The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.....NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS. No. 81 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Daily Paper (one year in advance).....$12 00
Country Paper, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00

Advertisements inserted at one cent a word, nonpareil, first time, and half cent for each subsequent time. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.

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

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN times, 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.

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs. Magne & Weisse, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year (1846), of all the advertisements required by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of *ONE DOLLAR* for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.

WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.

New Orleans 27th Dec. 1845.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

☞ Gentlemen who have announced themselves, in our paper, as candidates for Clerks, are requested to state the Court for which they are running.

For Judgeship.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. CHARLES O'SULLIVAN, as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace for the First Municipality.

☞ We are authorized to announce F. M. GUYOL, as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality.

MANY ATTORNEYS.

☞ Mr Editor.—Please to announce that Mr O. P. JACKSON is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, in the First Municipality.

Messrs. Editors.—Please announce Mr. ALPHONSE CANONGE as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the Third Municipality.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr MANUEL CRUZAT, is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce Mr. WILLIAM ANDRY, as candidate for Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality, and that he will be supported by

his FRIENDS.

Messrs. Editors.—Please announce Mr. JULES LAMBERT as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality.

☞ Please announce JOHN GIBSON, Esq—old Faithful of all 8 ds—as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the Second Municipality.

FOR CLERKSHIP.

First District Court of New Orleans
I. O. PIERSON
W. A. SNYDER
ALFRED ROUSSEAU.

Second District Court of New Orleans
JOHN M. LEVY, SR.
M. CARTELLIER
THOMAS C. DUDLEY
H. D. BOBIN WILDE
M. WILLARD
SAMPSON BLOSSMAN
ADELIN DIRET
HORATIO DAVIS
J. G. A. BOFT

Third District Court of New Orleans.
AUGUSTE DUCUE.
HENRY FENCHARD.
WILLIAM P. BEDLOCK

Fourth District Court of New Orleans.
RIVIERE GARDERE.
J. B. FORRESTER MAXENT
A. E. BENAVENT
PETER M. BERTIN
MARTIN DURALDE.
RENE H. BRAYE
THOMAS GUIBORD.
ARMAND GUYOL.
ROSEMOND LE ARMAS

Fifth District Court of New Orleans.
JOHN M. ANDRY.
SAM TOWLE, W. WALDO.
L. J. CHIRON.
CHARLES LEE.
JOHN VAUGHN.
PROSPER LE BLANC

LEONARD, SURTEVANT & CO,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Sperm, White and Linseed Oils, Soap, Candles, Teas, White Lead, Black Paints, &c.
No 12 Old Levee street, New Orleans.

☞ S. V. BARRETT has removed his store from No 2 Old Levee to No 24 Gravier st. m26

P. N. WOOD, WM. G. INNES, Jun. ROSE.

ROSE & CO.
Commission Merchants, Charles and Union streets, New Orleans, Brokers in Merchandise, New York.

Importers of
Cigars, French, German, Turkish and Chinese
Fine Fancy Articles,
Fine Cutlery, Watches, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Chinese Curiosities, Combs, Brushes, Pocket Cutlery, Purses, Gold Pens, Pencils, Accordeons and Musical Instruments.
3 doors on Canal st.

Gent's Fine Furnishing Goods.
Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Scarfs, &c. &c. &c. m 5

☞ **T. BOURNOS**, Surgeon Dentist, 95 Gravier st, office open from sunrise to A. M. and 6 P. M. m27

☞ **ED. CLAGUE**, *Importer of Havana Produce*, No 28 Gravier street. m7

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co. Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 54 Canal st. f13

☞ **J. R. STEEL**, 71 Camp street, Importer and Dealer in Fine and Domestic Stationery, Blank Books, &c. &c. m29

☞ **WIGURE**, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Merchants Buildings, Exchange Place, Office of Revenue and Consulate.

☞ **TAYLOR BROTHERS**, *Importers of Fine Goods, French, English and German, corner Chartres and Canal streets.*

☞ **J. P. BERCIER & Co.** COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand a fresh supply of Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices. m10

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.
May 23d, 1846.

THE Price of Fresh Flour being this day $5 78 per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give 14 ounces of Bread for Ten Cents, during next week from Monday 1st June, 1846.

Bread of the Second quality or three for Ten Cents, must weigh 24 per cent more, or 34 ounces.

m26 2 and 3 A D CROSSMAN, Mayor.

CHEAP CANDLESTORE.—No 28 St Ann st, between Levee and Conde streets.—P ALEXANDER LANAUZE, importer and dealer in hardware, and wholesale and retail, assorted, fancy materials, plain and window glass and cordage, house and ship carpenters, Congreve and Matches from Cincinnati, coopers for sale 28 St Ann st. m26—1m

BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
Municipality Number one.
Exchange Place, Tuesday, 23d May, 1846.

RESOLVED, That public notice be given that several vacancies now exist in the First and English departments of the Public Schools of the First Municipality and that persons wishing to offer themselves as candidates are required to present themselves at the Council Chamber on Thursday, the 28th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. for examination. By order,

m22 2d JOS REYNES, Secretary.

SUMMER CLASSES.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the acquisition of either the **French or Spanish Languages**, that he will open New Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen, at the beginning of the month of June.

His system is such as to bring the above languages, in a very high degree of excellence, in a short and quick manner, by the highest standing authority, which has studied to have pronounced of the same, system by which a foreign pupil can be taught to speak at once, and understand the language, which he is learning.

Rules of experience and success, which has always proved his instructions to be successful to those who may join THESE CLASSES a sufficient inducement to the lovers of the Spanish or French Language, to be present at the commencement of the lessons, which

A class will meet every morning at 6 o'clock.—Gentlemen are respectfully solicited to enter their names at No 14 Exchange Place, from 10 to 12 in the morning, until 1 P. M and from 5 to the evening until 8.

m22 Professor of Modern Languages.

☞ **MATCHES.**—The public is respectfully informed that the well known **Wm. A. Clarke's Matches** can be bought at retail at the following agents.

J. A. GUILLEMIN,
m 21 lw 200 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

OFFICE OF RECORDER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, Exchange Place, Upper Room, Gallier street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed Recorder of Births and Deaths for the Parish and City of New Orleans, I request the officers of the above said parish and city to conform themselves to the disposition of the following act

Act approved March 16, 1843.

Sec. 1. After the passage of this act, the birth of every child in the parish and city of Orleans, shall be registered within thirty days, thereafter, the death shall be made conformably to the third section of this act—which this act a supplement, and every person offending against the provisions of the said section, shall pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars and not less than five dollars, half of which shall be to the benefit of the State and the other half for the benefit of the informer.

Sec. 2. The death of every free person within the parish of Orleans, shall be declared therein within thirty days—this declaration shall be made by the nearest relation of the deceased, if they are present, and in case of absence, by the testamentary executor, if there is one, if none, by the owner or tenant of the house in which the individual will have died; and every person offending against the provisions of this section, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than five dollars.

The undersigned will be under the painful necessity of prosecuting all persons neglecting or refusing to conform themselves to the clauses of the act above cited.

a10—1y F M CROZAT.

☞ **DUFFAU & Co** have the honor to inform the Public that they have bought from Mr Brenan the stable situated No 116 Bourbon, near St Louis street, like their predecessors, they will take in hire horses and vehicles, and will hire out saddle and riding vehicles at very moderate prices.

Mr. *Duffau* will, as heretofore continue his profession of Veterinary Surgeon and Horse shoer, at No 141 Burgundy street, and undertake also to sellor buy horses. j7—6mo

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—130 casks Claret, 250 bbls old Whiskey; 1 puncheon Holland Gin, 50 baskets Champagne, different qualities; 1 case rose; 150 do do Lafitte; 25 do old Red Bordeaux; 25 do Lafitte; 25 do do Margaux; 20 do do Sauterne; 2500 do do Green Peas; 500 do do Cope in oil, mm 3 rooms mitre; 500 do do pure Perigord Truffles; 200 Truffled Pies; 100 cases Red Wine Chambertin, 1842; White Wine, Hermitage, 30 cases Guignolet; 20 cases Cherries in Brandy; 20 baskets Olive Oil, Plagniol brand; 50,000 Cork Cork, 14 inch, assorted.

m9 CHARLES DUFOUR, 11 Conti st.

☞ **WOOL SACKS**—3 cases Woolen Sacks, suitable for the Army, and for sale by FROST & Co.

m13 20 Magazine street.

☞ **SUGARS**—Havana, Waste, Yellow and Refining Sugars, for sale by THOMPSON & CO.

m9 Old Levee st.

Thursday morning, June 4, 1846.

General Taylor and his Army.

We learn with unmingled gratification, that the President of the United States on the 26th May, nominated Brigadier-General ZACHARY TAYLOR for the brevet rank of MAJOR-GENERAL, and that the nomination was immediately and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. It is moreover rumored that in consequence of the brilliant success of "Old Rough and Ready," he will be permitted to remain at the head of the army. We trust that this last outgiving will prove true. It is a source of profound satisfaction to find the President on the one hand so prompt in acknowledging the eminent military services of General TAYLOR and in rewarding them by promotion; and the U. S. Senate on the other, responding with patriotic unanimity to the wish of the executive, echoed as it is by that of the entire nation. A republic should be eagle-eyed in discerning the merit of her public servants and swift in proffering them tokens of her regard. As they have no glittering perspective of honors and emoluments before them; as their heroic deeds are the offspring of a pure and patriotic fervor, isolated from all extrinsic and baser matter, the country owes it to herself, to testify on all possible occasions and in the most becoming and imposing manner, her sense of services, the more valuable, because springing from the loftiest and holiest of sentiments.

With respect to Genl. TAYLOR this has been done. Such honors as a republic may properly confer have been lavishly tendered to this distinguished and valiant captain. Something is now due to his companions-in-arms; to the devoted band that shared his perils and secured his triumphs. We perceive that Congress has before it in the shape of a resolution of thanks to the Army. This is but a feeble and unsubstantial memento of the deeds of that army. Some more suitable evidence is called for, of the high sense of the merits of that chivalrous and undaunted body of men. We agree with the Baltimore *American* when speaking of TAYLOR's troops, it remarks: With the national name and honor in their keeping they have exalted both; they have added a new page to the annals of our military renown. ENGLAND gives to her heroes the honors of knighthood and the peerage, pensions during life, and monuments in Westminster Abbey to consecrate their memories. With a gratitude less ostentatious but not less sincere we can proffer to our victorious warriors some substantial assurances that their deeds are appreciated and their name cherished. Let whim who has done well in a subordinate sphere be promoted to a higher; the privilege of ampler and wider room to serve his country is dear to the heart of the military man. We cannot doubt but the Government will testify its sense of the services of the victors of the Rio Grande by the promotion of all who distinguished themselves in the recent battle on that river."

The Army in Texas.

An article in the April number of the *Southern Quarterly Review*, under the above title, has attracted very general attention. It is evidently written by a personal participator in the scenes which it describes, and who knows where to insure ought to fall, and how to apply it with merited severity. So pungent and powerful is the entire article and so well connected in its details, that we have abandoned our original intention of extracting and commenting upon some of its most forcible passages, and have concluded to publish it in toto. We regret that our limited space precludes us from the publication of the whole in a single number. The article is begun in to-day's paper, and will be continued until finished.

Official Accounts.

The Washington *Union* of the 26th ult., contains the official despatches of General TAYLOR, relative to the recent brilliant victories achieved by our gallant little Army on the Rio Grande. We deem their publication unnecessary, as they simply confirm in every particular, the most authentic information received here by correspondence, and from other sources. Genl TAYLOR estimates his loss by the engagements of the 8th and 9th, at 32 officers and 40 men killed, and 12 officers and 100 men wounded, while that of the enemy in all probability exceeded 300 killed—more than 200 having been buried by the American forces on the field of battle.

Congress.

IN THE SENATE on the 25th ult., on motion of Mr. Rusk, the bill in reference to the mail service in Texas, was taken up, amended in some particulars, and then, by unanimous consent, read a third time and passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the committee on Military Affairs, supplementary to the act providing for the prosecution of the existing war with Mexico.

Mr. Atchinson offered an amendment requiring that the additional officers to the regular army there provided for, shall be discharged from the service at the end of the war, or within three months thereafter. This caused considerable discussion, but the bill was finally laid on the table and made the special order for the next day.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Brinkerhoff of Ohio, offered as soon as the Journal was read, a Joint Resolution thanking General Taylor and his Army for their gallant defence of the country in the recent engagements with the Mexican forces, and also allowing to each officer, non-commissioned officer and private one month's extra pay.

Mr. Winthrop said he had no objection to the Resolution, but he was desirous to know whether there had been any official communication received of this engagement from the camp of General Taylor.

Mr. Brinkerhoff said he did not design to ask for the passage of the Resolution at this time, but merely that it should have its first and second reading, which was agreed to almost by general consent.

Mr. Dromgoole suggested that the thanks of Congress should be made a separate Resolution from that giving one month's extra pay.

Mr. King of New York, moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole, which was agreed to.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill was then taken up and debated until the hour of adjournment.

In the SENATE on the 26th, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the distribution of the public property captured during the war, among the officers and soldiers engaged in it.

Mr. Berrien reported a bill in reference to the article on our treaty of 1795 with Spain, relating to the taking out of letters of marque, &c., ☞

On motion of Mr. Johnson of La., the bill to provide for the adjustment of land claims in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, was taken up.

The bill after, being amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill supplemental to the act providing for the prosecution of the existing war with Mexico. The debate on Mr. Atchinson's amendment was resumed and continued until the hour of adjournment.

In the HOUSE the Civil and Diplomatic Bill was again discussed. A Resolution was adopted to close the debate next day.

Melancholy Intelligence from the Cape de Verde Islands.

We yesterday received a slip from the New York *Herald*, containing accounts from the Cape de Verde Islands, by the arrival of the *Pauline* at Boston. It seems that one of these islands, Bona Vista, has been ravaged by the yellow fever, and upwards of one-eighth of the entire population has been swept off. The epidemic had not abated at the last accounts. Bona Vista, at all times a barren and wretched spot, has now fumme to contend against in addition to pestilence, and a portion of the inhabitants are in the last stages of extreme. Numbers, it is said, have absolutely died of hunger. Corn had been sent to their relief by the inhabitants of the Gambia, and transported thither by the *Pauline*. At Gosda, the small-pox was making dreadful havoc among the negroes. About 200 had died in twenty days, and the hospital was nearly full.

The Webster and Ingersoll Affair.

The latest information in regard to this affair is comprised in the subjoined extracts from the Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore *American*:

The Investigating Committee make slow work, but the Committee to investigate the facts in relation to Mr. Ingersoll, will report at an early day. The Disbursing Clerk, (Mr. Stubbs) will probably be regarded as one of the principal offenders, and will no doubt lose his office. Mr. Tyler will have certain interrogatories submitted to him, to answer in writing, (the other Committee have summoned him in person to be present.)

Mr. Adams, Mr. J. Y. Mason, and Mr. Cushing are summoned to answer certain questions as to the practices of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The subject, from long delay has lost much of its interest, but the time of reporting will give it freshness. Mr. Webster will be entirely acquitted, and the charges fall with severe indignation upon the heads of those who made them.

One of the specifications, you will remember, was the corruption of the public press. This is entirely disproved. The only money paid to any press was for printing some blank forms of petitions.

Mr. Tyler, I learn, was expected to reach the city this evening.

☞ The editor of the Columbus *Times* is out in a card, calling Whig editors for the course they pursue in relation to the Mexican war.

☞ Mr. Hazzard, the Whig editor of Charleston, is about to march at the head of his company, as the court of war, in consequence of the Mexican war, is about to close.

Later from Point Isabel.

Steamship *Alabama*, arrived last evening, having left Brazos St Iago, on 1st instant, at 8 o'clock A. M.

We have received no further intelligence by this arrival than those brought by the *Galveston*.

General Taylor was still at Matamoros waiting for further reinforcements. The troops were in fine spirits and anxiously waiting the order of marching into the enemy's country.

Capt Saunders, Engineer, and Cols. Winthrop and Z. Lyons, attached to Genl. Taylor's Staff, came on board the Alabama as passengers, and took at Balize, Capt. Major and A. Marretta—also, the following sick and wounded officers from the Army. Lieut. Arthur, 2d Artillery; Lieuts. Gates and McClay and Capt. Kells, 6th Infantry; Lieut. Stevens, 5th Infantry.

The Alabama arrived at Brazos Bar on the 29th ult. The same evening at 8 o'clock it commenced blowing a heavy gale, and at 11 o'clock it increased to a complete hurricane, which caused both anchors to drag from 20 into 3 fathom waters.

The following are the list of vessels in the harbour and blown ashore at Brazos Bar:—Steamer Col. Harney ashore, will be got off; steamer Augusta, ashore badly; schooner Waterman do, unloaded; schooner Eufalia, do do; steamer Sea, badly ashore inside.

The pilot boat L. H. Hitchcock reported to be lost in the same gale.

VESSELS AT BRAZOS.—Steamers Monmouth, Sea, and Florida; a bark from Galveston with troops, name unknown; brig Apalachicola; Schrs. Water Witch, Wm. Bryan, Ellen and Clara, Enterprise, Cornelia, Southerner and Arista—also, a ship off the bar waiting to be discharged, name unknown.

City Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS LEGION.—Five companies of the St Louis Legion left last night on board of the steamship *Galveston*, Captain Wright, for Point Isabel, numbering 398 men, as follows:—

St Louis Greys, Captain Coleman, 67 men.
Bon Guards, Captain Kimpp, 91 men.
Native American Rangers, Captain Salesbury, 103 men.
Montgomery Guards, Captain John Watson, 92 men.
Morgan Riflemen, Captain McKellops, 75 men—total, 398 men, under the command of Col. Easton, Lieutenant Colonel T. Kennet, Adjutant Alnsted and Surgeon Dr. Geo Johnson.

The balance of the Legion, consisting of three German companies, are left in charge of Major Sloan and Taylor, together with the Louisville Legion, which will leave this evening on board the steamers *New York* and *James L. Day*.

WATCH CASE.—Wm. Alfred Bouligny made affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, that about two weeks since a gold watch was stolen from his house in Royal street, and that he had reason to suppose that it was in a Watchmaker's shop on the Old Levee, between Ursuline and Hospital streets. A search warrant was issued, the watch found, and the Watchmaker arrested. The latter says that he received it from a mulatto man who pawned it to him for eight dollars, with the request that the watch was not to be shown to any body.

ROBBERY.—Louis Wagener, yesterday made affidavit that he took in his room at the Conti street Hotel, was yesterday broken open and $170 stolen from him. The money consists of 11 sovereigns, four five dollar pieces, two quarter eagles, and a portuguese dollar marked 4800 Reis.

STOLEN PROPERTY.—Robert Splain and Caroline Splain, were yesterday arrested by the Second Municipality police, accused of having received stolen property. Amongst the articles found in their possession, there are a cook and shree shirts belonging to Recorder Baldwin. A scarf, three shawls, two breast pins and two gold rings which are identified as being the property of Mrs Summers. The prisoners will be brought up before Recorder Baldwin, this morning.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man found drowned in the river opposite Randolph's wharf. From the appearance of the deceased, he was a German, and had read hair and mustachoes. As no marks of violence were found on the body, the Jury returned a verdict of "accidentally drowned."

IMPOSTOR.—Mr. W. H. Palfrey made affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, to the effect that he engaged the drivers of the furniture cars No. 1464 and 1774 to take a load from his store No. 177 Gravier street to the schooner *Philipine Rose* lying at the old Basin. When they arrived there, the drivers demanded five dollars which the gentlemen refused to pay; whereupon the drivers commenced reloading their cars, and insulted deponent, vowing vengeance against him and the crew of the steamer. The deponent represented himself as a member of the General Council, and an ex-officio Justice of the Peace, but all was to no purpose. They continued to abuse and threaten him, which induced deponent to make the complaint. We trust these fellows will be arrested and properly dealt with.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon HENRY JOHNSON, for a public document.

ON DIT.—That the nomination of Mr HORN, Collector of the port of Philadelphia, has been rejected by the Senate.

ALABAMA VOLUNTEERS.—Twenty-three Companies altogether have reported to the Governor as ready to march to the Rio Grande.

The President of the United States has recognized Geo. B. Deitch as Consul of the Republic of Venezuela, for the port of New Orleans.

☞ The two principal officers of the new United States mounted regiment have been appointed by the President. Colonel ARMSTRONG is the Colonel, and Captain FREMONT, the Lieutenant Colonel of the same.

THE NATIONAL FAIR at Washington, continues to attract immense crowds of visitors. On the night of the 26th, it is supposed that six thousand persons were in the building. Hundreds could not gain admittance and it became necessary to suspend the sale of tickets.

THE REVENUE CUTTER *Van Buren* left Charleston on the 28th ult. for the Gulf of Mexico. While at anchor off the Light-House, a thunder storm arose, and the lightning struck the fore top mast head, ran down the forestay, throwing off large splinters, and injuring the mast so much as to render a new one necessary. Fortunately none of the officers or men were injured.

☞ *Lives of Distinguished American Officers*, by J. Finnimore Cooper. Our thanks are due Messrs. Carey & Hart, publishers, through J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for the 2nd vol. of Mr. Cooper's lives of Eminent American Naval Officers. It embraces the biographies of John Paul Jones, Commodore Woolsey, Commodore Perry and Commodore Dale.

DEATH OF COL. DRAYTON.—This distinguished patriot and statesman, formerly a United States Senator from South Carolina, died at Philadelphia on Sunday the 24th May. As a sterling patriot—a man of unswerving integrity and uprightness, a gentleman of nice breeding and high honor, he was universally esteemed and respected.

SAN JUAN DE ULOA.—In one of Commodore Conner's despatches to the Navy Department, he states that considerable activity has been displayed in strengthening and improving the castle and town of Vera Cruz. These are now, writes the Commodore, nearly if not quite one hundred guns mounted in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and as many as fifty in the two forts and walls of the city commanding the anchorage. These guns are all new, and of heavy calibre, most of them being thirty-two pounders with a number of eight and ten inch Paixhan guns. There are said to be nearly two thousand men in the fortress and about the same number in the town.

☞ The New York *Express* of Monday afternoon says:

On the reception of the news this morning, confirming the reports of our brilliant victories, salutes were fired, and the flags on the Hotels were displayed. Our successes give almost universal satisfaction. The feeling is, that the more decided are our victories, the sooner will the Mexicans be ready to sue for peace.

The same paper says:

We are informed that Commodore Perry and Commodore Kearney, now in the city, have purchased two steamers, of 500 tons each, and four schooners of 90 tons, built by Bell & Brown, of this city, for the Mexicans, who were unable or unwilling to pay for them.

NAVAL.—The Norfolk *Beacon* of the 25th ult. has the following:

Commander Garret J. Pendergrast has been ordered to the Memphis Navy Yard, and Commander Wm. H. Gardner to the Rendezvous here; Commander McKean to the sloop of war Dale; and Lt. Chard to the Water Witch to be fitted out here.

It is said that the government intends purchasing a number of small vessels to run close in shore in the Gulf after privateersmen.

The steam propeller Massachusetts is now lying in the Potomac, between Washington and Alexandria. Comm. Shubrick and Mr. Haswell, Chief Engineer of the Navy, have visited her to report to the Navy Department whether she will suit for government purposes.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard directing the launch of the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, now nearly finished. She will probably be ready in a week or two.

A Washington letter published in the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, says:

An invasion from different points, at the same time, the forces of all aiming at the city of Mexico, has been talked of. A distinguished officer of the Army says it is said, given it as his opinion that a force of a hundred thousand men will be necessary for the object.

In the meantime the Government have taken a step which is quite as decided and unequivocal as it is prompt. Commodore Conner, with the Gulf squadron, is now in the port of Vera Cruz, and Commodore Perry is expected to join him with the Mississippi squadron, which is now at the mouth of the Mississippi. Commodore Conner has orders to blockade the port of Vera Cruz, and Commodore Perry has orders to blockade the port of Tampico, and to take possession of the custom-house at Tampico, and collect the revenue for the benefit of the United States.

From the Southern Quarterly Review.

The Army in Texas.

A military expedition has been recently sent out solely under the direction and control of the Chief of the War Department, as *the Commanding General was set aside*. With an overflowing treasury, with materials teeming with arms of every description, with an experienced and energetic officer to carry out his minutest instructions, with disciplined soldiers ready to follow their officer even to inevitable destruction, and, last, though not least, with the warnings of the past, surely we might have reasonably expected from the Secretary a faultless combination of excellence in the outfit, skill in the plan, and efficiency in the conduct, of this campaign. We propose an impartial review of this campaign, from its commencement until the present moment, and though truth will compel us to be unsparing of censure, yet it will be given with reluctance, and only from the sincere hope, that the exposure of past mismanagement may prevent their recurrence.

In the spring of 1841, pending the negotiation for the annexation of Texas, two regiments of infantry, and one of dragoons, constituting a corps of observation, were concentrated near the Sabine. The command of this corps or army, was entrusted to General Taylor, a veteran officer, distinguished for his gallantry on many a bloody field, and for his enduring constancy on many an arduous campaign. He was instructed, in general terms, to protect Texas from Mexican invasion during the negotiation, and, for this purpose, was vested with large definite and discretionary powers, such as are not even granted to the Commander in Chief, but upon extraordinary occasions. In fact, so unbounded was the confidence reposed, that, as the opposition presses complained, the war making power was delegated to subordinate officer of our petty Army. But ample as were his powers, by some strong fatality, Gen. Taylor was not authorised to make any exploration of the country with whose defence he was entrusted, nor any survey of its coast, bays, harbors, inlets, etc. And this country was Texas, concerning which, there were ten thousand contradictory statements, and absolutely no reliable information whatever—the "Utopian dreamer and interested speculator representing it as the El Dorado of hope, the land of promise,—the disappointed settler as an imberious waste, fit only for the wild horse of the desert, and the gaunt wolf of the prairie." Time rolled on, the Senate, in their wisdom refused to add another brilliant star to our glorious constellation. The "Tyler treaty" was rejected, but "the Army of Observation" was still left on the banks of the Sabine, to inhale noxious vapors, and broil beneath a tropical sun, poorly sheltered by wretched huts and tents. Forgotten by all their friends, the devoted little corps awaited, with anxiety, the result of the stormy Presidential contest, upon which their subsequent movements depended. A recent historian asserts us, that democracies have a liquorish appetite for the acquisition of territory. In this instance, Mr Allison's assertion proved an "axiomatic fact," as a Georgia member says. "The sovereigns" of our vast republic declared, that they had not breathing space, and would have more, and, adopting the rallying cry of "Texas and Oregon," elected, by an overwhelming majority, the more territory candidate. Of course, the treasures of the new administration were devoted to regain, if possible, the rejected prize. The previous instructions to our Charge to "the republic of the lone star" were renewed. He was "to make liberal offers, to promise a large and splendidly appointed army for the protection of the frontier, against the depredations of the marauding Mexicans," etc. Won by his overtures, the Texians had once more consented to unite their destinies with the great American people. Texas remained for the new administration to make good those pledges. In compliance with our Charge's promise, the "Army of Observation," augmented by one artillery company from Charleston Harbor, S. C., was ordered to the Southern frontier of Texas in midsummer, 1845. The "large" army, promised by our Charge, consisted then but of two regiments of infantry, one of dragoons, and a single company of artillery, in all fifteen hundred men. The authorities at Washington thought that there would be an immense sacrifice of life among troops sent upon an active campaign, to a tropical region in the month of July. They therefore ordered out the *entire force*, which they deemed competent to guard the Texas frontier until time for the winter operations to begin. The "Army of Observation" was then the forlorn hope, the advance guard,—to perish by disease or the sword of the enemy. To conceal its weakness, the pioneer detachment was baptised with the sounding title of "Army of Occupation," and it was pompously announced, that a magnificent corps artillery was in reserve on the elements of the Army. But the Texas Army was not only to be "large," but "splendidly appointed," also. Let us examine its splendid appointments.

The Dragoon regiment had just been formed from a little corps, half of the men were raw, undisciplined recruits, many unable to ride; their horses recently purchased, were small, weak and undrilled. The infantry regiments were crippled by their long exposure, intermittent fevers, the wilthering heat and drenching rains of a low Southern latitude. *The artillery were without their guns*. Such wanthe "splendidly appointed" Army, sent to a distant frontier, to repel the invasion of a country numbering nine millions of inhabitants! But, although the Army was small and inefficient, yet, doubtless, the plan of the campaign was masterly and ably executed under the auspices of Secretary Marcy, a hero of the last war and a man of a lofty order of intellect. We will see. In the latter part of June, 1845, an artillery company, equipped as infantry, at Fort Moultrie, Charleston, South Carolina, was ordered to New Orleans there to receive further orders. The company, *armed only with muskets*, sailed from Charleston on the 26th June, neither officers nor men having the remotest idea of the nature of the orders awaiting them in New Orleans. On their arrival in that city, the 19th July they found that, though ignorant themselves of their ultimate destination, the whole Army, and all their *equipments* also, military, knew, or, had known, it started from the moment of their embarkation on Charleston. The expected instructions to the Lieutenant Commanding, informed him that his company was to be mounted and equipped, as flying artillery for the Texan campaign under Gen. Taylor; that horses would be sent him, and a battery for his use shipped from New York for New Orleans, upon the arrival of which, he was ordered to proceed with it upon Gen Taylor at the mouth of the Sabine. A corps of giants, as well as that of chivalry, is quite a novelty, and, it would have been a bold undertaking for the company, unprovided with horses, to have dragged their cannon by hand through the marshes of Louisiana. Fortunately for them, they found Gen Taylor in the crescent city, with a brigade of infantry, the 3d and 4th regiments, ready to embark for Aransas Bay, Texas, without having the slightest intention of approaching within two hundred miles of the Sabine. The 3d infantry left New Orleans on the 21st, the 4th infantry and the *company* from Charleston, on the 23d July. Their cannon not having arrived, the artillery company sailed without them. *These guns reached them two months afterwards; their horses have been dead for some time!* To some it may seem strange, that the artillery company was sent away with muskets *only*, leaving a splendid battery in park at Fort Moultrie, where such battery was utterly useless, and, in fact, the arrival of another and another battery from Watervliet arsenal, with all the contingencies of delay in outfit, delay in shipment, delay by baffling head winds, etc., etc. It was part of that wise, but mysterious policy of the War Department, which only the initiated can understand.

Gen. Taylor sailed from New Orleans with three ships and two steamboats in search of the Bay of Aransas. His orders were to cross the Nueces, and he was told in New Orleans, the western coast of Texas was a terra incognita, and no reliable chart of the Bay could be found. A pilot, however, was at length obtained for enormous wages, who professed a thorough knowledge of the Texian waters in general, and almost a friendly intimacy with the briny particles in the Bay of Aransas. He was put in charge of one of the vessels loaded with troops, and demonstrated, on his first entrance into port, that Texan pilots, unlike Popes, are not always infallible, by running his vessel aground among the breakers where it inevitably would have gone to pieces, had no timely assistance been rendered. The captain of another of the vessels sailed along the coast, in sight of land, for several days, seeking an inlet to enter and land, but was at length anchored off St. Joseph's Island, he roundly asserted, that it was the Island of Espiritu Santo! Gen. Taylor has been blamed for not using the United States topographical chart. The accomplished and indefatigable chief of the topographical bureau had, with infinite pains and much ingenuity, prepared a map of Texas from a vast collection of Texan maps and charts, each one differing, in toto, from all the others. Remembering the maxim, *in medio tutissimus*, and that the *juste milieu* is always just right, our worthy chief split the difference between them all, i. e., if, for instance, one map gave the length of some rivers, a hundred and twenty miles, and another but one hundred, he jotted down the true length as one hundred and ten miles! The ingenious novelist, Lumas, wrote his fascinating incidents of travel without ever having been beyond the precincts of "the joyous city." This thrilling adventurer with brigands, and his perilous ascents of the Alps, by no means interfered with strolls on the Boulevards and sunners in the Champs Elysees. The French, with just pride, boast of the originality of their ingenious writer. But surely we have more cause to celebrate the creative imagination and bold conception of our illustrious topographical chief. It was under the revealings of inspired genius, he wrote; or prompted to make a map of Texas in his cosy ste Brévi n'en at Washington. That was no ordinary mind, stages qui en conceived the bold design of making a map pays. Brévi et courty thousands of miles distant, without ment rapide quant exploration, jotting down a shoal here, a ta figure et français. an island at this place, and an inlet at the Ausst—Un négre nommé JOHN, disant appartenir à curacy of this map may seem incredible—On a reçu à Newmr. Walker, au dessous de Baton Rouge. C'est un petit vasty smart, that no place in Texas du Cap qui vont jusnègre de taille moyenne, les yeux saillans. Les propriforty miles from its topographique quelques Kaffirs unt taires de ces nègres sont priés de les retirer en se conforin the whole, we are disposed to excuse, et que la tribu a rement à la loi. from all blame in not using the Ou en croit, en conséquence, In fact, we have heard, that our ces Indigènes sera attaqué graphical chief prized his pet by his eye, and far too highly to p ... to other hands. It is, therefore, ... Gen. Taylor was not provided ... shipped from New York for New Orleans, upon the arrival of which, he was ordered to proceed with it upon Gen Taylor at the mouth of the Sabine. A corps of giants, as well as that of chivalry, is quite a novelty, and, it would have been a bold undertaking for the company, unprovided with horses, to have dragged their cannon by hand through the marshes of Louisiana. Fortunately for them, they found Gen Taylor in the crescent city, with a brigade of infantry, the 3d and 4th regiments, ready to embark for Aransas Bay, Texas, without having the slightest intention of approaching within two hundred miles of the Sabine. The 3d infantry left New Orleans on the 21st, the 4th infantry and the *company* from Charleston, on the 23d July. Their cannon not having arrived, the artillery company sailed without them. *These guns reached them two months afterwards; their horses have been dead for some time!* To some it may seem strange, that the artillery company was sent away with muskets *only*, leaving a splendid battery in park at Fort Moultrie, where such battery was utterly useless, and, in fact, the arrival of another and another battery from Watervliet arsenal, with all the contingencies of delay in outfit, delay in shipment, delay by baffling head winds, etc., etc. It was part of that wise, but mysterious policy of the War Department, which only the initiated can understand.

Gen. Taylor could have mustered, and prevented the landing of even a single United States soldier. Secretary Marcy projected the first campaign *with infantry alone*, that is to be met with in the annals of all times. Napoleon carried a diadem and immortality by despising the mere military mechanism of his day. Surely our Secretary deserves at least a Congression al medal for inventing a new mode of conquering, regardless of the vulgar prejudice concerning the necessity of the co-operation of dragoons and artillery with infantry. The economy of this original system of warfare will recommend it to those time and money-saving militarians, who cast off at time half-worn opinions and usages, and are sturdy advocates of turnpikes and railroads to knowledge; soon may we expect them to add a shilling edition of "War made easy," to their splendid library of cheap publications, such as "French," "Germans," and "Italian without a Master," "Astronomy taught in four lessons," etc., etc. We have said that our Secretary was a man of lofty order of intellect, and has not his genius soared far above the lofty flight of Napoleon? Even that skeptical genius had some faith in the long established military principle, that infantry is weak and inefficient, unaided by draggons and artillery. But the Herculean mind of the modern Caesar, was not to be shackled by vulgar prejudice, and, in the plenitude of his genius, an important, if not essential portion of the "Army of Occ