The New-Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.—NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1848.

MAGNE & WHEESE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres and 15 Conti streets.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 26, 1848.

The Presidency.

Here we are within little more than nine months of the Presidential election, and neither of the two great political parties has yet designated a candidate. Nay, more, neither of them has thus far so clearly manifested its preference, as to enable an unbiassed observer to decide who will be its choice. Among the Whigs, indeed, the selection seems narrowed down to one of two great men—ZACHARY TAYLOR or HENRY CLAY. Were the Whig party united upon either of them, our success would be indubitable. The Whigs are in a large majority throughout the country, and they have only to act with unanimity to obtain a signal triumph. But there's the rub. The Whigs are divided, and with no immediate prospect of harmonious action. This is an unpleasant truth, but it may as well be told at once. In the South and in certain portions of the West, such as Tennessee and Kentucky, nearly the entire Whig party is in favor of Gen. TAYLOR. In the North and East, though there is a strong body of Whigs favorably disposed towards old Rough and Ready, a majority appear anxious to support Mr. CLAY. This, however, is not the only difficulty. The Whigs of the South are evidently unwilling to accept the arbitrament of a National Convention; the Whigs of the North, whether Taylor-men or Clay-men, express their invincible determination to conform to the usages of the party, to send Delegates to a National Convention and to abide by the decision of that body. Now, if a National Convention should be held, it will but partially represent the Whig party, for most of the Southern States will abstain from appointing Delegates. Its decision then cannot be justly regarded as the voice of the entire Whig party. Nevertheless should the choice of the Convention devolve on Gen. TAYLOR, the nominal co-operation and the consequent triumph of the Whigs would necessarily follow, since the South would gladly receive the support of the North in behalf of the Hero of Buena Vista, while the North would be willing to give its hearty concurrence to any candidate nominated by a tribunal which it professes to respect and obey. But here again we are beset with perplexity and doubt. If a National Convention is held, it will, in all probability, contain a decided majority of Delegates who are opposed to General TAYLOR, since it is precisely those States in which he is strongest, that refuse to acknowledge the behests of a Convention, and decline sending Delegates to share in its deliberation. If, therefore, (as we are forced to conclude) the Convention should nominate any other candidate than General TAYLOR—if the choice should fall upon HENRY CLAY, the Whig party will be placed in a position of great embarrassment. In the South, Gen. TAYLOR will be run by the mass of the Whigs, assisted by no inconsiderable accession from the Locofocos. In the North, the Whigs, or most of them, will stand by the nominee of the National Convention.

What will be the result of such a state of things? Gen. TAYLOR has, more than probably, such a hold upon the popular affections in the South, that he would carry most of the slave-holding States, against the nominees of both the Whig and Locofoco National Conventions. We think, too, that he might carry Pennsylvania—though this is more uncertain. He would stand no chance in the New England States, and though the Whigs of New York are just now in a large majority, the effect of his candidature, in opposition to a regular Whig nominee, would very likely endanger our ascendancy, and give the State to the Locofocos. If no such inauspicious effect were to follow, then, we think, Mr. CLAY would obtain a majority in the Empire State. In brief, our conviction is, that if a National Convention be held, and HENRY CLAY be nominated, one of two results must inevitably occur—either the Locofoco candidate will succeed, or neither of the three candidates will secure a majority in the Electoral Colleges, and the Presidential election will be thrown into the House. If it once gets into that theatre of intrigue, and log-rolling—into that vast limbo, where all is uncertainty—where sectional interests jar and jostle each other, and where corruption may play a fearful game—no human ken can divine the ultimate issue.

These are our deliberate conclusions. We are ardent friends of Gen. TAYLOR. We desire his election. He is our first—our only choice. We will go with his supporters, who constitute an immense majority of the people of Louisiana, in any mode of action they may devise for securing or promoting his election. We will be behind none of them in zeal, ardor and energy. But we cannot disguise our apprehensions that if Old Zack is opposed to the caucus nominees of the two parties, he will have a hard and a doubtful battle to fight. It is true, he may be stronger even than his sanguine supporters—and we are of the number—now imagine, and he may ride rough shod over the candidates of both parties, and break down the organized discipline of political antagonism. So mote it be, but we would infinitely rather see it than talk about it.

As for the position and prospects of the Democracy, they are still *in nubibus*. Gen. CASS is gaining ground—more, we suspect, from the machiavellian policy of his late seeming somersaet on the slavery question, than from any intrinsic claims to popularity. In the meanwhile, BUCHANAN and DALLAS, and the whole host of aspirants to the honors of the Presidency, are inactive. What will come of it, would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to predict. This much is certain—that Locofocoism is more easily drilled than Whiggery—as we have recently had emphatic reason for believing—and that the party will accept the verdict of its Convention, let its choice be who it may, and sustain the nominee with as much alacrity and enthusiasm as it displayed when, to the wonderment of the nation, the name of the present Executive was tendered to the Democratic masses for their suffrages. The political curtain is yet almost impenetrable, and we can scarcely see "as in a glass darkly," the movements and mysteries that lie behind it.

State Treasurer.

The election of State Treasurer is fixed for to-day at 12 o'clock. The Whigs of the Legislature have we understand, agreed to sustain Gen. WM. DE BUYS for the office. As, however, events have clearly shown the facility, with which Whig majorities may be converted into minorities, we will not venture to predict, though we earnestly hope, that Gen. De Buys will be chosen. He is, by long odds, the most capable candidate that could have been selected, and has once before evinced consummate ability in the fulfilment of the difficult and responsible duties of the office.

THE TEN REGIMENT BILL.—We are gratified says the Richmond *Whig*, to observe that Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, has moved to recommit the bill to the Military Committee of the Senate, with instructions to report a substitute, making provision for keeping full the regiments already in the field, many of which, from losses sustained in the field, by disease, have been reduced to mere skeletons, and no one of which it is believed, [illegible] complement, [illegible] We [illegible] this proposition has been made, [illegible] the [illegible] we are unable to comprehend why the [illegible] additional number of troops [illegible] to be raised by the bill now pending before the Senate shall be raised, they will not [illegible] distributed among the [illegible] regiments now in the field [illegible]

NATIONAL [illegible] CONVENTION.—The 22d of [illegible] for holding [illegible] nominating [illegible] Governor [illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible]

Congressional.

In the SENATE on the 18th inst., Mr. Cameron, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate a provident association for Clerks, which went through its first reading.

Mr. Mangum's resolution, calling upon the President for the opinions of Gen. Scott relative to the war, was taken up and modified by the mover, so as to leave it discretionary with the President whether to communicate the information confidentially or otherwise, and striking out the ordinary proviso, "if not inconsistent with the public interest." On motion of Mr. Sevier, the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 22 yeas to 20 nays.

Mr. Webster introduced a bill to make attachments issuing from the United States Courts, conform to laws regulating such attachments in the State Courts, which, after a brief explanation by Mr. Webster, was read three times and passed.

Mr. Yulee introduced a resolution calling for information from the Treasury Department of the revenue and expenditures from all sources, from the earliest period to June, 1847.

Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut, introduced a resolution asking for information whether Mexico had any, and what public domain, and if her government had power to cede any portion of it to a foreign Government.

Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, then took the floor on the Ten Regiments bill. He maintained the following propositions: First, that the war with Mexico was the immediate result of the unlawful and unconstitutional act of the President of the United States. Secondly, that the war thus resulting had been prosecuted with a view to conquest—at least of Upper California and New Mexico; Thirdly, that the present plan of the war, if carried out, would inevitably result in the conquest of the whole of Mexico. He concluded with expressing his determination to vote against the bill. Mr. Foote then obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, on motion of Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, the President's message was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll in the Chair. Messrs. Johnson, Jones of Georgia, and Robinson, of Indiana, addressed the committee—when the committee rose, and, on motion of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, the House adjourned.

The Baltimore Sun contains the Congressional proceedings on Monday, the 17th, but as they do not vary from those published in our paper of yesterday, we omit them.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Gov. Briggs' address to the Legislature, reveals a remarkable state of prosperity. The receipts during 1847, including $8,619 of a balance on hand, on the 1st of that year, amount to $504,930, the expenditures to $478,756; leaving a balance in Treasury of $30,038. The state owns one $1,147,300, being for its stock in the Western Railroad, which is a very valuable and productive investment. There is no State tax imposed upon the people, because there is no need of it. All the economical, educational, and benevolent institutions appear to be in the most prosperous condition. The three state normal schools are in successful operation and are sending out into different parts of the state well qualified teachers.

Massachusetts is one of the very few states blest with the advantage of Whig policy fairly carried out, year after year. It is substantially out of debt, for it can take good care of its own road stock at any day. Its agriculture, manufactures, commerce, common-schools and internal improvements, all alike flourish. The fruits of Whig policy attest the excellence of the tree which bears them.

FROM THE BRAZOS.—An arrival from the Brazos brings us Matamoros papers to the 1st inst. They do not contain much intelligence of interest. Fort Brown is described as having much improved in appearance and strength, in the last two or three months, [illegible] Captain [illegible] of the 2nd Artillery, who is in command there, has kept the prisoners at his command, and all those of the [illegible] regiment, employed at work on it. A line of steamboats is to run regularly between the Brazos and Camargo, has been established. The arrangement is stated to be a permanent one.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Files of Polynesian papers have been received by an arrival at New York. The report of the Minister of Finance at Honolulu, G. P. Judd, Esq., is published. It shows that the receipts into the Treasury during the past year were $127,855, and the disbursements $115,571. The importations into Honolulu were $526,175, and the exportations $997,393. The report says that since the occupation of California by the United States, many of the American whalers have resorted to those ports for refreshments and recruitments instead of to the port of Honolulu, as may ensure a preference to Honolulu. The report presents many interesting facts in relation to the prosperity of the Hawaiian Islands. The cultivation of the soil is increasing, and with manifest increase to [illegible]

FROM BRAZIL.—The bark *Kirkland*, arrived at New York, from Rio Janeiro, brings advices as late as the 1st December. There is no news of any part of the Brazils or the Argentine Republic. The homoeopathic experiment was tried at Rio. Sr. Jose Henriques de Paiva, the homoeopathic doctor, who was mentioned at last accounts from Brazils as being under arrest on charge of having caused the death of Sr. Ignacio de Souza Lemos, Jr., by administering to him certain active poisons in the medicines, was released from prison, a post mortem examination having failed to discover any poison in the unfortunate patient's intestines. The unlucky homoeopath was to be tried for having practiced medicine illegally.

NEW JERSEY.—The Legislature of this State met at Trenton on the 11th inst. John C. Smallwood (Whig) was unanimously elected President of the Senate, and John W. C. Evans (Whig) Speaker of the House, by a vote of 36 to 19 for Johnathan Fields (Loco.) The Message of Gov. Stratton is brief, and confined to the affairs of the State, which are in a prosperous condition. New Jersey is free from debt, and her sources of permanent revenue are so abundant as to exempt her people altogether from taxation.

THE WASHINGTON.—We announced yesterday, by telegraph, the arrival of the steamship *Washington*, after a stormy and dangerous passage of 27 days. Having left Southampton only the day after the *Caledonia*, she brings nothing that is positively new. It appears from a card published by the passengers, that the *Washington* encountered a constant succession of severe western gales, from the time of leaving the needles until her arrival at Halifax. In consequence of an apprehended deficiency of coal the Captain thought it prudent to steer for Halifax, which she entered on the 10th inst.—The passengers further state in their card:

It is now our pleasing duty to render, in this public manner, our grateful acknowledgments to Captain Johnston, for his kindness and courtesy, and to express our admiration of his skill and judgement as a commander. No one could have discharged those duties more assiduously and unweariedly.

Notwithstanding the adverse winds and waves, the accommodations of the Washington were so good and ample that we have been exceedingly comfortable. The strong ship behaved so well, and bore herself so bravely in the storm, that we cannot close without expressing our opinion that when her machinery is put in thorough order, (which may be easily done for the main parts are not defective,) this noble steamer will make as safe and speedy passages as any that now cross the Atlantic.

THE HENRY CLAY.—The noble packet ship of this name has reached New York, after a passage of nearly two months. She encountered terrific weather. The London packet ship St. James was still out on the 17th, being then over two months out. The packet Montezuma arrived on the 16th inst. from Liverpool after a short and pleasant passage.

THE FINANCIAL RUMOR.—The rumor put forth by the N. Y. *Herald*, that the Secretary of the Treasury had made arrangements with the Emperor of Russia, through the Russian Minister at Washington, for a loan of twenty millions, is considered supremely ridiculous, and not entitled to the slightest credit.

IOWA SENATORS.—A letter to the editors of the Washington *Union* dated Dubuque, [Iowa] [illegible] states that the Legislature of that State which meets on the succeeding Monday, for the [illegible] purpose of electing two U. S. Senators [illegible] Dodge, and Gen. A. C. Dodge [illegible]

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—M[illegible] Durand, charged with robbery, was yesterday tried and found guilty. The penalty of the law for such an offence, is imprisonment at hard labor not less than seven years, and not exceeding fourteen years.

Two other small cases next occupied the attention of the Court. The accused were found guilty by the jury.

SUPREME COURT.—This Court rendered, on Monday morning last, eighteen decisions. The judgment of the Fourth District Court, in the case of the General Council of New Orleans vs. Henry Lockett, was affirmed with costs. This suit was instituted for the recovery of certain taxes assessed and imposed on the defendant's property by the late police jury of the Parish of Orleans, to which the party plaintiff has succeeded. The defendant denies the existence of any law by which the police jury should impose the tax. Judge Strawbridge rendered judgement against the defendant for $108.35—and he appealed. In the case of the Mayor, Aldermen, and inhabitants of the city of New Orleans, appellees, vs. the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, appellant, the judgement of the Third District Court was affirmed with costs. An injunction was obtained at the instance of the plaintiffs against the defendant's paying to the Stockholders a dividend of two dollars a share, and after a trial before the Third District Court of New Orleans, the injunction was made perpetual, and the defendants have appealed. One of the grounds upon which the injunction was granted was, that the banking affairs of the company are in liquidation under the laws of the State for the liquidation of banks. The judgement of the lower Court, in the case of Madame de Pontalba and al., appellees, vs. Copeland and al., appellants, was affirmed with costs. This controversy arose from the conflicting claims of the parties to lands in the rear of the city of New Orleans.—The Supreme Court was of opinion that the defendants have shown no possession under which the plea of prescription could be sustained, and it is very doubtful whether, before the confirmation of the United States, their title could have formed the basis of the prescription of ten and twenty years. His honor, Judge Slidell, did not sit in this cause, on account of relationship. The other decisions delivered were of no interest whatever, to the reader.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Mr. Henry Gober, testified made an affidavit before Recorder Baldwin, against one Philippe Etienne, charging the latter with having, on the 20th inst., feloniously taken and carried away from the Levee opposite the meat market, a load of wood, the property of deponent. The case will probably be investigated to-day before the Recorder.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of one James, charged by Mr. St. Ford Mein, with having, at ten o'clock yesterday morning, to assault and threatened the latter with personal violence.

[illegible]—James Gibson, charged with stealing a pair of shoes from the store of Mr. Weber at the corner of Jean and Carondelet streets, was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin, who committed him for trial before the 1st District Court.

Robert L. Collins, [illegible] was arrested by officers [illegible] and James charged with robbing [illegible] Rooms [illegible] and $7 in [illegible] The prisoner [illegible] before Recorder Baldwin.

[illegible]—There was no arrest [illegible] yesterday in the Third Municipality, although the policemen in that part of the city have exerted themselves in looking after thieves and robbers of every sort.

FIRE-CRACKERS IN A COUNCIL ROOM.—Recorder Baggos, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of William Land, who is charged with having thrown fire crackers into the Council Chamber of the First Municipality, while the members were in session. We think that the [illegible] offence is fine and imprisonment [illegible] Recorder.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. TWO.—The Council met last evening for the transaction of the weekly business. Recorder Baldwin in the Chair.

The weekly Treasurer's report was read as follows:

By balance at last report,	$[illegible] 32
Amount received since	11,577 40
Total,	$[illegible]
Disbursed during the week,	20,458 51
[illegible] on hand,	$20,[illegible] 18

[illegible]

Mr. Howard's [illegible]

A petition from Mr. [illegible], the Keeper of the Oyster Saloon on St. Charles street, praying that his wooden awning [illegible] establishment may remain. Mr. Renshaw moved to lay indefinitely the petition on the table, as Mr. Peters supported his motion, but Mr. Howard combatted it. It was ultimately carried by 10 yeas to 1 nays.

Mr. Peters, from the Finance Committee, presented a resolution ordering the Treasurer to pay sundry accounts to several individuals and a resolution for an appropriation for the grading [illegible] Municipality [illegible]

Mr. Reed, [illegible] Committee [illegible] streets [illegible] Fourth and Seventh Wards. Adopted.

The same member, on behalf of the same Committee, presented a resolution relative to the opening of White and Benton streets, at a straight line, and to that effect, the Mayor is hereby authorized to cause to be published in French and in English, during ten days, of the intention of the Council for the opening of these streets. Said report and the resolution were adopted.

Mr. Pearson's resolution, relative to fire proof roofs in the First and Second Wards, was next taken up. After giving rise to a protracted debate, the whole matter was postponed until the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. Renshaw's resolution to authorize the Surveyor to procure a dredging machine, for the use of the Port of the Municipality, was next taken, and adopted by 9 yeas to 5 nays.

Mr. Peters' resolution, relative to the completion of the Municipal Hall, was also taken up and passed. Mr. Howard had offered a substitute, that the erection of the new Municipality Hall, be stopped, and that the sense of the people be taken upon this matter, at the next April election, but it was negatived by a vote of 11 yeas to 2 nays.

Mr. Peters presented a series of resolutions, relative to the step taken by the General Council in memorializing the Legislature, praying that they be empowered to levy taxes for the purpose of erecting a fire proof Court House. Mr. Peters' resolutions were adverse to such a project, and remonstrate against it, against giving the power of levying taxes to the General Council. The Secretary of the Council is directed to transmit copies of these resolutions to each House of the General Assembly. These resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Council. Shortly after, the Council adjourned.

Yesterday was what is commonly styled "suicide cutting weather." It was dark and gloomy enough for the most confirmed misanthrope. It was just in consonance with the feelings of the Whigs of Orleans, who found themselves tricked out of a Whig United States Senator, by treachery and backsliding. The rain fell in torrents, the sky was dark and murky, and the ground saturated with moisture and mud. It was, altogether, a miserable, sloppy, dreary day.

POSTPONEMENT.—In consequence of the extreme inclemency of the weather, the Concert of Madame ARMANOWICZ, has been postponed until to-morrow (Thursday) evening. We trust that the fair songstress may have brighter skies, and a dryer atmosphere for the occasion.

TELEGRAPHIC PUNCTUATION.—As it has often been suggested that it would contribute to the perfection of the system of telegraphs, to use the usual signs of punctuation in the telegraphic dispatch, Professor Morse recommends the adoption of letters, to represent the different marks of punctuation. Thus, the letter P for a comma, the letter V for a semicolon, &c.

A DUEL.—An affair of "honor" between two young gentlemen of this State, was settled near Madison, Indiana, on Saturday, the 10th inst. The parties were Mr. Wm. Duke, of Scott county, and Mr. Hanson, of Bourbon. Mr. D. was the challenging party. The weapons used were pistols; distance, ten paces. Four shots were exchanged, and on the fourth fire Mr. Hanson's [illegible] thigh broken. The parties then [illegible]

THE DUEL [illegible]

[illegible]

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

In Senate.

TUESDAY, January 25th, 1848.

The Senate concurred in the amendments of the House, fixing to-day, at noon, for the election of a State Treasurer for the term of two years.

A resolution was adopted, requesting the Secretary of State to send after all the delinquent assessors.

Mr. Grymes introduced, without previous notice, a bill to amend the act relating to the black code—read once.

Mr. Peck introduced a bill to re-annex a portion of the parish of Franklin to the parish of Ouachita—read twice and laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. Felix Garcia then stated that an attack appeared yesterday morning in the columns of the N. O. Bulletin, against Senator Pathorn and himself, and some other members from the lower House, calling them traitors to the Whig party. He would therefore move that the written statement prepared by Senator Pathorn, be immediately published in the State paper. The Senate unanimously acceded to the motion.—After which, the Senate went into Executive session, and then adjourned until this morning at half past ten o'clock.

House of Representatives.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Hon. Preston W. Farrar in the Chair. After the introduction of sundry petitions and memorials, the resolution of the Senate fixing to-day, at noon for the election of a State Treasurer, was taken up; and on motion of Mr. Phelps, it was so amended as to fix to-morrow at noon, (to-day) for said election. The resolution, as amended by the House, was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

A bill to amend the act relative to assault and battery cases, was taken up for its second reading. It provides that any person or persons convicted before a jury of any court of competent jurisdiction, of assault and battery, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $1000, and not less than $100, and to be imprisoned not exceeding one year and not less than thirty days. The bill passed through its second reading, and on motion it was referred to be engrossed for its third reading.

Mr. Jones, of Jefferson, stated that it was currently reported yesterday in the city that Mr. Myles [illegible] on Monday last, in consequence of being indebted [illegible] to [illegible] affect the election of [illegible] for United States Senator.

Mr. Pine offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the statement made by the member from the Parish of Jefferson, a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, with instructions to enquire whether a breach of this House has been committed or attempted to be committed by any improper act on the part of the members of this House, or others to [illegible] any member thereof, either to vote for a particular candidate for United States Senator or to abstain from voting at the election on the 21st of January, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and be directed to report the result to the House.

The committee is composed of the following members: Messrs. A. Pine, [illegible] Smith of Natchitoches and [illegible]

The House [illegible] for the purchase of [illegible] copies of the late edition of Martin's reports [illegible]

By a message from the Senate the House was informed of the concurrence of that body [illegible] to the election of the State Treasurer.

Mr. [illegible] offered the following resolution which was adopted. "Resolved that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to enquire into the expediency [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] from Mr. [illegible]

There being no further business [illegible] the House adjourned [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] circumstance of [illegible] has taken place in that quarter, and one prominent the Richmond Whig [illegible] has declared himself in his interest to Alexander Mosley, Esq. The gentleman, in announcing his renunciation to the Whig, says:

"In the full persuasion that the election of General Taylor to the Presidency will contribute the speediest, surest and most effectual remedy for the evils which the present Administration has brought upon the country, I expect to give to the election of that distinguished gentleman a zealous support. Possessing as he does—according to the concurring testimony of men of all parties—the bold virtues of a Washington, I have regarded it a piece of singular good fortune for our common country that such a man has arisen to save the Republic. From one of his acknowledged wisdom and moderation, we have every thing to hope and nothing to fear. And I am cheered by the popular indications, every where exhibited, that he is regarded in this favorable light by the people of this country, without distinction of party."

SENATOR JOHNSON AND THE NEW ORLEANS EXPRESS.—In reference to this subject the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, communicates information of interest to our citizens. He says:

"I am informed that the object of the resolution of Mr. Johnson, of La. relative to the public losses in consequence of the establishment of private expresses between New Orleans and the northern cities, is to make suitable provision, first for the remuneration of the enterprising proprietors of the express lines; and, second, for the establishment, by the Postoffice Department, of express mails, which shall convey, between the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans, army and mercantile intelligence, letters and newspaper slips, of limited weight, regularly, and two days in advance of the time fixed in the present mail schedules. The latter part of the proposition will be readily embraced by Congress, but I cannot vouch for the success of the former, at a time when the Treasury is likely to be reduced to shin-plaster substitutes, for the gold that lately glittered there. A good claim is however, established against the government in behalf of the pony express line, and it will, eventually be recognised—quite as soon as many of the most just and equitable private claims will be."

A POLITICAL MOVEMENT.—A letter from New York says:

"The political circles of our city were set all agog, Saturday morning, by the appearance, in the Courier and Enquirer, of a call for a public meeting on the 22d proximo, of all in favor of the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, prefaced by a column of vehement editorial exhortation, strongly worded itself, and signed by several hundred of the most prominent, influential and uncompromising Whigs of the city, lawyers, merchants, etc. That such a call was about to appear, was well known; but those put to the secret were astonished to find attached to it such strong names as were appended—including some who had hitherto utterly refused to listen to any other name than that of Henry Clay for the Presidency. Moreover, the Courier promises to add to the list, some thousands more of the same sort."

DECISION IN THE SAVANNAH [illegible] CASE.—In the Court of Common Pleas, of Philadelphia, on Saturday, in the matter of [illegible] vs. [illegible] Judge King delivered the opinion of the Court and ordered [illegible]

[illegible]

HYDROPHOBIA.—An interesting daughter of Daniel Hook, of Southwark, Philadelphia, died a few days ago of a violent attack of hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a rabid dog in the month of August last. The child was about seven years of age.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT.—On Sunday afternoon, the 16th inst., a most disgraceful riot occurred at the corner of Eleventh and Carpenter streets, Philadelphia, between two rival gangs of young rowdies, bearing the appellations of "Smashers" and "Bunchers."

A POLYGLOT LANGUAGE IN AFRICA.—A grammar of the Impung language spoken by the negroes of Gaboon, Western Africa, and lately reduced to a written system by the missionaries of the American Board at that station, has been printed, with vocabularies, in New York at the expense of the board. This grammar exhibits the wonderful fact, that these naked savages are possessed of a language rivaling the Greek in copiousness and flexibility.

We are requested to call the attention of Purchasers to the Sale of French Engraved Account Book [illegible] takes place THIS DAY, at Sykes & Hyde's Auction Room, No. 54 Magazine street. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock. Catalogues [illegible]

[illegible] CANADIAN VERMIFUGE.—Wholesale Agency, 131 Chartres street, [illegible] J. WRIGHT, wholesale Agent for the South and West.

Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor.—The original and only genuine, always [illegible] written signature of the proprietor, H. DALLEY, on the wrapper of each box. [illegible] Broadway, New York. [illegible] Chartres street, New Orleans.

For Havana.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Silence that Dreadful Cough. [illegible]

[illegible]

DRY GOODS for the Mexican Market—The subscribers have received:

50 cases 9-8, light colored Prints;

25 do 7-8 printed Jaconets;

20 do colored cotton Handkerchiefs;

10 do Spool Thread and many other articles. All suitable to the market.

ja25 B. DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 21 Mag.

Direct Importation of French Dry Goods,

No. 25 Chartres street, up stairs.

Ex ships Aurelius, Gen. Sheffield, France, Espain, Lyons, Asia, Chesapeake, Burgundy and Narragansett, from Havre:

12 bales Jaconets in every style

6 " Pink Jaconet Cambrick,

6 " Muslin Organdies for Dresses

Zephyr Tissue Bonnets, new shape,

" Straw Trimmings, Paper Wire, &c.,

" Black Sarsnet Cloth,

[illegible] Cotton Fancy

[illegible] Print Dresses, Worsted Serge,

[illegible] Merino black and colored,

[illegible]

[illegible] LAVILLE & FESTE.

[illegible]

DAGUERREOTYPE APPARATUS AND TANGS.—Voigtlander Tubes, with boxes and stand, for ¼ plates—for ½ do.; quick working for sitters.

PLATES—30 doz. 1-6 do. best quality;

35 do ¼ do do do;

12 do ½ do do do.

Cases and Frames of all sizes. A large assortment of different patterns;

Fine Colonial Bromine, Iodine,

Chloride of Iodine, do do,

Hyposulfite of Soda, Cyanide of Potassium,

Superfine Rouge, superfine Tripoli of Venice,

Rotten Stone, very fine.

For sale at low prices, by LEOPOLD PANNETIER [illegible]

New Goods by Wholesale.

RECEIVED by the latest arrivals from Havre and for sale by the subscribers:

Printed Jaconets, assorted, printed Muslin de laine, plaid Ginghams, printed Barreges, Jaconets, plain, green and black Barreges, Gauze, assorted, styles, half Gauze, Mousselines, [illegible] Merinos and summer Cloths, [illegible] Handkerchiefs, [illegible]

[illegible] LORNE & FROIS, No. 20 Chartres street.

Spring Goods.

[illegible]

A Rare Opportunity.

[illegible]

Fresh Pond Ice.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Candidate for Mayor.

We are authorized to announce the Hon. A. D. CROSSMAN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of MAYOR of the City of New Orleans.

Messrs. Editors—Please to announce me as a candidate for Recorder of Municipality [illegible] at the election in April next. [illegible]

HEAD QUARTERS

Louisiana Legion.

[illegible]

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

[illegible]

Louisiana State Bank.

[illegible]

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.

[illegible]

Union Bank of Louisiana.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

National Gallery, 13 St. Charles st.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Portrait Painting.

C. R. PARKER, portrait painter, informs the public that he has returned to the city, and may be found at No. 71 Canal street. Citizens and strangers are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens. [illegible]

J. H. LOHRE,

84 Chartres, between Bienville and Conti streets

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies, that he has a fine assortment of Fancy Articles for Balls and Parties; such as Gloves, Fans, Bouquet Holders, Carte's, Fancy Combs and hair Pins, flowers, Ribbons, Bracelets, and a great variety of other goods, which the Ladies are respectfully invited to examine.

Coal, Coal, Coal.

FAMILIES wishing to purchase their winter stock of Pittsburgh or Cannel Coal at a low price, will apply for the same, while the Coal is on the Levee, to ROBERT MURPHY, No. 80 Old Levee, near St. Louis st.

WANTED—A house dresser. Apply at the corner of Bienville and Chartres sts.

WANTED—A Lady, speaking English and French, to attend a Fancy Store. [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Account of Departure—The entire furniture [illegible]

SUNDRIES.—[illegible]

REFINED SUGAR.—[illegible]

MACKEREL.—Barrels, halves and quarters of No. 1, 2 and 3 mackerel.

SPERM CANDLES—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

HAVANA SUGAR.—[illegible]

SALERATUS.—[illegible]

PEPPER—[illegible]

TEAS.—[illegible]

[illegible] MARTIAL PRYBET & Co. 27 St. Louis st.

CIGARS—[illegible] LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

SWEETMEATS—Fresh Havana Preserves, in large lots, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

COFFEE—Prime green Havana coffee, in store and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

HONEY—Superior white Havana honey, in kegs, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

COFFEE—500 bags prime green Rio Coffee, in store and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

PICADURA—[illegible] LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

EXCHANGE on New York—Bills drawn in Havana, at sixty days sight, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

WOOLEN SOCKS—[illegible] DEFOREST & CO, 90 Custom house st.

TWINE—Hamilton, Bamfordville, and Manton Twines, [illegible] DEFOREST & CO, 90 Custom house st.

IVORY BLACK, in casks or in grains, for sale by J. TH. BAILLY, BLANCHARD & CO.

LANDING from ship Victoria, from Bordeaux, and for sale, by the subscribers [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]