The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 91 Chartres and 13 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
DAILY PAPER (one year in advance) ... $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly (one year in advance) ... 5 00

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MAGNE & WEISSE

JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO., 50 Camp street, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and agents of the Louisville and New York line of Packets. 1914

CHARLES A. BARRIERE, DEALER IN French, British and American DRY GOODS, No. 20 CHARTRES STREET, NEW-ORLEANS. DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 81 Canal street.

F. BOURNON, Surgeon Dentist, 96 Conti st., office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 4 P. M. 2200

W'M HURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Mission's Buildings, cor Royal and Canal sts.

TAFOT BROTHERS—Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets. 1 3

DE FOREST & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants and agents for the sale of Eastern Manufactures, 84 Camp st., N. O. 20 ... street.

CHARLES MAURIAN, JULES LAMBERT, MAURIAN & LAMBERT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, office No 154 Royal st.

J. R. SILLEY, 31 Camp street, Importer of Fancy and Staple Groceries, Liquors, Cigars, A full Russian assortment, or made to order. 2 ... 1847

LEWIN & BERMUDEZ, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 6 Rue Neuve. 1 6—3m

J. BERCIER & Co., Commission Merchants, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, 8 ... street. 1 ... 1847

Dissolution.

HENRY T. DONSLADE, GEO. E. H. GRAY.

Copartnership.

LONSDALE & Co. COMMISSION BUSINESS, 1 ... street. 1 ... 1847

Dissolution of Partnership.

PHILIP MILLAUDON, SAMUEL MORGAN.

Hotel of Guyarre's Louisiana.

HOTEL DE LA LOUISIANE, second volume, ... AUBERT, 19 Chartres street.

MATCHES.

HOBLHAUSEN'S REAL Estate Office, Rue Royale, ... 1914

PORTABLE FORGES, ... MASPERO'S ALLEY, 1 ... 1847

RAPHEL'S Diary of Health, ... 1 ... 1847

From the Paris Edition.

MUSNIS DOLBEAR, ... 1847

P. F. DE GOURNAY, Collector, No. 11 Exchange Passage, between Conti & St Louis.

WILL undertake the collection of accounts ... commission. He will make arrangements ... and physicians for the month ... 1 ... 1847

Dissolution of Partnership.

HENRY HOLLOWAY, ... 1847

STORAGE! STORAGE!—The subscribers have ample room for the storage of 3000 barrels, or the bulk thereof, in their fire-proof Warehouse on Tchoupoulous, Notre Dame, Commerce and Julia streets. They are also prepared to make contracts with Merchants, for the storage of ... 1847

Mr. Wanton in the course of his Southern tour, is expected in visit New Orleans.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Saturday Morning, March 20, 1847.

Mexican Affairs.

The overthrow of the administration of Gomez Farias in Mexico, after a brief and troubled existence, constitutes one of those episodes in the fitful and miserable history of that government, which are too frequent to excite more than passing comment. The close observer might have perceived, almost from its commencement, the elements of incipient dissolution. It was an administration possessing energy and aiming at violent measures; but the difficulties that environed it were from the start insuperable. Energy can be predicated only of strength, and violent measures are only advisable when backed by overwhelming power. In this the administration of Farias was greatly deficient. At no time are the people of Mexico to be governed without the exercise of infinite sagacity and statesmanship, by men having a tenacious hold upon the popular mind. A people so ignorant and capricious, so completely unsuited to the liberal institutions they have selected, cannot be controlled by the simple majesty of the law. Their short lived annals have abundantly established this fact.

If troublesome and unsteady in peace, the Mexican people have proved themselves nearly ungovernable in war. They first create an administration for the express purpose of conducting hostilities with vigor, and then rise up in mutiny against it for attempting to enforce those decrees which are deemed essentially necessary to the efficient progress of the war. Gomez Farias has fallen, because he endeavored to raise means for levying, equipping, feeding and paying a Mexican army. The people, with blind ferocity and hatred of Americans, were willing that war should continue, but with yet blinder bigotry would not consent that the only source of wealth remaining—the clerical property—should be hypothecated for the purpose. The resolute design of the Vice-President sealed his doom. The government might have gained some strength by its advocacy of the war, but it was feeble as a reed when subjected to the assaults and clamor of the priesthood.

We take it that while this war continues, any administration in Mexico will prove ephemeral. It is not in the nature of things that stability and order, and public confidence can exist, with an exhausted treasury, a murmuring people, and a thousand sources of complicated national embarrassment, and a hostile army advancing with rapid strides from one stronghold to another.—No man in Mexico has power enough to fix himself firmly in the national palace at such a crisis—nor is there any sanative influence in proclamations, decrees and *pronunciamentos*, by which the body politic can be restored to health, the treasury replenished, and the people made happy and contented.

It may be asked whether a revolution in Mexico is likely to engender in that country a disposition to listen to overtures of peace. We think not. The hatred of the Mexican towards the American is scarcely the rational and natural animosity which one nation entertains for another with which it is at war. It is something stronger far, an instinctive feeling of utter abhorrence; a sentiment that will prompt the Mexican to murder and mutilate the American without pity or remorse, whenever he can perpetrate such cruel deeds with impunity—The ignorant populace have been taught by the priests to consider this a war of races, to believe that the Americans are bent upon their extermination and are the sworn foes of their religious creed. They loath us, consequently, with the most intense detestation, and will be little likely to accept hostilities until our armies have abandoned their territory. It will not matter greatly who may be President or Vice President of that misguided republic, nor do we imagine that their ability to cope with us, or even to bring an army into the field will prove a potential consideration with them. So long as a show of opposition to our progress can be maintained, so long as their soil is not entirely overrun by and in possession of our army, the Mexicans will not hearken to any proposition of peace that contemplates the withdrawal from even their nominal sway, of a portion of that territory which they are accustomed to claim as their own.

The Locofoco press in the South, and particularly in Georgia are rapidly retreating from the position of ultra hostility to Mr. Calhoun first assumed by them. The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, which a week or two ago, talked glibly about Mr Calhoun's treachery, and said that his connection with the Democratic party was severed forever, now employs the language of conciliation, and admits that the cause of Democracy owes much to Mr. Calhoun, and so on of most of the administration papers. Their conductors begin to discover that the party in the South derives a large share of their strength from the accession of these same Calhoun men, and that to drive them out of the ranks would be the very worst method of strengthening democracy. Hence this somewhat sudden revulsion of sentiment. Nothing sharpens Locofoco perception quicker than the apprehension of forfeiting the spoils.

From Havana—California.

By the arrival of the brig *Brazil*, Capt. Bevins, whose left Havana on the 12th instant, we have received our files of papers to the 11th inst., inclusive. They contain nothing from Mexico, and little of interest save accounts of marine disasters off the coast. The English bark *Balcashire*, Capt. Cunningham, bound from London to Havana, was wrecked on the 23d ult., off Diamond Point, and was a total loss. The crew and passengers were saved and arrived at Guanaja on the 25th. The English brig *Nancy*, bound in ballast, from Kingston to Cienfuegos, was totally lost on Cape Breton about the same time. The crew was saved.

The Diario de la Marina states that within three months, more disasters had occurred than for the same number of previous years.

The papers speak in high terms of the performance of Moses in Egypt, by the Italian Company in Havana.

We learn verbally that the Captain of a whaling ship, from the Pacific Ocean, had reached Havana by an overland journey to Panama, and from thence by sea to the island of Cuba. He reported that the ships *Susan Drew* and *Loo Choo* with the California Regiment on board, had arrived at Lima—no dates given. He likewise reported that the Indians in the interior of California had risen against the Americans and massacred thirty of the number with the most frightful cruelty. We are unable to say how much truth there is in this statement.

☞ The body of an old lady, who died seventeen years ago, was disinterred in New York a few days since, for removal to another spot, and on examination found to be as untouched by decay as it was the day she died.—The skin had become as white and smooth as an infant's, and apparently glazed over so as to perfectly resemble white satin; over the whole was a thick covering of filmy mould. The body was firm and about the consistency of the hardest tallow. The bones appeared to have become incorporated in substance with the flesh, which, upon being probed, presented much the appearance of dry tallow.

This peculiar change is familiar to chemists. It is known that animal tissue when exposed under particular circumstances to moisture for a protracted period, becomes converted into an unctuous matter resembling partly of the qualities of fat and partly of those of wax, and hence termed "adipocire."

An act has just passed the Legislature of Virginia authorizing the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling. Upon two or three distinct occasions heretofore (says the Baltimore *American*) the Stockholders of this Company have deliberately and unanimously rejected enactments of the State of Virginia in which Wheeling was made the terminus of the road. The same course will undoubtedly be taken in reference to the present act.

A CAPITAL TOAST.—At a late festival of the citizens of St. Louis, given on the 15th February for the purpose of celebrating the landing of Leclede and the founding of that city, we find the following among the regular toasts drank on the occasion:

Our Army—The Volunteers and Regulars:—With Shields for defence; a Butler for supplies; a Wilson for repast; and a Marshall for parade, may they long pitch a Tent for comfort; if well to battle, on a Gorgas for Victory; never crying Quit-mon to fire for, but laying Shots Twiggs on the enemy's flank; they will promptly their Gout, or charge as the Taylor knows how.

VIRGINIA.—10th: Halifax Congressional District, Thomas Stanhope Flournoy has been nominated as the Whig candidate, and is opposed by Mr Tredway, the late member. In the Montgomery District the Whigs have chosen Wm Ballard Preston as their candidate. In the Norfolk District, Sam'l Watts, Esq., has been unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate. In the Accomac District no one has yet been elected, Mr. Hill Carter having declined the nomination.

MR. EVANS.—A number of the oldest and most respectable merchants of New York have tendered to the Hon. George Evans, of Maine, whose term of service as U. S. Senator expired on the 4th inst., a complimentary dinner, as a mark of their respect for his public services, and especially for his watchful care of the interests of commerce.

☞ A duel was fought a few days ago in Greenville County, Va., between Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Satterwaite, both of Beaufort, S. C. "They fought with percussion guns, at the distance of forty yards, loaded with buck shot. At the first fire Mr. Satterwaite received several shot below the knee, and three buck shot passed through Mr. Kennedy's hat; the former firing about a second before his adversary. They again took their positions, back to back, and at the words "wheel and fire," wheeled and fired at the same time. Mr. Satterwaite missing, and Mr. Kennedy shooting three, four or five buck shot through the skirts of Mr. Satterwaite's coat ranging with his hip.

A parley was held here, and after some considerable negociation, the parties shook hands and became friends.

MAGIC AND NECROMANCY hold full sway this evening at the Armory. Mr. Haskell, though he has no then a German nor an Italian cognomen, is marvellously versed in all the arts of *Diablerie*, and is an accomplished adept of approved fun and cunning. His tricks are fully equal to any we have ever seen, and are performed with the utmost neatness and dexterity.

Army General Order.

The *Union* of the 10th inst., publishes the following important order:—

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 4, 1847.*

1. The Regiments authorized to be raised under the Act "*Approved February* 11, 1847," will be recruited, armed, and equipped for active duty in the field without delay; and the several officers appointed in each will *report for orders* and reciprocating instructions to their respective Colonels, who will establish their recruiting headquarters at some central position, and report to the Adjutant General. Colonels are charged with superintending the recruiting of their respective regiments, and will assign the Lieutenant Colonel and Majors to such subrecruiting districts as may be found expedient. When two or more companies are raised and sent to any depot, or ordered to the seat of war, a field officer should be assigned to the command.

2. The established Recruiting Regulations will be strictly observed by all officers, and the required returns, muster, and descriptive rolls, reports, &c., will be regularly made and transmitted through the proper officer to the Adjutant General and other Chiefs of Staff, in strict conformity with the rules of service and the blanks with which they have been furnished. The attention of recruiting officers is especially directed to the prompt rendition of their recruiting accounts, and abstract of contingent expenses, required for the Second Auditor, and the Colonels, as superintendents, which must be forwarded within *three days* after the expiration of each month, or *semi-monthly* when called for. See paragraph 50, 51, &c., *revised Recruiting Regulations*, 1847.

3. As soon as eighty men shall be enlisted by a Captain and two subalterns, they will be inspected, organized, mustered, armed, and equipped as a company, and be considered ready to take the field. The final assignment of subalterns, and the permanent designation of companies by the letters of the alphabet, will be made by the Colonel at the proper time. See paragraph 42, "*General Regulations for the Army*."

4. The attention of recruiting officers and commanders of posts is directed to paragraph 735* *General Regulations*. Recruits must be drilled in the school of the soldier, as far as practicable, from the moment of enlistment, even when there may be no arms at the rendezvous, until sent to join their companies or regiments.

5. The officers of the new Regiments (Infantry and Dragoons) will furnish themselves with the prescribed Infantry Tactics, (Scott's system.) Cavalry Tactics will not be furnished until the Regiment is supplied with horses, until which time the Dragoon officers and men will be well drilled as foot soldiers.

6. The officers appointed, and the ten companies to be recruited in the State of Maine, 1. New Hampshire, (2) Vermont, (1) Rhode Island, (1) and Connecticut, (2), will constitute "*The Ninth Regiment of Infantry*," to be commanded by *Colonel* ... Head quarters established for the present at *Boston*. Fort Constitution and Fort Adams, R. I., will be used as recruiting depots for the regiment and the concentration of companies, preparatory to their immediate embarkation for the seat of war.

7. The officers appointed, and the ten companies of *Infantry* to be recruited in New York (2) and New Jersey (1), will constitute "*The Tenth Regiment of Infantry*," under Colonel ROBERT E. TEMPLE. Headquarters at *New York*. Forts Hamilton and Lafayette will be the recruiting depots for this regiment.

8. The officers appointed, and the ten companies of *Infantry* to be recruited in Pennsylvania, (6), Delaware, (1) and Virginia, (3) will constitute "*The Eleventh Regiment of Infantry*," under Colonel ALBERT C. RAMSEY. Headquarters at *Baltimore*. The companies of Infantry to be raised in the interior of Pennsylvania for the regiment will proceed to Fort Isabel, under their respective captains, via the Ohio river, and embark at Pittsburgh or Wheeling, as may be most convenient; and those recruited in Philadelphia and Delaware will rendezvous at Fort Mifflin, preparatory to immediate embarkation for the same point; the companies raised in Eastern Virginia will be sent to Fort Monroe; those in Western Virginia, via the Ohio, to New Orleans, and thence to Point Isabel, with the least practicable delay, where the regiment will be concentrated.

9. The officers appointed, and the ten companies of *Infantry* to be recruited in North Carolina, (2), South Carolina, (2) Texas, (2) Arkansas, (2), and Missouri (2) will constitute the "*Twelfth Regiment of Infantry*," under Colonel LOUIS D. WILSON: Headquarters at *New Orleans*. The companies to be raised in North and South Carolina will rendezvous at Fort Moultrie, S. C., preparatory to their immediate departure for Point Isabel; and the companies to be recruited in Texas, Arkansas and Missouri, will proceed, as soon as organized, under their respective captains, via New Orleans to Point Isabel.

10. The officers appointed, and the ten companies of *Infantry* to be raised in Virginia (1) Georgia, (4), Alabama, (4) and Florida (1) will constitute the "*Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry*," under Colonel ROBERT M. ECHOLS. Headquarters at *New Orleans*.

11. The officers appointed, and the ten companies of *Infantry* to be raised in Louisiana, (5) Tennessee, (4) and Illinois, (1) will constitute the "*Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry*," under Colonel WILLIAM TROUSDALE. Headquarters at *New Orleans*.

12. The officers appointed, and the ten companies of *Infantry* to be raised in Ohio, (3) Michigan, (3) Iowa (1) and Wisconsin, (1) will constitute the "*Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry*," under Colonel GEORGE W. MORGAN: Headquarters at *Cincinnati*.

13. The officers appointed, and the ten companies of *Infantry* to be raised in Kentucky (4) Indiana, (4) Illinois, (2), will constitute the "*Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry*," under Colonel J. W. FINNEY: Headquarters at *Newport, Ky.*

14. As soon as any company to be recruited for the 13th, 14th, 15th, or 16th regiments shall be raised and organized, it will proceed without further delay to Point Isabel, under the Captain, by the most expeditious route unless otherwise ordered, where these regiments will be concentrated.

15. The officers appointed, and the ten designated companies to be raised in Pennsylvania, (2) Maryland, (3) Virginia, (2) Mississippi, (1) Georgia, (1) and Kentucky, (1) will constitute "*The Regiment of Voltigeurs*," under Colonel T. F. ANDREWS: Headquarters for the present at Washington, D. C. The companies recruited in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, will be concentrated at Fort Monroe, preparatory to their immediate embarkation for the seat of war; and those to be raised in Mississippi, Georgia, and Kentucky, will proceed direct to Mexico, under their respective Captains, as soon as organized.

16. "*The Third Regiment of Dragoons*" is to be raised in the following States: Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Kentucky and Indiana—in each one company; Colonel EDWARD G. W. BUTLER: Headquarters at *New Orleans*. As soon as raised and organized, the companies will proceed direct, under their respective Captains, without loss of time, to Point Isabel.

17. The foregoing arrangement of regiments and assignment of companies are made for the present with a view to expedite the recruiting service—subject hereafter to such revision and modification as the good of the service may require.

18. The President expects that the new regiments will be raised and brought into the field in the shortest practicable time. The public interest requires that the recruiting service be pushed with the *greatest vigor* by every officer employed in it; and at the same time, *the strictest economy is enjoined in all expenditures and arrangements, &c.* Efforts must not be limited to raising the required number, but the military authority, within a convenient range, should be temporarily established by the senior officer, in charge, to the rendezvous of inexperience and the clamors of recruits, &c.

By order: R. JONES, Adjt. Gen.

* See paragraph 51 revised Recruiting Regulations for 1847.

City Intelligence.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.—Recorder Baldwin was yesterday occupied in hearing the testimony and the arguments of counsel in the case of John York, charged with stealing and carrying away from the Levee property belonging to the Sarah Sinoder. The papers were sent to the Attorney General; and the accused gave bail for his appearance before the First District Court, if the Attorney General should think proper to prosecute him.

SWINDLING.—Lariose De Lambert *alias* Dr De la Rosa, was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin on a charge of swindling Eveline Floyd out of goods to the value of $200. After a careful investigation of the case, the prisoner was bound over for his appearance before the First District Court.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—Coroner Spedden held yesterday an inquest on the body of a white man named John Cox, found dead in a house No. 36 Barracks street. The jury of inquest rendered the following verdict: "Deceased died from extravasation of blood upon the whole of the brain, more particularly on the left side, caused by blows he received on the head."

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

In Senate.

FRIDAY, 19th March, 1847.

The bill to compensate the Chaplains and the Assistant Surgeons of the Louisiana Volunteers, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate then took up the REVENUE bill, and after passing several sections, the body adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

House of Representatives.

Mr Smith presented a memorial from the General Council, praying that the New Orleans Commercial Bank be compelled to furnish water in all parts of the city, as required by their charter. Mr Smith submitted to that effect a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of three members to inquire into the act and report whether the Commercial Bank had violated its charter—passed.

Mr Whittington's bill to establish a ferry across the Sabine River, was read three times and passed.

Mr Ogden of Orleans, reported back without amendment the bill to provide a registry law for the city of New Orleans. This act was, on motion of Mr Pike, made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr Tuomey, from the Judiary Committee, reported back the bill changing the time of holding the term of the District Courts in the 16th and 17th Judicial Districts—first reading.

The bill amending the act to compensate certain newspapers for publishing the constitution, was read a third time and passed.

The Senate's resolution fixing Friday yesterday, at noon, for the election of a State Printer, was concurred in.

Mr Canaud gave notice of a bill to amend the act relative to the appointment of Cangers for the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Olivier introduced an act to amend the act fixing the time of holding the term of courts throughout the state, the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson excepted. Read three times and passed.

Mr Drew introduced an act to dispense with the publication in the French language of all judicial proceedings in certain parishes of the State.

This bill was read only once, the House having refused to dispense with its rules to take it up at its second reading.

JOINT SESSION.—*Election of a State Printer.*—Both Houses met together: 22 Senators and 84 Representatives present. Necessary to a choice, 54.

Mr Porter, from the Senate, nominated as candidate Mr. P. K. Wagner.

Mr. *Zacharie*, from the House, nominated Messrs. Magne & Weisse.

On the first trial, Mr. P. K. Wagner obtained 50 votes and Messrs. Magne & Weisse 50. Mr Wagner was then declared duly elected State printer.

The Senate then withdrew to their chamber.

The House took up the bill to establish public schools in the parish of Concordia on the Mississippi river, and after a long debate, the bill was laid on the table subject to call.

After transacting some other local business, the House adjourned until Monday morning.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—To-morrow evening the lovers of music will enjoy a spectacle rarely offered them—the Opera on the one hand, and Herz and Sivori on the other. Auber's beautiful opera of *La Sirene* will be performed, and will be followed by various morceaux by these two distinguished artists. Seats had better be secured early.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY. A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, writing from New Orleans, gives an account of the famous locofoco meeting held here some weeks ago, to behail the administration and Mr. Ritchie, and to abuse Mr. Calhoun. His version is entirely different from the account which appeared the next day in the papers. The writer, after stating that a committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and that one or two speeches were made, as is customary, goes on as follows:

Well, the committee finally returned, and reported that Ritchie was patronized and injured, and that they were sorry, and hoped he would feel that he, and the Senate, should be informed of the fact. The resolutions were about to be passed, when Col Wigfall, formerly of your State, now resided here, and asked if there was to be no discussion. There was now a considerable hubbub, and much shouting for different speakers. The President then rose and said, as soon as he could be heard, that there should be discussion, and that he had been furnished with a list of the speakers who were to address the meeting, which he then proceeded to read. These facts, I suppose, will not be reported. The moment the last speaker on the list had finished, then another effort made to bear some one on the other side—but every thing was "cut and dried," and the resolutions were hurried through with indecent haste. A Mr Mowry, directly and precipitous adjournment was then made, and Col. Wigfall being not called for, rose and said that he had determined not to disturb the meeting. It had now adjourned, and he, therefore, felt no hesitation in expressing the views of himself and those democrats who agreed with him. He did not intend to be read out of the party—referring to a resolution in common with the Whigs, and therefore, had no objections to being made one. These resolutions did not express the opinions of the Democracy of this State. The Senate leaders, who did not trust the people, and therefore feared discussion. They had met, forsooth, to defend the freedom of the press, and had suppressed the freedom of speech. The report did not surprise him, nor the speeches. He was prepared for both. He knew before he came that the cards were marked and dealt. He had not come plain. He was willing to take a hand on any terms if they would only let him into the game. He thought his proposition not very unreasonable. He was willing to let them cut, shuffle and deal. As these illiterate patrons aims statesmen, Calhoun and Butler, need no defence in South Carolina. I will not pretend to report his argument. Those who have heard him speak can form their own opinion of its force and effect. I write this hurriedly, and merely to let you know that the Democracy of New Orleans *have not spoken*.

The writer, we have no doubt, speaks sooth, though the Locofoco press did make out the aforesaid meeting as a most harmonious and enthusiastic demonstration in favor of the liberty of the press, and against the expulsion of Mr. Ritchie.

"THE BEST OF HUSBANDS."—*From Punch.*—This is a very rare animal; but he is to be found. The existence of the unicorn has been successfully disputed; and that very handsome and graceful animal, instead of being harnessed to Her Majesty's state carriage—so assuredly the species should be, could sight of them be procured, is merely employed upon heraldic duty, namely, to support Her Majesty's Arms. But the good husband—the one we mean—readers take heart—is not fabulous. We can, certainly, precisely mark out his *habitat*. We do not think the creature is to be found at masquerades, at brilliant balls, or in noiseless boats, dancing the Polka at Casino de Venus, de Bacchus, or any other casino of any other disreputable heathen deity. The habits, too, of the best of Husbands vary with the tastes of wives. Some are best for one particular virtue—some, for another—and some for virtues too numerous to specify. Some Best of Husbands are always buying best of wives new gowns, or some best, again, are continually taking their better-best to the opera or play; in fact in ten thousand different modes do the Best of Husbands show their superiority to the second best, and the middling, and the fine ordinary, and those merely good for families. But Mr. Brown, the best husband of the best Mrs. Brown, did—according to that excellent lady, in a most devoted manner display the paramount excellence of his marital qualities. Mr. Brown herself, only on Thursday last, informed her dear friend Mrs Smith of the preliminary threat he had with his best of men. Mrs Smith had drops in to talk of nothing, and have a dish of tea. Mrs Smith had left her bonnet, muff and cloak, in Mrs Brown's bedroom, and was seated at Mrs Brown's fire. Mrs Smith put her hands to her head and softly sighed.

Mrs Brown. What's the matter, my dear? You don't look well. Nothing particular, I hope?

Mrs Smith. Oh no, nothing. Only Smith again as usual.

Mrs Brown. Poor thing! Well, I do pity you. What is it?

Mrs Brown. Oh, my love, that club. He wasn't home till two this morning, and I setting up, and—yes, but you are a happy woman. I've no doubt now, that Mr Brown—

Mrs Brown. Bless you, my dear! He was reading the paper to me all the evening.

Mrs Smith. Ha! Mr Brown is a good man.

Mrs Brown. A good man, my dear! If I were to tell you all, you would say so. In fact, he's the best of husbands, and one little thing will prove it.

Mrs Smith. What's that, Mrs Brown?

Mrs Brown. Why, my dear, I would not once think it of the dear, kind soul; but he has fed of me, that all this bitter cold weather, he always goes up first to bed, so—warm my place!

Mrs Smith (raising her eyes and folding her hands, reclaiming).—THE BEST OF HUSBANDS!

☞ A Pennsylvania paper states, that Richard Rush, the newly appointed Minister to France, like Gen. Cass, was a black-cockade federalist; and so was James Buchanan, Mr. Polk's Secretary of State.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston. It has come through as late as due *once only* during the present week.—The duties of the department are certainly performed with an energy and fidelity worthy of commendation. (!)

A NEW ARTICLE OF EXPORT.—The Cincinnati *Chronicle* says:

"Within a few days, the Government has purchased up a large part of all the Furniture Cars in Cincinnati, for the use of the Army! They are intended for Hospital Wagons, to carry the wounded and diseased soldiers. They are admirably adapted to that purpose. Constructed very strongly, with good springs, and of convenient size, they are just the thing. They will be covered with canvas, to protect the sick from the sun and rain."

☞ Please announce HENRY PAYCHAUD, as a candidate to represent the SIXTH WARD (formerly Fourth) in the Council of Municipality No One.

☞ Please announce Mr JACQUES CHARBONNET as a candidate to represent the First Ward, First Municipality, at the ensuing election.

☞ Please announce Mr. PAUL PANDELLI as a candidate, to represent the SIXTH WARD (formerly the Fourth), First Municipality, at the ensuing election.

☞ Please announce Mr. VICTOR BERTHE, as a candidate to represent the SEVENTH WARD (formerly part of the Fifth), First Municipality, at the ensuing election.

☞ Please announce J. L. FABRE, as a Candidate to represent the FOURTH WARD, (formerly the Third,) in the Council of Municipality No. One.

☞ Please announce HIGUEL, as a candidate to represent the SIXTH DISTRICT, in the Council of Municipality No One.

☞ Please announce Mr. ADOLPHE DUFRE, as a Candidate for Alderman, to represent the SEVENTH WARD, (formerly part of the Fifth, First Municipality, at the ensuing election.

☞ Please announce E. BARTHE as a Candidate for Alderman, to represent the SEVENTH WARD (formerly part of the Fifth, First Municipality, at the ensuing election.

☞ Please announce Mr. PAUL PEQUET, as a Candidate to represent the THIRD WARD, (formerly the Second, First Municipality, at the ensuing election.

☞ Please announce Mr JOSEPH LANATA, as a Candidate, to represent the THIRD WARD, formerly the Second, First Municipality, at the ensuing election.

☞ Please announce Mr. J. A. GUIRAUD, as a Candidate, to represent the SIXTH WARD, formerly the Fourth, First Municipality, at the ensuing election.

☞ Please announce Mr. L. P. BERRAUD, as a Candidate to represent the SIXTH WARD, (formerly the Third, First Municipality, at the ensuing election.

MESSRS. EDITORS: You are requested to announce JOHN BELLOW, Jr. as a candidate for Alderman, to represent the SEVENTH WARD, First Municipality, at the ensuing Election.

MANY VOTERS OF THE WARD.

LATEST DATES.

New York	Mar 10	London	Feb 4
Charleston	Mar 13	Liverpool	Feb 5
Charleston	Mar 13	Havana	Mar 11
Cincinnati	Feb 26	Havana	Mar 11
Louisville	Mar 1	Vera Cruz	Mar 1
Galveston	Mar 5	Tampico	Mar 1

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, March 19, 1847.

COTTON Arrived this week ... bales, of which of Louisiana and Mississippi 114; Tennessee and North Alabama 22; Florida 1; Georgia and South Carolina 1; Mobile and Texas 1; Texas 1; Texas 1;