably reach their destination some time in July next.

MOBILE.—The municipal election in Mobile takes place to-day, and will be warmly contested. The candidates are C. C. LANGDON, Esq., whig, and EBENEZER MCALPIN, loco. We sincerely trust that Mr. Langdon may be elected. He is an ardent whig, a man of high-toned and gentlemanly feeling, a writer of manified ability and an editor. He has therefore a goodly claim to our sympathies.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the General Council and of the Three Municipalities of the City of New Orleans, held at the Mayor's Office, for the purpose of adopting suitable measures for a Funeral escot in honor of the remains of the Gallant Major RINGGOLD, of the United States Flying Artillery and of Lieutenant COCHRANE, of the Fourth Infantry. The following programme and arrangements were adopted:—

PROGRAMME.

The Procession will be formed in front of St Louis Exchange, in St Louis street, this day, at 11 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Major General LEWIS, and will move from St Louis street up Chartres and Camp streets to Julia, down Julia to St Charles, down St Charles to Royal, down Royal to the Railroad Depot, at which place the remains will be delivered over to the Committee charged with transporting them to Baltimore.

Pall Bearer and Military Guard of Honor. { Music, Military Escort, Hearse with the Bodies. } Pall Bearers and Military Guard of Honor.

MAYOR AND RECORDERS.

A. D. Crossman, Joseph Genois, Joshua Baldwin and P. Seuzeneau.

ALDERMEN.

D. S. Stickney, General Council; J. L. Fabre, First Municipality; M. N. Hawthorn, Second Municipality; F. Nicomede, Third Municipality.

Baltimore Convention charged with the remains.
General Brook and Staff, Army.
Officers of the United States Army.
Officers of the United States Navy.
Veterans of 1814 and 1815.
Major General of the First Division and Officers of the State Militia.
Togemen of the State and Officers of the State Department.
The Reverend Clergy
Judges of the United States Court and Officers of the Civil Departments of the United States
Judges of the State Courts and Officers of the Civil Departments of the State Government.
Foreign Consuls
Mayor of the City and General Council.
Recorders and Aldermen of the three municipalities.
Officers and members of Incorporated Societies.
Directors and Teachers of Public Schools
Free Masons, Odd Fellows and members of Charitable Associations.
Fire Department.
Harbor-Masters and Port Wardens.
Captains of Vessels and Steamboats.
Strangers and Citizens generally.
Military Escort.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
Chairman of the Joint Committee of the General Council of the Three Municipalities.
The several Councils of the City of New Orleans are respectfully requested to adjourn during the day.

We learn with pleasure that a detachment of Dr. McCawley's Polytechnic pupils will unite in the honor of this day's procession.

The arrangement has been inadvertently omitted in the programme. Therefore be inserted in that manner and with pride, the spirit displayed by the Young Polytechnic Scholars in doing honor to their departed fellow-countryman, Gen. Lewis will assign them a suitable position in the procession.

THE WOUNDED SOLDIER.—Among the hundreds who will follow in the funeral train of the brave RINGGOLD to-day, there will be at least one who sincerely mourns his loss. We mean poor KELLY, who after twenty-one years service, *volunteered* to serve at Palo Alto and there lost his arm. As a mark of approbation for his services to his country and of his fidelity to Ringgold even in death, the worthy Recorder of the First Municipality, Mr. GRIMA, proposes to raise a subscription for him to-day in the Rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel. Let every good man drop his mite into the box for the poor but honest soldier.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Mr HART, in another column. Having visited his Shirt Depot, we can bear personal testimony to the fact that he has one of the richest and most varied assortment of goods ever collected together in this city.

THE STEAMSHIP SOUTHERNER.—This vessel arrived at Charleston on the 30th ult. She left New York on the Friday previous, having been detained the previous day by a gale, which was so severe as to prevent the *Great Western* from going to sea. The *South ern* encountered strong head winds during the whole passage. The report that she had been sold to the Government was incorrect

☞ We understand says the Louisville *Journal*, of the 26th ult., that an altercation took place between two young men, both Germans, at a shoemaker's shop near the Louisville Hotel, on Tuesday, during which one of them stabbed the other with a shoe-knife, and wounded him dangerously. The stabber is in jail.

☞ The following letter from the Washington Correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, will be found quite interesting:

WASHINGTON, Nov 28.

The Mexican war absorbs public attention at this time. It will be the prominent theme of the President's message and that of subject for the deliberations of Congress. We have a peace party, but it is completed of the high tariff men. The head of the peace party is the President himself, and the whole Cabinet will readily embrace an opportunity to make peace.

There are signs that the Oregon question is to be made the pattern for the arrangement of this question. The "fifty-four forty" was the cry here even of those who were anxiously endeavoring to procure a settlement of the question by taking forty-nine.

Negotiations, or rather inter-communications between agents of Mexico and our Secretary of State are now going on, which look to an early peace on terms fair and honorable to Mexico. The Mexican Congress will, beyond a doubt, accept the overtures for peace which the President offered in August or September.

It is believed that our Government would willingly accept as terms of peace, indemnity for spoliation and the Rio Grande as a boundary, leaving the possession of California to be a subject of future negotiation, or as Mr. POLK himself proposed, providing for its purchase by the United States. These terms will probably be submitted to the Senate and approved by that body. But notwithstanding this prospect of an adjustment of the question, perpetual war and active preparations are said to be on the proper policy of this Government in some of the administration papers.

An article in the *Union* assumes that Mexico has refused our proffer of negotiation, and hints that full indemnity for the cost of the war and adequate guarantee for the faithful observance of treaty stipulations will be required by our Government. The same idea was held out in Congress by some few members, probably for the purpose of reconciling the economizes to the great expense of a war. But if those terms be insisted upon, we must send host after host of armed men into the interior of Mexico, the war must continue for half a century, and it will be attended with expenses and evils that all the lands and all the mines of Mexico can never repay.

Senator ALLEN is here, and a few other members. We have signs of a very animated session. There will be, it is said, an unusually large number of strangers here this winter.

The *Ohio*, Capt. STEINBOTHAM, is nearly ready for sea. Some officers from the Norfolk station have been ordered to join her. It is said that she is to go out with *sealed orders*, but is probably destined to aid in a talked of attack on Vera Cruz. Why all this mystery is preserved as to naval and military movements cannot be explained, except upon the supposition that the intention is really to do nothing, or at least to delay further movements in expectation of peace.

MR. J. Q. ADAMS has repeated the opinion which he gave in Congress, that the next retroceding Alexandria to the State of Virginia is unconstitutional, but he admits there is no way now to bring her back under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress.

The opinion is strongly expressed by the opponents of the new tariff that the demand for our bread-stuffs in Great Britain will cease upon the opening of the new year.

The Atlas (Tenn.) *Chronicle* relates the following tragical occurrence:

Robert Simpson who resided five or six miles east of this place, married some four or five years ago the daughter of a Mr. Dabbs, residing in the eastern part of the county, with whom he lived up to the 29th ult. when he took her, together with two of the children, to her father's on a visit. A younger sister of his wife had been in the habit of visiting their house, and it is thought, taking advantage of her youth and inexperience, he had seduced her from the path of virtue; at any rate, on the night of their visit to his wife's father's, he persuaded his sister-in-law to elope with him, which she did; they took with them the two children of his wife. On the discovery of the foul transaction, the outraged feelings of an insulted and deeply wronged father could not be stayed. In company with one or two of his neighbors he started in pursuit of the guilty couple, and finally came up with them. Mr. Dabbs riding up, Simpson drew his gun on the old man and was about to shoot him; he was not, however, quick enough; wrenching nerved the old man's arm and sent ministry to his motions he fired first and Simpson fell, five buckshot having pierced his breast. We understand there is but little chance of his recovery.

Prentice.

☞ The Washington Union and the host of the Eastern Locofoco papers take notice of Mr. Clay's late visit to Frankfort on professional business as a great political omen. How all three Locofoco crows and kites and buzzards flutter and scream whenever the old Western eagle is abroad!

☞ The Washington Union says that "a reaction is already taking place in New York." There is no doubt that the Union and its friends will get reaction enough. All the reaction visible in New York indicates very clearly, that, in all future elections in that State, the enemy of the late election will be *routed*.

☞ The editor of the New York *Globe*, alluding to the victory of the Whigs in New York, says "who helped them?" We answer that he himself helped them. By the very infamy of his Locofocism he helped to increase the number of Whig voters, just as a Christian man, by setting and swearing through the streets, exerts an influence, by his warning example, in swelling the ranks of the temperance societies.

☞ The editor of the Democrat objects to Mr. Wise's proposition for examining the causes of Vera Cruz from a fondness. He says that "a medical commission for ascertaining the cause is what is in a whig phrase." The word fondness is not and cannot Whig phrase. This phrase appears to be the ballot-box. Either our neighbor with his party had the power to reduce that?

City Intelligence.

☞ The remains of maj. Ringgold and Lieut. Cochrane were brought to our city on Saturday evening, about nine o'clock, by the steamship *Telegraph*, from Brazos Santiago. They were received with that respect due to brave soldiers who have fallen in defence of their country's rights, and removed under an escort of Maj. Bailey's artillery, to the rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel, where they lie in state. Guns were fired during the night, as well as yesterday, and all the flags of the shipping hung at half-mast. To-day the remains of the two lamented officers will be escorted to the Pontchartrain Railroad by a military and civic procession.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—William Roberts was arraigned on Saturday, upon a charge of larceny, and pleaded not guilty. The District Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi* in favor of John, *alias* Lorine Orange Jones, accused of an attempt to rob. Patrick Dougherty was tried for larceny, and acquitted.

Judge McHenry delivered a decision in the matter of William Coons, in whose favor a writ of *habeas corpus* was recently sued out by counsellor C. V. Johnson. The court sustained the plea set up by the defence, and ordered the accused to be discharged from custody, on the ground that no one could be held to answer here, for an offence committed in another State, when it is not proved that any legal proceeding have been had before a magistrate of the place where said offence was committed.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Judge McCaleb rendered last week a judgment of condemnation, as a prize of war, against the bark Ven