The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1847.

MAGNE & [illegible]
No. 9[illegible]

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER—[illegible] per year in advance $9 00
Country cases, Semi-weekly, one year in advance 5 00
In addition to the subscriber must give one week's notice, before he can be allowed to discontinue. [illegible]

[illegible] dollar for every TEN lines [illegible] insertion, and at rates [illegible] dollar in reckoning [illegible]

[illegible] Advertisements [illegible] will be charged [illegible] extend to the entire every other day.

JOHN C. WOODRUFF & CO. JAMES C. WOODRUFF
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and [illegible] between New York line of Packets. [illegible]

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,
BROKER IN
French, British and American DRY GOODS,
No 20 CHARTRES STREET
NEW ORLEANS.
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WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.
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No. 81 Canal street.
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J. [illegible] AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT, [illegible]

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[illegible] HAYS [illegible]

Notice.
[illegible]

Pass Christian Hotel.
[illegible]

JAMES WOODRUFF
JOHN C. WOODRUFF & CO.
[illegible]

MME. MALGAN, [illegible]

New Orleans Paper Mill.
[illegible]

JOHN McCARTA, PLUMBER,
No. 131 Camp street.
[illegible]

STORAGE! STORAGE!
[illegible]

TO PLANTERS AND SUGAR REFINERS.—Ivory Black Ink and Varnish [illegible]

A. BARRAUD.
Hair Dresser and Perfumer.
[illegible]

In the Fourth District Court of New Orleans.
G. De Luze, vs. Alexander Le Gendre, alias [illegible]
[illegible] REWARD
[illegible]

TO Planters, Ship and Steamboat owners.
FOR TABLE FORGES.
THE undersigned, agents for the Manufacturers, are receiving some of these Forges, and respect 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, cut iron within their body the bellows, are fixed up only three feet space in diameter.
S MASPERAU & CO.
Agents for Manufacturers, 38 Poydras st.
[illegible]

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Monday Morning, May 31, 1847.

Official Disclaimer.

Under the head of "Santa Anna and the Mexican Allies," the Washington Union of the 21st inst., indites some very extra-virulent abuse of the Whigs. We are meant by the "Federal Mexican allies" of Santa Anna we do not profess to know. The only individual in the United States whom we consider an ally, is one JAMES K. POLK, who, in his capacity, as President of the United States, issued a formal order to the officers of the Gulf Squadron not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna, should he seek to return to Mexico. But as Mr. POLK is not a Mexican, nor even a Federalist, if the *Union* may be believed, we cannot imagine that the epithet is intended to apply to him. The expression is perhaps nothing more than a rhetorical flourish; one of those loud sounding, but really innocuous cognomens which the official, in its irate moods, is apt to manufacture and hurl at the heads of its opponents, though for all the harm it effects, we might well speak of the missile as "*telum imbelle sine ictu.*"

Out of the forrago of flummery, verbiage and denunciation which constitutes the staple of the long-winded article in the *Union*, something may nevertheless be gathered, which it is well to note and circulate for general information. There are three points in the aforesaid incubration worthy of special remembrance. First, in regard to SANTA ANNA, the Government journal denies that the President invested that functionary with a passport or any similar document bearing his signature. The fact that orders were given not to prevent the return of SANTA ANNA into Mexico, is undenied, and undeniable since the message avowing it is on record. All that the *Union* seeks to controvert, is the assertion that the Mexican was furnished with a written and formal pass. So be it: the odium and ridicule attached to the benighted policy of the admission of SANTA ANNA are sufficiently apparent without being heightened or set off by any additional circumstances. The President may enjoy—if he can—the gratification arising out of the reflection that though he allowed the arch-traitor to return to his country, he did not supply him openly and directly with the means of effecting his object.

The *Union*, after dismissing this matter, turns to the yet graver topic referred to in our paper of Saturday—viz the charge by a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, that the Presidential chiefs are in constant connivance and collusion with Santa Anna, and that the movements and motives of the Mexican commander were perfectly understood by Mr. Polk. This extraordinary accusation, which our readers will bear in mind, we noticed only to deny, is denounced by the *Union* to be a wanton and atrocious libel. That journal naturally enough treats as malignant terms the supposition that the President would be so through paced a traitor, so vile, and odious, and heartless a conspirator as to weave a plot for the destruction of Gen. Taylor and the consequent disgrace of the American arms. We are glad to perceive the official *argutus* put indelibly upon this charge, for to speak as we are politically, to the President, we feel ever him to be an American in feeling, and therefore wholly incapable of the infamous schemes and intrigues imputed to him. But when the *Union* coolly ascribes the conception of these charges to the whig press, it is thus guilty of slander. The allegations were first presented in the columns of professedly neutral, but really democratic print—the Philadelphia *Ledger*—and they were made by the Washington correspondent of that journal—an individual who is said to be the recipient of government patronage, and to occupy a prominent place in the State Department. The authority for these charges was, therefore, democratic, and the whigs had seriously none right to institute defence in statements coming from an officer of the Government, and published in a print of autonomy democratic tendencies. Let the *Union* hand the charges as false and slanderous if it pleases—but let it not follow an example which it denounces and deprecates by ascribing to the opposition the authorship of the libel.

Yet another subject is noticed by the *Union*, in this tedious chapter of explanations and refutations. We allude to the project of conquering and annexing all of Mexico. Here again, the official proclaims the entire innocence of the Executive. Here is the announcement in the language of the Government paper:

> In the policy which dictates our present war with Mexico, the administration has never wavered. That policy has been repeatedly promulgated to the country in the most authoritative forms of official statement. It demands full reparation for past outrage and adequate guarantees against future injuries as the basis of an honorable peace. It demands nothing more—it makes no war against Mexican nationality. It wages no conflict against Mexican institutions, either civil or religious. It seeks indemnity and justice, not conquest nor subjugation.—The charge that any idea is entertained by the administration, or any member of it, of destroying the national organization of Mexico, or of holding Mexico in subjugation or of annexing Mexico to the United States, is therefore the mere slander of faction too blind to see the truth, and too blue enough to its own country to make a daily business of quoting and uttering against its government anonymous slanders whether has not the manliness to put forth in its own name.

Stick a pin there, all who are desirous of wa ching the development of the Government policy, and of instituting comparisons between its practice and professions. Remember, that a formal denial is given to the charge that any idea is entertained by the administration, or any member of it, of destroying the nationality of Mexico, or of conquering and annexing that country. The *Union* terms these charges "the mere slander of faction" if they are slanders, the only faction responsible for them is the Locofocos themselves. The N. Y. Sun and the N. Y. *Globe* are presses that have broached the doctrine—the first being a *neutral Democratic paper*, and the other, an avowed and violent administration organ.

GEN. TAYLOR is reported to have said that he never wanted to run for President, because his opponents would presently say of him, as they did of Gen. HARRISON, that he was never with in ten miles of a battlefield. The old hero was a prophet. The Loco Focos have begun the game of libelous; and a correspondent of the Indiana *State Sentinel* has the honor of opening the ball. He writes:—

> "Gen. Taylor is a very ordinary looking man. He appears to have two prominent traits—courage and firmness; but if he possesses any other qualifications, I know not what they are. *No great generalship was displayed on the day of the battle.* General Taylor and General Wool planned and issued orders, while General Lane was the *active general* that carried the plan into execution, and the battle was won by bravery, and not by generalship."

That is awkward enough—but it will do for a beginning. The slanderers will soon become perfect by practice.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS IN MEXICO.—There are now eight American newspapers regularly published in Mexico, viz: the Flag at Matamoros, Sentinel at Tampico, Eagle at Vera Cruz, Chronicle at do.; Star at Jalapa, Pioneer at Monterey, (New Leon,) Californian at Monterey, (California,) and a Mormon paper at Yerba Buena, do. Of the whole number, two are in the Department of Tamaulipas, one in that of New Leon, three in that of Vera Cruz, and two in California. Another will soon be wanted in Puebla, another at San Luis Potosi, and two or three in the city of Mexico.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Whigs of the State of North Carolina are making active arrangements for the approaching Congressional Election, by bringing out good and able men in the districts has represented by Locofocos. Of the late members we are glad to see that Mr. BARRINGER, of the mountain district, a firm and consistent and talented Whig, has consented to stand for re-election.

☞ Capt. WADE, of the steamer *Gen. Dudley*, which arrived at Charleston on the 24th inst., reports having seen a fore and aft schooner, apparently deeply laden, with loss of her mainmast, going into Wilmington, (N. C.,) when he was coming out on Sunday afternoon, about 4 o'clock; he was informed by one of the pilots on Smithville, that her name was the *Rio Grande*, and that he believed she was bound for the Rio Grande.

☞ [illegible]—The steamer *Carolina*, [illegible] from Cincinnati, brought down from Cincinnati of the 16th Regiment under the command of Major J. D. Mills—600 men, Bank and file.

CAROLINA POLITICS.—The *Southern Chronicle*, one of the ablest papers in South Carolina, thus defines the position of that State at the present time:—

> "It would appear to puzzle the ingenuity of the political oracles to anticipate the position of South Carolina at the next general elections. As the last, we all know, the Whigs had scarcely a chance against the Hastings—Polk and Dallas ticket, carried it with a rush; but since then, the times have so fearfully out of joint—the recent Proclamation of the North and the Chicago of the South, could up more confusion than all and other. They are doubtless governed by high principle worthy, although some mistaken notions—the Banner, by the [illegible] and the love of spoils.—The oppositionists and sets at naught all Constitutional obligations, long as their darling [illegible] gain [illegible] power shelling to take the Constitution [illegible], but construe it about their own [illegible] fear, to [illegible] by the spirit and [illegible] yet obeyed [illegible] and what is most [illegible] far, in this contest, although the Constitution has never [illegible], Southern views, it have forced the [illegible] compass, and shed it up with as many different phases as the moon itself—the dark side excepted—the Union at one time, and then again, lost in that profound obscurity.—The Charleston [illegible] speaks of taking a map [illegible] not appear very certain of [illegible] at present, and probably [illegible] dream itself into its proper position. [illegible] the philosophy of the *Mercury*, [illegible] it may have a refreshing sleep and pleasant dreams. The *South Carolinian* comes [illegible] an independent *Republican* journal, [illegible] censure or praise either party; both speak favorably of "Old Rough and Ready," and seem to appear to be very much averse to his being promoted to the high rank of "Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States." So much for the signs of the times—we shall continue to watch them and *chronicle* them occasionally."

From the preceding we should suppose that South Carolina politics are at present decidedly foggy, and that the politicians of that State, are in a most interesting and marvellous dilemma—not knowing how they stand, or where they shall go. Perhaps they will find out before the next Presidential election.

MAINE.—Gov. Dana's message goes into a argument, in favor of the Mexican war, but takes ground favorable to the exclusion of slavery from any territory which may be acquired from Mexico, at the same time repudiating the agitation of the Abolitionists. He advocates an efficient Militia as a needful preparation for resistance to foreign aggression, as well as requisite to preserve the respect due to civil government, and prevent domestic violence. He speaks at some length and with much force of the propriety and necessity of improvement in our public schools, and increased interest in every thing that concerns them—especially recommending a seminary for the education of teachers, somewhat similar to that recently established in the State of New York. He expresses apprehensions as to the result of the present prosperous state of business, and intimates that a revulsion similar to that of 1836 is to be feared. To prevent this, he recommends further restrictions upon the Banks of the State. He recommends such a mode of management of the public lands of the State as will promote their settlement by actual settlers. The payment of the State debt as speedily as practicable, is strongly recommends. He closes by advising great caution in making changes in the public laws.

JUDICIAL ELECTIONS.—The people of New-York, are about the try the dangerous experiment of a popularly elected judiciary—and the first step is to elect *political* Judges. Both parties are bringing forward candidates by the usual method of selecting candidates in that State for other offices,—by Caucus nominations State Conventions of both parties assembled at Syracuse a few days since for the nomination of the four Judges of the Court of Appeals. The Whigs proposed a Union ticket, which the Locos rejected. Each party thereupon made its own nomination—the Whigs selecting Frederick Whittlesey of Monroe, R. D. Nixon of Onondaga, Ambrose L. Jordan of New York, and M. T. Reynolds of Albany, with John T. Lampert of Rensellaer as Clerk; and the Locos, Greene C. Bronson of Albany, F. G. Jewett of Onondaga, Addison Gardiner of Monroe, and Ch. H. Ruggles of Dutchess, with Charles S. Benson of Herkimer as Clerk.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The *Patriot* says that Governor Colby has ordered an election to take place in the two vacant Congressional districts in that State, on the 8th of July. We hope the Whigs will be able to elect their candidates. At the last election, the vote stood in the first district, for Goodwin, Whig, 5562; Amos Tuck, (Ind.) 2114; Jenness, (Radical) 6274; Scattering, 77. In the 3rd district, the vote was, for General Wilson, 6753; John Preston, (Ind.) 1676; Mace Moulton, (Radical,) 7321; Scattering 11.

CONNECTICUT.—The Legislature of Connecticut has rejected a proposed amendment to the State Constitution, striking the word "white," out of that instrument, so as to place negroes and whites on the same footing in regard to suffrage. The vote stood ayes 108 to 56 nays—two thirds being required. Amendments making Judges of Probate and Justices of the Peace elective, were also rejected. The time of holding the annual State Election has been changed from April to November, and the Legislature is hereafter to meet in December instead of May.

NOT SO.—The *National Intelligencer* of the 22d having announced the appointment of Seth Barton as Chief of Affairs to Chile, in place of William Crump; and of R. H. Gillet as Solicitor of the Treasury, vice Seth Barton, the *Union* says:

> We do not undertake to say what arrangements may be made, or whether the talented gentlemen whose names are thus put forward may or may not be appointed to this or that office under the government. But we undertake to say that the appointments have not yet been made, and that Mr. Barton remains as Solicitor of the Treasury, and Mr. Gillet as Register of the Treasury.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—Capt. Higgins, of the brig *Orbit*, from Rio Janeiro, April 19th, informs the Editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, that the whale ship *Sarah Esther* from Norfolk for the Pacific Ocean, had been seized by the Brazilian government, who were discharging her cargo. The cause of her seizure was, that she had put into Rio Grande and sold a little oil to pay charges.

The U. S. store-ship Southampton, from Norfolk, had arrived—all well, and was to sail on the 20th for California. The U. S. ship *Columbia*, Com Rousseau, was in port, all well. The U. S. brig Bainbridge, Capt. Wilkinson' sailed on the 17th of April on a cruise.

No news at Rio.

JAPAN.—Advices have been received in New York, from Japan, via Batavia, that on the 16th of February, 1846, a most destructive fire broke out in Yedo, which raged two days, covering a space three miles long by one-and-a-half wide, consuming the residences of several Princes, and a vast number of houses.

A French squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Cecile, visited the Loo Choo Islands, and arrived at Nengasaki on the 28th of July. He complained of the harsh treatment suffered by the crew of a French ship on the Island, but got no satisfaction.

The Danish corvette *Galathea*, under command of Count Stern Bille, arrived off the bay of Yedo on the 20th of August, and asked leave to proceed up to the city, which was refused.

An American whaler, which had sunk near the Loo Choo Islands, was raised by the assistance of a Japanese belonging to the principality of Setzsama, and, after being repaired, proceeded on her voyage.

FROM SCOTLAND DIRECT.—The barque *Adam Carr*, Capt. Wight, arrived at New York on the morning of the 22d inst. from Glasgow, which port she left on the 4th inst., having thus made the passage in seventeen days.

There is no intelligence of interest.

From a detailed account of the loss of the Ex-mouth, emigrant ship, bound from Londonderry to Quebec, the particulars of which were received by the Britannia, it appears that the crew consisted of eleven men, and she had on board as passengers about 240 emigrants, principally small farmers with their families. There were also a number of women and children going to join their male relatives who had already settled in Canada, and in the cabin were three young ladies, two of them sisters, going to their lodge at St. John, New Brunswick. Among the passengers were only about 6 men. As we have already stated, the passengers were the sole survivors of the wreck, as but 56 lives were lost in that dreadful disaster.

HAVANA.—Advices received yesterday of the brig *Ann Hancock*, we have received our files of papers from this city to the 23rd inst. They are entirely destitute of news.

City Intelligence.

THE SHIP STEPHEN BARNWELL.—In our last paper, we announced the fact that forty-nine souls were brought by the emigrants lately arrived here, before justice Beverly, against the captain and owners of the ship *Stephen Baldwin*, for illegally carrying on board of that vessel during the passage from Liverpool to this port, and of the sufferings and mortality which the neglect of the captain had caused among the passengers, in sailing without a full supply of water and provisions. It appears that about an equal number of suits were also brought against the same captain, before justice A. Canonge, with having decided in favor of plaintiffs in ten days, had ordered the vessel to be seized and a deputy marshal to remain on board as keeper. On Friday night, however, the *Baldwin*, which was lying opposite Lafayette, with only a portion of her officers on board, was taken in tow by the *Caledonia*, and went down the river. The deputy marshal showed his writ to Captain of the Tow-boat, when opposite Fort Jackson, but the latter answered that it had nothing to do with the matter. The vessel was boarded near the battle ground, in St. Parish of St. Bernard, by another tow-boat, the *Somerville*, with the entire crew of the *Baldwin* on board, and proceeded down the Gulf of Mexico. The writ was again exhibited to the Captain of the *Somerville*, but with as little effect as the latter answering that just as Canonge had no jurisdiction in the Parish of St. Bernard. The deputy-marshal returned to the city at present, and probably will be [illegible] dream itself into its proper position. [illegible] two deputy-marshals immediately started [illegible] with warrants to arrest the Captain of the *Somerville*, which towed the *Baldwin*, and Captain Boylston, of the latter [illegible]. We understand that the Baldwin was [illegible] from the Custom-house on Saturday morning, whilst she left the night previous.

[illegible] of Dr. Elliott, charged with having [illegible] property by testifying against W. J. Wilson, in the O'Flynn case, will be investigated Thursday next.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY COURTS.—All the newly elected officers of the Third Municipality will enter into office to-morrow and supersede their predecessors. It will be a regular *chassez croise* between those who go out and those who get in. Each one his turn.

MOONLIGHT SERENADES.—A new Masonic Hall, at the corner of Baronne and Perdido streets, will be dedicated this morning with all the ceremonies which take place on similar circumstances. An address will be delivered by Thomas H. Lewis in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets. The celebration will, no doubt, be highly interesting.

BREACH OF TRUST.—An individual named Jean Cariabia was brought up on Saturday before Recorder Genois, on a charge of breach of trust. Mr. Antonin Grasso, in his affidavit, states that he had deposited on storage with the accused 5,210 lbs of wool, valued at $550. The wool was sold, but Cariabia, on being requested to pay into the hands of the owner the amount of sale and that he had lost the money, and showed even a notice which he had inserted to that effect in one of the city papers. Mr. Grasso was not at all satisfied with this explanation and filed the above complaint. Cariabia gave $1,000 bail for future appearance before the Recorder.

STABBING.—On Saturday morning, at the corner of Dauphine and St. Ann streets, a quarrel having arose between two colored men named John Norwood and Louis Mederich, the latter drew a knife and stabbed dangerously his opponent in two places. Mederich was arrested and gave bail for his appearance before Recorder Genois.

COMMITTED.—William Barr alias Peter Ferry was examined yesterday morning, by Recorder Genois, on a charge of having entered, on Saturday last, the store of Mr Rene Lavin, at the corner of Robertson and Hospital streets, and of having attempted to carry away several articles. Barr was committed for trial before the First District Court.

TRESPASS.—One Washington Flemming was arrested on Saturday evening, by the police of the First Municipality, at the request of Mr Jose Vidal, owner of a coffee house at the corner of Perdido and Customhouse streets, who charges him with breaking and demolishing panes of glass at the above establishment, and with grossly insulting, abusing and threatening him the complainant. A warrant was immediately issued, and Flemming was arrested by Recorder Genois will investigate the case this morning.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL.—An individual named Nicholas Wilson, being aware that Mr Peter Johnson, the owner of a coffee house on Gallatin street, was absent, and that his wife was away, entered the establishment on Saturday evening last, and getting behind the bar pulled deliberately the drawer, and was about to run away with its metallic contents, when Mrs Johnson appeared and ordered him out. Instead of obeying the summons, the rascal assaulted and severely beat the sick woman. She cried for help, and the neighbors arrested Wilson, who was brought to the 1st Municipality warehouse and locked up. Examination shortly.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Saturday evening on the body of a man named Brandt, found drowned in bayou St. John, within the limits of the First Municipality. Verdict accordingly.

AMERICAN REVIEW.—The May number of this able Periodical is now before us. The leading article is a scathing review of the doings of the democracy in the 29th Congress. The other articles are: Letters on the Iroquois, a night on a Railway in Old England; Shakespeare versus Sand; Life and Opinion of Philip Yanek, Esq.; The Sabbath of the Heart; Religious Union of Americanisms, short Chapters on Novel and Exotic metres, On the use of the Precious Metals as elements of National and Individual prosperity; a universal and critical dictionary of the English Language; Music in New York; Washington and his Generals; characteristics of Shelley; Texas and the Western Boundary of Louisiana; critical notices.

In the course of some remarks upon the present posture of affairs in Mexico, the *Courrier des Etats Unis* puts forth the subjoined opinions which strike us as extremely plausible:

> Although the end of the war seems to us to be near, we do not believe that we shall see peace at once concluded. These two things are entirely distinct. The war will, in fact, be terminated on the day that the Mexican territory, occupied by the American forces, will exist under the control of the conquerors. We are near a state of things in which Mexico will have only a passive part to play. Unfortunately the conclusion we arrive at is not in the same category. Here the will and the power of the United States are insufficient; the agreement of the Mexican people is altogether necessary and in this the difficulty consists. There are nations as there are individuals who gold never; there to reason nor to the evidence of necessity. We have strong hopes that Mexico is one of them, and that every thought of the cession of territory will find no perfect rebellion. It is this very hypothesis in view of which several of our American contemporaries have spoken of a permanent occupation.
>
> It is also upon this hypothesis that those rest who continue to predict an awakening among the Mexican people; but we believe that they will be forced either in their hopes or their fears. No doubt the country will not enjoy an absolute tranquility; there will be here and there bands always in the field, for there are everywhere adventurers and robbers ready for such opportunities, but these guerrilla troops will have no support among the population generally. The latter comprehend too well the benefits of the new regime under which they will be living, to wish to return to a state of war while their national honor, mitigated by their interest, will limit itself to desires for the evacuation of their territory.

SPECIE.—The importations of specie into the ports of New York and Boston, from the 1st of January to the 15th of May, this year, have been—

Boston	$10,066,957
New York	6,906,735
Total, in 4 months and 15 days	$17,065,592

The importations of specie into all the other ports of the country, for the same period, will probably amount to more than $3,000,000 swelling the aggregate to $20,000,000.

THE CROPS.—The usually well informed correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing from Washington under date of the 22d inst., says:—

> The land is threatened with famine. The present season has, so far, been eminently unpropitious, in the grain growing States. The rye and wheat are irretrievably injured by drought, and the prospects for corn is very bad. Still, however, should we ever have any rain, good crops of corn may be made. The intelligence from Europe represents the prospects of the crops there as very unpromising, and, in case of a failure here, there will be no Egypt either side of the Atlantic, to which a starving people can send for corn.

THE CROPS.—Our planters who were overflowed by the last high water, have all got their crops in, and only hard rain to bring them out. It is understood that many plantations on Tensas are now in grass, entirely from the want of it, they not being able to get the seed planted. Cotton is doing well, and promises a good crop. Corn is also visited with a sprinkling. These more favored in this respect, from a fair appearance, though all need it. From present appearances we trust they will all have a supply in a few hours.—*Madison (La) Journal.*

WASHINGTON, [illegible]

EXECUTIVE OF WASHINGTON.—[illegible] yesterday [illegible] Mr. Polk, [illegible] which he was confirmed, at [illegible] P. M., the [illegible] Senate, [illegible] contains the following [illegible] Mr. Polk [illegible] Mr. Polk [illegible] Mr. Polk