The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 449. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 3481.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1847.

BAGNE & WEISS, PROPRIETORS.
No. 81 Chartres, and 12 Camp street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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 insertion on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each insertion.

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

Advertisements inserted without a well be charged at the rate for every TEN lines, for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to Advertisements strictly within the line of their business and to 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. aug24 3m

Agency of the German Society
OF NEW ORLEANS AND
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
No. 21, ST. LOUIS STREET, No. 22.
PERSONS in want of German Mechanics, servants and laborers, are invited to apply.—No charges made. jy7 1y

F. G. BARRERE & 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,
jel 1y MOBILE, ALA.

JOHN O. WOODRUFF, JAMES E. WOODRUFF
JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO.
No. 93 Magazine street,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and agents of the Louisiana and New York line of Packets. ja14

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 81 Canal street.
aug17—1y

F. BOURNOS, SURGEON DENTIST, 95 Conti st., Continues from 6 o'clock, A. M. to 6 P. M. 2jn

W. MURRE, BRITISH CONSUL,
10 Masson's Buildings,
cor Royal and Canal sts.

TATOT BROTHERS—Importers
of Fancy Goods, French, English and German, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets. 13

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

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

J. P. BERCIER, PRAD. BERCIER.
J. P. BERCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GROCERS, 6 Old Levee, have constantly on hand Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices.

NOTICE.
THE Citizens' Bank continues to receive proposals for the Sale of its Real Estate, at present occupied by the undersigned as their Banking House. ALLAIN, Pres't.

Fashionable Umbrellas.—An assortment of umbrellas of a new fashion, received per ship Nicolas Cerdeil, for sale by D. B. MACARTY, 25, Bourbon street.

HATS—50 dozen black and white Russia Hats, just received per ship Nicolas Cerdeil, for sale by J. BELLOW, Jr., 9, Canal street.

Notice.
ROUVIGNAC has removed his office to No. 81 Chartres, up stairs. ag31

STORE to let from the 1st of Nov. next—Store in the corner of Common and Magazine streets, now occupied by Messrs. Hyde & Ayres, NORTH & BROS. New Orleans.

New Orleans Paper Mill.
WRAPPING PAPER, very superior, various sizes, Sugar Loaf, Blue and White Papers, Sized Paper, Half-quarter and Sporting Paper, Tissue Printing Paper and all sizes—all at lowest cash prices, factory prices.
ALEX. LAWSON, Agent, 6 Front Levee.

Harrison's French Grammatical system.
A new system of teaching, having functions, combining the Practical Course of Lessons, in FRENCH GRAMMAR, the method of the Ling Sch. By Jean Manesca, Professor, revised and improved and for sale at the New Orleans Library Emporium, for Students at Law.
J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

DUFEAU has the honor of informing the public that he keeps a stable at No. 11 in Bourbon street, formerly the establishment of Mr. Brown, where he will board horses and lodge vehicles, and hire saddle horses and carriages at the most moderate prices. Horses to board, per month, $20.

Mr. Dufeau will continue his practice of Veterinary and Horse Shoeing at No. 141 Baronne street.

JOHN MCCARTY, SADDLER,
No. 114 Camp street,
HAS just received a new assortment of French Saddles, Silver Force, Lift Pounds, Brass Mounted Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Trimmings, and Sporting Leather, Paper, Sheet Leather, of every description. Shop work, $2 20 per day, or contracted. All orders promptly attended to. Cash only. aug28 1m

Louisiana Sanitary Institution,
No. 224 Canal street—Suburb Treme.
THE subscriber, having established a clothing establishment, offers his services to the public, at prices far below all at New Orleans. Clothes for Cash, Credit, or exchange, taken a week, or Clothes made on the shortest time, and in the genteelest style, on terms to suit the times.
Linen shirts, pants, linen drawers, &c. Lounges, Mattrasses, Bedsteads, Daniel Jones do. Linen by the yard, or made to order.
JOHN BELLOW, Jr. 9, Canal st.

STORAGE! STORAGE!—The subscribers have ample room for the storage of 3000 barrels, or in the bulk there, in their fire proof Warehouses on Tchoupitoulas, Notre Dame, Common and Julia streets. They are also prepared to take contracts with Merchants for the storage of all their goods, during the ensuing season, on the most advantageous terms, and from the location of their Warehouses, they feel confident that they can enable their customers, as great a number of goods in the shortest time, and deliver of them to the best advantage. Apply at the Warehouses, or at the office of the undersigned, in the rear of the Warehouses, on the levee street.
PARKINSON, TURNER & Co.
156 Tchoupitoulas street.

TO PLANTERS AND SUGAR REFINERS, (for) Black ink and Blacking.—The subscriber has just received from Boston and Philadelphia, the ingredients required for a great gain for Planters and Sugar Refiners. The ink is of a superior kind, fit for Planters, Refiners, and Merchants, and is warranted to stand the climate. Also, a large assortment of Premium Oil Paste Blacking and Blacking and Blacking Blue and Black. The above is all of a superior quality, and for sale by
W. E. THOMPSON, 96 Gravier st.

A. BARRAUD,
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
CORNER OF CAMP AND ORLEANS STREETS.
BEING in receipt of a variety of Perfumery, for sale, respectfully solicits the attention of the public to a few of the importations. The perfumery is from Monginal and other Parfumeurs, as no inferior one handled, and the Hair Oils, Pomatums, Hair Brushes, Combs, Razors, Strops, Hair Powder and Scissors, Fancy Soaps, Pocket Books, Pocket Knives, Razors, Combs, Brushes, &c. Fine and extra fine perfumery, dolls, toys, hair for braids, curls, toupees, wigs, &c. Hair dressers will find a large assortment of braids for wigs &c. ag6

MARINE, RIVER & FIRE INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Agent for the PELICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, and the Protection and Etna Insurance Companies 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 literally adjusted according to the usages of Insurance Companies of this city, and paid with prompt dispatch in money, current at the Banks of New Orleans.
Office No. 27 Camp st. W. R. POSDICK,
G. C. LAWRASON,
Agents.

Beebe's Patent Kitchen Range.
THE undersigned, appointed by the manufacturers sole agents for the sale of their patent kitchen ranges for the State of Louisiana, now receiving a great variety of wood or coal, which they offer at the lowest prices, and which they will undertake to set up in any part of the city.
These ranges combine the advantage of quick cooking with a large quantity of best water for the use of the family. Apply to Cooper Brown, or to Jas. Beebe, on the premises, or to the undersigned.
W. E. THOMPSON, 96 Gravier st.

To Hunters, Ship and Steamboat owners.
PORTABLE FORGES.
THE undersigned, agents for the manufacturers, are receiving some of these Forges, and respectfully invite Ship and Steamboat masters to call and examine them.
These Forges can be recommended for their solidity and convenience, as they are entirely made of iron, and the bellows, and take up but little space on board.
E. MASPERO, JEAU & CO.
ja19 1y Agents for Manufacturers, 92 Conde st.

Southern Daguerretype Portrait Gallery and Furnishing Establishment.
CORNER OF CAMP AND CANAL STREETS, New Orleans.
CITIZENS and STRANGERS are invited to examine our NEW AND IMPROVED STYLE OF PORTRAITS. They will recommend themselves to the taste of the public on a critical examination, as better than any works 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 into this country, possessing great accuracy and quickness in taking the image. The difficulty heretofore experienced in TAKING MINIATURES OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY GROUPS is overcome, requiring only a few seconds in the time of sitting.
Our rooms are handsomely fitted 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. Medium size cases and plates (best quality) at $2 per dozen. All other articles at the same reduced rates.
Orders for cash will meet with prompt attention and shipments made to any part of the United States or elsewhere. Bills of Lading taken and insurances effected if desired. Address
ag—1y R. WHITE & Co. New Orleans.

MATCHES.
THE public is respectfully informed that the well known FRICTION MATCHES of W. A. CLARK, Woodbridge, Connecticut, can be bought at reduced prices from his agent in A. GUILLEMAIN, No. 104 Gravier Street, near the New Basin, or No. 116 Old Levee between the markets, where always supply in abundance on hand.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.
Friday Morning, September 3, 1847.
For Congress—Second District.
B. G. THIBODEAUX.

Henry Clay.

We learn from the Philadelphia papers that HENRY CLAY returned to that city on the 23d ult. As the boat drew near the wharf, the Philadelphians, through their Committee took leave of the distinguished patriot. Their farewell was pronounced by Mr. McMICHAEL, and was responded to by Mr. CLAY in terms of eloquence and pathos that drew tears from many an eye. The *North American* says:

An immense concourse of people, estimated at three or four thousand, were in attendance on the wharf at New Castle, to receive Mr. Clay. Among them our informant noticed Mr. Clayton, the Chancellor, and Chief Justice, and other eminent dignitaries and citizens of Delaware. The boat shot away from the wharf too rapidly to enable our Philadelphia friends to witness the reception of the expected guest—but it did not need the shouts rising above the dash of the paddles and the rattle of machinery, the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and the rush of the multitude, to speak the character of a welcome. They knew, that in leaving Mr. Clay in Delaware, they left him among the most constant and most faithful of his friends.

In a post-cript to the Baltimore *American* of the 25th, it is stated that Mr. CLAY reached Baltimore about half past eleven o'clock on the previous night. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, says the *American*, and the short notice our citizens had of his coming, his reception was one of the most enthusiastic we have ever witnessed without any previous arrangement, and with the fact of there being a mere possibility that he might come on in the boat, a dense crowd of the admirers of the illustrious statesman of the West lined the capacious wharf at the foot of South street long time before the boat hove in sight; and when she did make her appearance, and it was ascertained that the man who has so strong a hold on the affections of the great Whig party was on board, an enthusiastic shout of welcome burst forth from the vast multitude, rockets were thrown up, and every one seemed anxious to get a glimpse of the great man. Mr. CLAY proceeded at once to Barnum's City Hotel, escorted by a concourse of as warm friends as it has ever been the lot of an American statesman to boast of. Upon his arrival at the Hotel, the multitude assembled around the building, and seemed unwilling to depart until he should again appear before them. Mr. CLAY at length appeared, and after adverting to the lateness of the hour—which precluded the possibility of a speech—he thanked them for the warm and gratifying reception which he had received, and wishing them an affectionate good night, retired amid the best wishes of the assembled multitude for his welfare and prosperity.

Mr. CLAY left Baltimore on the morning of the 25th for his home in Kentucky. That he may carry to that home a heart cheered and consoled amidst its manifold trials by the abiding and undivided affection of his countrymen, is the fervent hope of every man who honors patriotism and public services, and sympathizes with the venerable statesman whose domestic sorrows have sorely afflicted. May peace, tranquility and happiness be the lot of HENRY CLAY, and may he derive from the manifestations of religion and the esteem of good men a solace for those calamities which have chequered with gloom a life devoted to his country.

Havana.

By the arrival of the brig *Adeno Gray*, Capt. Collins, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 26th ult., inclusive. The local news is insignificant. Bull fights were all in vogue at Havana. The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 21st ult. The following are the numbers entitled to the principal prises: No. 12,938, $30,000; No. 6,469, $16,000; No. 12,992, $12,000; No. 10,836, $6,000; Nos. 12,131, 18,305, 30,569 and 37,291—each $2,000; Nos. 5,706, 11,155, 23,913, 29,513, 30,232, 30,840, 32,318 and 35,077—each $1,000.

We perceive that Prescott's History of the Conquest of Mexico, has been translated into Spanish.

PRESENTS.—The Messrs Warring, of New York, have presented Gen. Taylor with a beautiful hat. M. Richardson, of Charleston, has presented him with an elegant cane. The citizens of Jefferson county, Ky., have presented him with a magnificent pitcher. The members of the Louisiana Legislature have presented him with a splendid sword. The people of the United States, adds PRENTICE, on the 4th of March, '49, will present him with a fine-rate chair.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Louisville Journal of the 28 ult., says:—Men are now at work digging holes and putting up posts from Cincinnati to Louisville, and several hands were put to work last Saturday in digging holes on the route from this city to Lexington and also on the route to Nashville. So Louisville will soon be a focus of the lightnings.

☞ The Cincinnati Correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* says "The telegraph works beautifully, and we shall doubtless have daily despatches from the Atlantic cities, except during the prevalence of violent thunder-storms.

DEATH OF "GOV." DORR.—The New Bedford *Mercury*, on the authority of a letter to Col. Hatch, reports the death at Providence, on the 19th ult., of Thomas W. Dorr.

☞ The Governor of Michigan has ordered a special Election, to be held on the first Tuesday of November next, for a member of Congress, in place of the Hon Edward Bradley, deceased.

F. M. DIMOND, Collector.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
VERA CRUZ, August 25th, 1847.

P. S. Since writing the above we learn that there is no doubt whatever of Gen. Scott's arrival at the city of Mexico, and of the defeat of the enemy in two separate engagements.—At the last accounts General Scott was awaiting the action of Congress which had been convoked to consider Mr. Trist's peace propositions.

EFFECTS OF ETHER ON VEGETABLES.—An account is given in the London Athenæum of some curious experiments recently made by M. Clemens, Professor of National Sciences in the College of Vevay, Switzerland. The Professor's object was to test the effects of ether on vegetable life and sentiveness. The results of his experiments he has communicated in a memorial to the Academy of Sciences of the Canton of Vaud, and these go to prove that vegetables are as susceptible to the effects of ether as are animals. The Professor says:

"Take a branch of the common barberry and put it under a drinking glass with a small quantity of ether for a minute at most if in the sun, and three minutes at most if in the shade, but at a temperature of not less than 59° of Fahrenheit, and when it is withdrawn it will be found, on touching the stamina at their base, that they have lost all their irritability, which will not return in the first instance until after a considerable time, the influence of the ether having been much stronger. In the second case, on the contrary, the primitive irritability is recovered in half an hour. The plant may be etherized a second time, and this second etherization must not be any longer than the first, and after half an hour the plant resumes all its vigor. To etherize a sensitive plant (mimosa pudica) the process must be continued for eight or ten minutes, and a proportionably longer time in the shade. The acetic chlorhydic and nitric ether act in the same manner, but the sulphuric and acetic ethers are the most effective."

MADAME BISHOP.—This vocalist has just completed an engagement at the Park theatre. The critics differ as to her abilities. All admit that she possesses merit, and while some praise with enthusiasm, others are more moderate. She was quite successful. The audiences were always respectable and sometimes very large. The Albion thus describes her powers:

Madame Bishop has a voice of soprano quality, with a compass of two octaves, and all the best notes in the region most used in true soprano music. It is sweet, touching, and brilliant, with all the power that is necessary, consistent with pure style and refined taste. It is imbued with a perfection rarely achieved; every interval is reached with great purity and unerring certainty. To say that she never sings out of tune, would be absurd, for so delicate an organ as the human voice, so susceptible to every change, can never be perfectly under control. We have heard Pasta at times commence so miserably out of tune, that it was painful to listen to her; but these were exceptions, and most nothing from her greatness. Sontag, Malibran, Wood, Stephens, Grisi, Persiani, are all caught tripping that way some times, but no Pendleton critic in Europe will be found to condemn such actors on that account.

IOWA.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* learns that no change has been wrought in the Political conformation of the Iowa Legislature by the recent election. There were three vacancies to be filled, and they have been by the election of one Whig and two Locofocos. So it is still doubtful which party will have the U. S. Senators.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Gen. Scott before the City of Mexico.—Defeat of the Mexicans in two battles—Congress assembled to treat for peace.—Major Lally in safety at Jalapa &c.

The steamship *Fashion*, Capt. O'BRADY, arrived here last evening from Vera Cruz and Tampico, having left the former place on the 27th ult. We have been kindly furnished by one of the officers of the boat with the following note conveying the important intelligence of the investment of the City of Mexico.

Intelligence reached Vera Cruz by express on the night of the 26th ult., the authenticity of which is undoubted, that Gen. SCOTT reached the City of Mexico on the 20th, when Gen. VALENCIA went out to meet him with a large force, but was repulsed and forced to retire into the city. Gen. SANTA-ANNA then sallied out and gave battle, but was soon compelled to retreat in great disorder into the city, when he convoked Congress and then asked Gen. SCOTT for a cessation of hostilities, and stated that he was ready to treat with Mr. TRIST.

Gen. SCOTT ceased hostilities, and negotiations were pending.

It is moreover rumored that Generals SANTA-ANNA and VALENCIA were both made prisoners, but we can trace this report to no authentic source, and it is in contradiction to the statement given above.

The news of Gen. SCOTT's triumph derives additional confirmation from the following announcement in the *Sun of Anahuac* of the 26th ult.:

Mexico Taken!

The prevailing rumor of the day, is that a letter received from Jalapa by a person in this city, states that a division of Gen. Scott's forces have attacked El Pinon, to which point the Mexicans directed nearly their whole force, thinking that it was a general attack,—that in the mean time Gen. Scott with the remainder of his troops made his appearance in the rear of the enemy, having marched thither passing through Guadeloupe and capturing the CITY OF MEXICO!—that the Mexican troops so surprised, had laid down their arms, after a short struggle.

We have not been able to find out who had received the letter above mentioned, nor how it came. We therefore give this as a rumor (Thite is however, no improbability of it being true.

N. B.—Since writing the above, we have learned that a letter *has* been received from Jalapa, by a respectable person here, stating that the news of the capture of the city of Mexico to be had been confirmed.

We thus lay before our readers all the evidence in favor of the statement. For ourselves we have not a doubt that it is substantially true.

Though we have files of the Vera Cruz papers complete from the 21st to the 26th ult., they contain little of interest beyond the intelligence of the triumph of the American arms. The *Boletin de Jalapa* of the 20th, has been received at Vera Cruz. Its editorial columns are filled with false and foolish rumors about the desertion of American soldiers and the heroic determination of the Mexicans. It states moreover that General Valencia, Salas and Lombardini, were at the head of the Government, and that Bustamente was expected to succeed them.

It further says that the train, under Major Lally, after having been attacked at Cerro Gordo, retired to the Plan, at the same time the guerrillas also retired. On the following day the train commenced marching on Jalapa, and on the evening, had not yet entered that place. On the 19th, it was reported in Jalapa, that the guerrillas would attack our troops near that place, and all the evening the road for near a mile was covered with men, women and children whom curiosity had attracted there. This gave rise to firing of cannon and musketry from our troops, but the citizens succeeded in reaching their homes without receiving any injury.

The guerrillas are said to have numbered 250. The firing commenced at half past 5 o'clock, and lasted a very short time. At night tranquility prevailed in the city, and a party of mounted men from the train entered the city and passed trough the principal street; at the same time guerrillas were seen near by. The *Boletin* says that the loss on the side of the guerrillas was small.

At 11 o'clock on the 19th, Maj. Lally inquired of the Alcade whether the citizens of Jalapa would commit hostilities against the Americans if they entered, or not. To which the Alcade answered that the population was unarmed, but that a great number of guerrillas being in the neighborhood, he could not take the responsibility of their actions. On the morning of the 20th, the train of wagons and the troops entered the city. The *Boletin* says that the wagons are filled with sick and wounded.

On the 24th, it was rumored in Vera Cruz that Father Jarauta had attacked the train a short distance the other side of Jalapa; but that he had been driven back by our troops with loss on both sides.

We have understood, says the *Sol* of the 25th, that the sentries placed around the camp at Bergara were fired upon last night, by the guerrillas.

The following important notice is published in the Vera Cruz papers:

PASSENGERS arriving at this port without passports from the American Consul resident at the port they embark from, will not be allowed to leave the vessel, and the Master of any vessel permitting such passengers to land, will be fined $500 for each and every passenger so landed, and the vessel held responsible for the same.

F. M. DIMOND, Collector.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
VERA CRUZ, August 25th, 1847.

Lost Money Letters.—The *Journal of Commerce* states that among the bad features of the present Post office management is a great increase of money letters lost. The following letters have been lost within sixty days: One broker has lost a letter directed to Cincinnati with money, another, one to Boston; another, to Wilmington; and another, two letters, one of which was addressed to Charleston. The amounts in these cases were moderate, though one letter contained $700.

The *Journal* adds the following very judicious reflections:

It is not likely that more than a small portion of all the cases have come to our knowledge. These are all among Wall street brokers. For these losses there is no redress. The government refuses all letters by force of law, and then it carefully steals them, and there is no reclamation any where. The legal obligations of common carriers the government refuse to assume—it is sufficient that every man who writes a letter is compelled to give it into the hands of government. The express men all stand up to the responsibility. If money is committed to their care, and is lost, except by the elements, they make it good. This is the law of the land, the right usage of the business, and the obligation voluntarily taken by the carriers. Only the law making power is exempt from the operation of the law. It is a low state of the moral sense in our legislators, which creates such a state of things. The time we hope is not far distant when the people will demand that the arbitrary interference of a post-office department in their affairs, shall be abated as other nuisances are, and they left to transmit their correspondence as they please; and also that when a citizen is prosecuted wrongfully by the government, and is so adjudged by a jury of his fellow citizens, that he shall have the same redress in costs, which he would have had if wrongfully prosecuted by another citizen. The features of our government, which are but copies of the bad features of old and tyrannical government of Europe, ought to be reformed; so that the government of our country shall be, in all respects, the friend, and not the oppressor, of the people.

CHAPMAN'S AMERICAN DRAWING BOOK—No. 1—Primary and Elementary.—We are indebted to Messrs. D. Baker & Co., No. 80 Camp street, for a copy of this work. It is a large quarto brochure, beautifully printed and designed as a Manual for the Amateur, and basis of study for the professional artist, especially adapted to the use of public and private schools, as well as home instruction. The method appears to us excellent, and the precepts are simple and easily understood, proceeding from the very rudiments of the art to its most complicated features. We recommend the work to all teachers drawing.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.—There was another large and disastrous fire in New York on the night of the 23d. It broke out in the extensive foundry of Stillman, Allen & Co., known as the Novelty Iron Works, foot of Twelfth street, East River, and used for the manufacture of steam engines, castings, iron ships, boats, &c. It was an immense building covering a large space of ground, and gave employment to nearly 200 hands. The firemen were promptly on the spot, but owing to the inflammable nature of the materials, it was very difficult to extinguish it. The loss is estimated at between $80,000 and $90,000—covered by insurance.

City Intelligence.

A WHITE BOY ASSAULTED BY A NEGRO.—On Wednesday night last, at about eight o'clock, at the corner of Victoy and Elysian Fields streets, a little white boy named Patrick Talmonti, was assaulted and struck on the head with a bucket by the slave Jerome, belonging to Mr. James Phillips. The little boy is severely cut, but he is expected to live. Jerome was immediately arrested, and is now locked up in the Third Municipality watchhouse.

RECORDER GENOIS.—The slave Ernest, belonging to Mr Loft, was arrested yesterday by officer Seignavre, on a charge of larceny. Recorder Genois committed said slave before justice Crusat, to be tried under the black Code.

On Tuesday last, between the hours of ten and eleven P. M., Denis Folley and Catherine Love, entered the room of Mr. Michael Quirk, on Conde street, No. 84, and stole a sum of four dollars and seventy five cents, also some wearing apparel. Recorder Genois issued a warrant for the arrest of the parties.

Marie Garcia, f. w. c., charged with insulting a white person, will shortly be apprehended, as a warrant was yesterday issued for the arrest.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—Harrison Leland was brought up yesterday before his Honor, on a charge preferred against him by John Dunbar of being a vagrant and pursuing no honest occupation. He was sent down for six months.

Oliver Hunt, was also sent down for the same period on the same charge.

Daniel Downing was committed as a vagrant for thirty days. He was found at the hour of one o'clock in the morning, seated on a door step. Patrick Larkin was also sent down for thirty days, as a vagrant.

RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—John Fornoile, f. m. c., yesterday made affidavit before Recorder Seuzeneau, charging Mary White, a free woman of color, with having, on the 31st August last, during the day time, entered his premises situated in Greatmen street, No. 91. Mary White opened the deponent's armoir with a false key, and stole therefrom some wearing apparel and a sum of fifty dollars in gold, silver and bank notes. Recorder Seuzeneau immediately issued a warrant for the arrest of Mary White, and another one to search her premises. Officer Salvatory soon after reported that he had found out in her possession four shirts and some few dollars. Mary White was then arrested and gave bail for her appearance in the rear of the enemy, having marched thither passing through Guadeloupe and capturing the CITY OF MEXICO!—that the Mexican troops so surprised, had laid down their arms, after a short struggle.

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It further says that the train, under Major Lally, after having been attacked at Cerro Gordo, retired to the Plan, at the same time the guerrillas also retired. On the following day the train commenced marching on Jalapa, and on the evening, had not yet entered that place. On the 19th, it was reported in Jalapa, that the guerrillas would attack our troops near that place, and all the evening the road for near a mile was covered with men, women and children whom curiosity had attracted there. This gave rise to firing of cannon and musketry from our troops, but the citizens succeeded in reaching their homes without receiving any injury.

The guerrillas are said to have numbered 250. The firing commenced at half past 5 o'clock, and lasted a very short time. At night tranquility prevailed in the city, and a party of mounted men from the train entered the city and passed trough the principal street; at the same time guerrillas were seen near by. The *Boletin* says that the loss on the side of the guerrillas was small.

At 11 o'clock on the 19th, Maj. Lally inquired of the Alcade whether the citizens of Jalapa would commit hostilities against the Americans if they entered, or not. To which the Alcade answered that the population was unarmed, but that a great number of guerrillas being in the neighborhood, he could not take the responsibility of their actions. On the morning of the 20th, the train of wagons and the troops entered the city. The *Boletin* says that the wagons are filled with sick and wounded.

On the 24th, it was rumored in Vera Cruz that Father Jarauta had attacked the train a short distance the other side of Jalapa; but that he had been driven back by our troops with loss on both sides.

We have understood, says the *Sol* of the 25th, that the sentries placed around the camp at Bergara were fired upon last night, by the guerrillas.

The following important notice is published in the Vera Cruz papers:

PASSENGERS arriving at this port without passports from the American Consul resident at the port they embark from, will not be allowed to leave the vessel, and the Master of any vessel permitting such passengers to land, will be fined $500 for each and every passenger so landed, and the vessel held responsible for the same.

F. M. DIMOND, Collector.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
VERA CRUZ, August 25th, 1847.

P. S. Since writing the above we learn that there is no doubt whatever of Gen. Scott's arrival at the city of Mexico, and of the defeat of the enemy in two separate engagements.—At the last accounts General Scott was awaiting the action of Congress which had been convoked to consider Mr. Trist's peace propositions.

EFFECTS OF ETHER ON VEGETABLES.—An account is given in the London Athenæum of some curious experiments recently made by M. Clemens, Professor of National Sciences in the College of Vevay, Switzerland. The Professor's object was to test the effects of ether on vegetable life and sentiveness. The results of his experiments he has communicated in a memorial to the Academy of Sciences of the Canton of Vaud, and these go to prove that vegetables are as susceptible to the effects of ether as are animals. The Professor says:

"Take a branch of the common barberry and put it under a drinking glass with a small quantity of ether for a minute at most if in the sun, and three minutes at most if in the shade, but at a temperature of not less than 59° of Fahrenheit, and when it is withdrawn it will be found, on touching the stamina at their base, that they have lost all their irritability, which will not return in the first instance until after a considerable time, the influence of the ether having been much stronger. In the second case, on the contrary, the primitive irritability is recovered in half an hour. The plant may be etherized a second time, and this second etherization must not be any longer than the first, and after half an hour the plant resumes all its vigor. To etherize a sensitive plant (mimosa pudica) the process must be continued for eight or ten minutes, and a proportionably longer time in the shade. The acetic chlorhydic and nitric ether act in the same manner, but the sulphuric and acetic ethers are the most effective."

MADAME BISHOP.—This vocalist has just completed an engagement at the Park theatre. The critics differ as to her abilities. All admit that she possesses merit, and while some praise with enthusiasm, others are more moderate. She was quite successful. The audiences were always respectable and sometimes very large. The Albion thus describes her powers:

Madame Bishop has a voice of soprano quality, with a compass of two octaves, and all the best notes in the region most used in true soprano music. It is sweet, touching, and brilliant, with all the power that is necessary, consistent with pure style and refined taste. It is imbued with a perfection rarely achieved; every interval is reached with great purity and unerring certainty. To say that she never sings out of tune, would be absurd, for so delicate an organ as the human voice, so susceptible to every change, can never be perfectly under control. We have heard Pasta at times commence so miserably out of tune, that it was painful to listen to her; but these were exceptions, and most nothing from her greatness. Sontag, Malibran, Wood, Stephens, Grisi, Persiani, are all caught tripping that way some times, but no Pendleton critic in Europe will be found to condemn such actors on that account.

IOWA.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* learns that no change has been wrought in the Political conformation of the Iowa Legislature by the recent election. There were three vacancies to be filled, and they have been by the election of one Whig and two Locofocos. So it is still doubtful which party will have the U. S. Senators.

LARGE ROBBERY.—About three or four days ago, the house of a poor mechanic, residing in St. John street, within the limits of the Second Municipality, was entered by some robbers who carried away a saddle-bag containing about one hundred and sixty dollars, and sundry other articles. The police of the Second Municipality, always ready to perform their duties, will soon catch the scoundrels.

☞ We call attention to the subpoined article from the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*. It confirms the opinion heretofore put forth of the impracticability of the Sub Treasury Law, and of the systematic violations of that statute by Government functions.

THE SUB-TREASURY.—It has been rumored, for a day or two, that arrangements were making for the transportation of one or two millions of specie by New Orleans and the magnetic telegraph, or in some other mysterious way by which the specie should remain in Wall street and at the same time the Government should have it in New Orleans. We can now say that the arrangement was yesterday consummated, one million of specie having been taken out of the Sub-Treasury and placed in the State Bank, as the first step of its progress southward.

It cannot of course know what security is taken by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the specie shall be delivered in New Orleans. It is probably an agreement of certain banks or individuals to pay the sum stipulated within a specified time, in gold, being understood that get it there in such manner as they may find convenient or profitable. When the Government employ the express houses to transport their funds, a bill of lading or receipt is given for certain boxes containing so much specie, and the delivery by them of any other boxes or any alteration of the contents, would be a breach of contract. In such cases we are bound to suppose that the Government allows no transporting with its money. But the arrangement contemplated is of a different character. It does not require the delivery of the identical specie, but merely an equivalent amount of specie, and hence adds to the responsibility assumed by the Secretary of the Treasury that of the parties with whom the arrangement is made, not merely that as honest men they will transport it safely, but that as solvent men they will be able to deliver it at the appointed time and place, because they are allowed the use of the money until the time specified for its repayment.

Now we take it that no amount of personal or corporate responsibility (and there is undoubtedly sufficient in the present case) can excuse Mr. Walker for this flagrant violation of the Sub Treasury law. By that act the exchange of specie for anything else, which the transactions undoubtedly is, or the loaning of Government funds, under which head it also comes, is declared a felony, and we must be permitted to express our surprise that any motives, either of a personal or public character, could prevail themselves so strongly to Mr. Walker's mind as to induce him to perpetrate an act so characterized, and subject himself to the penalties which are attached to it.

The public are not informed, through the columns of the Union, that it is impossible to carry out the Sub-Treasury. On the contrary, we are occasionally indulged with congratulations on the prosperous state of the country, in consequence of illegal and other measures of the present Administration. The force and effect of the Sub-Treasury has for a long time been disregarded where it was found inconvenient, and it is now quite probable that more extensive violations may be committed if considered necessary or desirable.

We cannot help thinking, and we know that many others are of the same opinion, that if the Treasury notes had been taken by any other parties than those who were fortunate enough to obtain them, the Sub-Treasury would have been managed according to law. As it is, more than half of these notes are still understood to be owned by the contractors, and therefore the money market must not be disturbed until they have been enabled to sell out. When the public own them we may look for action in the Treasury Department consistent with the phraseology of its head, when he recommended a divorce between the banks and the Government.

We cannot doubt that at the commencement of the next session of Congress an investigation will be ordered as to the manner in which the law has been carried out, and whatever may be the political complexion of that body, we have confidence enough in its honesty of purpose and its freedom from speculations in Treasury notes, to anticipate such a rebuke for the secretary as will indicate to him that his duty consists in carrying out the laws enacted by Congress, rather than resolutions introduced at his suggestion in that body, but which failed of receiving its approval.

SHIP CASTLES—PASSENGERS AND CREW LOST.—The Telegraphic Correspondent of the Richmond *Republican*, writing under date of the 25th ult., from New York, says:—"The ship *Atamaluke*, from New York for Liverpool, capsized in a squall, five hundred miles off Sandy Hook. Thirty-four passengers, and seven of the crew were unfortunately lost. Vessel injured."

☞ Mr. George W. Bradbury, of the Cincinnati *Sunday News*, has abdicated. He says:

With many thanks for the kindness and partiality of a host of friends, we here throw the scissors out of the window, make a toothpick of the quill, and remain the public's very humble servant.

Whatever new line of business "Brad" may go into, we hope he will make his bread and butter at it, and that his "toothpick" may have something to do.

FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.—In the London Times, of a recent date, may be found the following advertisement:

"Wanted to purchase, of the value of from £50,000 to £70,000, any estate carrying with it sufficient parliamentary influence to enable the purchaser to obtain a seat in the next Parliament. 9

MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.—There were five hundred deaths in the city of New York during the week ending on the 31st ult. Of these, one hundred were under one year, and sixty-eight between one and two years.

GENERAL COUNCIL.
SITTING OF WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1847.
The Council was to meet this day pursuant to adjournment.
Mr. Thacker was called to the chair
Members present:—Messrs. Allan, Cruzat, Haines, Thacker and Wikler—5.
Absent—Messrs. Stickney, Surgi, Vandegrift and Wray.
Messrs. Gasquet, Holland and Zacharie are absent on leave.
There being no quorum, on motion, the Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M.
CHAS. CUVELLIER, Secretary.

By Magnetic Telegraph.
Correspondence of the Times and Compiler.
BALTIMORE, Aug. 25—5 1-2 P. M.
FLOUR—Howard street sells at $5 75—600 bbls were taken at that. The market is steady.
WHEAT—We quote prime white at 125 per bushel, at which there have been sales of 3000 bushels. Sales of an ordinary article of red Wheat at 115, and there were sales of 10,000 bushels of a superior quality at 130 cts.
CORN—Sales of prime white at 72 cts. per bushel.
OATS—Sales at 33 a 41 cts. per bush