The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 494. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 3403.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.....NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1847.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING (one dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

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

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged at 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 and in extent to one square every other day.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSORS
Of the First Municipality.
No. 30, Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets. au24-3m

Agency of the German Society
OF NEW-ORLEANS AND
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS STREET, No. 23.
PERSONS in want of German Mechanics, servants and laborers, are invited to apply.—No charges made. jy7 1y.

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
French, British, and American
DRY GOODS,
No. 20 CHARTRES STREET,
New Orleans.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

J. H. SHOOT,
Attorney at Law,
AND COMMISSIONER FOR LOUISIANA,
Jy 1 MOBILE, ALA.

JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO.,
JAMES E. WOODRUFF
Nos. 92 Magazine street
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and agents of the Louisiana and New York line of packets 1814

WILLIAM GAYLORD & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 81 Canal street.
au17-1y

F. T. BOURNOS, BURGEON DENTIST, 93 Conti st., office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P. M. 1118

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

TAFOUT BROTHERS—Importers of Fancy Goods French, English and German corner Chartres and Dauphine streets. 1 3

DE FORENT & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants and agents for the sale of Eastern Manufactured Goods, No. 30 Camp and Commercial street

J. B. STEEL, No. 74 Camp Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Account Books for sale, or made to order. 1814

J. P. BERGIER, FRANCOIS TOD.
J. F. BERGIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GROCERS, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices 814

NOTICE.
THE Citizens' Bank continues to receive proposals for the sale of Real Estate, at present, exclusively advertised in the Bee.
T. ALLAIN, Pres't.
jy14m

Fashionable Umbrellas.—An assortment of umbrellas of a new fashion, received per ship Nashville and for sale by D. B. MACARTY, 28, Bourbon street. jun 28

BATS 50 cases black and white Russia Hats, in store and for sale by J. BELLOW, Jr., 9, Canal street. 1817

NOTICE.
D. VIGNAUD has removed his office to No. 81 Chartres st. near Conti. 1831

NOTICE.—Office of the Canal Bank—Some of the corners of Canal and Magazine streets, now occupied by Messrs Hyde & Moss, Apply to NOLTE & BROS., 1 Carondelet st. New Orleans.

New Orleans Paper Mill.
WRAPPING PAPER, very superior, various sizes Super Royal, Blue and White Paper, best quality. Handsome and durable Paper for Books, Printing Presses and Government at lowest wholesale factory prices.
may 7 1y A. WOODSON, Agent 6 Front Levee.

Mademoiselle Fredericka Gray's Music School, No. 61 Bourbon street, corner of Dauphine, is now open, and the Classes for Dancing will commence on the 1st of October. Pupils can be received at any time. Terms, $20 per annum. Adult Classes, $25 per annum. Private lessons, $5 per month. Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Library Emporium, 79 Gravier street, Mr. A. B. STEEL, 1814 ap 3

DUFEAU has the honor of informing the public that he keeps a stable at No. 118 Bourbon street, formerly the establishment of Mr Deans, where he will board horses and lodge vehicles, and hire saddle horses and carriages at the most moderate prices. Both this and the Dauphine street stable are kept at his. Mr Duffeau will continue his practice of Veterinary and Horse Shoeing at No. 141 Burgundy street. 1814

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 134 Camp street.
HAS just received a new Assortment of French Water Closets, also Force Lift Pumps, Bell Hangers and Brass Finishers and Shower Baths. Tinning and repairing Leaden Pipes. Other Plumbers supplied with work, or jobbing done, if required. Additional publishing charges, 1 cents. 1814

Louisiana Lottery.
THE Subscriber has on hand a few Tickets in the Louisiana Lottery, which he will sell at a small advance. Persons in Baltimore, New York and Boston, in want of Tickets, can have them forwarded, and Check returned, free of exchange, by addressing the subscriber. Tickets in Tenth and Twentieths, in general, $10 of Eighths for $10 00.
Orders enclosing the money, addressed to the undersigned, will be promptly attended to. Cash for Negroes, always on hand.
mh17 JOHN BELLOW Jr. 9, Canal st.

STOREAGE! STOREAGE!!—The subscribers have made room for the storage of 500 barrels, or the equal thereof, in their fire-proof, Warehouse on Tchoupitoulas, Notre Dame, Common and Gravier streets. They are prepared to make contracts with Merchants, at the advance of their costs, during the ensuing season, on the cotton bale, or barrel, or by the month, in the capacity of their Warehouse, or in the accommodation made for them, are unsurpassed by any establishment in the city. All goods when so wished, will be insured either into or out of the Warehouse, at the lowest rates.
EMERSON, WOODWARD & CO. 1814 Tchoupitoulas st

TO PLANTERS AND SUGAR REFINERS.—Ivory Black Ink and Blacking. The undersigned has just received from Boston a fresh stock of Ivory Black, of the superior kind used by Planters and Sugar Refiners. This article is warranted to be free from all adulteration, and is the best article in the United States, and will be warranted to stand the test of any Philadelphia or Boston Black, in any respect, or the purchaser will find it to his interest to make a trial. Also, a large supply of Boston and Philadelphia Blacking, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. W. E. THOMPSON, Druggist, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets. 1814

A. BARRAUD.
Hair Dresser and Perfumer.
CORNER OF ROYAL AND ORLEANS STREETS.
BEING on the eve of quarter for France, offers his services to the public in the different importations. The perfumery is from Mongin and other Parisian houses, he makes none himself. Ladies and Children ready made linen, caps, collars, embroidered and with Gauffrée fillings, cotton and other hosiery, cravats, parasols, riding whips, mittens, flowers, bandeaux, fans, fancy jewelry, jet, shell and horn goods, &c. &c.
FOR GENTLEMEN—Fine A 1 extra fine linen shirts, collars and colored do, handkerchiefs, cravats, gloves, hosiery, suspenders, canes, riding canes, cap whips, fancy articles, glass and crystal ware, mantle ornaments, Vienna clocks, flasks, pocket flasks, pocket books, jewelry do, combs, brushes, &c. Fine and extra fine perfumery, soaps, hair oil, brushes, curls, toupees, wigs, &c.—A superior article will find a large assortment of braids for wigs &c.

MARINE, RIVER & FIRE INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents for the PELICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, and the Protection and Etna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, are insuring against MARINE, RIVER AND FIRE RISKS on the most favorable terms.
Any losses which the above Companies may sustain on Risks taken at this Agency, will be promptly adjusted according to the usages of insurance Companies of this city, and paid with promptness in money current at the Banks of New Orleans.
Office No. 42 Camp st. W. W. FOSHEE,
G. C. LAWRASON,
a13-1y Agents.

Brebe's Patent Kitchen Range.
THE undersigned, appointed by the inventor, Brebe, sole agents for the sale of their patent Range, for the States of Louisiana, are now receiving a large assortment of these ranges, which they offer at reduced prices, and which they will undertake to set without any charge whatever.
These Ranges have the advantage of quick cooking, with less fuel than any other range, and warm chambers, and bathing water, in any kind of weather, as the water is placed so as to receive the heat of the fire, and the water is kept at hot.
Hotels, steamboats, and families, are invited to call at the store and examine for themselves, and be convinced of the superiority for economy and convenience over other ranges of the kind ever brought to this city. S. MASPEREAU & Co.,
22 Conde street.
To Hotels, Ships and Steamboat owners.

FURNITURE FORGES.
THE undersigned, agents for the manufacturers of the celebrated Forges, and respectfully recommend the Forges, Ship and Steamboat masters to call and examine them.
These Forges can be recommended for their solidity and durability, as they are entirely made of iron, or rather of that iron only the bellows, and take up only the least space in diameter.
S. MASPEREAU & CO.,
Agents for Manufacturers, 22 Conde st.

Southern Daguerotype Portrait Gallery and Furnishing Establishment,
CORNER OF CAMP AND CANAL STREETS, New Orleans.
CITIZENS and STRANGERS are invited to visit the NEW AND IMPROVED STYLE OF PORTRAITS. They will recommend themselves to all of the public on a critical examination, rather than by words in an advertisement. They are warranted NEVER TO FADE.
The materials used have been selected with care and are of the best quality. The CAMERA furnished with the most costly achromatic LENSES imported in this country, possessing great accuracy and quickness in taking the image. The difficulty heretofore existing in taking Miniatures or Children, and Family Groups is overcome, requiring only a few seconds in the time of sitting.
Our terms are handsomely fixed up and no pains will be spared to please our patrons—unless the portraits are perfect and satisfactory, no charge made.
We have a large assortment of Gold Lockets and Breast Pins (pure gold), manufactured expressly for Daguerreotype Miniatures.
We are prepared to furnish Daguerreotype Artists at New York prices with apparatus and all materials used in the business, wholesale and retail, wholesale and retail, (best quality) at $3 per dozen. All other articles at the same reducing rates.
Orders inclosing the cash will meet with prompt attention and shipments made to any part of the United States or elsewhere. Bills of Lading taken and insurance effected. Address
E. WHITE & Co. New Orleans.

MATCHES.
TWO public testimonials informed that well known PHOENIX MATCHES of W. A. CLARK, of Hartford, Connecticut, can be brought in perfect order from his agent L. A. GUILLEMOT, 74 Gravier Street, near the New Basin, or No. 34 Commercial Place, Chartres, Under Merchants Hotel.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 7, 1847.

For Congress—Second District.
E. G. THIBODEAUX.

To our Subscribers.

During the present month, and until the epidemic abates its ravages, the Bee will be published tri-weekly. The days of publication will be Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. We have been induced to make this arrangement in concert with several of our cotemporaries, from the fact that the prevailing sickness, has driven away a large number of printers, and our office has become so reduced in number, that we find it extremely difficult to present a daily paper to our readers. As soon as the sickness diminishes we shall resume our usual publications, and in the meanwhile whenever important intelligence is received in advance of our regular issue, we will endeavor to lay it before the public in an Extra form.

The pressure of untoward circumstances, and the calamity that afflicts the whole city will doubtless be regarded as an ample justification for a temporary deviation from our usual course.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The official list of interments in the city of New Orleans, from 9 A. M. of Friday, to Saturday, the 4th of September, at the same hour, shows 76 in all, of which 65 were Yellow Fever. The official list, from 9 A. M. of Saturday, to Sunday, the 5th inst., at the same hour, shows 76 in all, of which 60 were of Yellow Fever.

The Epidemic.

Another week has elapsed—a period of gloom, disaster and death, during which the pestilence appears to have attained its acme. The number of victims snatched from existence is appalling. The fever has extended its ravages wherever material existed for the work of destruction. The unacclimated in all directions have been stricken down. The late comer and the long resident have alike succumbed. For the last day or two, there seems to have been a slight, a very slight abatement in the aggregate mortality. The records of the grave yard are a shade less numerous. It is possible that the epidemic has begun to decline, and may we indulge the hope of a gradual diminution in the number of fatal cases reported from day to day by the Board of Health. It is too much to expect that while the heat continues with the intensity of mid-summer, the Fever should relax its mortality from any other cause than a want of subjects. After some reflection and much inquiry, we are disposed to embrace this conclusion.

During the greater part of August, and the beginning of September, the deaths from Fever have averaged about fifty per diem. Let us say that in round numbers there have been within the last forty days fifteen hundred interments from the epidemic. Knowing, as we do, that terrific as this mortality is, it bears but a small proportion to the number of cases, the inference is perfectly legitimate that at least fifteen thousand persons have labored under yellow Fever, during the present season. Our population has been reduced to the smallest possible number, by the departure, not only of the thousands whom business or pleasure annually removes from us in summer, but of every unacclimated individual whose pursuits and means enabled him to abandon us. The appearance of the streets is a sufficient proof of the sparseness of our population. In the gloomiest epochs we have never beheld them so literally deserted. In it then likely that more than fifteen thousand unacclimated residents yet remain in New-Orleans. We think not. Out of our immediate acquaintances, comprising a very large number of the unacclimated, we cannot count, half a dozen that have escaped an attack. What is true of our own circle, will probably be found true of others. We are, therefore, decidedly of opinion that at this moment four fifths of the unacclimated population of New Orleans have passed through the ordeal of the epidemic.

If these speculations are well founded, it follows as a natural corollary, that the Fever must soon subside for want of fuel. Precisely so, and the statements of several distinguished members of the Medical Faculty corroborate this opinion. We are informed upon authority every way worthy of confidence, that new cases are comparatively rare, and that the assuaging mortality of the past week is to be ascribed to the immense number who have been prostrated by the pestilence, and to the malignant and intractable character which it has assumed.—Most of the deaths now recorded are of persons who were taken several day ago. This may yet continue for a brief period, and then the diminution in the mortality should become clearly perceptible from day to day. We give this view of the subject as one founded in reason, suggested by observation and entertained by experienced and enlightened medical observers.—It is evident, however, that though the morbid influence may temporarily cease, because the material for its development is exhausted, there will be no safety, whatever, for the absentee until the germ of the pestilence is destroyed by a killing frost. The virus that may linger seemingly innocuous in the atmosphere, will at once be roused into pernicious activity by the presence of those who are the natural recipients of its malignant power. Whatever the next two or three weeks may bring forth, the unacclimated who have fled from the disorder must continue to keep away. Should the view we have taken be borne out, it will only strengthen the necessity for the exercise of extreme caution and prudence.

In connection with this topic, it is well to direct the attention of our municipal authorities to the absolute necessity of preventing immigrants from entering the city. These belong chiefly to a class that is equally ignorant and reckless of danger, and for the sake of the humanity due them, as well as for the welfare of New Orleans they should either be warned from our shores or should be immediately removed beyond the baleful influence of the climate. Unless precautions of this nature are adopted, the Fever must continue with unmitigated severity.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

Ten days later from Europe.

Since our last publication, a telegraphic despatch has been received from New-York announcing the arrival in that port, on the morning of the 28th ult., of the Steamship *Guadalquivir*, from Liverpool, the 14th, with ten days' later accounts than those brought by the *Cambria*. The *Guadalquivir* was built for the express purpose of running between Havana and other ports on the South side of the Island of Cuba, and comes to New York to be finished and fitted up. She made the voyage in very fast time. Her intelligence is extremely meagre. Yesterday's mail having completely failed, we can furnish our readers with nothing more than the brief despatch of the Baltimore *Sun*.

BALTIMORE, *Sunday, Aug. 29, 45 minutes past 2 o'clock, P. M.*—The *Guadalquivir* arrived at New York this morning. Sailed from Liverpool, 14th August. Splendid crops. Western Canal Flour 25 to 27s; Southern 24 to 25s 6d. Wheat has declined 3d per 70lbs., and Corn 2s per quarter. The Cotton market on the 14th had improved. Sales for the week, 23,000 bales. Georgia ordinary to middling, 6 1-4 to 6 7-8; fair, 7 1-4 to 7 1-2; fine 7 3-4. Mobile ordinary to fine, 6 3-8 to 8. Orleans, 6 3-8 to 9. Improvement in money market. Funds steady. A further decline in breadstuffs anticipated when the steamer sailed. Provisions unchanged. The *Britannia* arrived on the 13th. Coventry, Sheppard & Co., and King, Milville & Co., have failed to the extent of half a million. Scarcely a solvent Flour house in London.

New call for Troops.

The Washington *Union* of the 28th ult., says:—The War Department has just called for five new regiments, exclusive of the regiment from Ohio; which is already reported to be raised, and is now in progress of being mustered into the public service, and will in a few days be en route for Vera Cruz.

The five regiments now called for are to be drawn from the following States: Two regiments from Kentucky, two from Tennessee, and one from Indiana.

The regiments from Kentucky are to rendezvous—one at Louisville, and the other at Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland river.

The regiments from Tennessee are to rendezvous—one at Nashville, and the other at Memphis.

The Indiana regiment is to rendezvous at such convenient point on the river Ohio as the governor of that State may designate.

These five regiments are expected to be rapidly raised, and promptly placed in the public service. Offers have already been made, which induced the Executive to dispatch those first one, and to make the necessary arrangements for embodying these troops without delay.

Late and Interesting from Brazos.

The steamship *Telegraph*, Capt. WILSON, arrived here on Sunday, from Brazos Santiago, which she left on the 1st inst. By this arrival we have received Matamoros papers to the 28th ult. The news is interesting.

The plan of the campaign is certainly changed. It is no longer in contemplation to advance upon San Luis Potosi, and our operations in the valley of the Rio Grande will probably be entirely confined to defensive movements. The *Flag*, in allusion to the subject, says:

The grand base of all future operations, is intended to be established at the city of Mexico, where Gen. Scott now is, with a force sufficient to make a demonstration in any direction in which it may be necessary.

Gen. Scott at the Capital, with our troops posted at Queretaro, Guanajuato, Zacatecas and Guadalajara—this north-eastern border of Mexico will be as completely in our possession as it ever can be, (unless it be *conquered*,) and we may begin to speculate upon the results which are to follow, from the occupation of the country by the American arms.

The *Flag* gives the following as the list of troops detached from the army of Gen. Taylor, and required to proceed forthwith to Vera Cruz:

The Indiana regiment, Col. Gorman, and the Ohio, Col. Brough, under Brig. Gen. Lane—the Massachusetts regiment, Col. Wright, and the 13th regular infantry, Col. Echols, together with Capt. Deas' battery, under Brig. Gen. Cushing—will proceed immediately to Vera Cruz.

Col. Hays' Texas regiment is also ordered to Vera Cruz. It has not yet made its appearance on the Rio Grande, but it is looked for daily, and will probably arrive at the Brazos before the other troops have embarked.

The following is stated as the disposition of the remaining forces:

Gen. Wool's command, to remain at Saltillo, will consist of the Virginia, North Carolina and 2nd Mississippi regiments of Volunteers, and Major Chevallie's three companies of Texas Rangers.

To remain at General Taylor's Camp, (Walton Springs,) only latest Col. Fontleroy's squadron of Maj. Bragg's battery.

The 16th regiment, Col. Tibbats, will garrison Monterey and Ceralvo—Col. Tibbats at Monterey and Lieut. Col. Webb at Ceralvo.

The 10th regiment, Col. Temple, will garrison Matamoros, Reynosa and Camargo—Col. Temple at this place, Capt. Waldrodt at Reynosa, and Lieut. Col. Fay at Camargo.

Capt. Hunt's artillery and Capt. Reed's Texas Cavalry are to be stationed at Camargo.

Gen. Hopping remains on this line, but where his head-quarters are to be established, we are not informed.

There yet remains, destination unassigned in this list, Col. Butler's squadron of 3d Dragoons, and two companies of Volunteer Cavalry, one from Alabama and the other from Illinois. Rumor says that the Dragoons are to proceed to Vera Cruz also, but we are informed that Col. Butler has received no orders to that effect.

A letter from an officer in the 3d Dragoons at Camargo, to Col. Butler, leaves the matter yet in doubt. It is probable, however, that the 3d Dragoons will be ordered to garrison Matamoros.

Gen. Land and Staff came down from Mier yesterday, and proceeded to the Brazos. His troops are on the way down, and a portion will probably be here to-day.—*Flag*, 28th ult.

CHANGES.—Five companies of the 10th regiment, intended to relieve the Ohio regiment and garrison this place, are now on the march, by land, from Mier. One hundred and fifty sick, belonging to these five companies, came down on the steamer *Whiteville* yesterday, and went into hospital here.—*Ibid.*

Mirabeau Lamar, Ex-President of Texas, was at Mier at the last accounts, with a detachment of his command, on his way from Laredo to Gen. Taylor's camp.

We copy from the *Flag* the following corrected statement of the attack on the mule train, on the 31st July, near the Papagallas:

The train consisted of 33 mules and one wagon, loaded with merchandize belonging to individuals, two of whom were proceeding with the train. The escort consisted of only four persons—J. R. Gleason, John Brennan, Danl. Dowty and James Bartlett, the three last named, late members of Capt. Gray's dismounted company. In company, at the time of the attack, were Dr. Dickenson and two French gentlemen sent out by the authorities of New-Orleans to take the bear of Gen. Taylor—the Frenchmen traveling in an ambulance. About 1 o'clock, on the 31st ult., the day being excessively hot and the escort wearied, a halt was called at a shady spot for the night, and the party dismounted to refresh themselves. They had remained in this situation a half hour or more, when they were alarmed by the Mexican bugle charge, sounding from different directions. The train, at this time, was several hundred yards in the rear. At the moment as the charge was sounded, Mr. Gleason ordered all to mount, and they did so, with the exception of Dr. Dickenson, whose horse took fright and run off. Mr. Gleason, who is an old Texan and one of the Mier prisoners, immediately ascertained that the attacking party numbered several hundred, and remarking that the only hope was in flight, dashed off into the cover, followed by the remainder of the escort. The Frenchmen ran into the ambulance and the driver put his horse to the speed on the Monterey road. Dr. Dickenson was unable to follow, and before he could secrete himself in the chaparral the Mexicans were in sight. As soon as he was discovered they commenced firing and advancing upon him. Having a six-shooter, the Doctor determined to sell his life as dearly as possible. Allowing four of them to come close up, he was enabled to kill two, mortally wounded a third, and after a hand-to-hand encounter with the fourth, finally effected his escape.

A few pursued the ambulance, but the main force was drawn towards the train, and as soon as possession of it was obtained, the bugle sounded a recall, and the pursuers all returned, without having overtaken the ambulance, which had not proceeded far before a train was met coming down from Monterey, escorted by a detachment of dragoons.

The two Frenchmen were killed—one receiving six balls in his body, and the other had his skull smashed with the butt of a musket, and a sabre cut across the abdomen, nearly severing him in two. All the mules and packs were captured, also the baggage wagon, containing much valuable clothing and about 1,500 in money.

A fatal affay occurred in Matamoros a few days ago between two Mexicans who, having quarrelled about the paltry sum of three rials, took to their knives, and commenced slashing at one another. Both were severely wounded and one has since died.

We are sorry to learn that ten or a dozen cases of Yellow Fever are reported at the Brazos, and that several persons have died. The *Flag* says:—The fever originated on board vessels from New Orleans, and is, as yet, confined to the crews of those vessels. There is no hospital on Brazos Island, and we understand objection has been made to yellow fever patients entering the Hospital at Point Isabel.

The rainy season has set in at Matamoros, and a plentiful shower drenches the earth every day.

Late from California.

The St. Louis papers announce the arrival in that city of Gen. Kearney and suite, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Major P. St. George Cooke, of the 3d Dragoons; Capt. H. S. Turner, of the 1st Dragoons; Major T. Swords, Quartermaster; Lieut. Radford, of the Navy, and Mr. Bryant, of Lexington, Kentucky.

Lieut. Col. J. C. Fremont accompanied the party as far as Fort Leavenworth, which place they reached on the 23d ultimo. Here he was put on arrest by Gen. Kearney, and ordered to Washington.

We copy the following details from the *Republican*:

Gen. Kearney's party left Monterey of the 31st of May last, and reached Fort Leavenworth on the 23d of August, having been *eighty-two* days on the route; and only sixty-six days from the border settlements of California.

Col. Mason, 1st Dragoons, was left at Monterey, Governor and Commander-in-Chief—there was every indication of peaceable submission.

The time of the Mormon Battalion, stationed at Los Angeles and at San Diego, expired on the 16th of July; when the land forces in California would consist of Col. Stevenson's regiment, one company of dragoons (at Angeles) and one of light artillery, at Monterey. An expectation was entertained that about one hundred of the Mormon Battalion would re-enter the service.

One of the last acts of Gen. Kearney, was to order that Lt. Col. Burton should proceed by sea to Lower California, and take possession of that territory; they would disembark at La Paz.

In the harbor of Monterey, were anchored the ships-of-war Columbus, Congress, Portsmouth, Warren and Erie, and steamships Lexington and Dale. Commodore Biddle, Commander-in-Chief, on board the Columbus. Com Shubrick, with the Independence and Cyane, were in the Gulf blockading the port of Guaymas and Mazatlan. It was understood that Com. S. would return to Monterey in July, and relieve Com. Biddle in the command of the Pacific squadron, when the latter would sail for home in the Columbus.

Before Fremont's departure, the party were forced to cut their way for five mountain torrents, swollen by the melting snow to the breadth of rivers—the baggage and provisions were ferried in skin boats made upon the spot. Their progress was slow and most laborious and hazardous, and one of the officers, Major Cooke, lost by an upset, saw saddle and blankets, his entire outfit, even to papers and specie.

The best ponies were left on the 18th of June. On the 19th, they climbed the main ridge of the Sierra Nevada, rising thirty-five miles, shortly after, they came to the snow, from four feet deep, while only a few inches were visible and at many places in deep chasms. On this side, they found the remains of those who lost their lives in the snowy mountains, which there had spent the winter. On the second day, they were forced to pass trackless mountains of black rock, by the Trucky (or Salmon Trout) river. In this narrow pass, the road (made in autumn) very frequently crosses it; some of its small branches prevented, beside a swimming deep torrent, hundreds of yards of dangerous bog and quicksand. On this river they were visited by the "Digger Indians."

The party were nearly out of provisions of all sorts when they met the first emigrants at the falls of Snake river (Lewis' Fork) 25 miles beyond Fort Hall. They passed by that trading post on the 15th of July. On Bear river, they obtained a recruit of horses and mules from the Snake Indians.

The party came the new road—about fifty miles without water, from Green river to Big Sandy. Besides some companies who went round by Bridger's Fort, they met about 940 wagons of emigrants, all, or nearly all bound to Oregon. The last were met between the North Fork of Platte and Sweet Water on the 25th of July; they were believed to be and considered themselves too late to reach Oregon, and spoke of passing the winter at Fort Bridger. They left St. Joseph about the 6th of June.

At Fort Laramie, the party found many lodges of Sioux, who were quite friendly. They left that fort on the 3d inst. Next day they met 685 wagons of Mormons, who were advancing very slowly in parties of fifty—they had come all the way by the north bank of the Platte. They expected to winter on the Great Salt Lake, and this, they assert, is to be the final resting place of their people. Incredible numbers of buffaloes were passed through for several days, near the junction of the two Plattes. No Indians were encountered after this time.

The party averaged for the last 52 days, 31 miles; whole distance near 2,900 miles.

We also learn, that on their arrival at Fort Leavenworth, Col. Fremont was arrested by General Kearney and ordered to Washington.

LATER FROM TAMPICO.
Confirmation of the taking of the City of Mexico.

By the arrival yesterday, of the U. S. propeller *Col. Stanton*, from Tampico, on the 31st ult., we learn that an express arrived at Tampico on the evening of the 30th, from the City of Mexico, confirming the taking of that place by Gen. Scott, as reported by the steamer *Fashion*, arrived here on the 2d inst., from Vera Cruz.

DEATH OF SILAS WRIGHT.—We fear it too true that the distinguished son of the Empire State is no more. The New York *Herald* of the 28 ult., gives the intelligence in the following form:

We last evening received the following despatch from the Telegraph office:

PRESCOTT, CANADA, Aug. 27, 1847.

The Hon. Silas Wright expired in an apoplectic fit this morning, at his residence in Canton, New York. His funeral will take place on Sunday, the 29th. Yours,
S. P. CARTER, New York.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of the 28th, mentions the death of Mr. Wright, and expresses no doubt of it. Should the intelligence prove correct, the country will have lost one of her ablest Statesmen, and the democratic party one of its trustiest and most capable leaders.

THE FEVER IN MOBILE.—Saturday's Mobile *Herald* says:

We publish this morning an official list of the interments in Mobile last week. The number of deaths are fourteen—which is four less than the number of the previous week—a diminution, we suspect, attributable entirely to the unpleasant weather which has prevailed within the past week. Six of the deaths were from yellow fever—a fact which shows how untrue is the statement made by one of the city papers, that "not a single case of yellow fever has occurred."

P. S.—Last evening we learned that two cases of yellow fever terminated fatally. These are not included in the list of interments.

THE COTTON WORM.—We are informed by many of our planters, says the Natchitoches *Chronicle*, that there is no longer any doubt of the presence of the caterpillars in the cotton fields. Within the last week, they have made their appearance on almost every plantation in the parish, and commenced their work of destruction. We learn from our exchange papers that they have also appeared in most of the parishes of the State.

(CONTINUED.)

To the Editor of the Bee—The favorable opinion of this community, in regard to your impartiality and zeal in reforming erroneous reports, having a tendency to injure the character of a worthy citizen, induces me to ask you the favor of inserting in your columns my answer to some remarks made in the Daily National, under date of the 29th ult. Some being uncorrect or unjust and unkind towards Colonel Gonzes, (exception of Dr. Dickenson, whose horse took fright and run off,) Mr. Gleason, who is an old Texan and one of the Mier prisoners, immediately ascertained that the attacking party numbered several hundred, and remarking that the only hope was in flight, dashed off into the cover, followed by the remainder of the escort. The Frenchmen ran into the ambulance and the driver put his horse to the speed on the Monterey road. Dr. Dickenson was unable to follow, and before he could secrete himself in the chaparral the Mexicans were in sight. As soon as he was discovered they commenced firing and advancing upon him. Having a six-shooter, the Doctor determined to sell his life as dearly as possible. Allowing four of them to come close up, he was enabled to kill two, mortally wounded a third, and after a hand-to-hand encounter with the fourth, finally effected his escape.

A few pursued the ambulance, but the main force was drawn towards the train, and as soon as possession of it was obtained, the bugle sounded a recall, and the pursuers all returned, without having overtaken the ambulance, which had not proceeded far before a train was met coming down from Monterey, escorted by a detachment of dragoons.

The two Frenchmen were killed—one receiving six balls in his body, and the other had his skull smashed with the butt of a musket, and a sabre cut across the abdomen, nearly severing him in two. All the mules and packs were captured, also the baggage wagon, containing much valuable clothing and about 1,500 in money.

A fatal affay occurred in Matamoros a few days ago between two Mexicans who, having quarrelled about the paltry sum of three rials, took to their knives, and commenced slashing at one another. Both were severely wounded and one has since died.

We are sorry to learn that ten or a dozen cases of Yellow Fever are reported at the Brazos, and that several persons have died. The *Flag* says:—The fever originated on board vessels from New Orleans, and is, as yet, confined to the crews of those vessels. There is no hospital on Brazos Island, and we understand objection has been made to yellow fever patients entering the Hospital at Point Isabel.

The rainy season has set in at Matamoros, and a plentiful shower drenches the earth every day.

Late from California.

The St. Louis papers announce the arrival in that city of Gen. Kearney and suite, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Major P. St. George Cooke, of the 3d Dragoons; Capt. H. S. Turner, of the 1st Dragoons; Major T. Swords, Quartermaster; Lieut. Radford, of the Navy, and Mr. Bryant, of Lexington, Kentucky.

Lieut. Col. J. C. Fremont accompanied the party as far as Fort Leavenworth, which place they reached on the 23d ultimo. Here he was put on arrest by Gen. Kearney, and ordered to Washington.

We copy the following details from the *Republican*:

Gen. Kearney's party left Monterey of the 31st of May last, and reached Fort Leavenworth on the 23d of August, having been *eighty-two* days on the route; and only sixty-six days from the border settlements of California.

Col. Mason, 1st Dragoons, was left at Monterey, Governor and Commander-in-Chief—there was every indication of peaceable submission.

The time of the Mormon Battalion, stationed at Los Angeles and at San Diego, expired on the 16th of July; when the land forces in California would consist of Col. Stevenson's regiment, one company of dragoons (at Angeles) and one of light artillery, at Monterey. An expectation was entertained that about one hundred of the Mormon Battalion would re-enter the service.

One of the last acts of Gen. Kearney, was to order that Lt. Col. Burton should proceed by sea to Lower California, and take possession of that territory; they would disembark at La Paz.

In the harbor of Monterey, were anchored the ships-of-war Columbus, Congress, Portsmouth, Warren and Erie, and steamships Lexington and Dale. Commodore Biddle, Commander-in-Chief, on board the Columbus. Com Shubrick, with the Independence and Cyane, were in the Gulf blockading the port of Guaymas and Mazatlan. It was understood that Com. S. would return to Monterey in July, and relieve Com. Biddle in the command of the Pacific squadron, when the latter would sail for home in the Columbus.

Before Fremont's departure, the party were forced to cut their way for five mountain torrents, swollen by the melting snow to the breadth of rivers—the baggage and provisions were ferried in skin boats made upon the spot. Their progress was slow and most laborious and hazardous, and one of the officers, Major Cooke, lost by an upset, saw saddle and blankets, his entire outfit, even to papers and specie.

The best ponies were left on the 18th of June. On the 19th, they climbed the main ridge of the Sierra Nevada, rising thirty-five miles; shortly after, they came to the snow, from four feet deep, while only a few inches were visible and at many places in deep chasms. On this side, they found the remains of those who lost their lives in the snowy mountains, which there had spent the winter. On the second day, they were forced to

New Works.—We acknowledge from Harper & Brothers, through the courtesy of J. B. Steel, No. 4 Camp street, the following new publications:

Louis the Fourteenth, and the Court of France in the Seventeenth century, by Miss Pardoe. Part 2nd. This is an extremely interesting and vivid description of a period in French history, that is almost unparalleled in attraction to the student of men and manners. Miss Pardoe is very well fitted for the labor of sketching its varied and prominent traits. She is an easy and elegant writer, possessing taste, knowledge and a discriminating judgement.

The Soul and the Body, by George Moore, M. D. This is a treatise on the power of the soul over the body, considered in relation to health and morals. The author ventures deeply into the mysteries of psychology, with a view of giving a practical object to his speculations.

The Good Genius that turned every thing into Gold.—A charming little fairy tale, by the Brothers Mayhew, designed for juvenile readers and forming one number of Harpers' Fireside Library. It is enriched with elegant illustrations.

Men, Women and Books, by Leigh Hunt.—This is a re-print, in two handsome volumes of some of the author's finest sketches, essays and critical memoirs. Hunt, like Hazlitt, is one of our literary gems. He is always racy, original and piquant, though a confirmed mannerist in style, and so much attached to queer and startling notions as Charles Lamb himself. These sketches will find a niche in every scholar's Library.

Pictorial History of England, No. 87. In the number before us the reign of Charles ist, is completed and the chronicles of the common wealth commenced.

☞ Our thanks are due J. C. Morgan, for a new novel by Henry W. Herbert, entitled Ingelborough Hall, and the Lord of the Manor.

Council of Municipality No. 2.

SITTING OF TUESDAY, 2d Sept., 1847.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present the Honorable P. Sauzenea, President of the Council; Messrs Bernard, Nicomede, Congot, Siewersen, Jones, Meehan, Deletra, Duvigneaud and Solomon.

Absent—Messrs. Witz and Pierson, on leave.

On motion of Mr. Nicomede the reading of the preceding sitting was dispensed with.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.
MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
September 2d, 1847.

To the Honorable the President and members of the Council of Municipality No. 2.

Gentlemen—I beg to inform you that after due notice, I proceeded to-day, at 12 o'clock, in the office of the Mayoralty, on Saturday the 28th ultimo, at 12 o'clock, M., the privilege of running a steam ferry boat, opposite the Port Market in Municipality No. 2, for the space of ten years from the first of January 1848, and that said privilege was adjudicated to Mr. Wm. Randolph, who was the last and highest bidder, he having offered $2075 per annum for the same. Mr. Randolph has offered Mr. Michael Gerson for his security which has been accepted.

I am respectfully, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

A petition from the inhabitants of the 2d ward was read to the Council, in which they offer to transfer the Municipality a certain lot of ground with improvements thereon, situated on Bayou Road, between Gentilly and Mont streets, and measuring 30 feet 6 inches front on said Bayou Road, by 161 feet 6 inches and 7 inches depth on one line, and 154 feet 6 inches and 6 inches on the other, for the sum of eight hundred dollars, payable in a note at one year, bearing seven per cent interest per annum; said lot being requisite for the opening of Esplanade street.

Resolved, That his honor the Mayor, be and is hereby authorized to accept the sale of the property above specified, for the sum and price of eight hundred dollars, payable in a note of this Municipality, at one year from date, and bearing interest at seven per cent per annum.

(Signed) F. L. BERNARD,
JOS. BOUDOUSQUIE.

Mr. Deletra, on behalf of the committee on education, offered the following preamble