The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 510. VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 5530.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1847.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE.

COAL.—Kennedy's Lafayette COAL.

Removal—L. CANTIN has removed to 74 Magazine street.

Removal—CHR. DEFOUR has removed his Store to No. 35, Natchez st. between Camp & Magazine streets.

F. C. BARRIERE & CO., DEALERS IN French, British and American DRY GOODS, No. 29 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

Broker, No. 18 Exchange Passage.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSORS of the First Municipality, 30, Exchange Alley, between Carondelet and Camp streets.

Agency of the German Society OF NEW-ORLEANS AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 23, Carondelet street.

DE FOREST & CO., Wholesale Commission Merchants, Agents for the Manufacturers of Eastern Manufactured Goods, No. 20 Cuspidor street.

J. BENEFIELD, Importer and Dealer in Cigars, No. 3, Exchange Alley.

T. BOURNOS, Importer and Dealer in Cigars, No. 3, Exchange Alley.

TAPOUL, BROTHER & CO., Importers and Dealers in Cigars, No. 3, Exchange Alley.

Roots, Seeds, Bulbs, Bouquets, &c.

Agency for the Sale of Patent Medicines.

Messrs. Editors—The Congressional elections in Illinois have terminated as follows:

First Congressional District—Jacob Thompson, dem., is re-elected by a majority of 804 over Joseph Hall.

Second District—Fecheriarne, dem., elected over Gillespie, whig, by a majority of 846.

Third District—T. Lyon, a whig gain, elected over Ribbins, dem., by a majority of 549.

Fourth District—Brown, dem., elected—there is no opposition.

AMERICAN OCEAN STEAMER.—The keel of the U. S. steamer, the Sun, launched and literally launched to be laid on New York in a few days. This steamer, to be called the "Illinois," will be completed, it is said, in five months. She will register about 2,400 tons—not a hundred more than the Washington.

The N. Y. *Commercial* says, there is every prospect that the second steamer, now receiving her machinery, will be ready to take her place in the line by the 1st of January next.

EXPORTS OF SPECIE TO EUROPE.—The direct exports of specie to Europe, Bills of Exchange on the Continent, and Bills of Exchange on London, have received considerable exports of coin by the steamers, namely:

By steamer Caledonia,	$600,000
Washington,	100,000
Capt. John R. Skiddy for Liverpool,	195,000
Toronto,	242,000
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HAVANA.—By the arrival of the *William Aiken* in Capt. Marin, we have received files of Havana papers to the 19th inst. inclusive. They are entirely destitute of news. The Telegraphic Company were paying with considerable business.

TRADE.—The steamer *Old Hickory*, Capt. Gaston, from Lake Providence, brought down from Vicksburg, companies A and B of the Mississippi Rifle Battalion, numbering 162 men, under the command of Capts. Keys and Crawford, and landed them at the Barracks, below this city.

NEW INVENTION.—Mr. Wm. Scarlett, of Newark, N. J., as we learn from the Baltimore American, has invented a machine for making suspender buckles. The machine is driven by steam power. The end of a coil of wire, wound upon a reel, being placed in its jaws, it continues to feed itself and drops into a receiving box about thirty bows for buckles at a minute, each completely bent, pierced, stamped and ornamented. The bows of the buckles are cut and pierced ready to receive the tongues by a still more simple and rapid process, the tongues are then fitted, riveted and fastened, and the complete buckles are thrown into a revolving barrel of saw dust, which absorbs the grease and cleans them—when they are more perfectly polished than any hand work.

The Convention of England for the extradition of fugitives from England, under which the surrender of criminals has frequently been effected on this side, has been more than with France, the support of a Parliament act to enforce its execution; and it will thereby be seen that the doctrine of Judge Edmonds not only invalidates that Constitution also, has rendered unconstitutional, and illegal all proceedings had under it since its promulgation.—*Nat. Int.*

GEN. SCOTT'S DISPATCHES.—No American can read the all without a thrill of patriotic admiration. Whatever the chance, whatever the tendency of the war, it has at least proved that nothing is impossible to American valor, skill and energy. All the past may be regarded as under a parallel to these marches of conquest. The invasion of Cortez comes to be remarked in the comparison with the most extraordinary service of conquered impossibilities. There is nothing in modern warfare, nor even the most wonderful results effected by Napoleon, that can be compared with the conquest of Mexico. The people, scientific, courageous, and accustomed to arms; and yet, in defiance of every previous fact, we have to overcome obstacles that seem, then, formidable and apparently insurmountable, which valor, the bolder, would not have hesitated to attempt. The story of the conquest of Mexico, if well made, would be the most romantic and wonderful in the annals of the world. The conquest of Mexico, in the years that have elapsed since the war, we glory in the success of American energy, and look forward to the complete triumph of that energy in other and more glorious conquests for the full development of the noble objects of human ambition.—*Nat. Int.*

NEW-ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1847.

RECEPTION OF GEN. TAYLOR.—An adjourned meeting of the Marshals, will be held at 10 o'clock, this morning, at the Mayor's Office.

General Taylor—The Presidency.

Beyond the simple expression of their preference for General Taylor, manifested through the public press of Louisiana, the friends of this distinguished citizen have thus far taken no formal action in his behalf. Nevertheless, in view of the approaching presidential campaign, it is desirable that the Taylor party of the State should at an early day, select some efficient and systematic plan for bringing him forward, as the people of Louisiana, as their chosen candidate. The usual mode by which, hitherto, within throughout the country have made selection of the choice, has been the appointment of delegates corresponding with the number of electoral votes to which the State is entitled—such delegates being instructed to meet their associates from other States in a National Convention, and to cast their suffrages in favor of some particular individual. Up to the present time we have perceived no indication in the South that the adoption of a National Convention will be acceptable, or, that the influence and delegated authority of such a tribunal will be acknowledged and obeyed by the Whig party, and the advocates of General TAYLOR. National Conventions have grown distasteful to the masses. It is believed that they fail to know instances, faithfully to reflect popular sentiment, and it is further believed that their action is too often controlled by sectional considerations and objects. The Whig Convention of 1839, which, by a compromise, declared the nomination of Mr. CLAY; and the Democratic Convention of 1844, which presented and carried forward to success, a candidate, and who was himself no aspirant for the Presidency, are adduced as evidences of the ability of a National Convention to place the destinies of the country in the hands of an irresponsible assembly of political schemers.

But whether these objections are well or ill founded, the fact is undeniable that in the approximate nomination of the Confederacy, it may be reasonably supposed that General TAYLOR, as strongest, no movement has been made looking to the determination to await the choice of a National Convention. If the Southern State has appointed delegates, in such a way, has the Whig press been aware of such appointments, or has it sought to make them. It appears to be understood that the candidacy of General TAYLOR will be sustained by Southern delegates to the Convention. The policy of his adherents in Maryland and Virginia, points to such a course and foreshadows the purposes of the party. Should the South of these States the Taylor party advocates the convention of a State Convention composed of delegates from the various counties, with power to frame an electoral ticket. In the machinery of a National Convention is to be discarded, the certainly seems to be the most judicious and feasible method of obtaining the proposed end, we suggest, therefore, for the consideration of the friends of General TAYLOR throughout Louisiana. Would it not be advisable for the people of the several parishes to assemble and appoint delegates to a State Convention which shall meet in New Orleans or Baton Rouge, say on the 22nd February next, then and there to select an electoral ticket, to provide for the ensuing campaign, the organization of the party, and to adopt such other measures for the promotion of success and successful canvass, as may seem to the wisdom of the Convention, to be necessary. We hope, we believe, we know, that the views of those of our correspondents who take ourselves, are in favor of General TAYLOR for the Presidency. Write up the *Bulletin* and *National*!

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Military Contributions.

The following are the financial measures in relation to Mexico, alluded to yesterday in the correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. We find them in the *Union* of the 16th:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 16, 1847.

SIR: With a view to augment the military contributions now collected by the Department of War and of the Navy, under your order of the 31st of March last, I recommend that the export duty exacted before the war by the government of Mexico be now collected at the port of exportation, by the same officers of the army or navy of the United States in the Mexican ports in our possession, who are authorized to collect the import duties; abolishing, however, the prohibition of export established in certain cases by the Mexican government, and also all other transit duties; dispensing also with the necessity of any certificate of having paid any duty to the Mexican government.

The export duty would then be as follows: on Gold, coined or wrought, three per cent.

Silver, coined, six per cent.

Silver, wrought, with or without certificate of having paid any duty to the Mexican government, seven per cent.

Silver, refined or pure, wrought, or in ingots, with or without certificate of having paid the Mexican government duty, seven per cent.

Gold, unwrought, or in a state of ore, or dust, three per cent.

Silver, unwrought, or in a state of ore, seven per cent.

Where gold or silver, in any form, is taken from any interior Mexican city in our military possession, the export duty must be paid there, to the officer of the United States commanding; and his certificate of such prepayment must be produced at the Mexican port of exportation, otherwise a double duty will be collected upon the arrival of such gold or silver at the Mexican port of exportation. Whenever it is practicable, all internal taxes, of every description, whether upon persons or property, exacted by the government of Mexico, or by any department, town, or city thereof, to be collected by our military officers in possession, except transit duty referred to in said order.

You will take proper measures and give the necessary directions to carry this order into effect, to the utmost practicable extent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY, Sec'y of War.

Maj. General W. Scott.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1847.

SIR, I herewith transmit to you an order made by the President, dated the 16th instant, requiring the collection of an export duty on gold and silver, and, whenever it is practicable, all internal taxes of every description, whether upon persons or property, exacted by the government of Mexico, or by any department, town, or city thereof, to be collected by our military officers in possession, except transit duty referred to in said order.

You will take proper measures and give the necessary directions to carry this order into effect, to the utmost practicable extent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON,

Secretary of the Navy.

Com. M. C. PERRY, Commanding U. S. Squadron, Gulf of Mexico.

JOCKEY COURSE.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that the fall meeting of the Louisiana Association Jockey Club commences on the 16th December, with premium of the finest sport to the lovers of the exciting pastime of the turf. More hereafter.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* of Tuesday last says:—M. Rutledel Jones, an aged and highly respected citizen of this county, was thrown from his horse on Saturday evening last, and so injured by the fall that he died on the succeeding night. The accident happened on the Hamilton road, soon after he had passed the residence of Judge Thomas, on his way home from this city. The deeply afflicted family will receive the condolence of this entire community.

INJECTION ON A SINGLE RESPONSE.—An injunction was recently laid upon Signor Bosetti, the Italian vocalist, to prevent his singing elsewhere than at the new opera house, New York, and a temporary writ of *ne exeat* to prevent the party leaving the United States. The Judge, in removing the injunction, said—"The difficulty, it not the utter impossibility, of compelling a specific performance of a contract which as now set forth, is a conclusive reason why this Court should refuse its interference. The complainants should be left to their remedy at law. Injunction dissolved and the great dissolved."

DREADFUL SUFFERINGS AT SEA.—The schooner *Splendid*, Capt. Baker, at Philadelphia from Anguilla, reports that, on the 8th instant, fell in with schooner *Caroline*, of Saco, Maine, Captain Smith, from Savannah for Saco, with a cargo of lumber, dismasted. Accidentally experienced a violent gale on the 25th ult. in lat. 42 43, long. 72. During the gale their properties were all washed overboard, consequently when fallen in with by the *Splendid*, the survivors, three in number, were in the most distressed condition; in fact, so desperate had become their situation, that they were obliged to adopt the fearful alternative of sacrificing one of their number for subsistence to the rest, and accordingly lots were cast, and the sanguinary decision fell upon one of the seamen named Charles Brown, who was killed, and upon whose flesh the poor wretches lived until picked up. Two of the seamen had been washed overboard in the gale.

THE CASE OF METZGER, UNDER THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH FRANCE.—We understand that the decision of Judge Edmonds, referred to in our yesterday's paper, in the case of Metzger, a fugitive from France, does not settle the point of law involved in the proceedings of the President of the United States issued an order of extradition against Metzger, in conformity with the Convention with France, after the competent judicial authorities had ordered his commitment. In the course of the various proceedings, the supreme Court of the United States had decided, upon application made to them for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Metzger, that the Convention of extradition with France was valid, and that the proceedings under it in the present case were regular. The Judge Bates, of the United States District Court of the State of New York, who had ordered the commitment of the fugitive for the purpose of his surrender, was a competent authority in the matter; and, 4th, that no legislative act was necessary to enforce the execution of the Convention. Judge Edmonds has taken upon himself to reverse this decision of the Supreme Court, so far as the person of the fugitive is concerned, and has ordered his discharge. But his opinion does not settle the point of law, although it disables the Government of the United States from carrying into effect, in this instance, what is understood to be, in construction of its treaty obligations with France; and we learn that the Executive of the United States, far from acquiescing in the opinion of Judge Edmonds, have resolved to bring the question again before the Supreme Court, to test there the constitutionality and legality of its own act.

The Convention with England for the extradition of fugitives from England, under which the surrender of criminals has frequently been effected on this side, has been more than with France, the support of a Parliament act to enforce its execution; and it will thereby be seen that the doctrine of Judge Edmonds not only invalidates that Constitution also, has rendered unconstitutional, and illegal all proceedings had under it since its promulgation.—*Nat. Int.*

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City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The case of John Cunningham, charged with the murder of Williams Reynolds, was to be tried yesterday; but on motion of Randell Hunt, Esq., the counsel for prisoner, it was postponed until further notice, on account of some defect in the drawing of the jury.

Archibald McDougald, charged with the murder of M. Dunlap, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

The Court was afterwards occupied with the trial of sundry petty cases of assault and battery.

In the case of Cobos, charged with burglary, the District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi, and the prisoner was forthwith discharged.—Cobos, when he was brought up before Recorder Genois, confessed that he had committed the burglary, and upon his confession, the Recorder was in duty bound to order the prisoner to the First District Court.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—The case of Municipality No. 2 vs. Breedlove, the late Treasurer of the Municipality, was yesterday called up and postponed until Tuesday next. Plaintiff claimed from defendant, the rather known, a certain amount of money alleged to have been illegally obtained while Mr. Breedlove was Treasurer of the 2nd Municipality.

RECORDER BALTHIS.—C. C. Carrier alias C. C. Devol was yesterday arrested by Captain Winter, charged with having robbed Mr. Ab. Kingford of about twenty dollars. The prisoner was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin who, after a careful examination of the case, committed him for trial before the First District Court. The amount of bail is fixed at $500.

James Riordon was sent to the work house, for six months, for having stolen, night before last, some crockery ware from a crate which was deposited on the wharf. After examination, Riordon was found to be a suspicious character.

J. B. Connelly, charged with gambling, on the 19th inst., Mr. John Travers, in the St. Charles bar-room, was also examined and sent to the First District Court.

RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—The Third Municipality was last night quite peaceable, if we from the police book of Recorder Seuzeneau. The only person arrested in that part of the city was Robert Albert, found drunk in the street. He was locked up for the remainder of the night. Yesterday morning, Albert was brought up before the Recorder, and being unable to give any satisfactory account of himself, was committed to the workhouse for fifteen days.

LOOK OUT FOR ROGUES.—We have been informed that at the present time, the City is infested with robbers and suspicious characters of all description. Several of those notorious thieves have been lately released from the Baton Rouge Penitentiary, and they are now roaming at large in our streets. Some of them have made the Third Municipality their head quarters, and during the night they commit depredations and robberies within the First and Second Municipalities. We call the attention of the police upon these scoundrels.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Early yesterday morning a young man whose name we could not ascertain, met with a very serious accident while hunting near the Gentilly Road, in the Third Municipality. It appears that the young man, being unaware that the trigger of his gun was cocked, had rested himself upon it, pushing his right hand on the muzzle of the gun. Immediately afterwards, something struck the gun, and caused it to explode. Its contents were lodged in the young man's hand. Although he is not dangerously wounded, amputation, however, will probably be necessary.

BOARDERS.—Lieutenant Gosby and officer Crane, of the Second Municipality police, arrested yesterday, one William Hughes, charged with lodging upon the wharf, near the foot of Canal street, in the trunks of the Commercial Hotel, and with stealing many articles from them. Officer Everett also arrested another individual named Abraham Mordecai Mordecai John, charged with opening Hughes in the breaking of the above trunks. Recorder Baldwin will investigate the case this morning.

The word "fast" is as great a contradiction as we have in the language. The Delaware was fast because the ice was immovable; and the ice then disappeared fast for the contrary reason; it was loose. A stock is called fast when it goes up; and when it goes down, it is said to stand fast when he is desired to remain stationary. People fast when they have nothing to eat, and eat fast, consequently, when opportunity offers to eat.—*Exchange Paper.*

GENERAL COUNCIL.

Extra sitting of Saturday, November 20th, 1847.

The Council met this day, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Wray was called to the chair.

Members present: Messrs. Allen, Haines, Holland, Stickney, Sorgi, Vandergriff, Wilder and Wray.

Absent: Messrs. Cruzat, Gasquet, Thacker and Zacharie.

On motion of Mr. Stickney, the absence of Mr. Cruzat was excused.

On motion, the Council proceeded by ballot to the election of a President.

On the first ballot, Messrs Sorgi and Allen being nominated, it appeared that of eight votes, Mr. Wray had received 4 votes.

Stickney, 4 "

Consequently there was no election.

A second ballot with the same tellers resulted as follows:

Mr. Wray received 3 votes.

Stickney, 4 "

No election.

On a third ballot, the same tellers being appointed, it appeared that of eight votes,

Mr. Sorgi had received 3 votes.

Stickney, 2 "

Wray, 3 "

Consequently Mr. Wray was duly elected President of the Council.

On motion of Mr. Wilder, Messrs Jones and Delaire, members of the 3rd Municipality Council were invited to take seats within the bar.

The following message from the Mayor was read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, November, 26th, 1847.

To the Honorable the President and members of the General Council.

Gentlemen: The Council of Municipality No. One having ordered an election to take place on the first Monday in December next, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honorable Joseph Genois, Recorder,—I beg leave to call your attention to the 6th section of the act of the Legislature, approved January 29th, 1847, regulating the manner of appointing inspectors of elections, and providing that no inspector shall be appointed by your honorable body.

Believed I bring the honor to hand you a communication from Mr. A. W. Seaton.

I am respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

In conformity with the suggestion of the Mayor, Mr. Sorgi introduced the following resolution, which, the rules being suspended, was adopted.

Resolved, That the following named persons be appointed preside over the election to be held on the first Monday of December next, for a Recorder of Municipality No. 1, viz:

Precinct No. 8	Mr.	Ranch.
" " 9	"	F. Cook.
" " 10	"	A. Debes.
" " 11	"	A. Fabre.
" " 12	"	Victor Wills.
" " 13	"	F. Corpenier.
" " 14	"	John Cenier.

The letter of Mr. A. W. Seaton, Collector, placed for the 3d Representative district, offering his services, was read.

Also a letter from Mr. E. Sommerera and P. E. Wilz, assessors of the 3d Municipality, transmitting their assessment rolls.

On motion of Mr. Holland, said letters were laid on the table subject to the call of the Council.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Wilder on behalf of the Committee on Claims, introduced the following report and resolution, which, after a suspension of the rules were adopted.

The Committee on Claims to whom was referred an account of Municipality No. 1, for out of the Parish Prison, for the year ending 30th June, 1847, beg leave respectfully to report that they have carefully examined the same and find it correct, wherefore they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, by the General Council of the city of New Orleans, that the account of Municipality No. One, for five thousand six hundred and ninety one dollars and ninety six cents ($5,691 96) for rent of the Parish Prison for the year ending the 30th of June 1847, be paid by the several Municipalities on the warrant of the Mayor, in the following proportions, to wit:

Municipality No. One	43	04 per cent.
" No Two	47	74 "
" No Three	8	81 "

(Signed) J. M. WRAY,

W. H. WILDER.

The same member, on behalf of the same Committee, introduced the following report and resolution, which, the rules being suspended, was adopted.

The Committee on Claims beg leave respectfully to report that they have examined the claim of the Board of Health for services rendered, being for salary of Health Officer for the eight months ending on 30th of October 1847, and find the claim correct; they therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, by the General Council of the city of New Orleans, that the account of the Board of Health for the sum of [illegible] be paid by the several Municipalities on the warrant of the Mayor, in the following proportions, to wit:

Municipality No. One	[illegible]	per cent.
" No Two	[illegible]	"
" No Three	[illegible]	"

(Signed) J. M. WRAY,

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The Committee on Claims beg leave respectfully to report that they have examined the claim of Wm. Kendall, for printing for the City Council, and find the same correct; wherefore they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, by the General Council of the city of New Orleans, that the account of Wm. Kendall, for the sum of [illegible] be paid by the several Municipalities on the warrant of the Mayor, in the following proportions, to wit:

Municipality No. One	[illegible]	per cent.
" No Two	[illegible]	"
" No Three	[illegible]	"

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