The New-Orleans Bee.

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES. WHOLE No. 5565. OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1848. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres and 12 Conti street.

TERMS OF THE BEE. [illegible] ... Advertisements—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion ... Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly ... The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business ... [illegible]

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 25, 1848.

The Senatorial Election.

The die is cast, and the seat in the United States Senate now filled by the Hon. Henry Johnson, will, after the 4th of March, 1849, be occupied by Mr. Pierre Soulé, a democrat of the deepest dye. That we are profoundly grieved and mortified at the result, needs not be told. Our disappointment is the greater, inasmuch as we had been led to believe that every Whig would have voted for the nominee of his party. But a single source of consolation is left, and that is drawn from the fact that the regular candidate of the Locofoco—John Slidell—was defeated, and that his party had to concentrate upon a gentleman who owes his election to whig votes. This, however, is but a meagre offset to the disheartening reflection that a Whig Legislature has deliberately set at nought the will of the people, and stultified its own character, by selecting a violent political opponent for the highest office in its gift. The gentlemen whose votes accomplished this outrage upon the Whig party, will, hereafter, have an account to settle with their constituents. We do not envy some of them the task they have in prospect, nor can we conceive a more thankless duty than that which devolves upon a Whig to satisfy those who sent him to the Legislature on the avowed ground of his political opinions, that in voting for a Locofoco, he represented the wishes and subserved the interests of his constituents.

The report of the proceedings in joint Convention will enable those who were not present to understand the rationale of the process by which the Locofoco party succeeded. Every member of the two branches was present except Mr. Isaac Myers—a Whig from the Parish of Washington. This gentleman was absent, and though sought for in every direction, was not to be found. He had attended the Whig caucus on Saturday evening, voted with his party, and shared the general pledge to support the Whig candidate. His mysterious absence, however, reduced the majority on joint ballot to ONE vote, and rendered the result highly problematical. At the first and second trial, Mr. Baldwin, a Whig representing the Parish of Sabine, which, though heretofore democratic, gave a majority for the Whig candidate for Congress, at the November election, voted for Mr. Slidell, from motives which have not transpired. This defection would have secured the defeat of the Whigs, but for the course pursued by Col. Maunsel White—the democratic Senator from Plaquemine—who threw away his vote in favor of Robert C. Nicholas. The two parties were consequently tied—each having given 64 votes to its respective candidate. At the third trial, Mr. Soulé's name was substituted for Mr. Slidell's. Mr. Baldwin on this occasion voted for Mr. Kenner, the Whig nominee; but on the other hand, the following Whigs deserted their party and cast their suffrages for Soulé, viz: Messrs. F. Gardère and Parham, of the Senate; Messrs. Buynum and Watkins of the House. It is due to Mr. Parham to say that he explained to the Convention that he had voted for Mr. Soulé only because he thought the alternative lay between the latter and Mr. Slidell, and that Mr. Soulé was in his opinion, preferable in every respect. Mr. Parham added that he would have continued to vote for Mr. Kenner, had that gentleman needed his vote to ensure his election. The other members offered no explanation of their votes.

The democrats of course, exult, and the Whigs are proportionably indignant at the result. There is small inducement for the Whigs to exert themselves to carry elections, when they perceive the fruits of their hard won victories wrested from them by the defeasance of their own friends. We may bear discomfiture with something of philosophy when stricken down by the force of our antagonist, but to be prostrated by a blow from those for whom we fight, is a little too cruel. If victories and defeats are to be equally detrimental to the Whig party, we cannot for the life of us, see why it should struggle for the attainment of power which only puts a powerless and barren sceptre in its grasp.

A Singular Financial Rumor.—The New York Herald, of Saturday, says:

It was rumored in Wall street, yesterday, that the government at Washington had effected a loan with the Russian government, through Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, for $20,000,000, to be drawn for a bill on London or on St. Petersburg. This, if true, will turn the current of specie to this country, again.

En autrefois the old fashioned Democracy feared the presence of *foreign capital*, more than any other destructive missile from the crowded heads of Europe. British gold was considered particularly dangerous and destructive. Dutch coins alarming, and French francs awful! Our liberties would be subverted, our institutions would be at the mercy of foreign capitalists, and ruin stared us in the face, whenever we looked upon a transatlantic golden tempter! Now how changed! The genuine Democracy not only love European manufactures of every description better than our own—but negotiate with foreign powers for extensive loans of foreign capital.

Very Hard.—A strong argument for the Anti-Capital Punishment men is seen in the fact that a lawyer in England, transported, three years ago, for forgery, has been found to be innocent and sent for. When convicted, he had a practice worth $15,000 a year. A few years ago, he would have been hanged.

Now the Whigs advocate the Wilmot Proviso! Wilmot himself, is certainly a Whig; who doubts it! There are only *five* Democrats in the New York Legislature; when!

New York.—The Wilmot Proviso Resolutions which passed the House of Assembly by a vote of — to 4, were concurred in by the Senate —ayes 26, noy 1.

Mississippi River.—Saturday's Concordia *Intelligencer*, says: The river at this point, was, eight days ago, so high as to be within 7 or 8 feet of the highest mark of the water during the river panic of last summer. On Monday last, it began to recede, and still continues to go down very gently, having fallen about six inches during the week. There is neither alarm nor cause of alarm among our planters at this time, but they think that the rise of the river beyond its present height would be a very disagreeable sort of nature's plans on the Mississippi—so far as cotton is concerned.

Mail Robbery.—We learn, says the Concordia *Intelligencer*, that the mail from Jackson to Natchez, Miss., was robbed on Monday night last, on the part of the road between Jackson and Hamburg, Miss. The bag containing the letters was rifled and the packages of letters carried off. With the exception of, now and then, a stray five or ten dollar bill, no money goes by this mail, private conveyance being so constant. This mail robber or, if there were more than one, these mail robbers must have been the veriest nincompoops as well as knaves, —just such fellows as, we should expect to see breaking into a printing office and forcing open the Money Drawer!

Good Fees.—It is reported that the three Attorneys of Mrs. Gen. Gaines are to receive $50,000 each for their services in the great case recently decided in the U. S. Supreme Court,—Gen. Walter Jones, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and Mr. S. [illegible] are the fortunate gentlemen.

Mr. Secretary Walker's United States Bank will soon be in operation. The Union, [illegible] ... has perfected a plan to raise all the millions wanted, by issuing large Treasury notes bearing interest, and lots of X's [illegible] ...

[illegible]

Correspondence of the Bee.

Washington, Jan. 15th, 1848.

The army difficulties are to be the subject of official investigation. Yesterday, the President directed a Court of Inquiry to assemble at Perote, to investigate the charges made by Gen. Scott, against Gen. Pillow and Col. Duncan.

It is stated with confidence in high quarters, that after this investigation is ended, the Court is authorized to inquire into the charges against Gen. Scott, preferred by Gen. Worth.

One remarkable feature in the matter is, that the charges against Gen. Worth, which Gen. Scott advanced, have been dismissed by the President. Perhaps the admission of Col. Duncan of the authorship of the letter imputed to Gen. Worth, was the occasion of this decision.

The Court of Inquiry consist of Gen. Towson, Paymaster General, President, Gen. Cushing and Col. Butler, of Louisiana. Those who are familiar with the service, are of opinion that exception will be taken to the organization of the tribunal, on the ground, that Gen. Towson holds no recognized military rank in the line of the army. His office is legally a *civil* one, and he holds it in that capacity.

As the presence of Gen. Scott, will be necessary at the Court of Inquiry, the command of the army will temporarily devolve upon Gen. Butler, of Kentucky.

No further action has been taken upon the recall of Gen. Scott, and it is regarded as being abandoned. This administration has already had quite enough experience in persecuting men into public favor, without renewing the experiment at this day; though they would be quite willing to attempt it, if there was any hope of its being effected at the expense of the patriot and hero of Buena Vista, against whom for some mysterious reason, their bitterest hostility is directed.

From the present indications, there is a manifest preponderance in favor of Gen. Cass, in the counsel of the Democratic Convention, but, it is impossible to tell what the next few months may bring forth in reference to this important and agitating question. Thus far, the heat of the race is between Cass and Buchanan, but the "knowing ones" have an eye to Polk, who keeps "shady."

The severe pressure in the money market, which is now felt in all the commercial Cities, and necessarily in proportion through the interior of the Country, will do much to settle the Presidential question. These derangements must have causes, and inquiry will place the responsibility at the doors of the Administration.

That a revolution must very soon occur is inevitable in the minds of all reflecting and informed men. Indeed, it has already commenced. One great cause, is the amount of excessive importations that have come in, and have been placed. Cheapness induces purchases, but purchase requires payment. We have now an amount of goods in the country far beyond the wants of the community, and they are being in store every day, by the large pieces of cotton in England, which has occasioned enormous and most extraordinary sacrifices to maintain credit. Our cotton crop of this year is estimated by one of the most extensive and prudent bankers of New York, to be depreciated nearly, if not fully, and perhaps more than *twenty millions of dollars*. With this vast and irreparable loss, with the limited resources of the Banks and with the drain of precious metals for the maintenance of the war, there are undoubtedly to be paid. This is one of the beautiful results of the Free Trade or low *Tariff System*, which is now on the eve of an experiment in practice. No country can instance that does not protect its own industry and labor under free government, cannot be maintained in its just rights and equality, when brought in direct competition, with the pauper and convict labor of Europe.

The refusal of the President to grant the information called for by the House of Representatives, has produced a sensation in the political circles. It is an outrage of the most offensive sort against the people of their Representatives. Mr. Slidell's mission has long since terminated—Mr. Trist has been recalled, and there are no negotiations pending with Mexico. But new levies are asked to the extent of thirty millions a year, and the war-making power to the just assertion of its rights, inquire for facts to guide its action, it is offensively snubbed and told in terse terms, "to mind their own business." The President is in return before long, that there is a point at which forbearance ceases, and when arrogance and usurpation may receive their just retribution.

This principle has been asserted by Congress in the very midst of most important negotiations. When the Commissioners were treating at Ghent, as to the adjustment of the last war, the Correspondence in both sides, was published in this country and reached Ghent at a time, which might be regarded as the very turning point of the negotiation. No harm was done, for sensible men, must view public questions as they are controlled by events, and after eight or ten days, the celebrated Treaty was signed.

There is but one good reason that can be imagined for the conduct of the Executive, and that is, that he felt the necessity of making and covering up the inquiry and corruption connected with the return of Santa Anna and the outbreak of the war. If he can find support or consolation in that, he is entirely entitled to it.

The Hon. John Sergeant, of Philadelphia, who was chosen as arbitrator between New Jersey and Delaware, in the controversy for Pea Patch Island, in the Delaware River, delivered his opinion to-day, affirming the title of the United States, derived through Delaware, in 1813. This settles a long litigated and very troublesome question, which has been before Congress for a number of years. HOMO.

Pea Patch Case Award.

The Washington *Union*, of the 14th, says:

It will be recollected by our readers, that a long-standing controversy has existed between the United States and the State of Delaware as to the ownership of the Pea Patch, and that the case was submitted to the sole arbitrament of John Sergeant, Esq., the distinguished member of the bar of Philadelphia. It was argued at great length on the part of Messrs. Henry D. Gilpin and John M. Clayton on the part of the United States, and Messrs. George M. Bibb and John R. Eaton on the part of the State of Delaware. The day, and at this day, Mr. Sergeant has delivered the following award, of which we have been politely furnished with a copy.

IMPORTANT AWARD.

Under, and by virtue of the written agreement and submission, having heard the parties by their counsel, their proofs and allegations, and duly and deliberately considered the whole matter, and weighed the evidence and arguments on both sides, I hereby award that the title to the Pea-Patch Island is in the United States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, at the city of Washington.

JOHN SERGEANT. [SEAL.]

Witness: John Wm. Wallace, John M. Clayton, W. L. Dayton.

We copy the following extract from a Southern paper which is by no means Whig, and whose political sympathies have heretofore been with the Administration, every word of which is God's truth:

From the Charleston Evening News, of Dec. 31

* * * * "The country was precipitated into the war without any anticipation of it. It is unreasonable to apprehend that we may be hurried farther in the pursuit of *ends and objects* than we now contemplate? The peace that would be satisfactory to-day ought not obtain the honor of a consideration a month hence. Now a comfortable slice of Mexican territory would perhaps satisfy the popular appetite for land—more land; but who can tell how soon its cravings will refuse to be satiated with any thing short of the whole? Is it statesmanlike in our rulers to abandon themselves to the current of events—to let things take their course, in the unreguin hope that the end will work itself out right? A more miserable fatuity cannot be conceived. This appetite for land, for an extension of the area, as it is called, is becoming the prevailing passion of our people. Already they cannot bear to feel the touch of their neighbor's elbow. Nor is there any thing better calculated to feed and to madden this passion than an offensive war, prosecuted without definite purpose, and for which the acquisition of territory can be our only indemnification.

"What could we do with Mexico were it at this moment all our own? Do we expect to hold it as a subjected province, to be plundered and misgoverned by rapacious pro-consuls, or to incorporate it into our Union, with its ten millions of an inferior race, who have neither blood nor sympathy in common with us, and who never can be assimilated to ourselves?— This is a startling alternative, and one that ought to arrest the attention of those who give direction to the current of public sentiment.— The day that our country shall so far depart from its appointed and appropriate duties as to undertake to govern or to incorporate a reluctant and conquered nation, that day will it begin to feel the unsettling of its foundations, and to sink and to fall under the weight of the vast and incongruous mass that will hang like an incubus upon its prostrate energies."

River Disaster.—On Monday last, the 17th inst., Isaac W. Conger, son of J. B. Conger, Esq., a planter in Mississippi, and Mr. Alsop, overseer on the plantation of Rice Ballard, Esq., visited Grand Gulf on business, having with them two negro men, one the property of Mr. Conger, and the other that of Mr. Ballard. The parties were in a skiff. In returning homewards they accidentally got into the Gulf eddy.—The danger was immediate, and young Conger seeing this, and that the skiff must go down instantly, pulled off his coat and plunged into the river. He was an expert swimmer, and, even in that dangerous water, nearly succeeded in saving himself. The action of the river was too much for him, however, and he went down at a distance of long [illegible] feet from the shore. Mr. Alsop and the two negro men remained in the skiff until it went down; the skiff filled immediately rising again without any of its crew. On Tuesday last, none of the bodies had been found.—Concordia *Intelligencer.*

Congressional.

Washington, January 17, 1848.

House.—A resolution was offered by Mr. Boyd to close the debate on the President's Annual Message, in two hours after going into Committee of the Whole. It was postponed, on motion of Mr. Stephens, till Monday next, by a vote of 99 to 98.

The States were then called on for resolutions, and a great number were presented; they were mostly unimportant.

Mr. McLane offered a resolution requiring the Secretary of War to furnish reports of the various routes from Missouri to the Pacific.—Adopted.

Mr. McKay presented a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to ascertain the terms on which the contract by the Bay Line for the transportation of the great Southern Mail can be cancelled, and the terms on which the Railroad will contract.—Adopted.

Mr. Chase, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution declaring it inexpedient to withdraw the troops from the positions they now occupy in Mexico, for the purpose of putting them back on a defensive line. On motion of Mr. Stephens, it was laid on the table by a vote of 96 to 89.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, submitted a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of classifying and establishing the rates of transportation of the mails by steamboats and railroads.—Adopted.

A series of resolutions were offered and laid over, declaring it inexpedient for Congress to make appropriations for Internal Improvements, as the revenues of the Government are all necessary while the Mexican War continues, for the prosecution of the same to an honorable conclusion.

A resolution was adopted, of inquiry into the expediency of providing for the continuance to heirs of soldiers killed in battle, of the pay which such soldiers would be entitled to, had they served out their time.

Mr. Giddings offered a resolution appointing a Committee to investigate the circumstances of an alledged seizure, in this city, at a boarding house on Friday, by three slave dealers, of a colored servant, who had contracted to pay $300 for his freedom, and had paid all but $50 thereof. On motion of Mr. Haralson, it was laid on the table—94 to 88.

The following bills were introduced and read twice: for the improvement of certain harbors on Lake Erie; to amend the act extending the jurisdiction of District Courts, in certain cases; the bill to cede the public lands to the several States to those States, and extending the time of locating military land warrants.

Mr. Wentworth offered a resolution of inquiry into the propriety of extending the constitution, by making Collectors, Postmasters, &c., elective by the people. It lies over.

Mr. Turner offered a joint resolution for annexing New Mexico and California. It lies over.

Mr. Lincoln introduced a bill to amend an act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Meade presented a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of fixing maximum rates for the transportation of the mails by steamboats and railroads. Adopted.

Mr. Goggin submitted a resolution calling on the President for the correspondence relative to the imposition of duties on American tobacco with the Great Britain. Adopted.

Mr. Botts's resolution, calling on the President to communicate the specific object of his application, instruction, for three millions, and whether any disposition had been made of any portion or the appropriation, or any proposition made to the Mexican authorities, and if so the position had been made of the fund, or at on attempt had been made to secure peace, to give his reason therefor, lies over.

Mr. King, of Georgia, introduced a resolution of inquiry as to what measures are necessary to regulate insurable matters between the United States and foreign ports. Notice was given of numerous bills to be introduced hereafter.

Mr. Tompkins offered a series of resolutions calling on the President to communicate the specific object for which the war is to be prosecuted, and what were the means of its accomplishment. They lie over.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, offered a resolution, which was adopted, inquiring as to the expediency of making Augusta a Port of Entry.

Bills were introduced and read twice, providing for the settlement of certain confirmed claims of Louisiana, and for other purposes—granting certain lands to Louisiana as a relief land—establishing a Naval Depot at New Orleans, for the relief of the late Postmaster at New Orleans.

Mr. Lumpkin gave notice of a bill to create a Georgia in two Judicial Districts. Adjourned.

Senate.—Mr. Moor, the new Senator from Maine, took his seat.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, submitted a petition from Susan Decatur, praying for a pension.

Several petitions were presented, praying for a speedy termination of the war.

Mr. Cameron offered a resolution of inquiry into a certain alledged defalcation of the Mint at Philadelphia.

The resolutions submitted by Mr. Mangum, calling on the President to communicate the suggestions and opinions of Gen. Scott, were taken up and discussed until the hour appointed for the consideration of the Ten Regiment bill; the latter was then taken up and Mr. Butler addressed the Senate at length, opposing generally the views of Mr. Cass, in favor of the present system instead of creating new one. Adjourned.

Col. Haskell.—This distinguished officer, who commanded a Tennessee regiment in Gen. Taylor's, and who on his return from Mexico had the controversy with Gen. Pillow, is now in Congress. His father emigrated from Rhode Island in 1809, settled in Tennessee, and died without ever revisiting his native State. Col. Haskell, on his recent arrival at Washington, had never seen any of his relatives except his father's descendants, and did not know anything of them.

On leaving home, he took several old letters, from his father's papers, and determined to make some inquiries about the family, not knowing whether any of them remained in New England. At Washington, he got a member of Congress from Rhode Island to ask in the old settlements whether such a one from a gentleman now living in Providence. That gentleman was addressed and the reply was that he had been an inmate of one of Col. Haskell's sisters, that the grandmother of Col. Haskell, aged 105, was yet alive, that his grandmother, aged 98, was still alive, and that their descendants, to the number of nearly 200, were living in Rhode Island. Upon the receipt of this pleasing intelligence, the Colonel determined to go on to Rhode Island with his oldest boy and spend his Christmas holidays with his venerable grand-parents. He also came to knowledge of his great grand-father, who was a distinguished officer of the revolution, and whose likeness is found in the Trumbull painting in the rotunda of the Capitol as one of the group by whom Gen. Washington is surrounded on the canvass.

Funeral Honors to Colonels Butler and Dickinson.—The Charleston *Courier*, of Wednesday last, contains an account of the funeral honors paid in Columbia to the remains of the gallant Butler and the lamented Dickinson. We copy a portion of the proceedings:

The weather was delightful, and the military display solemn and imposing. Gen. Cruikshanks commanded the military escort. Col. Kanapaux was in command of the Charleston detachment. Adjutant General Cantey acted as Chief Marshal.

Col. Preston's address occupied about fifty minutes in delivery, and is stated to have been an unsurpassed effort as a specimen of oratory, enchaining the attention of the large audience whom he addressed, and shedding forth upon them a torrent of eloquence that elicited a feeling seldom evinced on similar occasions. We can well conceive that the talented eulogist, on such a theme, dilating on the virtues, the talents, the patriotism, the chivalric character of the honored heroes with whom he had been so intimately associated while living, should have opened the very hearts of his hearers, by his powerful eloquence, and elicited from them bursts of grief and sadness as the loss they had sustained, that will remain on their minds with a vividness that one only can eradicate.

The remains of Col. Butler were consigned to the cemetery of Grace Church, at Columbia, in a vault expressly built to receive them. Those of Lieut. Col. Dickinson were placed in charge of a deputation, which left for Camden at 2 o'clock, yesterday.

The entire procession was near half a mile in length, and moved from the State Arsenal at half past 11 o'clock, A. M., reaching the State House at 12 o'clock. During the progress of the procession, minute guns were fired from the Arsenal, and the bells of the town were tolled. When the procession reached the State House, Gov. Johnson ascended the stand, which had been erected for the purpose, and stated in substance, that it was eminently proper that the character and deeds of those who had sacrificed their lives in the service of their country should be honorably noticed and eulogized—that in consideration of the distinguished bravery, and self-sacrificing patriotism of the two noble men whose remains were now lying before them, he had ordered that they should be brought to the seat of government for the purpose of having due honors paid them, and to fulfil that duty he had been fortunate in securing the services of the distinguished gentleman at the head of the South Carolina College, Col. Wm. Preston.

Col. Preston then rose and addressed the assemblage, as above mentioned. This correspondent states that it was a masterly effort, worthy of the subject, and of the distinguished orator, and that there were but few who were not moved to tears.

Steamboat Accident.—The steamer Rhode Island, while passing Whitehall dock yesterday, at 4 P. M., on her way to Stonington, with the mails for the Caledonia, (it being foggy at the time,) was run into by the South Ferry boat Transit, on her way from Brooklyn to New York. The Transit struck the R. I. on the starboard wheel-house, smashing the shaft and breaking a part of her machinery. She came [illegible] ... [illegible]

[(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)]

Arrival of Steamship Washington.

Packet Ship Duchess d'Orleans on Shore—Fall-ure of the Mail for the Boston Steamer—Non-Arrival of the Cambria, &c.

New York, Jan. 15—1 P. M.

The steamer Washington, which sailed from Southampton, England, on the 19th ult., the same day that the Caledonia sailed from Liverpool, arrived here last night, after a passage of twenty-eight days. She, of course, brings no later news than that received by the Caledonia. She is much disabled, and has been detained by the most terrific storms ever experienced. She put into Halifax for coal, on the 10th instant, and sailed from thence on the 12th.

The packet ship Duchess d'Orleans got on shore at Sandy Hook on Friday night in a fog, and is considered to be in a dangerous position, though hopes are entertained that she will be saved, if the weather should prove favorable. Her passengers have all been taken off and brought up to the city.

The mail from the South, everything else the New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore letters, for the steamer Caledonia, which sailed from Boston yesterday, failed to reach there in time, and are consequently left behind. The failure was caused by an accident to the steamer for Boston, which left here on Friday evening.

The Cambria is momentarily looked for here, with fifteen days later intelligence from Europe, but she has not been yet.

Second Dispatch.

The Steamer Washington—Terrific Gales on her Passage—Wheel and Wheel-house Swept Off—Arrival of Bearer of Dispatches—Letters from the Passengers, &c.

New York, Jan. 16, 6 P. M.

The steamer Washington came in sight, and anchored, in the bay at 9 o'clock last evening. Her mail and passengers were immediately placed on board the steamer, and brought to the city, arriving here at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Washington sailed from Southampton on the 19th of December, and brings a London Sunday paper of that date, one day later than previous accounts from London, but it contains nothing of interest. She brings files of the London and Liverpool papers of the same dates as the Caledonia.

The Washington experienced a very boisterous passage, and lost, during a succession of heavy gales, her larboard wheel, wheel-house, and guards. She was compelled to lay to for two days, and had to beat against head winds during the whole passage, except one day.

She got in to Halifax on the 10th, short of coal, and made that to the Canard wharf, and took on the evening, and proceeded to refit and repair damages. From Halifax to Sandy Hook she had fine weather and a quick passage.

Among the passengers is A. Sullivan, Esq., bearer of dispatches.

The passengers have joined in a letter to the Captain, commending his care, his skill, care, and attention to exhibited to them on the passage, and commend the vessel as an excellent sea boat. They say they had a series of most terrific hurricanes from the Needles to Halifax.

She brings no intelligence other than the Caledonia, of a commercial or political character.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

Senate.

Monday, January 24th, 1848.

The Senate met at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Brashear gave notice of a bill making an appropriation for the purchase of the best of cane sugar to be manufactured in the United States, for the use of the City of the State.

The President submitted the first annual report of the State Insane Asylum. Mr. Barbour [illegible] ... Public Schools ... [illegible]

Several engrossed bills were offered and read by different Senators.

The resolution relative to the purchase of a sword to be presented to Gen. Persifer F. Smith, now in Mexico, underwent its third reading, and finally passed.

After which, the Senate proceeded in a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives to elect a United States Senator, and then it adjourned.

House of Representatives.

[illegible] ... Mr. Moise rose and [illegible] ... Committee ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Johnson of Jefferson, introduced a joint resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to procure the passage of a bill ... the Port of New Orleans ... of Lafayette. Read twice, and referred to a select committee. [illegible]

[illegible]

At 12 o'clock M., the House, in accordance with the [illegible] ... proceeded to the election of a United States Senator ... [illegible]

The first vote resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes, 128

D. F. Kenner	64
John Slidell	62
R. C. Nicholas	[illegible]

[illegible]

Pierre Soulé	[illegible]
D. F. Kenner	[illegible]
John Slidell	[illegible]
R. C. Nicholas	[illegible]

Mr. Boatner moved that the Senate should now withdraw.

The President decided that the Senate could not withdraw in their own Chamber. The Senate thereupon withdrew.

Mr. Duncan moved an adjournment. Mr. Harley moved a call of the House. Points of order were here stated, and Mr. Phelps entertained the House with a protracted speech upon matters and things in general. The Chair decided that the motion for adjournment was in order. An appeal was taken, and the Chair was sustained—Yeas 68, nays [illegible].

The motion to adjourn was then put and lost.

Mr. Duncan then presented a resolution to inform the Senate that the House would be ready to proceed that body at 5 o'clock P. M., to elect a Senator of the United States and a State Printer. This resolution was lost, 47 to 86.

The Clerk was then directed to inform the Senate of the readiness of the House to unite with that body, and proceed to the election. The Senate met the House in joint Convention. The roll was called, and 32 Senators and 97 Representatives answered to their names. The following was the result of the vote:

Whole number of votes,	128
For Soulé,	64
For Kenner,	61

Mr. Soulé was therefore elected U. S. Senator, for the term of six years, commencing from the 4th March 1849.

The Convention voted afterwards for a State Printer. The candidates were Mr. Peter K. Wagner and Messrs. Magne & Weisse. On the first ballot, Mr. Wagner obtained 64 votes, and Magne & Weisse 62. Mr. Wagner was therefore elected State Printer. The Senate having withdrawn to their Chamber, the House adjourned.

A Virginia Abstraction.—The Whigs of Virginia have been cured of all their abstractions, if any they had, but Locofocoism there is very sick with that disease yet.

For some years past, Virginia has been inundated with small, greasy, nasty looking, one and two dollar bank notes from North Carolina and Maryland,—because Locofocoism, dominant in the Virginia Legislature, banished all small bills made by its own banks. The *out-of-the-State* small bank notes have become so valuable for change, and are so much cherished, that the savor of them, buried as they often are in the negro pockets, is any thing but sweet,—and so ragged are they, that in a fever and ague district, it is dangerous to *shake* with them.

Even Locofocoism and its abstractions in Virginia begin to appreciate the abstraction of this state of things. There is now before the State Senate (Loco) a bill repealing the restriction, which has passed the House (Whig). What is to be done with it, remains to be seen, but the judicious look of puzzle given to it in the body *Where it* reports, is amusing enough.

Abstraction in Virginia, we see, is not quite easy in its own mind as to what should be done with the United States deposit fund. When the small note business is settled, this can be settled too.

Madame Ablamowicz.

This exquisite songstress gives her first concert in New Orleans at the Armory Hall this evening. Her justly deserved celebrity has preceded her, and we are convinced that no lover of melody, concord and sweet sounds, will be disappointed on hearing the enchanting outpourings of this unrivalled vocalist.

The following rich selection is for the first evening:

"Bonnie Coin," from the Slave of Bagdad, by Pacini.

"Di Piacer," from La Gazza Ladra.

"Wanderer," with flute echo, by Lintz.

Exile of Erin; Last Rose of Summer; Jock of Hazeldean; McGregor's Gathering, &c., all these were the songs of such vocalists as Mrs. Wood, Miss Stevens, and Caradori Allan.

She will be assisted by Mons. Gavinies, the celebrated [illegible] ... from Paris, M. Kratzenstein, and Mr. Mueller ... [illegible]

City Intelligence.

Horse Stealing.—In the month of July last, one Pierre Conrad came to Mr. William Whiting's stable, and hired a horse, with saddle and bridle, to go to Labranche's plantation, about nine miles from the city, with the understanding to return on the following day. Pierre Conrad has not since returned the horse. Yesterday morning Mr. Whiting made an affidavit before Recorder Seuzeneau, charging Conrad with having disposed of the said horse for his own use and benefit. A warrant was issued.

Recorder Seuzeneau.—Frederick Summers was yesterday arrested by the Third Municipality police, charged with having, on Sunday last, at about midnight, at the corner of Levee and Elysian Fields streets, picked the pockets of one John Brown, and with having taken therefrom a red silk handkerchief. The prisoner was remanded.

There was a fight on Saturday evening last, on Port street, within the Third Municipality, between two females, Catharine Hahn and Murray ———, in which the former was very badly treated. She immediately filed an affidavit before Recorder Seuzeneau for the arrest of her assailant.

The case of Edmond Calogez, charged with having committed an assault and battery on the person of Mr. Sumner, was partly investigated yesterday, and the further investigation was postponed until Wednesday.

Gambling Arrests.—Captain Mazerat, of the Third Municipality police, arrested, on Sunday evening last, in a house kept by Marie Labeau, at the corner of Bagatelle and Craps streets, the following free men of color: Jn. George, John Johnson, Remy Lespesse, Gustave Dupard, Eugene Bohen, Jean Frerois and Henri Ferand. They are all charged with gambling in the aforesaid house. They were yesterday brought up before Recorder Seuzeneau, who fined them five dollars each.

was adjourned.

Aldermen, from the [illegible] Committee ... Treme Market be again ... lighted with gas, was adopted.

Sundry other matters of a local nature were reported by the Chairman of the Improvement Committee. After which, the Council adjourned.

First District Court.—James Foley and George Farel, charged with larceny, were yesterday brought out upon their trial, and were found guilty.

Philip Peters, f. m. c., charged with inciting a runaway slave, was also tried and found guilty.

Breach of Trust and Forgery.—Michael Curley was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin, on the charge of breach of trust and forgery. It appears that on the 20th inst., the accused obtained from Mr. Thomas Loyer, a merchant in the 2nd Municipality, a check on one of the Banks of this City, for certain [illegible] ... [illegible] was observed to the merchant [illegible] ... was defective, and requested him to make a new one, which was accordingly done. The accused, however, kept the first one, went with the other check to the Bank, and drew the money. On the 22nd inst., he altered the first check, and drew again for more money. Recorder Baldwin [illegible] ... the 26th inst.

Inquest.—Coroner Dudley [illegible] yesterday [illegible] an inquest on the body of a white man named [illegible], aged about 30 years, who died suddenly on Sunday evening, at the [illegible] ... on Barracks street, between Conde and [illegible] Levee streets, First Municipality. This man was, about one hour previous to his death, in perfect good health. [illegible] ... "Died of an organic affection of the heart."

[illegible]

Fiesta ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... Hon. Judge ... Ferdinand and Isabella ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... United States.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Baltimore, Jan. 17th—1 P. M.

The New York Produce ... Baltimore markets are dull, and prices ... [illegible] ... advices by the Cambria.

[illegible]

Lafayette ...	[illegible]
Duplantier ...	[illegible]
Lines in progress	[illegible]
Lines completed	[illegible]
Duplicate wires in progress	[illegible]

Total [illegible]

There is nothing like the [illegible] ... and to the means of [illegible] ... intelligence, the great characteristic ... of the nineteenth century, we are [illegible] ...

GENERAL COUNCIL.

Sitting of Saturday, January 22nd, 1848.

The Council was to meet this day pursuant to adjournment.

Half an hour after the time appointed, Mr. Wray was called to the Chair, and the roll being called, the following members were present: Messrs. Caspari, Hanes, Holland, Surgi and Wray.

Absent—Messrs. Allen, Crozat, Sparkey, Theever, Vandegriff, Wilder and Zacharie.

5 o'clock P. M. On motion, the Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M.

P. CH. CUVELLIER, President.

Bank of Louisiana.—At an election held, to-day, for Directors of this Institution, Messrs. Cuvelier, Joseph Day, C. Toledano, John R. Marshall, George Urquhart, James Hewitt, W. W. Montgomery, A. Laufear, Alfred Hennen, William Voget and Edward Shall, were elected, to serve for the ensuing year.

The first six named Gentlemen were members of the old Board.

[illegible]

Neither the Captain nor the Consignees of ship VICTORIA, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said ship. G. M. LEDAR, 30 Bienville.

Consignees of merchandise per ship BOWDITCH, Capt. J. Pike, from Havre, are particularly requested to call at the office of the subscribers and sign the average bond. JENKINS & TIGLER, 25 Common.

The ship BOWDITCH, Capt. Pike, from Havre, is now discharging near the Mint, First Municipality. Consignees are requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. All goods not permitted within five days will be sent to the public stores. JENKINS & TIGLER, 25 Common.

DRY GOODS for the Mexican Market. The subscribers have received— [illegible] ... BERGER & BIFFLARD, 74 Magazine.

MRS. GOLLINS, of Philadelphia, respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that she will deliver a Lecture on Phrenology and Mesmerism ... TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY Evenings, January 25, 26 and 27, at the St. Louis Hotel ... [illegible]

Direct Importation of French Dry Goods. No. 39 Chartres street, up stairs. EX ships Adriatic, Joseph Aimé, ... from Havre ... [illegible] BAYLETT & LOUIS.

SPRING GOODS ... [illegible] E. BONN.

NEW and USEFUL PUBLICATIONS ... [illegible]

[illegible] MARTIAL PEYRET & CO.

[illegible] ... Gough's, 4 Chartres street ... [illegible]

DRY Goods Selling Off ... [illegible]

DRY GOODS. FRENCH, English and American Goods and collected Bayeux Goods ... [illegible] ... H. G. DUSTYER ...

SUNDRIES—In store and for sale by the undersigned: REFINED SUGAR ... MACKEREL ... SPERM CANDLES ... NAILS ... COFFEE ... HAVANA SUGAR ... SALERATUS ... DENIMS ... PEPPER ... CASSIA ... TEAS ... CANNISTER TEA ... NORRIS & POWELL, 68 Magazine.

SUNDRIES—Received by late importations, and in store, for sale by the subscribers: OLIVE OIL ... PETIT MAIS ... PORK ... MUSCAT WINE ... WHITE WINE ... FRUITS IN JUICE ... BRANDY FRUITS ... MARASCHINO ... MARTIAL PEYRET & Co. 27 St. Louis.

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. 92 Old Levee, near St. Louis st.

CHERRIES—Dalmatian Brandy Cherries. MUSCAT WINE ... H. LANATA.

DARK COLORED PELLEVOISIN BRANDY—Entitled to drawback ... TH. BAILLY, BLANCHARD & CO., sole Agents of Messrs. Pellevoisin, Aîné, & Co., of Rochelle. 99 Customhouse street.

PHILADELPHIA WHEELWRIGHTS' WORK—10 Philadelphia made Drays, of the manufacture of Wilson, Childs & Co. ... EMERSON TORRINE & CO, 156 Tchoupitoulas.

RED and White Wine, for family use, landing ex ship Lorraine, from Bordeaux ... A. DARRIEUX, 94 Old Levee.

BORDEAUX WINE—Received per last arrivals ... B. D. GRATIAA.

Presents for the New Year. RICHELIEU DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS.—The subscriber having the general agency for a large Gold Pen Manufactory in New York, is now offering his stock of Gold Pens, and Gold and Silver Cases, at the lowest prices. The "Richelieu," of which he has the exclusive agency in New Orleans, is sold singly with silver pencils and warranted, in durability and flexibility, equal to any pen without regard to cost ... J. R. GROOM, General Agent ... at E. A. Tyler's, 21 Camp.

DAGUERREOTYPE APPARATUS AND FIXINGS.—Voigtlander "Cobra" ... GEORGE JEANNET, 22 St. Charles.

New Goods by Wholesale. RECEIVED by the latest arrivals from Havre, and for sale by the subscribers ... LORNE & VIDAL.

Spring Goods. O. FALMON, 44 Chartres street ... [illegible]

A Rare Opportunity. HAVING determined to make a change in my present business ... [illegible]

Fresh Pond Ice. [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 ...

FOR SALE—A handsome Creole negro BOY, about 25 years old ... A. BOURGEOIS BLESINE, Exchange Passage No. 16, between St. Louis and Conti.

J. E. LORRE. RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies, that he has a fine assortment of Fancy Articles for Balls and Parties ... 31 Chartres, between Bienville and Conti streets.

FOR SALE—On Account of Departure—The experience and continuation of the lease of a bowling Saloon and Restaurant ... [illegible]

LANDING from ship Victoria, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscriber ... J. & J. TARDOS, 15 Conti st.

GUAVA JELLY—A few cases Guava Jelly, just landing ... LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

LANDING from ship Victoria, from Bordeaux, 300 boxes claret ... A. MOLIER, 50 Bienville st.

LANDING from ship Asia, from Havre ... A. MOLIER.

EXCHANGE on Genoa, for sale by H. LANATA.

WANTED—Properties ... TH. BAILLY, BLANCHARD & CO.

WANTED—A Steam ... [illegible]

WANTED—A Nurse, Servant, knowing also how to sew ... J. TEYTEL.

WANTED—Wanted for a family a good Cook ...

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

LANDING ex ship Arkansas, from Bordeaux ... CARTHWAITE, PAYAN & CO.

JUST landing ex ship Victoria, from Bordeaux ... RAYMOND CAHIZAC, 34 Old Levee.

LANDING—from ship Brugeur from Bordeaux ... A. MOLIER.

SEGARS—A large and well selected stock ... LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

SWEETMEATS—Fresh Havana Preserves ... LABORDE & XIQUES.

COFFEE—Prime green Havana coffee, new crop ... LABORDE & XIQUES.

HONEY—Superior white Havana honey ... LABORDE & XIQUES.

COFFEE—500 bags prime green Rio Coffee ... LABORDE & XIQUES.

PIRAGUA—A few barrels ... LABORDE & XIQUES.

EXCHANGE on New York ... LABORDE & XIQUES.

WOOLEN SOCKS ... DEFOREST & CO.

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

Messrs. Editors—Please to announce me as a candidate for Recorder of Municipality No. One at the election in April next. JULES HENRY.

HEAD QUARTERS Louisiana Legion. General Orders No. [illegible] New Orleans, January 22d, 1848. IN conformity to law, the Louisiana Legion will assemble in uniform on TUESDAY the 25th of February next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. precisely, on the Public Square for inspection and review ... By order of the Brigadier General ... CHARRY.

Bank of Louisiana ... R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana ... A. ALLAIN, President.

Louisiana State Bank ... RICHARD RELF, Cashier.

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana ... A. MOIRE, President.

Union Bank of Louisiana ... TRIPPE ...

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank ... WM. M. REED, Cashier.

Bank of Louisiana ... R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

Lessons of French, English and Italian Languages ... MRS. DE PREJAN ...

[illegible]

FORMAN & KENNEDY ...

CITIZENS BANK ... For Sale ...

MONROE & PRESTON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW ...

CARTHWAITE, PAYAN & Co., No. 60 Canal street ... [illegible]

New Orleans Customhouse. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the first MONDAY of February, 1848, at the office of the Commissioners appointed for the erection of the Customhouse in the city of New Orleans, for the following materials: 14,000,000 of good hard burnt brick ... 12,000 barrels of unslacked lime ... 7,000 ... hydraulic cement ... 10,000 ... sharp sand ... more or less ... R. J. WALKER, Sec'y of the Treasury.

Treasurer's Office, — Municipality No. Three. AGREEABLY to the 5th section of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the debts of the Municipalities of New Orleans," notice is hereby given that I have now in deposit in the Sinking Fund ... M. ESNARD, Treasurer Munic'y No. 3.

STEAM FOR THE MILLION.—New and Interesting Publication ... J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp.

FOR SALE—The Restaurant known under the name of "Restaurant de l'Indépendance," 130 Customhouse street ... [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

National Gallery, 13 St. Charles st. The fourth annual exhibition of this Institution has just opened. To the general collection of works of American Artists, has been added, for a short time, the splendid painting of the COURT OF DEATH, by Rembrandt Peale. The merits of this work are so well known, and have been so fully appreciated and admired in the cities of the North and West. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M. Admittance, 25 cents; children 12½ cents. Season Tickets, $1.

Vocal and Instrumental Concert. MADAME ABLAMOWICZ will give her first Concert in New Orleans, at the Armory Hall, on TUESDAY, January 25th ... Tickets ... One Dollar ... [illegible]

St. Louis Ball Room. CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS BALL AND PRIZES ... [illegible]

St. Louis Ball Room. Heads of Families Ball and Supper. A SUBSCRIPTION LIST is now open at the office of the St. Louis Room, for a Splendid Ball and Supper to be given on MONDAY ... J. HUPPIER ...

Monsieur and Madame Hazard's SELECT PARTIES. [illegible] ... Managers ... A. P. HAZARD, Director.

DANCING. MADAME VALLEGINA ... [illegible]

Dancing and Waltzing. MR. ST. MAY & STUART, from New York ... [illegible]

Terpsichore Hall, Lafayette. [illegible]

DANCING AND ETIQUETTE. MR. G. CRISSEY having returned ... [illegible]

DANCING SCHOOL. Monsieur & Madame Hazard, No. 8 Chartres st. opposite Lafayette square, Between Girod & Hevia sts. MR. and Mrs. HAZARD ... [illegible]

Office, Chop and Oyster Saloon ... M. TRAPANI ... [illegible]