The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 537. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 5536.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.....NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISS, PROPRIETORS,
No. 81 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper, one year in advance.....$12 00
Country Paper, Semi-weekly, one year in advance.....5 00
To all cases the subscriber must give the week's notice in writing, or he can be allowed to the continue.
Advertising.—One square for every TEN lines, in each language, in the first insertion and FIVE for every subsequent one. No Advertisement must insert for less than one month in any case.
Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.
Advertisements inserted for every other day will be charged at every THIRD insertion, and for each intermediate one.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is confined to advertisements relating to their business, and is not to extend to the square every other day.

COAL.—Kennedy & Taylor—COAL.
No. 110 MAGAZINE NEAR GRAVIER ST.
ORDERS for well-screened PITTSBURG COAL, ANTHRACITE and ENGLISH ANKLE, will be promptly and strictly attended to, at the market price, by leaving notes and residence at the Sign of the BLACK PARR.
Removal—E. CANTIN has removed to 74 Magazine street.
Removal—His Intelligence Office has been removed to No. 74 Magazine street, between Camp and Magazine streets. nov17

P. G. BARRERE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
French, British, and American DRY GOODS,
No. 20 CHARTRES STREET,
New Orleans.
JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GOODS.

A. BOURGEOIS RESIGNS.
Broker, No. 18 Exchange Passage,
BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND COMMON STREETS,
Constantly on hand and for sale—House servants, Carpenters, Coachmen, Cooks, &c. nov25 1m

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSORS OF the First Municipality,
No. 30, Exchange Passage, between St. Louis and Common streets.
Agency of the German Society OF NEW ORLEANS, NO. 1 INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
St. Louis street, No. 23.
PERSONS in want of Coachmen, Gardeners, Cooks, Chambermaids, Nurses, Dairymaids, Laundresses, Waiters, Boys, &c., can find them at the above office.

BURGESS & LAVILLE,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 5 Carondelet street, between Common and Gravier streets.
Will attend to the sale of Real Estate, Negroes, Furniture, Merchandise, &c., on the most reasonable terms. nov24 1m

JOHN G. WOODRUFF & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and agents for the Louisville and New York Packet Line.
No. 51 Canal street.

DE FORREST & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants and Agents for the sale of Eastern Manufactured Goods, No. 20 Chartres street.

B. STEEL, No. 11 Camp street, Bazar, is brand from the last European and Domestic Sta tionery Account Books for sale at manufacturer prices.

F. J. BOURNON, Sworn Broker, 95 Custom House, corner of Bourbon block, A M. to 4 P M.

WM. TUREL, BRITISH CONSUL.

TAFOUR, BROTHERS & Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German Perfumery and Toilet Articles, No. 3 Chartres street.
C. W. DUNBAR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 5 Carondelet street.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans.
The undersigned has just received, and will receive by every arrival, a large and well selected assortment of the most approved and fashionable Boots, Shoes and Brogans, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.
The Gentlemen, besides the above, have on hand a large assortment of Coarse Boots, Shoes and Brogans, suitable for the country trade, which they will sell at a large advance on cost.
S. MASPEREAU & CO.,
nov24 32 Conde street.

New Orleans Paper Mill.
WRAPPING PAPER, very superior, various sizes. Sugar Loaf, Blue and White Papers, best quality. Hardware and Sampling Papers, do do. Printing Papers of all sizes—all at lowest wholesale factory prices
nov2 1y A. GORDON Agent, 6 Front Levee

SUGAR LAMPS, CANDLESTICKS, &c.—The subscribers invite the public to call and examine a splendid assortment of fancy articles, selected by E. Maspereau in the best manufactories of the North, and which they offer at very reduced prices.
nov21 S. MASPEREAU & CO.,
No. 32 Conde street.

GRATES, GRATES.—7 to grates for sale at very moderate prices, by the subscribers, who will put them up.
nov17 S. MASPEREAU & CO.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.
oct23 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Chomos.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 24, 1847.

The Official Despatches.

The Washington *Union* of the 19th is nearly completely filled with another batch of official despatches, embracing an elaborate account of the assault and capture of Chapultepec; the fight at the *garitas* and the final entrance of the army into the City of Mexico. The first in the series is a detailed narrative of these events by Gen. Scott, in which he recapitulates all those particulars which, in an unofficial form, have been already made public. Towards the close of General Scott's despatch, he enumerates the amount of force with which he marched from Puebla, the numbers engaged in the several battles that preceded the occupation of the city, and the exact loss in killed, wounded and missing, from the 19th August, to and including the 14th September. He says:

"This army has been more disgusted than surprised that, by some sinister process on the part of certain individuals at home, its numbers have been, generally, almost trebled in our public papers—beginning at Washington.

"Leaving, as we all feared, inadequate garrisons at Vera Cruz, Perote and Puebla—with much larger hospitals; and being obliged, most recently, from the same cause (general paucity of numbers) to abandon Jalapa, we marched (August 7-10) from Puebla with only 10,738 rank and file. This number includes the garrison of Jalapa, and the 2,129 men brought up by Brig. Gen. Pierce, August 6.

"At Contreras, Churubusco, &c., (August 20,) we had but 8,497 men engaged—after deducting the garrison of San Augustin, (our general depot) the immediate sick and the dead; at the Molinos del Rey (September 8,) but three brigades, with some cavalry and artillery—making in all 3,251 men—were in the battle; in the two days—Sept. 12 and 13—our whole operating force, after deducting, again, the recent killed, wounded, and sick, together with the garrison of Mixcoac (the then general depot) and that of Tacubaya, was but 7,180; and, finally, after detachments for the garrison of Chapultepec, with the killed and wounded of the two days, we took possession (Sept. 14) of this great capital with less than 6,000 men! And I reassert, upon accumulated and unquestionable evidence, that, in each one of those conflicts, we the time opposed by fewer than three and a half times as numbers—in several of them, by a yet greater excess.

"In requisite our losses since we arrived in the Valley of Mexico, August 19, 20—*Killed*, 137, including 14 officers. *Wounded*, 877, including 62 officers. *Missing*, (probably killed,) 38 rank and file. Total, 1,052.

"September 8—*Killed*, 116, including 9 officers. *Wounded*, 665, including 49 officers. *Missing*, 18 rank and file. Total, 799.

"September 12, 13, 14—*Killed*, 130, including 13 officers. *Wounded*, 703, including 68 officers. *Missing*, 29 rank and file. Total, 862.

"Grand total of losses, 2,703 including 383 officers.

"On the other hand, this small force has been on the same occasions, in view of their capital, the whole of the army, of all the fighting, thirty odd thousand men—posted, always, in chosen positions, behind entrenchments, or more formidable defences of nature and art; killed or wounded, of that number, more than 7,000 officers and men—and taken 3,730 prisoners, one-seventy officers, including 13 generals, of whom 3 had been presidents of this republic—captured more than 20 colors and standards, 75 pieces of ordnance, besides 37 wall-pieces, 10,000 muskets, an immense quantity of shot, shells, powder, &c. &c.

"Of that enemy, one so formidable in numbers, 35 thousand, artillery, &c., twenty-odd thousand have disbanded themselves in despair, leaving no army known, not more than three fragments—the largest about 2,500—now wandering in different directions, without magazines or a military chest, and living *at free quarters* upon their own people.

"The two last paragraphs in the passages just quoted need neither comment nor amplification. They offer incontestible evidence that the achievements of the American Army in Mexico, for boldness, intrepidity and dauntless and determined resolution, challenge a parallel in the annals of the wars and conquests of other nations. That such a handful of soldiers should first subdue Vera Cruz, then (real) thrice its numbers at Cerro Gordo, march upon and take possession of Jalapa, seize and occupy the wonderful city of Puebla, push on and vanquish the Capital of the Republic, worse 30,000 Mexicans at Churubusco, defeat fearful odds at Chapultepec, and finally, after winning a series of triumphs as one splendid is unparalleled by a single reverse, that this same heroic band, reduced to 6,000 men, should plant the standard of our country in the public square of Mexico and secure the tranquil occupancy of a City of two hundred thousand souls, is the most wonderful and audacious achievement of modern warfare."

Besides the despatch of Gen'l Scott, the *Union* furnishes ample details from the various General and Division Reports, Pillow, Quitman and Twiggs. These reports are to be followed by others from Gen. Harney and Riley, Major Sumner and Capt. Hooke, and by a full list of the killed and wounded.

The latest communication from General Scott received at the Department, is a letter dated Oct. 27th, stating that he encloses a report from Col. Childs, detaining the defence of Puebla, and another from Brig. Gen. Lane, giving a brief account of the battle of Huamantla.

These reports have not, however, reached the department. In Gen'l Scott's letter he says: "After establishing the new posts below, as indicated in my circular letter of instructions, I hope to have the means of occupying Vera Cruz, nine eighteen miles from Puebla and Tlaxcala, the State capital of Mexico, forty miles hence, and perhaps Orizaba; but probably shall not attempt any more distant expedition without further reinforcements, or until I shall have received the views of the department on the plans submitted in my report."

Military Estimates.—The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, says that the estimates of the military service for the next year, have been cut down from seventy-two to sixty millions. The estimates for the Quarter Master General's Department alone was originally made at twenty-seven millions and eight hundred thousand dollars, but have been cut down to thirteen millions. The deficiencies are put down as low as three millions, but it is said that they will amount to nine.

A vigilant watch over the war expenditures is kept by Secretary Marcy and by the President, and they cut down the estimates to the lowest possible point. The Message will put a fair face on the condition of the Treasury, and the prospects and expenses of the war; but when the session is over, we may expect additional estimates, notwithstanding all the economical efforts of Mr. Marcy and Mr. Polk.

It is thought that before Congress adjourns, a sum of thirty six millions will be necessary; but not half that sum will be asked for in the Message.

The Fremont Court Martial.—The proceedings of the Court Martial on the 15th inst., were mainly confined to a cross-examination of General Kearny, in relation to the annexed letter addressed by him to the War Department.

Head Quarters Army of the West.
Ciudad de Los Angelos, Jan. 17th, 1847.
Sir—I enclose herewith a copy of three communications—No 1, being instructions from me (of yesterday) to Lt. Col. Fremont, relating to his battalion of volunteers. No 2, reply of Lieut Col. Fremont, of this date, refusing obedience to my orders—3, letter from me, of this date, to Com R. F. Stockton, on his assuming powers not given him, and preventing me from complying with the instructions of the President of the United States, conveyed in letters to me from the Secretary of War.

It will be seen by the President and Secretary of War, that I am not recognized in my official capacity, either by Com. Stockton or Lieut Col. Fremont, both of whom refuse to obey my orders, or the instructions of the President, and as I have no troops in the country under my authority, excepting a few dragoons, I have no power of enforcing them.

I have to state that the march of the troops from San Diego was reluctantly consented to by Com. Stockton on my urgent advice, that he should not leave Lieut. Col. Fremont unsupported to fight a battle on which the fate of California might for a long time depend—the correspondence to prove which is now with my papers at San Diego, and a copy of which will be furnished to you on my return to that place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. W. Kearny, Brig. Gen.
The Adjutant Genl U. S. A. Washington, D C.

The close questioning of Col. Fremont elicited nothing special. Gen. Kearny maintaining all the points stated in his letter with imperturbable coolness.

Quick Work.—The sketch of Mr. Clay's Lexington speech, delivered on the 13th, was transmitted by Express to Cincinnati, a distance of eighty-four miles, in five hours, during a dark and tempestuous night. From Cincinnati it was telegraphed to Philadelphia the next morning, so that the papers of that city and New York, of the 15th, contain the outlines of the speech, and the resolutions in full.

Mutiny.—A number of the crew of the ship *St Louis*, at Portland, Maine, have been arrested and imprisoned for refusing to ship on board. They allege that the cargo has not been safely stowed.

Later from Vera Cruz.

The U. S. steamship *Alabama*, Capt. Windle, arrived last night from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 18th inst. We received neither papers or letters by the *Alabama*, and were unable to obtain, by any means whatever, a word of news, save by some of the officers, that every thing was quiet at the city of Mexico on the 8th inst., the latest dates from that place. The *Genius of Liberty*, printed at Vera Cruz, has been suspended for a short time. The *Alabama* brought the following passengers:

Major General Quitman; Brigadier General Shields; Surgeon General Lawson.

Colonels.—Harney, 2nd Dragoons; Garland, 4th Infantry; Andrews, Voltigeurs; Morgan, 15th Infantry; Ramsey, 15th Infantry; Barnett, New York Volunteers; Dr. Harney, U. S. Army.

Lieut. Colonels.—More, 3rd Dragoons.

Majors.—Smith, Top. Engineers; Wade, 3rd Artillery; Bonneville, 3rd Artillery; Loring, Riflemen; Borland, Arkansas Volunteers; Bennett, Paymaster; Dekeman, New York Volunteers.

Captains.—Anderson, 3rd Artillery; Wayne, Assistant Quarter Master; Martin, do; Jones, Rifles; M. Reynolds, 3rd Dragoons; Kearney, 1st Dragoons; Pennock, 2nd Infantry; Mason, Top. Engineers; Clay, Kentucky Volunteers; Irwin, Infantry; Edwards, Voltigeurs.

Lieutenants.—G. J. M. Davis; Thomas, Top. Engineers; Newman, 9th Infantry; Williamson, 3rd Infantry; Broadhead, 15th Infantry; Koerneraz, 5th Infantry; Beardsley, 8th Infantry; Headrickson, 6th Infantry; McClay, 8th Infantry; Johnson, 6th Infantry; Shields, 14th Infantry; Potter, N. Y. Vol; Sweeney, N. Y. Vol; Semmes, U. S. Navy; Vernon, Voltigeurs; May, Rifles; Hankins, 1st Arkansas Vol; Johnson, 3rd Artillery; Boynton, 1st Artillery; Graham, 1st Dragoons; Judd, 3rd Artillery; Thomas, 3rd Artillery; Calender, Ordnance; Marayne, S. C. Vol; Kiger, Voltigeurs; Edwards, Marine Corps; Graves; Hammond, Post Master; N. L. Davis, U. S. Navy; Mr. Denial D. Pierce, S. Hitchfield, H. Marks, L. Doughty, Watts, Gibbons, Jno. Foster, G. W. Kendall, of the N. O. Picayune.

The Specie Movement at New York.—On the 1st of October, says the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, our banks had about eight millions of dollars in specie. During that month, a million and a half was exported to France and England, and yet, on the first of November, the banks had as much as they had a month before. Half a million has been sent forward in November so far, and from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, another million has been arranged for, and about all of it already packed. Half this latter amount will go by the Caledonia, and half by sailing vessels. There has been some interruption in receipts of coin from the West, in consequence of a break in the Pennsylvania Canal, but it is nevertheless coming in freely. The banks have now about seven millions of dollars, showing that only one-third of the quantity exported has come from their vaults. Treasury notes have now fallen to par, and so will be used to pay duties. This process will be likely to transfer the two millions and a half or three millions of gold in the Sub-treasury, to the banks. It is evident that much of the gold brought into the country last spring, passed back into the interior, but with the change of currents, is returning to the seaboard, so that three millions more might go without producing alarm or inconvenience. If so, the banks will be thoroughly reinforced—Some men, quite conversant with such matters, think that the shipments now making are the last, and that the movement will stop at about three millions. *These expectations are based* on the more favorable state of affairs existing in England at the very last dates. The state of things in relation to England, is peculiar. There are plenty of bills at 9@9 1-4 premium, about the payment of which there can be no doubt; but such is the determination to get bills or remittances of some sort, which can be cashed immediately, that 10 1-2 premium was paid freely on Saturday for British government bills at thirty days sight, payable at the Bank of England, and for the notes of that bank (which is again in good credit among us), 10 1-2 to 11 was paid. The last advices from New Orleans quote bills on England at 4s4 1-2 premium, proving something unusual and temporary in the matter. Sovereigns $10,000 of the former, and the other one from Mr J Mortarn, claiming also damages; the Municipality having diminished his upper stand situated at the foot of Canal street. These two petitions were referred back to the Attorney.

A letter from the proprietors of the *Picayune* Newspaper, praying that their steam engine printing press be removed from 72 Camp street, to another building, on Tchoupitoulas street. On motion of Mr. Rodgers, the prayer was granted.

Mr. Howard's resolution prohibiting bull fights in the Second Municipality, was taken up and discussed. The latter gentleman in a long and protracted debate. During the progress of the honorable member from the 7th ward, Mr Howard, he said that the Third Municipality, in permitting such an exhibition, was but following the spirit of civilization.

Mr. Darwin briefly observed that he saw no necessity for passing this resolution, as there are no bull fights exhibition in this Municipality. He moved, therefore, that it be laid indefinitely on the table; but his motion was not carried. The original resolution of Mr. Howard was then adopted with but one dissenting voice.

Mr. Pearson's project for the erection of market houses in the first and second wards, and for the demolition of the Market on the junction of Tchoupitoulas and Annunciation streets, was rejected after a short debate.

During this stage of the proceedings, arising out of the discussion anent, concerning a protest from Mr. Howard against the adoption of the action of this body, held two weeks ago. Mr. Peters emphatically opposed the reception of such a protest by this body, on the ground of a breach of confidence. The Council, said Mr. Peters, had thought proper to sit with closed doors, from the recommendation of the attorney of this Municipality, for the purpose of adopting certain measures which were deeply important to the interests of this Municipality.

Messrs. Bullit and Golding took the same position as Mr. Peters. After some further debate, an adjournment was moved and carried by 10 yeas to 3 nays.

A Treat in Prospect.—We learn that Mayerbeer's magnificent opera—Robert le Diable—will be performed at the Orleans Theatre, on Saturday evening, with a cast and *ecloi* that will present unusual attractions. The fascinating Blangy will take the part of Helena; Mdme Fleury-Jolly that of Alice; the other parts by Mlle Fouguzi, and Messrs. Dufleyte and Alphonse. We would recommend to the lovers of the drama and to all who admire graceful dancing and fine music, to secure seats for the occasion. It will be a treat such as has been seldom offered to the lovers of the Opera and Ballet.

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Steamboat Disaster and Loss of Lives.—We learn from the Clerk of the steamboat *Illinois*, from St. Louis, that on the morning of 19th inst., 5 miles below Cape Girardeau, the steamers Tempest and Talisman came in collision, sinking the Talisman in a few minutes, and as near as could be ascertained from 100 to 120 persons were drowned.

Florida U. S. Senator.—We were in error (says the Georgia *Telegraph*) in stating in a former number of this paper that the election of a U. States Senator will devolve upon the recently elected Legislature of Florida. This we learn will depend upon the adoption or negation of an amendment to the Constitution of that State making the session biennial instead of annual. If such an amendment is adopted, the election will be made by the present Legislature; if not, the election for a Senator will not take place before the meeting of the next session.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—Last evening, as the up-freight train from this city upon the Worcester Railroad was passing under a bridge just above Brighton, a brakeman, named Edward Livingston, inadvertently exposed himself, and was struck in the head in such a manner that he died in a short time. Livingston had been in the employ of the road for some time.—A new brakeman having been put upon the train, for this trip, the deceased repeatedly cautioned him, but a short time before the accident, of the danger from bridges, and probably to his fears for his fellow brakeman, he was remiss as to his own safety.—*Boston Transcript*, 16th.

City Intelligence.

First District Court.—The time of this Court was taken up yesterday with the trial of sundry individuals charged with petty larceny and assault and battery. Some were acquitted and others discharged. The Clerk could not give us the names of the prisoners convicted, for publication.

Recorder Baldwin.—James McLane *alias* Waterman, was arrested on Monday last, by lieutenant Busbe, as a fugitive from justice from the State of Missouri. He committed several robberies in Lucas County. He was yesterday delivered over to the Missouri police officer who came to this city in his pursuit.

Mr. G. Bonet made an affidavit charging several freshmen with holding forcible possession of his property, situated on Tchoupitoulas street, between St. Joseph and Julia streets. Mr. Boyet further stated that he gave them notice to remove immediately, in order that he might repair the aforesaid house; but they peremptorily refused. Recorder Baldwin issued a warrant for their arrest.

Recorder Seringeau.—Mr. H Schoeder yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Seringeau, stating that about three months ago, an iron-axle tree was stolen from his yard, and that on Monday last he perceived said axle tree in the shop of one Bernard Contreras, who said complainant that he had bought it for the sum of five dollars. Complainant, however, believing that it was stolen by said Contreras, forthwith charged the latter with larceny. Recorder Seringeau issued a warrant for the arrest of Contreras.

Burglary.—On Monday evening last, at about nine o'clock, an individual named John Brown was seen in the act of breaking open the door of Mr. Xavier Barton's coffee house, situated on St. Philip street, between Conde and Old Levee. After entering said establishment, he took from Mr. Barton's pantaloons pocket about four dollars, and a gold watch which was placed on Mr. Barton's bureau. Brown was observed in the premises with his booty, when he was arrested by Mr. Barton, who, on hearing some noise, had jumped out of bed. The prisoner was yesterday brought up before acting Recorder Berthe, who committed him for trial before the First District Court, the amount of the money being concluded. The amount of bail to be furnished by the prisoner was set at $1,000.

Suicide.—On Monday morning last, at about eleven o'clock, a white man, whose name is yet unknown, committed suicide by jumping into the river from a skiff, while crossing the river. It appears that this unfortunate man came to Mr. Manuel Cortes, who keeps the ferry boat on the Third Municipality, held conversation with him for a while, and then asked him to cross him to the other side for fifty cents, to which the ferryman adhered. When on the other side, the deceased told the ferryman to remain in the skiff a little time, as he intended on this side. When the skiff had reached the middle of the river, the individual pulled off his coat and waistcoat, jumped in the water, and disappeared.

Robbery.—On Monday night last, some robbers entered the premises of Mr. Jack Smith situated on Moreau, near Port street, and took jewelry to the amount of six hundred dollars.—The police of the Third Municipality are in search of the robbers.

Council of Municipality No. 2.—The Council met last evening for the transaction of the weekly business. Recorder Baldwin in the Chair.

The weekly Treasurer's report was read as follows:

By balance at last report,	$1,735 22
Amount received,	7,102 39
Total,	$8,840 61
Disbursed during the week,	8,727 60
Balance on hand,	113 01

A memorial to the Mayor was read, transmitting to the Council a bill from Sheriff Lee for expences incurred in the late election. The proportion of this Municipality amount to $1667. 75. It was referred to the Finance committee.

A letter from Mr. W. B. Thompson, the surveyor, was read, tendering to the Council his resignation. It was accepted, and the Council proceeded forthwith to the election of a surveyor. Mr. Lambert was unanimously chosen on the first ballot.

A communication from the Attorney of the Municipality was read, enclosing two petitions, one from the house of the Second Municipality praying $10,000 of the fine paid by Mr. Slidell, and the other one from Mr J Mortarn, claiming also damages; the Municipality having diminished his upper stand situated at the foot of Canal street. These two petitions were referred back to the Attorney.

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Messrs. Editors:—In an article published during the past year, in another Journal, I noticed the present incumbents of the New Orleans Bench, but in so careless and cursory a manner, that I am induced, by your favor, to furnish a second draft more complete, and the result of more careful observation.

Sketches.—No. XXVIII.
Eminent Men of Louisiana.

Supreme Court.—Eugene—Rost—Kimball.—Estimating, as Pope, the character of the man appointed to wear the Judicial robes of office—having, in my mind, a standard of the noble and excellent qualities requisite to the unblemished reputation—entire disregard of popular applause—firm and unwavering purpose of doing what is right—freedom from prejudice—unbounded disinterestedness—a mind ever prepared to reconcile the contending claims of justice and mercy—a thorough and well digested knowledge of the laws and usages of society—a clear head—a pure heart, I know scarcely how to venture upon the path which lies before me, when I would touch, with a critical and faithful pencil, the traits of those who preside in this Court. We look in vain for a Mathews, a Porter, or a Martin, while we admit that we have good, conscientious, and talented men occupying the Supreme Bench.

Rost is a native of France, and in early life, if I have heard his story correctly, served in the Peninsular campaigns under Napoleon. He came, when very young, to Louisiana, and settled, at first, in the parish of Natchitoches, where he was sent to the Senate of this State. In 1839, he was appointed, with Preston, Judge of the Supreme Court. They, however, remained there but a short time upon the bench. Rost has a countenance peculiarly marked with lines of thought and intelligence. The utmost calmness sits conspicuous upon his features—restlessness and uneasiness—an expression peculiarly searching, are also apparent in his lineaments, indicating clearly the character of a mind active, keen and intrusive. Rost appears to be some fifty years of age, and possesses many of the characteristics of a good Judge—inductive faculties highly cultivated, habits of close research, industry, zeal, and legal knowledge. He is eminently fitted, by such characteristics, for the station he occupies.

Judge Slidel is a native of New York—has, however, been a citizen of New Orleans about twenty years. Long a practitioner at the bar, and at a very propitious time, he was remarkably successful in his profession. The predecessor of Col. Bailey Peyton, as United States District Attorney, he secured also the confidence in the Senate of Louisiana. Slidel is well known to the Bar as the industrious collator, in connection with J. P. Benjamin, Esq., of the Digest of the late Supreme Court Decisions. Called at an early age to preside as one of the Judges in our most illustrious tribunal, it is easy to see that he has brought to the station much legal lore, a logical mind and an industry of untiring character. This gentleman has remarkably laudable nature features, and is perspicuous and winning in his manners and address—one his wine respect, and at the same time deserves it.

Chief Justice Eustis is a man of experience and a good lawyer. The second time appointed to a seat on the Supreme Bench, he has done something more than a common place character. This gentleman is a native of New England, though he has been many years a citizen of New Orleans, where he has filled numerous offices of trust and honor. Judge Eustis is a man of extensive and abstract acquirements, a good linguist and a ripe scholar. There are few among us possessed of the attainments in elegant literature, and in science which are peculiar to this gentleman. He can claim the distinction as a speaker—being in other fluent nor eloquent. You may find little fault with the matter though much with the manner. Eustis is not a man of quick perception; he grapples, however, strongly with what is before him, and slowly, yet finally renders the subject clear and distinct. He takes time to arrive at conclusions and proceeds thereto through intricate paths, for he is anything but the clear, straight-forward reasoner. His decisions are, however, marked by very considerable clearness, perspicuous and ability, and appear to have been carefully and studiously digested.

Judge Eustis is about the middle height, is dignified in his address and manners, and there upon the Bench are characterized by calmness and self possession. Simplicity of manner, courtesy towards the meanest, and a due and proper respect for the feelings and failings of others, are ever accompanying true greatness of soul. Exalted station, or a Republic that forgets, divested of these, may impose upon the weak and unthinking, but will ever effect the sensible and observing man, as the attributes of a mind but little conversant with true greatness. Superciliousness and assumption under such circumstances become peculiarly striking and offensive, and it is greatly to be hoped that such traits are attributed unjustly to the man I sketch. Under the present circumstances—a man of very different order, both mental and physical, from Eustis. Above the middle height, his countenance expressive of mildness rather than firmness, he attracts the stranger, and at once obtains his confidence. There appears to be little in his features to indicate the man of very superior endowments, though the fact of his having presided long, with applause and distinction upon the District Court Bench, speaks many of the characteristics of a good Judge—indeed, he is loved and respected for his virtues, and is a perfect gentleman in his manners; of noble sentiments and unblemished character. He is a native of Ireland, I believe, but has for ever been the esteem of his fellow citizens.

The gentlemen presiding upon the Supreme Bench are by no means inferior men. In character and acquirements, they, however, afford among themselves great contrast.

I am induced in this connection to allude to the Hon. Henry A. Bullard, who has so long presided in the Supreme Court, and who has recently returned to his place among the practitioners at our Bar. This talented, learned gentleman and advocate, to whom the jurisprudence of Louisiana owes so much, has been twice upon the Supreme Bench of this State—served many years since in the Legislature of the United States, and, while Attorney General, acted as our Secretary of State. Not less an accomplished scholar, than a profound lawyer, of those recently upon the Supreme Bench, (not including Martin,) he was double—the first in talents and judicial attainments. Much devoted to literary pursuits, he has been a long known, as a forcible and classical writer, and a man of elegant literary tastes. As an example of his purity, the late eulogy upon his old friend Judge Martin, may be cited as a production of much elegance and finished taste. Eminently instructive now, as a speaker, this gentleman has been in his younger years an eloquent and forcible advocate. As a Judge, his decisions have been few—the result, I judge, industry in search of authorities and a lucidness of style, highly creditable to the scholar and the lawyer. Judge Ballard is a native of Massachusetts. He is a man of middle height, his features have been once handsome, are still pleasing. He is (probably) sixty years of age—Agreeable as a social companion, he is respected if not loved, by all who know him intimately.

In regard to the members of our Supreme Court as compared with the last, I would say, that there is no one, at present upon the Bench, who may, in the extent of his legal lore, compare with the old blind Judge,—no one, who, surrounded by the sweets Sabbath in the elegance of his attainments, or profound knowledge of the civil law. Taking the entire Bench, it is a decided improvement upon the past. There is more energy—more industry—greater efforts to finish the numerous business, which, every year, increases in this tribunal The task is, perhaps, so difficult as in times past. The men who have *fixed* the law in this State, have cleared away the rubbish,—have established metes and bounds—Martin, Porter, Matthews and Derbigny have decided on almost every important matter arising under our peculiar system of jurisprudence. Hence the task of our present Court is comparatively easy; hence it is that even *mediocre* abilities may serve to meet the requirements of this Court. There may have been in the old Court want of energy, want of industry and want of that concern necessary to the performance of their arduous duties; yet I must mention, in conclusion, one incident in my recollection, redounding to their eternal honor—that when one of their number had subjected himself to the suspicion of being the corrupt magistrate, the violator of the law—had committed crime and trampled honesty under foot, the veterans who had so long presided in this Court, who had so long maintained the majesty of the laws, refused to sit with their brother Judge, until he had purged the ermine of justice from the foul stains resting upon it, in his person, or until he had retired from the seat he had dishonored. W.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Baltimore, Nov. 15, 2 P. M.

Flour—Howard street Flour is held at $5 75; we note sales of 600 bbls. City Mills Flour at $5 75.

Wheat—4000 bushels prime white Wheat have been sold this morning at 120 a 121 cents per bushel; 700 bushels prime red also changed hands at 120 a 122 and 121 cents per bushel.

Corn—Prime white Corn sells at 59 cents; prime yellow sells at 63 a 65 cts. per bushel.

Cattle.—Beef Cattle on the hoof sells at $2 25 per 100 pounds.

No change in other articles.

Philadelphia, Nov 15—P. M.

Flour—Sales of Pennsylvania brands at $6. There is nothing of especial interest, and no change to note in the markets.

New York, Nov 15—P. M.

Flour—Genesee Flour sells at $6 06; Southern sells at $6 25.

Wheat—Prime white Wheat sells at 140c.

Corn—Prime white sells at 71c. per bushel.

Cotton—The market is heavy.

LANDING from bark Wahoma, from Bordeaux—1200 boxes St Julien claret, with cases and fine labels; 50 cases, each 24 glass jars dry prunes; 25 cases, each 12 fancy boxes do; 150 boxes brandy cherries; 25 packages J J Prom old Cognac brandy; for sale by
nov24 TROISGROS & LAMPEE, 28 Old Levee.

BRANDY—10 cr pipes 4th proof brandy, J J Dupuy; a fair do do, landing from ship Hanna, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
nov24 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

WINE—600 boxes Claret, Margaux; 20 casks red Wine, Montferrand, landing from ship Hannah, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
nov24 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

TOBACCO—250 bales Vuelta de Abajo, and Cuba wrappers and fillers, in store and for sale by
nov21 TROISGROS & LAMPEE 28 Old Levee.

SUGAR—600 boxes white Havana Sugar, in store and for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPEE,
nov24 28 Old Levee.

Candidate for Mayor.

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

New Orleans November 20th, 1847.
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