The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres, and 12 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance)... $12 00
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OFFICE OF THE ASSESSORS Of the First Municipality, No. 80, Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets. au24-3m

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J H SMOOT, Attorney at Law, AND COMMISSIONER FOR LOUISIANA, MOBILE, ALA. jn9 ly

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F. T. MOURNOS, SURGEON DENTIST, 95 Conti st., Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P.M.

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J. F. MERCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GROCERS, 15 Old Levee, have constantly on hand fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices.

NOTICE.

THE Citizens' Bank continues to receive propositions for its Real Estate, at private sales as lately advertised in the Bee. V. ALLAIN, Pres't. jy2 lm

Fashionable Umbrellas.—An assortment of Umbrellas of a new fashion, received per ship Nicolas Cezard, for sale by D. B. MACARTY, 236 Bourbon street.

HATS—Silk, cassimere, black and White Russia Hats, in store and for sale by J. BELLOW, Jr. 9, Canal street. jy7

Notice.

B. O. VIGNAUD has removed his office to No. 84 Chartres st., up stairs.

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

New Orleans Paper Mill.

WRAPPING PAPER, very superior, various sizes, Sugar Loaf, Blue and White Papers, best quality, Hardware and Bonnet Papers, do. do.; Printing Papers of all sizes—all at lowest wholesale factory prices. A. GORDON, Agent, 6 Front Levee. may 7-ly

Manesca's French Oral System.

A New system of teaching living languages, illustrated by a Practical Course of Lessons, in the FRENCH, through the medium of the English. By Jean Manesca. Fifth edition, revised. Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Literary Emporium for Standard Literature. J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

DUFFAU has the honor of informing the public that he keeps a stable at No 148 Bourbon street, formerly the establishment of Mr Brand, where he will board horses and lodge vehicles, and hire saddle horses and carriages at the most moderate prices. He will also sell and buy horses. Mr Duffau will continue his practice of Veterinary and Horse Shoeing at No 141 Burgundy street.

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER. No. 124 Camp street.

HAS just received a new assortment of French Water Closets; also Force Lift Pumps, Beer Pumps, &c., Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Laying and repairing Lead Pipes. Sheet Lead work of every description; Ship work, &c. promptly put up and repaired. All orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate. f13—ly

Louisiana Clothing Manufactory, No. 9 Canal, corner of Old Levee.

THE Subscriber having established a clothing Manufactory in Soburb Treme, on a large scale, is now prepared to furnish at New York and Boston prices, for Cash, 1000 yards of cottonade, &c.—Also Check Shirts, etc., drawers, mosquito bars, and in general all kinds of common Clothing. Lines check pants, linen drilling do; Log cabin cottonade do; Kentucky do; Camlet Jeans do; Linsey for negroes always on hand. JOHN BELLOW, Jr. 9, Canal st. au17

STORAGE! STORAGE!!—The subscribers have ample room for the storage of 5000 barrels, or the bulk thereof, in their fire proof Warehouses on Tchoupitoulas, Notre Dame, Commerce and Julia streets. They are also prepared to make 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, and the arrangements made by them, are enabled to offer their customers as great, if not greater facilities in the receipt and delivery of produce than any similar establishment in the city. All goods will be weighed, and drayed either into or out of the Warehouse at the lowest rates. EMERSON, TOURNE & Co. 166 Tchoup. st.

TO PLANTERS AND SUGAR REFINERS—Ivory Black Ink and Blacking—The subscriber has just received four hundred bbls of Granulated Bone Black, of all the required sizes of grain, for Planters and Sugar Refiners. This article having been tested is proved equal in quality, to any manufactured in the United States, and will be warranted as such.—Also, a large supply of Premium Oil Paste Blacking and Writing Inks, all sizes, Blue and Black. The above is all for sale at manufacturers prices. W. E. THOMPSON, 90 Gravier st. a19—1v

A. BARRAUD,
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
CORNER OF ROYAL AND ORLEANS STREETS.

BEING on the eve of departure for France, offers for sale at cost price, and even below his recent importations. The perfumery is from Monpelas and other Paris houses, as he makes none himself.

Ladies and Children's ready made linen, caps, collars, embroidered and plain camorics, hdkfs; and cotton and silk hose, garters, parasols, riding whips, marriage flowers, bandos, fans, fancy jewelry, jet, shell and horn combs, &c. &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN. Fine and extra fine linen shirts, cotton and colored do., bandana cravats, gloves, suspenders, umbrellas, canes, riding and cab whips, fancy articles, glass and crystal ware, marble ornaments, Vernes d'eau, flasks, pocket flasks, powder boxes, scent do., jewels do., 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.

MARINE, RIVER & FIRE INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents 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 liberally 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 47 Camp st. W. R. FOSDICK, G. C. LAWRASON, Agents. a15-ly

Beebe's Patent Kitchen Range.

THE undersigned, appointed by the manufacturers sole agents for the sale of their patent kitchens in the State of Louisiana, are now receiving a large assortment, for wood or coal, which they offer at reduced prices, and which they will undertake to set where they may be wanted.

These kitchens, besides the advantage of quick cooking with very little fuel, can heat water for the wants of the house, baths, &c., a copper boiler, containing 30 or 40 gallons, is placed so as to receive the water; and the water works and keeps it hot.

House keepers are invited to call at the store and examine one of these kitchens put up to convince the public of their superiority for economy and convenience, over every thing of the kind ever brought to this city. S. MASPEREAU & Co, 22 Conde street.

To Planters, Ship and Steamboat owners.
PORTABLE FORGES.

THE undersigned, agents for the manufacturers, are receiving some of these Forges, and request the Planters, 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, bottom within their body the bellows, and take a only three feet space in diameter. S MASPEREAU & CO, Agents for Manufacturers, 22 Conde st.

Southern Daguerreotype 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 favor of the public on a critical examination better 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 into this country, possessing great accuracy and quickness in fixing 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 $3 per dozen. All other articles at the same reduced 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 if desired. Address E 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 L. A. GUILLEMARD, No. [illegible] Circus Street, near the New Basin, [illegible]

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 9, 1847.

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

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The Triumph confirmed—Victories of Contreras and Churubusco—Immense loss of the Enemy—Gen. Scott near the Capital—Armistice between the two Armies—Negotiations for Peace.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the Steamship *Mary Kingsland*, Captain Davis, arrived in our port, bringing full accounts of the interesting and important intelligence of which we had previously received an outline by the *Fashion*. The forces under Gen. Scott had encountered vastly more numerous bodies of Mexicans, protected by strong fortifications, had dislodged and dispersed them in two separate engagements, killing and wounding an immense number, and capturing many prisoners, and an enormous quantity of artillery and ammunition. These glorious achievements were nevertheless purchased at a heavy price. A large proportion of our best and bravest officers, and over one thousand of the rank and file were killed or wounded. The loss of the enemy is not completely ascertained, but from an inspection of the battle fields and from the extraordinary number of dead Mexicans found there it is believed that in killed alone, their loss far exceeds our entire list of killed, wounded and missing. The forces of the Americans actually engaged in the two battles were not more than 7,000—those of the Mexicans are variously estimated at from 20,000 to 32,000 men. We make up the subjoined particulars from information which has reached, and from the accounts furnished by our cotemporaries.

On the 15th ult., the division under Gen. Worth, followed by the forces under Generals Pillow, Quitman and Twiggs moved on in the direction of San Augustine, thus completely turning the strong works of the Penon and Mexicalsingo, which has been carefully fortified by Santa Anna. The next day, Gen. Worth reached the hacienda of San Gregorio, a slight skirmish having occurred between General Twiggs's division and a large body of the enemy. On the 17th, the march was resumed until Santa Cruz was reached—a small village lying South-East of the Capital, about 9 miles distant. Some skirmishing took place, and the piquets of the enemy were driven in by our advance guard. The American troops arrived finally at San Augustine.

On the morning of the 18th, Gen. Scott arrived, and at ten, the troops were in full march for the city of Mexico. A reconnoitring party was sent out to examine the fortifications of San Antonio where the enemy was known to be in force. In performing this duty, Captain Thornton, of the 2nd Dragoons, was killed by a cannon ball. In the meanwhile, a road was discovered leading to the village of San Angel, by occupying which the strong hold of the enemy at San Antonio might be turned. The Mexicans were in great force at a commanding position near Contreras, and it was determined to attack them the next day.

On the morning of the 19th, the divisions of Gen Pillow and Twiggs were ordered to advance in the direction of Contreras, and by one in the afternoon were in plain sight of the enemy's batteries, and within range of his heavier guns. The brigade of Gen. P. F. Smith was ordered to advance directly towards the enemy's works, while that of Col. Riley moved towards a small village to the right, with orders to gain the main road and thus be enabled to cut off any reinforcements which might be sent to Valencia from the city. An incessant firing of cannon was opened upon the advance of Gen. Smith, and soon the rifles were engaged in skirmishing with the pickets of the enemy and driving them in. The 12-pounder battery of Capt. Magruder was pressed forward with all speed, as was also the rocket and mountain howitzer battery, now commanded by Lieut. Callender, of the Ordnance Department. As soon as they could gain a position they opened upon the enemy, but were so much exposed to a fire from heavier guns that they were soon silenced. Lt. Johnson, of the 1st Artillery, but attached to Magruder's battery, was mortally wounded, while Lieut. Callender was severely wounded in both legs. At 3 o'clock the brigade of Gen. Cadwalader was ordered out to support Col. Riley, heavy reinforcements being seen on their way out from the city, while Gen. Pierce's brigade was sent to sustain Gen. Smith. At this time Gen. Scott appeared on the ground, with Gen. Shields' brigade of volunteers, which was immediately ordered to the support of General Cadwalader. The action continued with great sharpness until night had fairly closed in, the firing from the batteries being incessant and continuing for six hours. A heavy rain fell in the evening, completely drenching the troops, who were compelled to bivouac, without blankets, in the midst of the pitiless showers,—wet, weary, chilled and hungry. Nevertheless, the next morning they rose with alacrity and prepared for new feats of heroism and valor. What followed is succinctly and vigorously narrated by the *Delta*:

"But now," says our correspondent, "imagine the position of this portion of the army, numbering 3300, at the outside, without artillery or cavalry, while the enemy in front and on the left had 19,000 troops, (those in the fort said to be the best in Mexico,) with 22 pieces of artillery, and among his troops about 7000 cavalry. It was evident that some decisive action had to be taken; that some great effort had to be made; and Gen. Smith and Col. Riley, seconded as they were, were just the men competent to the task, and an attack on the main work was determined upon, and the movement to take place at 3 o'clock of the following morning."

The force of General Smith was not strong enough to carry the enemy's works, and at the same time to hold possession of the village; but fortune favors the brave; for while he was preparing for the attack, Gen. Shields reported his near approach with the South Carolina and New York Volunteers. Gen. Shields, though outranking Gen. Smith, had too much magnanimity to assume the command, or to pluck the bright laurels about to be gathered by a brother soldier in carrying one of the enemy's strongholds, and accordingly he moved subject to the command of Gen. Smith. Gen. Shields' brigade was then placed in the village of Ensaldo, to cut off the enemy's retreat from Contreras, or to take the reserve of the enemy in flank, if he should change his front.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the movement commenced, which was so slow that daybreak appeared before the head of Cadwalader's brigade commenced ascending the ravine at the village. As soon as Col. Riley ascended the hill and came in full view of the enemy, they opened a severe fire on Riley's forces.

Our correspondent then continues: "Col. Riley threw out his two advance divisions as skirmishers and said, 'New boys, give them hell—close in with them, and let the bayonet do its work,' and his command rushed down the slope with a yell and enthusiasm enough to strike terror to the heart of the boldest, while the rear of his command moved steadily forward as if they were all made of one piece. The Sappers and Miners, and Rifle regiment, which had been thrown across a ravine intervening between the one they passed up, and under the brow of the slope which Col. Riley came down, from that position poured in a fire which swept in front of Col. Riley's column, then inclining towards their left joined in the attack of the troops outside of the left flank of the fort. Gen. Cadwalader followed the route taken by Col. Riley, and as soon as his troops were formed moved on to this support. The first brigade, which was bringing up the rear, had been ordered to follow the same route, but while it was on its march by the right flank up the ravine and nearly opposite the fort, Gen. Smith ordered the brigade to face to the left and advance in line to attack the enemy's force in flank—this movement was executed in less time than it takes me to write it—they met the enemy outside of the fort just as Col. Riley's brigade rushed into it—the enemy was completely routed and commenced a precipitate retreat—their cavalry and infantry had been formed to receive the charge, but were compelled to give way to the bayonet—the route was most complete, and the victory most decided; but while Riley's brigade took possession of the work, and planted their colors upon it, the other force continued the pursuit down the road. The retreating force had to pass near where Gen. Shields' brigade was placed to intercept them. They, however, were not aware of it until they received the well-directed fire of the South Carolina regiment, which mowed them down like grass before the scythe."

The route and dispersion were now complete. In the fort, were captured 22 pieces of artillery, an immense amount of munitions of war, and upwards of 1500 prisoners, among whom were several officers of high rank. The enemy left dead upon the field upwards of 700, which we buried; but his loss, says our correspondent, was much larger, as the Mexicans were still burying the dead two days after the battle. The troops in the fort were commanded by Valencia, and those outside by Santa Anna. The two 6-pounders of Washington battery taken on the field of Buena Vista by the Mexicans, were recaptured in this fort.

As soon as the works at Contreras were taken, Gen. Scott ordered Gen. Worth to fall back upon San Antonio, to capture that work, and then push on for the Capital, while the main body under Genls. Twiggs, Pillow, Smith, Pierce and Cadwalader, moved on towards San Angel and Churubusco. [illegible] became engaged with the enemy, and drove them from the strong works of San Antonio. The Mexicans fell back upon the second line of fortifications, and fought with desperation until 3 o'clock P. M., when they gave way, routed at all points, and in full flight for the city. The position of the enemy at this point is described by Mr. Kendall of the *Picayune*, as immensely strong. We copy the following passages from his letters:

As you come along the road leading from San Augustin to the capital, and immediately this side the Puente del Rosario, the Mexicans had thrown up a strong and exceedingly well-built battery, commanding the road completely. On the right as you faced the city, stretching for a long distance was a continuous ditch, behind the bank of which an immense number of Mexican infantry were posted. On the left of the *tete de pont*, or work at the bridge, and about three hundred yards distant, was the church of Churubusco, or San Pablo, strongly fortified with works for infantry, and also having a well constructed battery containing a number of guns of heavy calibre. This work was a little advanced from the *tete de pont*, and nearly in a line between it and the village of Cohoycan. Further off, on the other side of the work at the bridge, and about three hundred yards from the road, was a large building, well adapted for the protection of infantry, and in which the enemy had also posted an immense body. The ground in the vicinity of all these points was completely covered with corn, and other fields, cut up in every direction by wide and deep ditches, presenting obstacles innumerable to the advance of our troops. No reconnoissance of the position of the enemy had been made, and consequently its strength could only be ascertained by hard blows and knocks.

The divisions of Gens. Twiggs and Worth were at once engaged, the former with the church and stronghold of Churubusco, and the latter with the batteries at the bridge; and in the meantime Gen. Shields's brigade—the New York and South Carolina volunteers—together with the 9th, 12th and 15th Regiments of infantry under Gen. Pierce, were hurrying onward from Cohoycan to attack the hacienda. Soon they too were engaged, and now the battle became general. The enemy had over twenty pieces of cannon, all in admirable position, and served with more than ordinary skill, while but few of our guns could be brought to bear. The battery of Capt. Frank Taylor, it is true, opened a well-directed fire upon Churubusco, but so exposed was its situation that it suffered most terribly, both in officers and men.

To describe the fierce conflict, even now that two days have elapsed, or to give an account of the part taken by the different regiments, were impossible. From the opening of the strife up to the time the Mexicans were entirely routed and in full flight for the city, was one continued roar of cannon and musketry, accompanied by the loud shouts of the victors as some new vantage ground was gained; and high above the din rose a dense column of smoke, at times completely shrouding the combatants. The strength of the enemy at this battle is known to have been 15,000 at least, many say 20,000, all fresh troops and in a position of uncommon strength. Opposed to them were about 6,000 Americans jaded and broken down by marches and countermarches, and by incessant toil before the stronghold of Contreras and San Antonio. At Churubusco, the Mexicans themselves say, Santa Anna commanded in person, but that he left early. The noted battalions of Hidalgo and Victoria, and of Independencia—the *Polkos*, or young men of the capital, from whom so much was expected—nearly all fled without firing a gun.

In the different works (but mostly in the church) taken by Gen. Twiggs near 2,000 troops were captured. Among them were Gen. Rincon, who commanded in person, Gen. Arraya, lately President Santiato, and Gen. Arrellon, as also Col. Gorostiza, formerly Minister at Washington. Gen. Garay was captured near San Antonio by Gen. Worth, and several influential officers, among them Col Miramon, by Gen Shields at the hacienda; but the most important capture of all was the entire Foreign Battalion, mostly made up of deserters from our own army, with their commander, the notorious Riley himself. They are all now under close guard, and I trust will be strictly dealt with.

The loss on our side has fallen most heavily upon the South Carolina and New York volunteers, the 6th infantry and Smith's light battalion, attached to Worth's division, and the batteries of Capts. Magruder and Taylor. The South Carolina regiment was nearly cut to pieces, losing 137 out of 272 men, with which it went into action. The 1st artillery has suffered severely in officers.

The Mexican accounts acknowledge the loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, of no less than thirteen generals (among them three ex-Presidents) and forty-five pieces of cannon. One of our officers says that we have captured more ammunition than Gen. Scott has used since he has been in the country.

The Mexican loss in this engagement is reported as high as 5,000 in killed and wounded. This is probably exaggerated.

Immediately after the battle, a proposition for an armistice was made by Gen. Scott and agreed to by the Mexicans. The terms of the armistice are as follows:

The Armistice.

The undersigned appointed respectively, the three first by Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, and the two last by his Excellency D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President of the Mexican Republic and commander-in-chief of its armies, met with full powers, which were duly verified in the village of Tacubaya on the 22d day of August, 1847, to enter into an armistice for the purpose of giving the Mexican Government an opportunity of receiving propositions for peace from the commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, and now with the American army, when the following articles were agreed upon:

ART. 1. Hostilities shall instantly and absolutely cease between the armies of the United States of America and the United Mexican States within thirty leagues of the capital of the latter States, to allow time to the commissioner appointed by the United States and the commissioner to be appointed by the Mexican Republic to negotiate.

2. This armistice shall continue as long as the commissioners of the two Governments may be engaged on negotiations, or until the commander of either of the said armies shall give formal notice to the other of the cessation of the armistice and for forty-eight hours after such notice.

3. In the meantime, neither army shall, within thirty leagues of the city of Mexico, commence any new fortification or military work of offence or defence, or do any thing to enlarge or strengthen any existing work or fortification of that character within the said limits.

4. Neither army shall be reinforced within the same. Any reinforcements in troops or munitions of war, other than subsistence now approaching either army, shall be stopped at the distance of twenty-eight leagues from the city of Mexico.

5. Neither army, nor any detachment from it, shall advance beyond the line it at present occupies.

6. Neither army, nor any detachment or individuals of either, shall pass the neutral limits established by the last article, except under flag of truce bearing the correspondence between the two armies, or on the business authorized by the next article; and individuals of either army who may chance to straggle within the neutral limits shall, by the opposite party, be kindly warned off or sent back to their own armies under flags of truce.

7. The American army shall not by violence obstruct the passage, from the open country into the city of Mexico, of the ordinary supplies of food necessary to the consumption of its inhabitants or the Mexican army within the city; nor shall the Mexican authorities, civil or military, do any act to obstruct the passage of supplies from the city or the country needed by the American army.

8. All American prisoners of war remaining on the hands of the Mexican army, and not heretofore exchanged, shall immediately, or as soon as practicable, be restored to the American army, against a like number, having regard to rank, of Mexican prisoners captured by the American army.

9. All American citizens who were established in the city of Mexico prior to the existing war, and who have since been expelled from that city, shall be allowed to return to their respective business or families therein, without delay or molestation.

10. The better to enable the belligerent armies to execute these articles and to favor the great object of peace, it is further agreed between the parties, that any courier with despatches that either army shall desire to send along the line from the city of Mexico or its vicinity, to and from Vera Cruz, shall receive a safe conduct from the commander of the opposing army.

11. The administration of justice between Mexicans according to the general and State constitutions and laws, by the local authorities of the towns and place occupied by the American forces, shall not be obstructed in any manner.

12. Persons and property shall be respected in the towns and places occupied by the American forces. No person shall be molested in the exercise of his profession; nor shall the services of any one be required without his consent. In all cases where services are voluntarily rendered, a just price shall be paid and trade remain unmolested.

13. Those wounded prisoners who may desire to remove to some more convenient place for the purpose of being cured of their wounds, shall be allowed to do so without molestation, they still remaining prisoners.

14. Those Mexican medical officers who may wish to attend the wounded shall have the privilege of doing so if their services be required.

15. For the more perfect execution of this agreement, two commissioners shall be appointed, one by each army, who, in case of disagreement, shall appoint a third.

16. This convention shall have no force or effect unless approved by their Excellencies, the commanders respectively of the two armies, within twenty-four hours, reckoning from the 6th hour of the 23d day of August, 1847.

A. QUITMAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
PERSIFOR F. SMITH, Bvt. Brig. Gen.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
IGNACIO DE MORA Y VILLAMIL.
BENITO QUIJANO.

A true copy of the original:
G. W. LAY, U. S. A.
Military Secretary to the General-in-Chief.
[illegible]

... of Mexico, and in the event of a failure of negotiations, was ready to resume an offensive movement.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded among the officers, from a glance of which the reader may form an idea of the severity of the conflict. The death of Col. Butler, of the South Carolina regiment, will be deep mourned. A braver spirit than his never dwelt with an earthly vestment.

OFFICERS KILLED—*Regulars.*—Major Mills, 15th Infantry; Capt. Burke, 1st Artillery; Capt. Hanson, 7th Infantry; Cap. Thornton, 2d Dragoons; Capt. Capron, 1st Artillery; Capt. Quarles, 15th Infantry; Capt. Anderson, 2d Infantry; Lieut. Irons, 1st Artillery; but attached to Gen. Cadwalader's staff; Lieut. Preston Johnson, 1st Artillery, but attached to Magruder's battery; Lieut. Easly, 2d Infantry; Lieut. Goodman, 15th Infantry; Lieut. Hoffman, 1st Artillery.

Volunteers—Lieut. Chandley, New York Regiment; Col. P. M. Butler, and Lieut. David Adams and W. R. Williams, of the South Carolina Regiment.

OFFICERS WOUNDED—*Regulars.*—Col. Clarke 6th Infantry, slightly; Col. Morgan, 15th Infantry, severely; Maj. Wade, 3d Artillery, severely; Maj. Bonneville, 6th Infantry, slightly; Capt. Wessells, 2d Infantry, severely; Capt. Phil. Kearny, 1st Dragoons, left arm shot off; Capt. McReynolds, 3d Dragoons, severely; Capt. Craig, 3d Infantry, severely; Capt. Ross, 7th Infantry, severely; Capt. J. R. Smith 2d Infantry, severely; Capt. Chapman, 5th Infantry, slightly; Capt. Johnson, 9th Infantry, slightly; Capt. Holden, 12th Infantry, slightly; Capt. Hathaway, 1st Artillery, slightly; Capt. Hoffman, 6th Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Schuyler Hamilton, 1st Infantry, but attached to Gen. Scott's staff, severely; Lieut. Halloway, 8th Infantry, but attached to Smith's Light Battalion, severely; Lieut. Bacon, 6th Infantry, severely; Lieut. Callender, of the Ordnance, but commanding howitzer battery, severely; Lieut. Arnold, 2d Artillery, severely; Lieut. Herman Thorn, 3d Dragoons, attached to Col. Garland's staff, slightly; Lieut. Hendrickson, 6th Infantry, severely; Lieut. Humber, 7th Infantry, severely; Lieut. Boynton, 1st Artillery, but attached to Taylor's battery, slightly; Lieut. Lorimer Graham, acting with 1st Dragoons, severely; Lieut. Van Buren, of the rifles, slightly; Lieut. Martin, 1st Artillery, right arm shot off; Lieut. Goodloe, 15th Infantry, mortally; Lieut. Farrelly, 5th Infantry, but attached to Smith's Light Battalion, severely; Lieut. Lugenbell, adjutant 5th Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Bee, 3d Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Lovell, 2d Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Chandler, 3d Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Collins, 4th Artillery, slightly; Lieut. Tilden, 2d Infantry, severely; Lieut. Newman, 9th infantry, severely; Lieut. Gardner, 2d Infantry, severely; Lieut. Hayden, 2d Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Sprague, adjutant 9th Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Palmer, 9th Infantry, severely; Lieut. Buckner, 6th Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Cram, 9th Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Simpkins, 12th Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Peternell, 5th Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Bennet, 15th Infantry.

Volunteers—New York Regiment—Col. Burnet, severely; Capt. Fairchild, slightly; Capt. Dyckman, severely; Lieut. Sweeney, severely; Lieut. Jennins, slightly; Lieut. Cooper, severely; Lieut. McCabe, slightly; Lieut. Potter, severely; Lieut. Griffin, slightly; Lieut. Mathewsky, slightly.

South Carolina Regiment.—Lieut. Col. Dickenson, severely; Cap. James D Blanding, slightly; Adj. Cantey, severely; Lieut. Sumter, slightly; Capt. K. S. Moffat, slightly; Lieut. K. G. Billings, severely; Lieut. J. R. Clark, dangerously; Lieut. J. W. Stein, slightly; Lieut. J. R. Davis, slightly; Capt. W. D. DeSaussure, slightly; Lieut. Jos. Abney, severely.

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.—By the courtesy of the Editors of *La Patria*, we have been put in possession of papers and intelligence from the City of Mexico to the 27th ult. The *Diario del Gobierno* of that date contains an account of the actions of the 19th and 20th, of the defeat of Valencia and the discomfiture of the Mexican army. Though dressed up in Mexican fashion, it appears to be tolerably candid narrative. The *Diario* admits that the result of these engagements was most unfortunate for the nation, but ascribes the defeat of the Mexicans entirely to the marked disobedience of Gen. Valencia. This officer received repeated orders from Santa Anna to occupy certain points, but in the ardor of his courage (we are quoting the *Diario*) he disregarded the command of his superior, and took an isolated position, without any road to fall back upon in case of defeat.

"This operation, continues the *Diario*, invalidated the plans of the General in Chief, and allowed the enemy to approach Tacubaya. In this position, on the 19th, the action commenced in the hacienda of San Antonio. General Santa Anna at the head of 4,000 men, moved forward to assist Valencia, but was unable to reach him, as Valencia's forces were enclosed between deep and inaccessible defiles, his rear guard attacked by the enemy, and the wood on his right likewise occupied by the hostile troops."

The *Diario* goes on to state that night having set in, Santa Anna retired to San Angel, in order to protect his troops from the rain, and sent an order to Valencia to fall back to the same point, and to spike the artillery which he could not save. The latter held on to his position and would not stir. The next day, he was again attacked and beaten, and his troops killed, wounded or forced to surrender. The Americans then advanced upon San Antonio, which was abandoned by the Mexicans, whose retreat was covered by Santa Anna, in person; who fought valiantly, and saved the Capital from falling into the hands of the enemy. The *Diario* estimates our loss at one thousand and seventy, and that of the Mexicans at FIVE THOUSAND in killed, wounded and prisoners. Among the latter are seventy American deserters, who by this time, says the *Diario*, have no doubt been shot.

In the paper of the 22d ult., we find translated into Spanish the letter of Gen. Scott, asking for an armistice, and the reply of Senor Alcorta, Minister of War. Here is the correspondence:

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO.
COYOACAN, 21st Aug. 1847.

To his Excellency the President of the Republic of Mexico, and Commander-in-Chief of its Army.

Too much blood has already been shed in the war which has arisen unexpectedly between the two greatest Republics of our continent. It is time that the difficulties which divide them should be settled in an amicable and honorable manner, and your Excellency is not ignorant that in the army under my command there is a Commissioner appointed by the United States and invested with plenary powers for this purpose. In order that the two Republics may commence negotiations, I have determined to sign, upon equitable terms, an armistice of short duration.

I shall await impatiently until the second day following that which bears the date of this note, for a reply; but in the meanwhile, I shall take possession of those points outside of the Capital which are necessary for the shelter and comfort of my troops.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, with high consideration and profound respect, Your obedient servant.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

MINISTRY OF WAR AND THE NAVY—SECTION OF OPERATIONS.

To his Excellency Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, *Commander of the army of the U. S. of America.*

SIR,—The undersigned, Minister of War and Marine of the Government of the United States of Mexico, has received orders from his Excellency, the President and General in Chief, to answer your communications proposing an armistice, for the purpose of avoiding further bloodshed between the two great republics of this continent, taking into consideration the propositions which may be made by the Commissioner of his Excellency, the President of the United States of America, who is now at the head quarters of your army.

It is certainly lamentable that in consequence of an improper oversight of the rights of Mexico, blood should have been shed by the two first republics of the continent of America, and your Excellency is correct in styling such a war unnatural, not only from its causes, but from the previous history of two nations, so much identified in their relations and interests. The proposal of an armistice to put an end to this scandal (*escandalo*) has been received with pleasure by H. E. the President, as it will facilitate the consideration of the overtures which may be made by the Commissioner appointed by the President of the U. States of America.

I am consequently instructed by his Excellency, the President and Commander-in-chief, to inform you that he consents to your proposal for an armistice, and for this purpose has appointed the Generals of Brigade, D. Janacio Mora Y. Villamil and D. Benito Quijano, who will be at the time and place agreed upon.

I am further commanded to inform you that his Excellency, the President, agrees that the army of the United States shall select convenient and agreeable quarters, trusting that they will be stationed beyond gun-shot of the Mexican fortifications.

I have the honor to assure you of my distinguished consideration. ALCORTA.

The articles of the Armistice are published in another column.

A HOAX.—Some unprincipled fellow palmed a hoax upon the Baltimore press, in the shape of a correspondence from Indiana, stating that Levi Worth, the celebrated Equestrian, had had his brains dashed out, while performing at Knightstown, and that several others were killed on the occasion. The story proves to be false from beginning to end.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The official report of the Board of Health from the 6th to the 7th inst., [illegible]

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

By the regular mail we received yesterday full accounts of the news by the steamship *Guadalquivir*. The news is of the greatest importance to the commercial community.

There is another financial crisis in England, and several very extensive failures have taken place. Prices, of course, are down.

The total amount of the liabilities of the various firms whose failures have been reported on the Corn Exchange, London, during the last pressure, was estimated at £1,300,000, or about $6,500,000.

Throughout the history of Europe there never existed similar examples of so many sovereigns threatening to resign their thrones, as at the present moment. No fewer than three or four potentates are declared to entertain serious intentions of abdicating their power and authority. The Autocrat of Russia intends to return to Italy. The Prince of Orange talks of resigning the crown of Holland. The King of the Belgians was affected in the same way, and the Queen of Spain has expressed her resolute determination to abdicate her throne.

The elections for the English, Irish, and Scotch boroughs are now concluded. There are yet a few of the counties undecided. The liberal party has gained 49 votes, which gives Lord Russell 98 votes on a division.

Great mortality prevails this year in Gallicia amongst the peasants and the lower classes. In the district of Wadowiz, about 40,000 persons have died within a very short time.

The following is a comparative statement of the prices current for breadstuffs in Liverpool on the 3d and 13th ult:

THE PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN LIVERPOOL.

	August 3. Per Cambria.	August 13. Per Guadalquiver.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Amer'n wheat	7 6 a 9 8	8 6 a 9 0
Indian corn,	35 0 a 36 0	26 0 a 30 0
Indian meal,	14 0 a 15 0	14 0 a 14 0
Western flour	27 0 a 23 0	26 0 a 27 0

The Liverpool *European Times* of the 14th ult., states that, by the last British mail steamship to Boston, upwards of £130,000 of protested bills for non-acceptance were returned. It appears that the bills were drawn at New York for a cotton speculation for a London principal; but as the agent had exceeded his instructions, they were dishonered.

The official notice of the Bank of England raising the minimum rate of discount to 5 1-2 per cent., had revived all those discussions which in April last were so warmly agitated, respecting the power of that establishment, and the prudence with which that power is exercised.

The French steamer *Union*, hence, arrived at Cherbourg after a passage of 13 1-2 days.

From Wilmer's Liverpool Times, August 14.

The Latest Commercial Review.

The alarm of a monetary crisis immediately succeeding the excitement of a general election, commercial affairs have not improved since our publication of the 4th ult. The pressure for money has increased considerably, and general distrust continues to prevail, notwithstanding declining prices of grain, and the certainty of a harvest of more than average abundance. The produce markets, however, have exhibited a considerable share of activity, and the main articles of a general consumption ready and buyers.

The failures in the corn markets of London, Liverpool, and Sligo, together with very large arrivals of foreign grain have produced a complete paralysis of business, and the dealers only supply themselves for the immediate wants. It almost tends to mislead our readers as a distance to quote actual prices, since each successive market day exhibits the unsteadiness of the trade. The further reduction in prices, recorded in our last number of the 4th inst., wheat was still declining from about 70s. per quarter for the best description in the market, was checked by the fall of rain in most parts of the country; and at the corn market in London, on Monday last, prices were firmer at the currency of the previous Monday. New wheat sold at about 64s. per quarter. But still the business was limited.

During the last few days the weather has been less settled, and the intervals of fine weather have been warm and genial. The markets have, accordingly, again declined, and the highest price of the best description of wheat in London cannot be quoted more than 67s to 68s per qr. and the best American flour has fallen in Liverpool to 27s per barrel. Much lower rates for best western canal flour are reported, with very low quotations for Indian meal; but limited transactions have taken place and we only allude to them as indicating the downward tendency of the market.

The arrivals of foreign wheat and flour are still enormous; and during the next three months as the abundant new produce of the continent becomes available, will doubtless continue. The fluctuations of prices before the close of the year will inevitably be very great; about that time when the navigation of the rivers will be closed, and the stocks and wants of England and the neighboring countries are better ascertained, the market may then become more steady. The relations of demand and supply under the new system of free trade in grain, will find their level, and future prices be regulated accordingly.

The accounts of the produce of the continental crops are still of the most satisfactory character; and during the past week we have not heard of a single instance of damage to the potato crop, whilst at the same period last year the disease had become distinctly developed. The corn market in Mark lane yesterday was dull, and prices barely equal to Monday's rates, but little business is done. No further failures had transpired. American flour being relatively cheaper than English has been taken off the London market rather largely at 27s to 29s.

The cotton market has been in a quiet state during the past eight or ten days, and owing to the tenor of the advices which have recently come to hand respecting the prospect of the supplies throughout the United States, warrant an advance in prices; still, as the money market had been in such a feverish and uneasy position, and the weather more or less unsettled at several times during that period, there has been a decline in the value of most descriptions. There cannot be a doubt that, if all uncertainty, was removed respecting the harvest in this country, and the bank screw again relaxed, we should have a much more extensive business done, not only by the trade for consumption, but also in speculation and for export.

The sales since the 4th inst. are about 22,500 bales. The sales of the past week are 23,530 bales, and include 9,640 New Orleans, at 6d to 9 1-2d.; 3,900 Alabama, 6 1-2d. to 7 1-2d. These descriptions last year were quoted at 3 3-4d. to 7d., and 4d. to 5 1-4d., respectively. The estimated stock of cotton now at Liverpool is about 396,800 bales against 776,300 at the same period last year—showing a deficiency of 370,500 bales. Against this deficiency, there is a reduced consumption. Up to this date in 1846, the average weekly consumption amounted to 29,036 bales; this year it is only 22,232 bales.

The importations this year up to the present date are estimated at 716,913 bales, which is 163,555 bales less than at the same time in 1846.

Cured provisions are in steady demand. At the London market, American bacon is selling at 60s. to 65s.; middles of pork 56s. to 65s.; cheese is quoted at 48s. a 56s., and hams 50s. to 70s. Of all these articles there is a good supply there, and the quality continues to improve.

The general convulsion which has taken place in the money market, together with the decline in the price of grain, have produced already many serious failures. The following houses have been compelled to suspend their payments; Messrs. Charles Douglass & Co; Messrs. Lesly Alexander & Co; Messrs. Coventry and Shehard; and Messrs. King and Melvil—in the London corn trade; Messrs Perrin & Co., in the same branch of business in Liverpool; Messrs. Sampson, Langdale & Co. at Stockton-on-Tees.

The Hon. William Frazer, Neilson & Co., influential West Indian merchants in London, have been under the necessity of yielding to the pressure of the times; and the affairs of Mr Reynolds Robinson, recently deceased, who sailed with the Mauritius, have proved to be in a condition to render a suspension of payments necessary on the part of his executors. Many minor failures have occurred.

At the meeting of the Bank of England directors, on the 5th inst., the minimum rate of discount was declared to be 5 1-2 per cent. At this rate only short-dated bills were discounted, the rates reaching, even 6 1-2 for long-dated paper. The money price of consols had fallen already to 88 1-4, when the above official announcement confirmed the report, which we have already given, of the previous Monday, and consols immediately underwent great depression, having been done at 86 1-8; they then rallied to 87, about which price they have fluctuated since.

Yesterday, they opened at 87 1-8 to 1-4 for money, and 87 1-4 to 3-8 for time; and, in consequence of some sale, fell to 87 1-8 for money, and 87 3-8 and 87 1-4 for the present account. The latest quotations were at 87 to 1-8 for time, with a weak market. Quotations stands for next account, which opens after the 25th instant, at 87 1-8 to 5-8. Three and a quarter per cents, are 89 to 1-4. Reduced threes, 87 1-4 to 3-8. Exchequer bills, 1 discount to 3s prem.; Bank stock 192 1-2 to 7 1-2.

The foreign market has been sensibly affected by the general pressure for money, and more particularly by the sales of foreign securities in the various European stock markets, in anticipation of the effect of the French loan. Mexican [illegible] considerably; but the tenor of the advices by the [illegible] arrived, will probably have an [illegible] [illegible]

... these kingdoms, a greater accommodation in the money market, and the receipt of orders from abroad, will once more give a healthy tone to both the cotton and woollen trades of England.

The political intelligence is not of great importance.

In FRANCE, fresh disclosures of corruption have been made. The National having published a statement that an offer had been made by a person professing to have influence with the Government, to obtain a railway concession, on the condition of receiving 400 shares of 1200 francs each, the Procureur du Roi has summoned the editor to appear before the proper authorities, and to produce his proofs of the charge which he has made.

In SPAIN, Court intrigues continue to poison the happiness and impair the prosperity of the country. The disgraceful collisions between the Queen and her consort give rise to constant scandal, and to a thousand discreditable cabals and fatal dissentions.

The intelligence from PORTUGAL, is unfavorable to the popular party. The Queen is averse to yielding to the authority of the allied powers. The liberty of the press and subject had been restored by an ordinance, and the municipal elections were directed to be proceeded with; but no proceedings had been taken to assemble the Cortes or to dismiss the ministry.

From RUSSIA and PRUSSIA, there is nothing of interest, except that a report gains currency of the intention of the Emperor of Russia to abdicate the throne, and retire for the remainder of his days to Italy.

From TURKEY we learn that the Sultan has deprived Mehemet Ali Pacha, his brother-in-law, of his post of Captain Pacha, which gave him a seat in the cabinet. The motive of this dismissal is not yet known.

TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamship *Galveston*, Capt. Haviland, we have received our files of Galveston papers to the 4th inst., inclusive. They do not contain any intelligence of moment. The crops in Texas continue to look well and promise an abundant yield.

We regret to learn, says the *Civilian* of the 2d, that Mr. Louis Lange, formerly of this city, and for some years a merchant at Cincinnati on the Trinity, was drowned in that river, on Thursday of last week, fifteen or twenty miles below Cincinnati.

We copy the following from the *Civilian* of the 29th ult.:

The brig *Kimball*, from Thomaston, sailed from this port on Thursday for Mobile, with five hundred barrels of lime, the remainder of a cargo brought from Thomaston. On Friday evening she was discovered, as thought, to be on fire from the slacking of the lime, and put back for this port. During the night, which was dark and stormy, she went ashore some five or five miles below the city, and was sold on Saturday evening, by order of the Wreck-Master, for $700. The hatches were closed during this time, and the fire did not break out. The purchasers immediately caused her to be filled with water, and it is thought she will be got off without much difficulty.

HON. B. G. THIBODEAUX.—We are pained to learn, says the *Minerva* of the 3d, that this gentleman, after having visited the lower portion of the parish of Terrebonne, has returned home much indisposed from fatigue and exposure. Mr. Thibodeaux, during his visit to the Terrebonnians, met with a most cordial reception from all the inhabitants. So soon as he shall have recovered from his indisposition, he intends visiting New Orleans and the river parishes, which we hope will be at no distant date. The Whigs of our parish are awake to their own interest and will, at the November election, give him the largest majority ever obtained by a candidate for any office. We regard the election of Mr. Thibodeaux, as sure as the noon day sun. If the Whigs of the Second Municipality will but do their duty, his majority will reach one thousand, if not more.

CANVASS IN LOUISIANA.—The Locofocos have nominated as a candidate for Congress in the 2nd District, THEODULE LANDRY, Esq., formerly Clerk of the House. He is a strong man, and will poll a fair party vote, but cannot come within 500 votes of an election, if the Whigs of the district do their duty.

In the 3d District, we understand that JOHN H. HARMANSON has been nominated for re-election. It is generally believed that WM. S. PARHAM, of Madison, will be his opponent.

THE COTTON CROP.—The Cotton worm—the real Simon Pure—has undoubtedly made its appearance in a number of the Parishes of the State—in Pointe Coupee, Rapides, St. Landry, &c.

THE GUADALQUIVER ON FIRE.—A letter from New York dated the evening of the 29th ult., says:

"This fine vessel came very near commemorating her arrival by her destruction by fire this forenoon. I understand she was quite severely injured before the flames were suppressed. How or in what part of her they originated I have not learned, but the damage was quite serious and the danger imminent."

☞ A destructive fire occurred at Newburgh, N. Y., among the buildings consumed were the stores of M. & H. N. Belknap, D. Farrington, Jr., J. B. Gunning and Mr. Stewart, a tinner's shop, a livery stable and two houses, a milliner's shop, and several others. There was little insurance on the property burnt. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

THE TELEGRAPH reached Cleveland (O.) on the 20th ult., and the operators on that evening exchanged greetings with Baltimore.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

NEW YORK, August 30—4 P. M.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—TWO LIVES LOST.—The two buildings on the corner of Nassau and Van Rensselaer streets, occupied by James Conner and Sons, type founders and stereotypers; J. W. Bell, printer; Mr. Mercer as a refectory; and Mr. Applegate, a copper plate engraver; were entirely destroyed by fire last night.

The loss of Messrs. Conner & Sons, who were not insured is estimated at $80,000. The loss of Mr. J. W. Bell, $6,000. Mr. Mercer, $6,000; and Mr. Applegate $10,000, but he was insured.

An old man and his wife, who slept in the upper story of one of the buildings, were burnt to ashes, not a vestige of their remains being discoverable among the ruins. E.

☞ The Washington *Union* of the 30th ult., comes to us in complete mourning, for the death of the Hon. SILAS WRIGHT.

PROFESSOR McCLINTOCK has been acquitted of the charge of having participated in the negro riot at Carlisle, Pa. Twelve negroes indicted, were found guilty.

A FATAL CASE of yellow fever has occurred in the Parish of St. James, on the person of Madame Duporter, a creole of this State.

SHOCKING.—The *Planters' Banner* of the 2d, published at Franklin, says:—We have been furnished with the particulars of a shocking occurrence, which took place on Thursday last, near Cheneyville, in the parish of Rapides. Austin and Edward Tatum, brothers, the former a store keeper in Cheneyville, and the latter a cotton planter in the neighborhood, had a difficulty which resulted in the death of Austin. The latter, it appears, had whipped his wife, and she fled to the house of Edward Tatum, who had married her sister. On the same day, Austin Tatum went to the house of his brother, with the intention of killing him and his own wife.—He forced the door, and in the presence of several ladies drew a pistol, and would, it is supposed, have shot his brother, had not the latter discharged a gun at him, lodging the lead in his breast, and killing him instantly. Jealousy, on the part of the deceased, was the cause of the sad occurrence.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Correspondence of the Times and Crescent.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31st—5 P. M.

FLOUR—There are offers to buy City Mills at $5 50, but no sellers.

WHEAT—Sales of 3,000 bushels prime white to-day at 116 a 119. Sales of 10,000 bushels good to prime red at 109 a 110 cents per bushel.

WHISKEY—Sales of bbls at 28 cents per gallon.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31st—4 P. M.

FLOUR—Sales of Pennsylvania brands at $5 75, and of Western at $5 50—market dull.

WHEAT—Sales of prime white at 124 or 127 cents, and of prime red at 108 a 111 cents per bushel.

CORN—Prime white has sold to-day at 75 a 78 cents per bushel.

WHISKEY—Sales of bbls at 29 a 29 1-2 cents per gallon.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 31st—4 P. M.

There are 3 1-2 feet of water in the channel. FLOUR—Sales of Western at $4 31 1-2. WHEAT—Sales of red at 80 cents per bushel. Pork Provisions there is a better demand.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31st—4 P. M.

FLOUR—Sales of 5,000 bbls Genesee Flour today at $5 75.

[illegible]—Sales of 6,000 bushels Southern [illegible] at 115 a 120 cents. [illegible]—Sales [illegible] at 73 cents; sales of [illegible] at 75 [illegible] [illegible]

City Intelligence.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—According to a resolution just passed by the Board, the Public Schools of the first Municipality will not be re-opened before the 1st of October. This is a wise measure, and calculated in a great measure to spare to several of the unacclimated teachers the awful ordeal of the epidemic. If they are forced to come back into the city at the present critical period, no doubt that many of them would fall victims to the fever. It is not probable, either, that one-third of the pupils would attend the schools now, if they [illegible]. The Board have acted in a [illegible]

DOGS!—Let the inhabitants of the Second Municipality look to their dogs. The distribution of poisoned sausages, in that portion of the city was commenced yesterday, and will continue as long as there will be dogs to eat them.

THE LATE RENCONTRE.—The examination of Dr. Patton, charged with assaulting with a loaded cane, Philip Hare, and wounding him on the head, took place before Recorder Baldwin on Tuesday last. The accused was bound over in the sum of $500 for his appearance before the first district court.

RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—Mr. John Chenard yesterday made a complaint before Recorder Seuzeneau, against one Jean Baptiste Tromp, charging the latter with having committed an assault and battery upon him, the deponent. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Tromp.

Several individuals picked up drunk in the streets, were brought up before his honor, who discharged them on learning the glorious news from Mexico, and the new triumph of our arms.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—Chas. Cameyer, charged with having assaulted Thomas Ross, on Saturday, was held over for his appearance before the First District Court.

The examination of Thomas Ross, charged with having, on Monday last, fired at Charles Cameyer with a fowling piece loaded with buckshots, several of which took effect in Cameyer's person, was postponed until the 22d inst.

Patrick McMahon, grocer at the corner of Girod and Philippa streets, was brought up on a charge of having received in his store sundry hardware articles, for a considerable amount, the property of Messrs. Lyall and Davidson, knowing the same to have been stolen. The accused was ordered to find bail in the sum of $1000 for his appearance before the First District Court.

John Baker alias Henrietta, charged with stealing a ten dollar gold piece from Jacob Sneck, was bound over in the sum of $500 to appear before the District Court.

RECORDER GENOIS.—Thomas Scarvell was brought up yesterday to the police office by Mr. Lcandre, f. m. c., for stealing his chickens.—Scarvell was committed to the work-house for two months as an incorrigible vagabond.

Alice Nugent, a virago, arrested at the request of Mr. Valentin for being drunk and disturbing the peace, was also committed to the same establishment for the same length of time.

Zachary James and John Ranelard, for fighting together at the corner of Main and Levee streets, gave bond to keep the peace.

Pierre Pascon, charged with larceny, gave bail to appear before the Recorder.

SALUTE.—A salute of one hundred and one guns was fired last evening, at 6 o'clock, on the Place d'Armes, in honor of the glorious news from Mexico. A similar salute was fired on Lafayette Square, in the 2nd Municipality, and another one in Washington Square, 3rd Municipality.

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. HINES.—It becomes our painful duty (says the People's Organ, Donaldsonville) to announce the death of the Rev. WM. HINES, [of New Orleans,] who died in this place on the 5th inst., of yellow fever, aged about 28 years. Mr. Hines left a wife, together with a large number of relations and friends, to mourn their irreparable loss. His body was laid in the tomb, there to rest till the final judgment-day, when he will rise amongst the first resurrected. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and my death be like his."

Board of Health.

List of Interments in the City of New Orleans for the 24 hours ending at 6 A. M. September 7, 1847.

Brain, Inflammation of, 3; Consumption, 1; Cholera Infantum, 1; Catarrh, 1; Debility, 1; Drowned, 1; Dropsy, 1; Fever, Typhus, 2; Fever, Yellow, 64; Hepatitis, 1; Phthisis Pulmonalis, 3; Tetanus, 1; Uncertain, 2—Total, 82.

Where Born—Brigium 1, Bavaria 1, Connecticut 1, Denmark 1, England 2, France 5, Gibraltar 1, Germany 16, Ireland 16, Maine 2, Ohio 1, Switzerland 2, United States 2, Uncertain 34. Of these, 8 were under 10 years of age, 80 white and 2 colored.

A. HESTER, Secretary.

Board of Health.

List of Interments in the city of New Orleans for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock A. M. September 8, 1847.

Brain, Congestion of, 1; Bowels, Ulceration, 1; Brain, Dropsy of, 1; Consumption, 2; Croup, 2; Convulsions, 2; Dysentery, 1; Drowned, 1; Diarrhoea, 1; Meningitis, 1; Marasmus, 1; Enteritis, 2; Fever, Typhus, 1; Fever, Pernicious, 1; Fever, Bilious, 1; Fever, Yellow, 68; Head, Wound of, 1; Uncertain, 2—Total, 89.

Where Born—Ireland 31, New Orleans 6, Bavaria 1, Kentucky 2, Germany 19, Tennessee 1, Prussia 2, New York 1, Switzerland 1, France 3, Virginia 1, Scotland 1, Maryland 1, Illinois 1, Ohio 1, the balance uncertain. Of these, 30 were under 30 years of age, 2 colored and 89 white.

A. HESTER, Secretary.

Lafayette Cemetery.

Interments from 12 o'clock yesterday to 12 o'clock to-day.

Yellow Fever,	19	From Lafayette,	16
Other Diseases,	5	From N. Orleans,	7
		Carrollton,	0
		Freeport,	1

W. A. ARMS, Sec'y Board of Health.

LAFAYETTE CEMETERY.—Interments from 12 o'clock on the 6th, to 12 o'clock on the 7th September: Yellow Fever, 12; Other diseases, 3—Total, 15.

W. A. ARMS, Sec'y Board of Health.

LA PATRIA.

☞ The Extra number published this morning, (Sept. 9th), will contain important intelligence from Mexico, both in ENGLISH and SPANISH. ALEMAN & GOMEZ, No. 64 Toulouse street.

☞ **Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor**—The original and only genuine, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H. DALLEY," on the wrapper of each box. General Depot 415 Broadway, New York; Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans. je8 tf

☞ The ship MANTEO, Capt. Laughton, from Boston, is now discharging opposite the Railroad, Third Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. L. H. GALE, 29 Commerce st. sep7

☞ Consignees of the following goods, consigned to order per bark GENESEE, from New York will please make their residence known to the discharging Clerk on the Levee, opposite the Mint, or their goods will be stored at their expense and risk, viz: Carroll and Cook, ninety nine bundles paper; and J. M. Brookins, one box. JOHN O WOODRUFF & Co, 93 Magazine st. sep6

☞ The packet bark GENESEE, Dillingham master, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable market, 1st Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend immediately to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk. J. O. WOODRUFF & Co, 93 Magazine st. sep3

Surveyor's Office.
Municipality No. Three.

IN conformity with a resolution of the Council of said Municipality, passed at their sitting of the 3d September, 1847, notice is hereby given, that it will receive sealed proposals, during 15 days, to enclose all the vacant lots in the improved limits of this Municipality, where the wooden side walks are now made or about to be made. Said enclosures to be made with cypress pickets, 5 feet in length, 2 feet in the ground and nailed to a lath 3 inches wide and one inch and a quarter thick, with wrought nails and clinched. Said work to be paid cash by the owners. New Orleans, September 8th, 1847. J. A. D'HEMECOURT, Surveyor. sep9

Bay St. Louis Hotel

Has accommodations for fifty persons, in single rooms. The charges are very moderate, and the Hotel will be kept open until the 15th of October. LEVI & CO. [sep9]

DROWNED. Thadee (T) PERILHE, a young man of 21 years of age, one of Fr. Pedro, late of this city, while on board of a schooner last evening, lying opposite the public square, fell overboard, and it is supposed to have been drowned. Perilhe was born in this city; is of middle size, wore whiskers, had on black frock coat, lasting pants and cap. Any information as to his body, will be received with gratitude at the Sheriff's office of the Parish of Orleans. sep9

REMOVAL.—McDOWELL & FRISK, have removed to No. 100 Gravier, between Camp and St. Charles streets. sep7 lm

FOR SALE—Landing from ship Brunswick, from Havre; 25 baskets Angel's Geigenberg 100 baskets Cordials; 25 boxes and half boxes Absinthe, preserved in oil; 25 boxes assorted Paste, 48 boxes Sardines in oil; 25 boxes Absynthe; 1 case Swiss Muslins. TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & Co. sep8 [illegible] Conti street.

GUNNY BAGS—[illegible] Gunny Bags in Bales and Bundles, [illegible] and [illegible] sale by McDOWELL & FRISK, [illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible] bags prime green [illegible] Sumatra, from Havana, in store and for sale [illegible]

SUGAR OF LEAD—5 tons, Sugar of Lead for sale [illegible]

MR. JAMES L. CARROLL [illegible]

BRANDY—[illegible]

[illegible]

SUGAR [illegible]

TEA [illegible]

HAVANA [illegible]

MACKEREL [illegible]

CANDIDATES

For Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES CLAIBORNE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans at the ensuing election, to be held on the first Monday in November next. tf

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN L. LEWIS, the present incumbent, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, at the approaching election in November next. au24

Collector of State Taxes.

☞ Messrs. Editors—Please announce Mr. JOHN TH. DUFOUR, as a candidate for the office of Collector of State Taxes, for the Sixth Representative District. This district comprises the 6th and 7th municipal wards of the First Municipality.

☞ Mr. Editor—Please announce that Mr. VICTOR ARBEY is a candidate for the office of Collector of State Taxes for the Sixth Representative District, comprising the 6th and 7th municipal districts of the First Municipality. HIS FRIENDS.

☞ Please to announce Mr. J. B. DIONIS, as a candidate for the office of Collector of the State Taxes for the Fifth Legislative District, formed by the 3d, 4th and 5th Municipal Wards, and that he will be supported by ALL HIS FRIENDS.

For Constable.

Mr. Editor—Please to announce Mr. C. M. DE ARMAS, as a candidate for the office of Constable to the Fourth Justice of the Peace.

A LARGE NUMBER OF VOTERS.

☞ We are authorized to announce GUSTAVE HEUNER, the present incumbent, as a Candidate for the office of Constable for the Fourth Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, at the ensuing election in November next. au24

☞ We are authorized to announce ANDRES KEEGHAN, for many years connected with the Associate City Court, as a Candidate for Constable of the First Justice's Court, at the election to be held on the 1st Monday of November next, and will be supported by his numerous friends. The District extends from Julia street to Felicity Road. au27

☞ Please to announce Mr. ALEXANDER BALDWIN, as a candidate for the office of CONSTABLE of the Fourth Justice of the Peace, at the election which will take place on the First Monday of November.

HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS

☞ Please announce JOHN J. HOPPE as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable for the First District of the Parish of Orleans, comprised between Julia street and Felicity Road, at the approaching November election.

HIS FRIENDS.

☞ Mr. Editor.—Please announce Mr. F. M. CROZAT as a Candidate for the office of Constable of the Fourth Justice of the Peace of the Parish of Orleans at the election to take place on the first Monday of November next.

MANY OF HIS FRIENDS.

Auditor of Public Accounts.

☞ We are authorized to announce ROBERT J. KER as a candidate for the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, at the approaching election.

☞ We are authorized to announce A. M. DUNN, of Baton Rouge, as a candidate for the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, at the next general election.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. CLARK WOODROOFF, Esq., the present incumbent of the office, as a candidate for AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. au26

For Justice of the Peace.

☞ Messrs. Editors—Please to announce that Mr. FRANCIS MOUNEY, the present incumbent, is a candidate for the office of Fifth Justice of the Peace of the Parish of Orleans, at the election of November next.

☞ We are requested to announce the Hon. O. P. JACKSON as a candidate for the office of Third Justice of the Peace, for the District comprised between Canal and St. Louis streets.

☞ Please announce that ALEXANDER DEBRIS is a candidate for the office of Fourth Justice of the Peace, for the Parish of Orleans, at the next 1st November election.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. MANUEL CRUZAT, the present incumbent, as a candidate for the office of 4th Justice of the Peace, for the Parish of Orleans. The district of the 4th Justice of the Peace is composed of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th municipal wards of the 1st Municipality and is comprised within St. Louis and Esplanade streets.

☞ We are authorized to announce GEORGE Y. BRIGHT, the present incumbent, as a candidate for the office of "Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans" at the approaching election in November next. sep8 tf

☞ Messrs. Editors of the BEE—Please announce the name of HENRY JOHN LYND as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace for the Third District, Parish of Orleans, at the approaching election in November next.

MANY FRIENDS.

For Coroner.

☞ Please announce ROBERT SPEDDEN, the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election, for the office of Coroner of the parish of Orleans.

☞ Please announce that Doctor J. C. LANDREAUX will be a Candidate for the office of Coroner at the coming election, which will take place on the first Monday of November next.

HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

Army Port Folio,

By Capt. D. P. WHITING, 7th Infantry, U. S. A. CONTENTS OF No. 1.

SKETCH OF THE ENCAMPMENT OF THE U. S. ARMY AT CORPUS-CHRISTI, October, 1845.

MONTEREY, as seen from a house top on the East side of the Main Plaza, after the Capture of the City by the U. S. Forces under Gen. Taylor.

HEIGHTS OF MONTEREY, with 2d Division, commanded by Gen. Worth, moving into position under the guns of the Enemy, after the action of Jeronimo.

VALLEY TOWARDS SALTILLO, with the rear guard and wagon train of the U. S. Army coming into the Castle after its capitulation.

VIEW OF MONTEREY from Independence Hill, near the Bishop's Palace, with the village of Guadalupe and Sierra Silla, or Saddle Mountain, in the distance.

Price, one dollar each engraving, or four dollars for the Port Folio of five views. Just published and for sale at the "New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse," J B STEEL, 14 Camp st. sep7

Land Owner's Manual, &c. &c.

THE LANDOWNER'S MANUAL, containing a summary of Statutes and Regulations in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin, concerning Land Titles, Deeds, Mortgages, Wills of Real Estate, Descents, Land Taxes, Redemptions, Limitations, Exemptions, Interest of Money, and Usury, with an Appendix, containing the Constitutions of the said States—by Benj. F. Hall, Esq., 1847.

LAW OF SURETYSHIP, and the Rights and Obligations of the Parties thereto and thereon, of Obligations in Solido, under the Laws of England, Scotland, and other States of Europe; the British Colonies, and United States of America, and on the Conflict of Laws—by William Bruse, Esq. First American from the London edition, 1847.

ENGLISH CAUSES CELEBRES, or Reports of Remarkable Trials, edited and illustrated by George L. Coost, Esq.—London edition, 1847.

Just received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & Co., Law Booksellers and Stationers, corner of Camp and Gravier streets.

Also—A further supply of "Smith's Mercantile Law," "Kelsonian's Leading Commercial Cases," "Wharton's American Criminal Law," "Conklin's Treatise," &c. &c. sep7

New Orleans, September 6th, 1847.

☞ The undersigned, Treasurer of the "New Orleans Catholic Association for the Relief of Male Orphans," gratefully acknowledges to have received from a charitable person, through the hands of the Rev. Mr. C. Maenhaut, a very liberal and opportune donation of Five Hundred Dollars. F. D'AQUIN. sep7

Boarding-House for Rent.

The Boarding House, No. 30, Tchoupitoulas street, one of the best stands in the City, for a Boarding House, being occupied as such for the last 15 years.

Two Dwellings on Philippa street, near Poydras, with [illegible] attached.

Two [illegible] story brick Houses, on St. John st., [illegible] st.

One [illegible] and large Lot on Bevin street.

Store No. 30 Tchoupitoulas street.

Possession given on 1st November next, apply to E. CLANNON, 40 Canal st. sep7

STEAM PLANING AND SAW MILL.

THE subscribers inform the public that their establishment is in operation since the 1st September, and that they are ready to receive all orders relative to their trade. They have constantly on hand an assortment of LUMBER already prepared to be used.

☞ The undersigned ask care, the subscribers intend to come to their work, gives them the hope they will obtain the patronage of the builders and the public in general. [illegible] & CLELAND, Elysian Fields, [illegible] Marais and Urquhart sts.

NEW SARDINES—Landing ex ship Brunswick, from [illegible] 700 boxes and 700 half boxes Pates of the [illegible] brand A. Canaud, of La Rochelle, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co., 17 and 19 St Louis st.

SARDINES PRESERVED IN OIL—[illegible] boxes Sardines, of the brand of B. Guillaux, landing ex ship Brunswick, from Havre, and for sale by [sep7] A MOLIER, 20 St Louis.

FOR SALE—Landing ex ship Devonshire, from Havre: [illegible] cases Absynthe, of Berthoud fils; 25 do. do. Beiseres Pernod. N. DUDOUYT, sep6 19 Toulouse st., bet. Chartres and Levee

CHAMPAGNE—[illegible] baskets of a superior quality, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU, & CO. sep7 17 & 19 St. Louis st.

REFINED SUGAR—[illegible] packages loaf, crushed and powdered Sugar, in store and for sale by [illegible] & FOSDICK, 48 Magazine

HAVANA SUGAR—[illegible] boxes superior yellow [illegible] in store, for sale by [illegible] & FOSDICK, 48 Magazine

SALT—[illegible] sacks coarse, in store for [illegible] & FOSDICK, 48 Magazine st.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY.

THE exercises of the Scientific and Literary Department of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday in September. It is important that the students should be present at the opening of the classes.

The plan of education pursued in the University embraces the Scientific and Mercantile courses. The Scientific includes the study of Theology, Law, Medicine, Philosophy and Literature.

THE STUDY OF PHILOSOPHY is completed in two years. The first year comprises Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Engineering, the principles of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, and the study of Logic and Metaphysics. The second year comprehends Moral Philosophy, the Differential and Integral Calculus, Analytical Geometry, Physics, Chemistry and Astronomy.

THE STUDY OF LITERATURE embraces the Greek, Latin, English and French languages, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Poetry and Rhetoric.

THE MERCANTILE COURSE, besides English Grammar, Poetry, Rhetoric, History, Geography, Mathematics, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, includes the study of the French, Spanish, German and Italian languages, Book-Keeping and Penmanship.

The terms for Board and Tuition, in which branches taught in both departments, Law and Medicine excepted, are $120 per annum, including washing and mending, if done at the Institution. Physician's fees, $5; Stationery, $5; use of bedding, $8. Half boarders pay $100. They who board, lodge and study at the Institution. Extra, $40. Music lessons fee, $10.

All [illegible] to be made semi-annually in advance.

Further information can be obtained in the Prospectus, for which, apply to FERRER & Co., No. 24 Poydras st., our agents in New Orleans.

Faculty.

Rev. J. B. DRUYTS, President.
Rev. M. OAKLEY, Vice President, Professor of Studies and Professor of Mathematics.
Rev. F. GARASHA, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.
Rev. T. B. DUERINCK, Professor of Natural History.
Rev. F. P. O'LOGHLEN, Professor of Physics and Astronomy.
Rev. P. ARNOUDT, Professor of Ancient Languages.
Rev. J. L. GLEIZAL, Chaplain.
Mr. JULIUS D. JOHNSTON, Professor of Rhetoric.
Mr. J. DEBLIECK, Professor of Modern Languages.
Mr. DU MORTIER, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy.
Tutors—Messrs. F. HORSTMANN, C. DAVIS, J. CONVENGE, G. KERRIGAN, F. BOUTRAILLES, HACKETT. sept 1

Germania Lodge No. 46. A. Y. M.

The W. M. has appointed the following Brethren to visit and relieve transient and resident Brethren, who may be taken sick during the raging epidemic:

PH. WILLMAN, corner of Jefferson st and New Levee, and corner of Natchez and Magazine streets.
FREDERICK KOCH, Spain st. No. 104, corner Greatmen street.
J. D. KAMPEN, Old Levee, No. 137, between Esplanade and Hospital streets.
FRANKEZAL'S WEBER, St. Philip street, No. [illegible] between Royal and Bourbon streets.
JOHN GERLACH, Chartres street, No. 143, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets.
J. C. LANG, Conde street, No. 47, between Main and St. Philip streets.
F. SESCHTA, No. 4 Front Levee.
NICH. FIDLER, No. 57 New Levee.
DAVID ISRAELS, No. 23 Magazine street, corner of Poydras street.
J. P. WILD, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gaiennie streets.
JOS. DENNEAN, Front Levee, between Sixth and Seventh streets, Lafayette.
H. WILLEMSEN, Front Levee, between Washington and Fourth streets, Lafayette.
ALEX. PHILIPS, Nayades st., between Josephine and Jackson streets, Lafayette.
New Orleans, 23d August, 1847.

Negroes for Sale.

75 NEGROES just arrived and for sale at the old stand, corner of Moreau and Esplanade streets, consisting of house servants, cooks, washers and ironers and field hands. The subscriber will continue to receive from Maryland and Virginia a constant supply during the whole season. This being the oldest establishment in the city, purchasers would do well to call and examine before purchasing.

JAMES T. BLAKENEY, Agent for Hope H. Slater. sept 8m

10 Dollars Reward.

WILL be paid to whoever will apprehend Marie, a Creole negress, who absconded from the subscriber on the 5th August about 35 years old, 5 feet high, strong built, dark complexion; one of her front teeth is broken in the upper jaw; very well known in New Orleans, as formerly belonging to Manuel Prados. She was seen on the 23d, in faubourg Treme. F. E. PAZENDE

Five dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about a fortnight since, [illegible], a negro [illegible] about 25 years of age, [illegible] speaks French and a little English, [illegible] large eyes, [illegible] a wild look, wears a small scar from a blow [illegible] formerly a slave of Mr. Boutin.

The above reward will be paid to whoever will bring her back to her owner, or lodge her in any of the city jails. PIERRE MICHEL, 324 Bourbon, between Ursulines and Hospital sts. au25 lm

Ten Dollars Reward.—Ranaway on last Saturday, a negro woman named MARY ANN, aged about 23 years, of a dark tawny height, having a cataract in one of her eyes; she has a rolling way and speaks English only. She has been seen lately around the Poydras Market. The above reward will be given to whoever will secure and lodge her in jail or take her to George Brown, corner of Royal and St. Ann streets.

For Sale.

A very fine and large Barouche, good for a family. Enquire at No 136 Old Levee street. sep8 2t

Removal—The subscriber has removed his Store to No. 10 Conti street, between old Levee and Chartres streets. POUGET FILS

City Bank.
New Orleans, September 1st, 1847.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on Monday, the 13th instant. R J PALFREY, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers having taken the Store No. 57, Magazine street have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of transacting a General Auction and Commission business in this City, under the firm of Murphy & Nevius, trust by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage. DIEGO E. MURPHY, JOHN S. NEVIUS

To the Public.

THE average price of our purchases of flour being $5 31 we will give, during the ensuing week commencing from Monday, the 6th Sept., twenty seven loaves of bread, of one pound each, for one dollar. RODRIGUEZ, & Co., U. S. BAKERY, 26 Julia Street.

Where may always be had, at the lowest price, Soda Biscuit, Sugar and Butter Crackers, Pilot Bread and French Bread.

THE subscribers inform their customers and the public generally, that from this day, they will publish every week, the weight of their bread which will be regulated by the price of flour.

In order to prevent any difficulty with persons who only pay every month, they will always give twenty-two loaves of bread (first quality, for a dollar, by diminishing or increasing the weight. And for persons who have servants or for those who are not in affluent circumstances, they will manufacture bread of second quality, and give thirty-two loaves for a dollar, which will be 25 per cent cheaper than the first quality.

TARIFF FOR THIS WEEK

1st quality of bread — [illegible] ounces
2nd do. do — 15 do.

LEFEBVRE & CO., D'AQUIN BRO., DESDUNES PONCY, F. DUCOM & CO., WIDOW H. BOUNT, MAX. BLOCK & CO.

N. B. The public will observe that we will give as much weight of bread as the bakers who give 27 or 28 loaves.

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE UNDERSIGNED merely inform the public that the Copartnership existing between B. Pollet and himself, for the Stores Nos. 49 & 50 Chartres street, was dissolved by mutual consent. B. Pollet takes charge of the liquidation. August, 27th, 1847. J. E. LOBRE

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—The undersigned having rented the Store No. 84, Chartres street, between Bienville and Conti, and having entered Partnership en commandite, for the sale of hosiery articles, Hosiery, Toys, Baskets and other fancy articles, informs the public and his customers that he will open his new store on the 15th of next, under the firm of Jacques Lobre & Co. E. LOBRE

French & American window Glass.

THREE HUNDRED boxes single and double thickness, from 6 by 8 up to 34 by 40 inches. Received and for sale by E CLANNON, 40 Canal st. sep1

Artist's Tools and Colors.

A FULL and general assortment of all the colors and tools required for the Artists and receiving also 500 doz of paint, white wash and other brushes for sale at manufacture prices by E CLANNON, 40 Canal st.

SARDINES—In store and for sale by the subscribers: 2,000 half boxes Sardines of the brand Philip & Canaud, of Nantes; 2,000 do. do. do. Canaud Martin, of La Rochelle. E. ROCHEREAU & Co. 17 and 19 St Louis st. sep7

THE undersigned are constantly receiving direct from Bordeaux, and have now for sale: 150 quarter pipes of the old and superior Pinard & Co's Brandy. E. ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 and 19 St Louis street, sole agents of Messrs. Pinard, Godard & Co., Cognac.

NEW SARDINES—Landing ex ship Brunswick from Havre, 2,500 half boxes, 2,000 quarter boxes Sardines of the well known brand "A. Canaud," La Rochelle, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU, 17 and 19 St. Louis street. sep7

DEMIJOHNS—1000 Demijohns of 4 and 5 gallons, landing ex ship Brunswick, from Havre, and for sale by A. MOLIER, 20 St Louis

NAVY BLANKETS—5 bales white Navy Blankets, in store and for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 48 Magazine sep7

PEPPER—150 bags Pepper, in store and for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 48 Magazine st.

HAVANA SUGAR—257 boxes white, yellow and brown, for sale by L. CANTIN, 42 Gravier st.

9 BALES Fancy Cassimeres, just received per ship Geo. Stevens, from Liverpool, and for sale by DUNCAN KENNEDY, 28 Toulouse st.

HAVANA SUGAR—203 boxes white and yellow landing per brig Adams, for sale by L. CANTIN, 42 Gravier st.

MACKEREL AND CODFISH—100 bbls mackerel, 3 mackerel, 300 lbs fresh white codfish, for sale by WHITTEMORE & CUTTER, 8 New Levee

CEMENT—[illegible] barrels of the celebrated Cement, from the manufactory of Mr. Hyach, Richmond for sale by E CLANNON, 40 Canal st. sep1

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—75 cases now landing from ship Rhin, for sale by G. W. DUNBAR, 35 Canal street

PAPER—Wrapping Havana paper store in [illegible] and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 30 Old Levee

HAVANA SUGAR—A large assortment of [illegible] brands, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 30 Old Levee

SUGAR—White, yellow and brown Havana sugar, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 30 Old Levee

HAVANA SUGAR—White, Yellow and Brown, for sale by [illegible] & LANDES, 80 Old Levee