The New-Orleans Daily Bee

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1847.

Jerome & Wells, Proprietors. No. 81 Chartres and 13 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper (the year in advance): ... $12 00
Country Paper, Semi-weekly; (one year in advance) ... $ 6 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

Advertising—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

Alexander Gardiner,
Clerk of the United States Circuit Court,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
United States Commissioner,
Commissioner for Louisiana, &c.,
New York City.
apl6 1m 60 Wall street.

JOHN D. WOODRUFF. JAMES B. WOODRUFF.
JOHN D. WOODRUFF & CO.
No. 60 Camp street,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and agents of the Louisiana and New York line of Packets. ... 1m14

CHARLES M. BARRICKS,
DENTIST,
French, British and American DRY GOODS,
No. 30 Chartres Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS

WILLIAM JAYNES & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 81 Canal street.

F. E. BOSTWICK, Surgeon Dentist, 95 Canal st., Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 6 P.M. ... 1y

WM MUNE, Saddle Cloth, 16 Munson's Buildings, cor Royal and Canal sts.

TAYLOR & MOOTHEAD—Importers of French, Dutch, English and German Cutlery, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets. ... f 2

DE FOREST & CO. Wholesale Commission Merchants and agents for the sale of Eastern Manufactured Goods, No. 29 Carondelet street. ... 6m

J. H. STEELE, No. 14 Camp Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Account Books for sale, or made to order ... apl3

J. F. BRICHER, PEARLACO TIO.

F. BERCIER & Co., Commission Merchants and Grocers, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., at moderate prices. ... 8m10

H. Antognini & Co.,
No 66 Chartres Street,
MANUFACTURER of Billiard Tables, keeps constantly on hand every article for Billiard Rooms, such as billiard cloth, quipses, maces, balls, &c. furnish billiard tables with balls, on several different plans, all warranted. Second hand billiards bought and sold. Also, manufacture and sell economic Portable Furnaces, Kitchen Utensils, at very low prices.
☞ Call on hand, forms for Hats and canuses, of a ... 6m22

NOTICE.—Certain individuals, with the intention of injuring my business, have reported to the public the information that I have sold away all my stock. They are misinformed, and I can give as a proof the fact that there are now in my store over 200 Casks of Red and White Wine, of various qualities, which I will sell on very moderate terms.
North Ice House. P. DELAMAR, Magazine st.

THEOBLIHAUSEN'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—Bank's Arcade Alley, No. 7—Planes representing the property to be sold will be furnished, if required, free of charge for the same. As well as for private and auction sales, also, on both moderate and accommodating.

Persons desirous to buy properties in certain localities, or those who wish to dispose of Real Estate of any kind may depend upon it that no charges will be made when Mr. Theoblihausen is employed as agent, unless he succeeds in the corresponding transaction. ... 6m47

SPRING TARES & VETCHES—50 bushels of superior spring Tares or Vetches, an excellent article for green feed for horses and cattle, for sale at the Seed Store of ... WM. DINN, 11 Common st.

FRENCH MUSTARD SEED—10 lbs of superior fresh white English Mustard Seed, for sale at the Seed Store of ... WM DINN, 11 Common st.

Fashionable Umbrellas.—A assortment of imported, a new fashion received per ship Nicolas Cezard, for sal ... D. R. MACARTY, 238 Bourbon street.

BOOTS, Shoes & Brogans—148 cases now landing from ships Europe and Salinda, and for sale by ... G. W. DUNHAM, 38 Custombouse street.

BOOTS, Shoes and Brogans—300 cases landing from ships Antelope and Mary & Jane, for sale by ... RICHARDS, 12, Old ... ins.

BROGANS, BOOTS & SHOES—cases on shore, comprising a general assortment of goods in the above line, for sale by ... FROST & Co., 10 Magazine st.

MEXICAN AND PALM LEAF HATS—assorted qualities, for sale by ... FROST & CO., 10 Magazine st.

GLAZED CAPS AND HATS, received per ship Louisa and for sale by ... FROST & CO., 10 Magazine st.

ROUGH AND READY HATS—20 dozen just received and for sale by ... FROST & CO., 10 Magazine st.

Notice.

B. O. VIGNAUD has removed his office to No. 84 Chartres st., up stairs. ... m31

TO LET—Two small ROOMS, at the corner of St Charles and Perdido sts., in the upper story of the cotton house Branch of the United States Exchange.
These Rooms are in a very good stand for sale water, use of fire, &c. ... mr27 3t

TO LET.—A Two Story Building, with a coach gate, situated Bourbon street, between Ursuline and Hospital, No 236. For conditions inquire at the same. ... mr27 3t

NOTICE.—In accordance with the 29th Section of the Act of 18th March, 1842, providing for the liquidation of Banks, all persons having claims against the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans are required to present the same for payment to the Commissioners, at No. 55, Canal street.
John Calhoun,
Peter Conery, Jr
Robt. Copland.

DUFEAU thus the honor of informing the public that he keeps stable at No 118 Bourbon street, formerly the establishment of Mr Brana, where he will board horses and lodge vehicles, and hire saddle horses and carriages at the most moderate prices. He will also sell and buy horses.
Mr Dufau will continue his practice of Veterinary and Horse Shoeing at No 141 Burgundy street, ... 1m

JOHN MCCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 134 Camp street,
HAS just received a new assortment of French Water Closets, also Force Lift Pumps, Beer Pumps, &c., Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Laying and repairing Lead Pipes; Sheet Lead work of every description; Ship work, &c. promptly put up and repaired. All orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate. 11m-1y

Louisiana Clothing Manufactory,
No. 24, St Claude st.—Suburb Tresse.
THE Subscriber having established a clothing Manufactory in Suburb Tresse, on a large scale, is now prepared to furnish at New York cash Boston prices (for cash) 1000 pairs of pantaloons a week.—Also Check Shirts, etc., drawers, mosquito bars, and in general all articles of common clothing.
Linen check pants; linen drilling do; Log cabin cottonade do, Gumbroon do; Camlet Jeans do; Linsey for negroes, by the bale.
JOHN BELLOW Jr. 9 Canal st.
apr17

F. F. DESUNAY, Collector,
No. 11 Exchange Passage,
(between Conti & St Louis,)
WILL undertake the collection of accounts on moderate commission. He will make arrangements with merchants and physicians for the month or annual collection of their bills, and will, if required, furnish good security for all large accounts entrusted to him.
He will undertake collection in the country, or any part of the State, and will institute judicial proceedings at his own expense, when necessary.
He will continue the agency for house rent and servant hire. ... 1

STORAGE! STORAGE!!—The subscribers have ample room for the storage of 5000 barrels, or the bulk thereof, in their fire proof, Warehouse, corner of Tchoupitoulas, Notre Dame, Commerce and Julia streets. They are also prepared to make contracts with merchants, for the storage of all that portion of the ensuing season, on the most advantageous terms; and from the location of their Warehouse, and the arrangements made by them, are enabled to offer their customers, as good if not greater facilities in the receipt and delivery of produce than any similar establishment in the city. All goods will be weighed, and dryed either into or out of the Warehouse at the lowest rates.
EMERSON, TOURNE & Co.,
138 Tchoupitoulas st

TO PLANTERS AND SUGAR REFINERS—Very Black Ink and Blacking—The subscriber has just received for Southern sale of Granulated Bone Black, of all the respective grades of grain, for Planters and Sugar Refiners. This article having been tested as proved equal in quality, to any manufactured in the United States, and will be warranted as such.—Also, a large supply of Premium Oil Paste Blacking and Writing Ink, in black, blue and black. The above is all for sale at manufacturers prices.
W. E. THOMPSON, 56 Gravier st
d19—1y

BAUDUCAUD, HAIR DRESSER, Cor. Bienville and Orleans Streets, has received per ship Dijon, a large assortment of Perfumery for New Year's Gifts, at low prices. Pearce's Shell, Ivory and shell covers, rosettes set in silver, cedar baby water founts, fine glass bottles, cut glass tumblers, work boxes, travelling do; toilet boxes for ladies and gentlemen, bandoline boxes for Marriage Presents, for Christmas, &c. pocket cutlery, Chinese tortoise baskets, &c.
Ladies' and Children's hats, chemises, men's do, gloves, unbrellas, parasols, canes, riding whips, cabassets do, Bandanas, cravats, fine flowers for head dresses, Marriage and Ball head gear, fans, pearls, a great variety of jewelry, shell and horn combs, dressing do, curl do, brushes, perfumery, children's caps, dolls, painted and braided hair, cuffs, toupees.
Lessons given in Hair Dressing. ... 417

FOR SALE.—Now landing ex Hamilton, from Bordeaux, 200 cases Claret St Emilion, St Julien and Chateau Margaux; 150 St Julien do do; 50 cases Old Lafitte; 250 boxes Claret, Medoc, Bordeaux, Superior Old Madeira, Marsala, Malaga, Sherries, Domestic, Guignolet, Kirsch, Alcohol, Cognac, &c; 100 cases Scotch Whisky, Superior Old Jamaica Rum, &c. &c. Apply to ... A. LAGOTE, 28 Royal.

Notice.

JOHN MCCARTY, PLUMBER, No. 134 Camp street, has received a new assortment of French Water Closets, also Force Lift Pumps, Beer Pumps, &c., Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Laying and repairing Lead Pipes; Sheet Lead work of every description; Ship work, &c. promptly put up and repaired. All orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate. 11m-1y

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday Morning, April 27, 1847.

We have always commended that while the leaders of both political parties in the North were disposed to court the contemptible faction of Abolitionists, who are just strong enough to hold the balance of power, the mass of the people were perfectly sound upon the slavery question—acknowledging and respecting the rights of the South. If ever the controversy on this subject should assume a serious aspect, and menace the stability of the Union we believe that the honest and patriotic people of the North would unite with those who have justice equality of rights and the Constitution on their side. It is gratifying to perceive, even in the most infected spots, evidences of the sanity of the public mind upon this topic. A correspondent of the Boston *Courier*, a quasi-whig journal that is little more than an organ of Abolitionism, in speaking of the probable nomination of General Taylor in connection with the slavery question, uses language that clearly manifests the freedom from blinding prejudice which characterizes the majority of the northern people. For instance, after condemning the wickedness of political abolition, and exhibiting the utter impracticability of the designs of its advocates, the writer says:

We therefore set aside all opposition to Gen. Taylor on the ground of his being a slave-holder, as an opposition which, though honestly set up, will avail nothing. It never has availed anything, and while the sentiment of dissension is as weak as it now is, will avail never anything.—While desiring the extinction of slavery, and adhering to the doctrines of the Wilmot Proviso, we yet see nothing in the fact of Gen. Taylor's being a slaveholder, which opposes his nomination. Viewing the question in the light of those great and elevated principles, which lie at the bottom of our Union, no man can see anything. It seems when they are lost sight of, or obscured by the interposition of other and opposing doctrines, that the fact can be regarded as a hindrance.

Here we perceive that in common with almost the entire north, the writer sustains the doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso. This principle of the extension of slavery constitutes in fact the sole distinction between the sentiments of the slave-holding and non-slave-holding states.—The latter, while entirely exempt from fanatical cant, and tally aware of the infamous and incendiary purposes of abolition leaders, are honestly, though wrongly opposed to the spread of slavery beyond its present limits. But this opinion does not prevent them from admitting the right of the south to present a candidate for the Presidency, nor does it preclude their conscientious and warm support of such a candidate.

Later from Brazos.

By the arrival of the U. S. steamship *Telegraph*, Capt. Auld, we have received papers from Brazos Santiago to the 18th inst. They contain no intelligence of special interest.

Gen. Taylor has his head-quarters at the Walnut Springs, a few miles outside of Monterey. The old hero has but a meagre force under his immediate command, the main body of his army being with Gen. Wool, at Agua Nueva. The 1st Mississippi Regiment ("Gen. Taylor's Own," as it is called,) forms what may be considered his body guard, and is with him at the Springs. In and around Monterey, are the Kentucky cavalry, 2d and 3d Ohioans, 3d Indianians, six companies of Virginians, and a few companies of Texan rangers. Six companies of Virginians are occupying China and Cadereita, which places are being fortified. The 2d Ohio regiment is probably by this time on its way down to Camargo—its term of service is nearly up and the boys are homeward bound. Five companies of Kentucky cavalry were in Camargo a few days ago, but were to return to Monterey as an escort to a train—this regiment has also but a brief time to remain in service and will soon be returning.

It is pleasing, remarks the *Flag*, to hear the returning volunteers, those who have battled under him, speak of old Rough and Ready. With one accord they all unite in his praise, and his bravery and military skill, as displayed in the battles and brilliant victories to which he has led them, have stirred up feelings within their breasts which can never be effaced. Napoleon never had more the love and confidence of his troops than has Gen. Taylor—we have heard volunteers say, not in a spirit of brag-gadocio, but in cool, sober earnest, that under him they would cheerfully go into battle, with odds against them six to one, and feel assured of victory. Many with whom we have spoken, disclaim ever having looked to the possibility of a defeat at Buena Vista—victory, nothing but victory was thought of. The countenance of Gen. Taylor during the long engagement wore, throughout, the appearance of triumph, and all who noticed him augured victory from his look.

The Rio Grande rose several feet a few days ago, leading to the belief that the rainy season had set in; but its waters are again receding, and are so shallow as greatly to retard the operations of the Quarter-Master's Department—only a few of the boats being able to reach Camargo, and they not freighted. Should the river continue to fall, Reynosa will be the highest point to which they can ascend.

Henry Aldridge was arrested at Palo-Alto on the 17th, by order of Gen. Cushing, charged with having murderously assaulted a Mexican named Serbantes. He was taken to the guard-house, where he awaits his trial.

A most fiendish murder has been committed on the road between Camargo and Monterey. Father Ray, long and favorably known as Chaplain to the Army, was killed by a party of Lancers while in the exercise of his divine vocation. Truly, remarks the *Flag*, these children of the Montezumas are treasuring up a dreadful punishment that ere long will descend upon their heads with the fury of a tornado.

The steamer Warren in descending the river, having on board two companies of the Louisville Legion, ran into the bank and broke her water wheel shafts and is detained near Reynoso until it can be repaired. The troops were taken on board the steamer Whiteville and descended to the mouth of the river on Friday. The whole of the Legion are now at the mouth, waiting to take passage home to old Kentucky, their term of service having expired. The boys have distinguished themselves in several battles, and will be welcomed home with open arms.—*Flag*.

The country watered by the Rio Grande, between Matamores and Camargo, has suffered greatly from the long continued drought. So long an absence of rain has never before been known, and the destitution among the inhabitants is already considerable. The Mexicans are proverbially improvident and seldom raise more than sufficient corn for their own consumption, and the demands of the army have exhausted their stores. Distress may follow, but not starvation, since the forest and prairie yield food too abundantly to allow of such apprehensions.

A private in one of the companies of the 2nd Mississippi regiment at Walnut Springs, named Carson, formerly a member of the Mississippi Legislature, was recently waylaid by two Mexicans and inhumanly murdered. The *Flag* says:

"His mutilated body was discovered in the chaparral a few feet from the road, by Capt. Jack Everitt and Mr. Jhon Hays, who were journeying up to Mier—the warm blood was yet trickling from him, which induced them to think his assassins were still near, and they commenced a search in the thicket and came in sight of the two Mexicans, not more than two hundred yards from where the murdered man lay. These were given and they were soon overtaken and there guilt sufficiently proved by their blood stained hands and garments and the property of the murdered man found upon their persons. The first impulse was to kill them upon the spot, but reflection induced their being taken forward and turned over to Col. Davis, who, with his regiment, was not many miles in advance. The fate of the assassins, after being given over to the Mississippians, we have not learned, but juster their punishment cannot be than we are sure as could be devised by the exasperated companions of the butchered man.

The transport ship America, from this port arrived at Brazos, Santiago, on the 23rd inst., all well, and commenced landing her troops when the Telegraph sailed.

List of the passengers names who came with the Telegraph:—Col. R. Davis, of the 2nd Regiment Mississippi volunteers; Col. Rogers, of the Kentucky Regiment; Capt. J. G. Todd, of Texas; Capt. Kent, of the U. S. A.; Lieut. Fulton, do; Lieut. Wilson, do; Lieut. Stone, of the Louisville Legion; Lieut. Wiley, do.; and 30 discharged soldiers.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT LAWYER.—A letter from London says: "The will of the late W. Tidd, Esq., the barrister, dwelt long on the few years he took delight in the Atlantic by his celebrated work called 'Tidd's Practice,' has no doubt made a great fortune. His property has been sworn under 200,000 pounds."

Odd Fellows' Celebration.

The various associations of Independent Odd Fellows celebrated, yesterday, the introduction of their order into the U. States. At an early hour, an extremely numerous and brilliant procession was formed, consisting of the members of thirteen lodges and three encampments, decorated with the rich insignia of their orders, and bearing banners, pennons, &c. inscribed with appropriate devices. The procession passed through the principal streets, as indicated by the programme, "all the while sonorous metal blowing martial sounds," until it reached the ground on Poydras street, between St. Charles and Carondelet, where the ceremony was performed of laying the corner stone of the new Odd Fellows' Hall, about to be created. The march was then resumed until the procession entered the Church of the Rev. Theodore Clark, in St. Charles street. The spacious building was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, and when thronged by the Odd Fellows, with their glittering regalia, it presented one of the most beautiful spectacles we have ever witnessed.

After a prayer and an appropriate anthem, the Orator of the Day, J. L. Matthews, Esq., rose and delivered an extempore address of great power and eloquence. It was remarkably rich in the attributes of oratorical merit, being copious and flowing in diction, brilliant and impassioned in sentiment, vivid and varied in imagery and replete with glowing thoughts and ideas. The ceremonies of the day terminated with an ode, written expressly for the occasion, by G. W. Crosby, Esq.

From Europe.—*Direct.*—The ship *Medemack*, Capt. Chase, arrived at Charleston on the 20th; from Liverpool via Cork, in the short passage of 29 days from the latter port. The M. sailed from Cork on the 20th March, and consequently could have brought the latest advices from that port, but Capt. Chase had not provided himself with any papers. Our Liverpool dates by the *Washington Irving*, at Boston, are later than could have been furnished by the *Medemack*.

Capt. C. states that the distress in Ireland still continued to a frightful extent—that in some cases entire villages were depopulated, and that many must perish before provisions could be conveyed to them.

Further call for Volunteers.—The Washington Union of the 17th inst., says: We understand that the President of the United States is about to call immediately 6,000 more volunteer troops into the public service. They are principally intended to fill up the places of the volunteers whose time is about to expire. It is probable that many of them will renew their engagements; but, to provide for any possible contingency, it is deemed best to make the present call.

These troops are intended to strengthen the three divisions of our army, viz: Santa Fe, the army in the direction of the Rio Grande and the column of Vera Cruz.

Hail Storm at Columbia.—The correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes that on the 15th inst., about 5 o'clock, P. M., a black cloud suddenly arose in the north, from which proceeded rain and hail, with a violent tornado, lasting about 30 minutes. Dr. Toland had a two story building nearly finished, (preparatory to making silk) thrown down. Many other buildings were injured—and trees and fences on some plantations prostrated. Mr. Clarkson had a stable blown down, destroying six mules. Much injury has been done to the young cotton, and some will require replanting.

Destructive Fire near Richmond.—On Saturday last, about 2 o'clock, says the Richmond *Whig* of the 19th inst, a fire broke out, it is supposed accidentally, in a large brick building, at Rocketts, the property of Joseph R. Anderson, Esq., and known as Anderson's ship-yard, which, with a large quantity of machinery, was consumed. The fire extended to two wooden buildings on the same side of the street, which were also burnt down—and thence, crossing the street, the wind being very high at the time, was communicated to several other buildings, which fell a prey to the flames.—Nine tenements, including a large brick lumber-house, the latter owned by Messrs. Webb, Bacon & Co., were destroyed, together with a large quantity of cotton, groceries, &c. &c., stored in the lumber house. We have not learned whether the buildings or other property were covered by insurance. The fire companies were promptly on the ground, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining water, their exertions were less successful than usual.

This is the most destructive fire that has occurred in Richmond for some years.

Steamers.—We find in a Pennsylvania paper the following description of the mode and manner in which the Indians effect stampedes. It is communicated in a letter from an officer of the army:

"It may not be uninteresting to your readers to know how the Indians effect *stampedes* upon horses, and succeed in driving off large numbers as they do sometimes, and that too, even from a strong guard. Twenty or thirty Indians mounted on mules will ride up in the night as near to the camp or place where the horses are grazing, as they think they can without being discovered by the guard; then they divide off in squads of five or six and plant themselves in almost every direction, (if the shape of the ground will admit of it,) around the camp. Then one or two Indians will creep up near the horses, and whistle lying on the ground make sudden frightful noises, with home-fiddles or some other instrument. The horses bound upon their feet, throwing their heads up, and all at once make a break, "en masse." If they are picketed, they now draw the pickets or break the larryettes, and away they go, perfectly regardless of tents, guard, and every thing else. As soon as they approach near to the building the Indians then they commence spurring, and away they go in the direction of their homes; the horses not approaching near enough to learn the deception, follow on after the mules, supposing them to be but a herd of horses, and the redskins Indians pursue them from behind, and thus frighten and drive them on. In this way, they often drive off several hundred horses in one "stampede," and have never been secure than all. It is grateful, yet fearful sight to see a large number of horses in a stampede. When encamped upon the Arkansas river near Bent's Fort, I saw upon the opposite side of the river (some of the troops had crossed over to graze the stock) about 300 horses in a stampede. They took flight simply from an antelope jumping and bounding through the camp, and that, too, in daylight. The rattling of the iron pokes and the rumbling of the earth was distinctly heard on that occasion for two miles.—About 50 of the horses were entirely lost."

☞ The gossipping and lively New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* speaks as follows of a new enterprise of that prince of mercers and haberdashers—Stewart:

"If it be true that "*quam deus vulte perdere prius dementat*," that Stewart must either be 'demented' or selling goods, the superior is a better business than finding diamond mines. He has already a marble palace five stories high and a hundred feet square, in which to display the satins and silks, which in drapery make Broadway so gorgeous; but, not content, he has purchased the remaining land between his palace and the corner of Chamber-street, and intends to erect an addition to his Drygooderies, so as to cover the entire block with a magnificent front on Chamber-street. A building so hallowed has been called in the Park—they remonstrate respectfully against this addition to their burdens, and should the remonstrance be disregarded, it is intended to organize a reform party, on the principle of the land limitation party, limiting the square feet of buildings which a drygoodeer is shall occupy.

The Petersham Fire.—The Barre *Gazette* has some additional particulars of this disastrous fire, a portion of which we give below:

Additional Particulars.—More than half of the business part of the village is destroyed. Nearly the whole space from the Unitarian Church to the Orthodox is but a pile of smoking ruins. The whole loss is not far short of $45,000 or $50,000.

The wind was strong from the southwest, and the burning embers were carried more than two miles. All the buildings were of wood, and the air was filled with flaming missiles.—Several houses in the direction of the wind were frequently on fire, and were only saved by most constant and arduous exertions. The house of Dr. Taylor and the Orthodox Church were saved by almost a miracle.

We fear it will be long before Petersham will recover from the severe blow. The wide gap in the business street will not soon be filled, owing to many circumstances connected with this loss.

The Capital of Mexico.—The Legislature of Mexico, at the latest accounts, had given notice of its intention to remove from Queretaro to the capital of the State, yet had made no fixed decision of the new capital. Our Spanish exchanges contain a letter from Mexico, dated 3d March, addressed by a letter which we translate from the Siglo, from which we

[illegible]

City Intelligence.

Odd Fellow's Anniversary.—The anniversary of this benevolent association was celebrated yesterday in a becoming manner. After laying the corner stone of their intended Hall, on Poydras, between St. Charles and Carondelet, the procession marched through the principal streets and then proceeded to the Rev. Mr. Clapp's church, where an Oration was delivered by J. L. Matthewson, Esq., a promising young member of the New Orleans Bar.

☞ We understand that, at the artillery shooting of the Orleans Cannoniers, on Sunday last, the prize medal was won by private Aubert.

☞ On Sunday evening last, a little child, about ten months old, was run over by a broad-cart, at the corner of Royal and Toulouse streets. The child is not expected to recover. The driver, Auguste Berdeau, was yesterday arrested by the Police of the First Municipality, and brought before Recorder Genois, who remanded him for further examination. Berdeau gave bail for his future appearance.

Committed for Trial.—Francis Kramer was yesterday committed for trial by Recorder Genois before the First District Court, to answer a charge of larceny brought against him by Mr. Adam Rose.

Contempt of Court.—F. G. Hunt, Esq., was fined yesterday, by Judge McHenry, $100 and committed to prison for twenty-four hours, for using, whilst defending the case of William Nutt, charged with manslaughter, what the Court deemed contemptuous language. Mr. Hunt having been ordered to sit down, answered, if we are not mistaken, that the Court was exercising its authority after the Turkish Code. The case, of course, was suspended.

Council of Municipality No. One.—The Council met last evening pursuant to adjournment. Recorder Genois in the Chair.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Fabre, moved that a committee be appointed to examine the qualifications of Mr. Crozat, the Alderman elect from the fifth ward.

Mr. Hogan observed to the chair that the first business in order was the reading of the Mayor's message.

The chair decided that Mr. Fabre's motion was out of order, and quoted to that effect the rules of the council.

Mr. Fabre then moved that the rules be dispensed with.

Upon this motion, Mr. Derbes called for the yeas and nays; when it appeared that nine members voted against the dispensation, and 8 in favor of it. Mr. Derbes' motion was therefore lost.

A message from the Mayor was next read, informing the Council that according to law the three Recorders had met yesterday in his office to examine the returns of the late election held in the fifth ward for an alderman; that in consequence of the illness of the house at which the precinct of Mr. James Lilly was received, the examination of the returns was postponed until the next day.

Mr. Derbes then renewed his motion that a committee be appointed to examine the qualifications of Mr. Crozat. After short debate the resolution was adopted. The President appointed on that Committee Messrs. Fabre, Hagan and Bathe.

Shortly after, Mr Fabre on behalf of the minority of the committee, submitted a resolution censuring the conduct of the chief magistrate for not returning to this council the official returns of the late election held in the fifth ward; the Council rejected Mr. Fabre's resolution by a vote of 11 to 4. So that Mr. Crozat cannot take his seat until the Mayor with the three Recorders examine the returns of said election.

The Council proceeded to the election of a superintendant of the Public Schools. Mr Albert Fabre was declared duly elected on the 1st ballot.

The council proceeded afterwards to the election of seven citizens to compose the board of directors of the public schools. On the 1st ballot, the following individuals were elected:—Messrs. Elwin, Carter, J. Bentz, Rousseau, Hayden, Cyprien Dubuar and Abel de Rozier.

On motion of Mr. Fabre, two members were added to the Committee on Education. The Chair appointed Messrs. Hagan and Dupre.

Shortly after, the Council adjourned.

From the National Intelligencer.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Extracts from the Journal of the Building Committee of the Smithsonian Institution

B. B. French, Esq., Masonic Grand Master of the District of Columbia, appeared before the Committee, and expressed on behalf of the Grand Lodge of the District their willingness to assist in laying the corner stone of the Smithsonian Institution with Masonic Ceremonies.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia be invited, in conjunction with any other Masonic Lodges who may unite with them, to aid in laying the corner stone of the Smithsonian Institution, and that Saturday, the first day of May, be recommended as a suitable day for that purpose.

Resolved, That the Corporation of the City of Washington, the Independant Order of Odd Fellows, the Volunteer Companies and the Citizens generally, be invited to join in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Smithsonian Institution.

It is understood that the President of the United States, as head of the Corporation, or "establishment" of the Smithsonian Institution, will unite in the ceremony of laying the corner stone; and the Vice President of the United States, as Chancellor of the Institution, is expected also to be present and deliver an address on the occasion.

Ireland and Famine.—A vessel arrived at Charleston a few days since, from Galway, Ireland. The Captain furnished to the Editors of the Charleston News the following verbal intelligence in relation to the famine that afflicts that unhappy country:

In relation to the sufferings of the poor, he states that he had no idea of their extent until he had himself witnessed the distress. The streets of Galway are crowded from morning until night with famished multitudes begging charity, and crying for food, mostly in rags, having all the appearance of abject poverty and sickness. Numbers of them are picked up dead every day in the streets, and buried by the authorities. It is scarcely possible for a stranger to make his way through the town, he is beset by these poor creatures, imploring something to eat, or something to buy it. He got a view of the Poor-House, from which food or soup is distributed to the starving people; but he protests he could not get within half a mile of it, the crowd was so great. He said he witnessed the people that they are literally starving and dying in the streets, while food is rotting in the Government stores. To a question in regard to whom he would recommend relief to be sent, he said he only pray to God that the individuals of known respectability and benevolence; but more particularly send it to the clergy, they are with the people—*know them*, are best able to avoid imposition, and it would go direct from them to the poor sufferers. The Clergy, the Quakers, or death have not entered. Graves cannot be prepared in sufficient numbers, and the bodies are so hastily interred that the dogs, scraping off the dirt, draw them out, and before on their flesh. The feebleness of the inhabitants prevents them from digging deeper. The master of a public school, who had a year since a hundred and forty scholars, now has not one. Half are dead, the rest incapable of raising them selves. The master, to support his family, is working on the roads.

Correspondence of the Providence Journal

Berlin, Feb 20th, 1847.—Alexander Von Humboldt, the true Cosmopolite, the philosopher, the statesman is now in his 77d year, but he is still hale and active, and his blue eye sparkles as brightly as when he stood upon the heights of the Andes, and traversed the steppes of Siberia. Born in a public mind and hereditary wealth, he resolved to devote himself to intellectual pursuits. He chose the dangerous and fatiguing path of a scientific traveller. To behold with his own eyes the organism of the world, to judge by patient, acute investigation, of the philosophy of creation, this was his task. In the accomplishment of this object, he made voyages and journeys of years duration, and some of the most difficult and unfrequented portions of Europe, Asia and America, were rendered accessible. Pid Rutter remained a few evenings since in his lecture, that America had been twice discovered, a circumstance, by the way, that any other Masonic Lodges who may unite with them, to aid in laying the corner stone of the Smithsonian Institution, and that Saturday, the first day of May, be recommended as a suitable day for that purpose.

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LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

In Senate.

Monday, April 26th 1847.

This day being set apart for the transaction of local business, a number of bills of that character were voted by this body.

The bill for the relief of Benjamin Cross of the parish of Lafourche Interior, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Bell, from a Special Committee, reported a bill to appropriate certain lands to the Mexican Gulf Railroad Company.

Mr. Manuel Garcia presented a resolution, accompanied with a preamble protesting against the manner in which the Senate had proceeded with the bill establishing a State Seminary of Learning at Spring Creek Academy in the parish of Rapides. Mr. Garcia had made a motion on Saturday that he would ask, at a subsequent day, the consideration of that part of the bill providing for the location of said Seminary. The Senate, notwithstanding this motion of his, ordered the Secretary to carry forth with and bill to the other House. The bill being no more in the possession of the Senate, the honorable member was thus deprived of his right to re-consider.

The above resolution, after giving rise to a very warm debate, was laid on the table by 14 yeas and 5 nays.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Lea introduced a bill to authorize the Governor to appoint Judicial Notaries Public in and for the parish of St. Helena. The bill underwent its third reading and passed.

Mr Tranda introduced a bill to fix the term of the District Court in the parish of St. Landry. It having been ordered to sit down, answered, if we are not mistaken, that the Court was exercising its authority after the Turkish Code. The case, of course, was suspended.

Mr. Hall introduced a bill relative to family meeting. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to abolish a circuit for the 6th 7th and 8th Judicial Districts, was read three times and passed.

Mr. Shields introduced a bill providing for the refunding of moneys in certain cases—referred to the Committee on public lands.

Mr. Theard called up the bill for the relief of Pierre Mello, Joseph Mello and Edward Mello, three veterans of color of 1814—'15. The bill underwent all its readings and passed.

Mr. Brownson called up the bill for the relief of William [illegible]. This bill gave rise to a very warm debate, [illegible] several members—Messrs. Pike and Pohlmann especially strongly combatted its passage. After a further discussion, the bill after being amended by Mr. Bullitt, passed through its second reading. On motion, ordered that it be engrossed for its third reading on to-morrow (this morning).

The Senate resolution relative to the removal of Mr. John Calhoun, an Auctioneer of the city of New Orleans, was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 47 to 8.

The House next took up the report of the Committee of Conference relative to the school bill.

After much debate, some of the amendments recommended by the Committee were concurred in, and the House disagreed in others. A new Committee of Conference will probably be issued to confer again with the Senate, relative to the supervisory bill. Pending its further consideration the House adjourned.

Dreadful Distress in Switzerland.—A physician writing from Schuil, in the Canton of the Grisons, on the 25th of February, says: "The Parish of Schuil is one vast charnel-house. A frightful mortality reigns here each day from forty to forty five dead bodies are interred. There is scarce an humble dwelling in the Canton, which has not lost a parent, or death have not entered. Graves cannot be prepared in sufficient numbers, and the bodies are so hastily interred that the dogs, scraping off the dirt, draw them out, and before on their flesh. The feebleness of the inhabitants prevents them from digging deeper. The master of a public school, who had a year since a hundred and forty scholars, now has not one. Half are dead, the rest incapable of raising them selves. The master, to support his family, is working on the roads.

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