The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 588. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 3587.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.—NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1848.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
No. 81 Chartres, and 12 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Bee, (Morning Edition) ... $12 or
Country Paper, Semi weekly, (one year in advance) ... 5 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 to extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 27, 1848.

The Senatorial Election.

There is one aspect of the Senatorial election of last Monday, which does not appear to have impressed itself upon the minds of those who took an interest in that most unfortunate and disgraceful event. On the third ballot, Mr. Baldwin, the Representative from Salome, who had, at the two preceding trials, voted for John Slidell, changed his vote and cast it in favor of the Whig candidate—Duncan F. Kenner. Now the result of the first and second attempts at an election was as follows: Kenner, 61; Slidell, 61; Nicholas, 1. There were 129 members of the General Assembly present, and 65 votes were required to elect. Mr. Baldwin, having changed his vote at the last trial, would have given the exact number requisite, and would have thus secured the election of the Whig candidate, had Messrs. Garcia, Parham, Bienvenu and Watkins adhered to the pledged faith, and voted firmly and consistently for Mr. Kenner. It is, therefore, perfectly palpable that the ultimate defeat of the Whigs must be borne by these four gentlemen—all of them Whigs—all of them elected as Whigs—all of them representing Whig constituencies. On them, and on them alone rests the shame and contumely of a transaction which has filled the breast of every Whig with the bitterest sorrow and the liveliest sense of insult and injury.

It is idle to allege in extenuation of the deed, that the seceders from the Whigs thought there was no alternative but to vote for Soulé, or witness the triumph of Soulé. The path of duty lay before them straight, short and evident. They were pledged to sustain a Whig, and they should have done so. Their consciences would then have been free from all reproach. They would have left the men who had fallen in a righteous cause, and striking boldly and bravely to the last. Victory, had it come, would have given legitimate cause for exultation.—Defeat would have carried no sting along with it. These are the feelings which now animate and console the sixty-one noble, true hearted patriotic Whigs who stood by their cause and battled manfully to the end. But those who faltered, and finally abandoned their associates, cannot even administer to the ir consciences the empty solace derivable from the reflection that they chose the least of two evils, since the result of the third and last vote proves incontrovertibly that, had they clung to their party, the Whig candidate would have been elected.

We beg the reader to glance at the subjoined figures

On the third trial the vote stood as follows:

Kenner, 61 ... Soulé, 68.

Take from Soulé four Whig votes, viz, those of Parham, Garcia, Benvenu and Watkins and that gentleman is left with 64. Add these four votes to those given to Kenner, and they swell the vote of the Whig candidate to 65. This is a majority of 129, and would have elected Mr Kenner. Need we say one word more?

Congressional.

In the Senate, on the 19th, after some unimportant business, the Ten Regiment Bill was taken up, and Mr Foote of Mississippi, addressed the Senate in support of the bill, the war and war measures of the Administration. He did not conclude his remarks, as he was frequently interrupted by questions from other Senators, and by incidental conversations and explanations arising therefrom. The debate was interesting, and the galleries crowded.

Mr Mangum submitted a resolution calling upon the President for information whether the order No 376 of General Scott was issued in obedience to the instructions of the War Department, and if so, calling upon him to communicate the same, as well as any opinions of General Scott as to the military means necessary to carry such instructions into effect. The order No 376 is the one dated December 15, and commencing "This army is about to spread itself over and to occupy the Republic of Mexico."

Mr Ashley submitted a resolution of inquiry concerning the manner in which the public printing is done—whether according to contract and correctly. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Gayle, of Ala., offered a resolution calling for the instructions of the Postmaster General to the Postmaster at Mobile, relative to postage by steamboats in the employ of the Government. It was adopted.

Mr. Botts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill from the Senate to provide clothing for the volunteers, which was passed.

Mr Burt, of South Carolina, introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the regular corps of the army, and to provide for disabled soldiers by founding a military asylum for invalid soldiers. It was read twice.

Mr. Levin, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to amend an act making appropriations for the naval service the present fiscal year. Read twice.

Mr Stanton of Tennessee, introduced a bill for the relief of certain forward warrant officers of the navy, which was read twice.

Mr. Farrelly, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to amend acts for the promotion of the useful arts. Read twice.

Mr. Vinton, from the Committee of Ways and Means, introduced a bill authorizing a loan of $18,500,000. It was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Brodhead, went into Committee of the Whole on the President's message. Mr. True, of New Hampshire, addressed the Committee, and was followed by Messrs. McLane, Tompkins and Holly, of Missouri. The debate was very exciting, and the galleries crowded. The right of the Executive to withhold information relative to the war, demanded by an imperative resolution of the House, was the chief and most exciting topic. Mr. Hall's speech closed the discussion, when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

☞ The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, says: "It is rumored very currently, and from the the White House, that an order went forth yesterday, recalling General Scott. Such an order was contemplated before, and issued, but kept back, it was said, to await the arrival of Brigadier General Pearce.

General P. it is well understood, is at issue with the Administration in regard to troops; no more are needed in Mexico.

I omitted yesterday the proper reference to an important vote in the House of Representatives, declaring it inexpedient to withdraw our troops from the fields they have won to a defensive line. It was promptly laid upon the table, and by a pure Whig vote, 96 to 89; and would therefore indicate a respectful consideration for Mr. Calhoun's plan for bringing the war to a close.

Pennsylvania.—Arnold Plumner, Loco, was elected State Treasurer of Pennsylvania on the 17th, by a vote of 75 to 45 for Banks, Whig.—A preamble and resolution has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Senate by Mr. Boss, (Whig) instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to introduce and vote for a bill which shall restore the import duties upon iron, as they existed under the tariff act of 1842.

The bill to provide for the payment of the February interest (appropriating $3,000,000 for that purpose) was also passed by the House on Monday.

Department of the Treasury.—The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that Mr. Tyler is about to be dismissed from the Home Department, and Mr. Johnson of the Navy Department, to be succeeded by Mr. Mason, the present Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Tyler has transported his power of attorney to Washington.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British steamship *Cambria* arrived at Boston on the 18th inst., and the news was transmitted by telegraph to Pittsburgh, the next morning. What little we get is obscure and scarcely intelligible. Parliament had adjourned over till after the holidays. One despatch says: "Cotton is firm. Prices declined and again rallied, and the market became steady.—Stock light." A second despatch is reported thus: "Louisiana Cotton is quoted at 4 1-8d, 5d, 5 1-8d, 6d, 6 1-8d and 7 1-8d. Upland at 4 1-4d, 4 1-2d, 4 3-4d, 5d to 5 1-4d, the lowest prices within three eighths ever known." This is an incongruous mass of incomprehensible stuff. The *Times* of yesterday, is of opinion that the figure for middling Orleans is 4 1-8d. The remainder of the despatch reads as follows:

Flour—The finer sorts have advanced fully one shilling.

The bullion in the Bank of England is twelve and a quarter millions. The Bank has reduced its interest to five per cent.

Corn—A slight advance has taken place—from 1 to 2 shillings per qr. General aspects favorable.

Several failures have taken place, among them Messrs. Sands, Liverpool, Colesworth, Pryor and Howard, Durand and McKenzie.

Wheat—Has improved 2 to 3 shillings per 70 pounds.

Meal—16 shillings per bbl.

Rice—25s.25s 6d.

American Flour in Liverpool is quoted at 27 to 29s shillings per bbl. Wheat is quoted at 69s 9d to 94 6d per 70 lbs. White Corn is quoted at 35s 6d to 38s per qr.

Ireland is still in an alarming condition.

The commercial news is generally regarded as favorable.

A new Ministry has been established in Portugal.

Maria Louise, the widow of Napoleon, is dead.

The news from India is unimportant.

Cotton, Louisiana, ordinary to middling, 4 1-8 at 4 3-8, fair to good fair, 5a5 1-2d; good to fair 6da6 1-4d. The present range of prices are within half a penny of the lowest prices ever known.

Correspondence of the Bee.

Washington, January 19th, 1848.

The Secretary of the Treasury has had a number of his friends in the House of Representatives to address him a letter, asking an expression of his opinions upon the important questions which now agitate the country. Mr. McLane, of Baltimore, and others, declined to sign the call. It is yet uncertain whether Mr. Walker will adopt this mode of bringing himself before the public, or delay for a demonstration on the war, which the office-holders in New York are now preparing to make. He dissents *toto cœlo* with the Southern Statesmen as to the right to extend slavery over any territory acquired from Mexico, taking the broad ground, that the country is now free, and that slaves carried there, during the existence of a territorial government, would become as much so, as if they were carried to the State of Massachusetts. Mr. Calhoun, and that order of Southern "Democrats," excepted strongly to the tone and sentiment of Mr Walker's famous Texas letter; they will have reason for greater surprise when this, in regard to Mexican affairs, makes its appearance.

So far as the acquisition of territory is concerned, Mr. Walker holds, that it is only a question of taking Mexico by States, or in the whole, at a single gulp—et re-enacting the scene of Texas, or of subjugating her entire.

There is no longer any concealment as to the purpose of the administration in the further prosecution of the war. Its immediate and confidential friends, in both Houses, have within a week, declared for the conquest of the whole of Mexico and annexation to the United States, of the twenty eight millions of Zambosos, Mulattoes, Mestizoes and mixed Indians. It is thus prepared for this leveling of its rights and privileges? Will it admit the maxim of negro blood and mongrel races to an *equality* in the elective franchise, and to a recognized independence in the social scale? Is there wonder that Mr. Calhoun should be alarmed, when such monstrous propositions as these, affecting the life-stay of every Southern man, are abroad? There is an avowed determination, on the part of the Locofocos, to make the conquest of Mexico the great "Democratic" feature in the approaching canvass, and the argument of the North will be, that this acquisition will be an accession of *free* power on the South Western frontier to hemp in the institution of slavery, and to prevent its further extension. They will contend, that the free States have strength enough in Congress to prevent the admission of any portion of the acquired territory other than as free, and that they will exercise it. Mark these predictions, for the period of their fulfilment is not far off. Will not the South provide for this danger before the hour comes? It is now warned—let it be armed.

It is not improbable that Mr. Clay may visit Philadelphia, where he has professional business, during the next fortnight. The case in which he is engaged here—Houston and others vs. City Bank of New Orleans—may not be reached for some time to come. The Bar have signified an intention to waive their causes to accommodate Mr. Clay, but Mr. Sergeant, the counsel on the other side, is not yet prepared to go on with the argument. During the present week, a time will be fixed for the trial of the cause.

There seems to be an understanding among the Locofocos, from the indications of Friday last, to prevent the passage of all private Bills involving any considerable amount of money. The present calendar, as it is called, has accumulated within the last few years to an enormous extent, owing to a fixed purpose to stave off the adjustment of the rights of our citizens and to appropriate the means of the Government to other and less laudable objects. No effectual reform can be effected without a change of parties in both Houses.

An agent of the Government of Denmark is now in New York, who is empowered to propose an arrangement for the establishment of a line of steamers from New York to Glückstadt, on the Elbe, in which Denmark would take an interest of one third of the cost. There is an established railroad communication from Glückstadt to Trieste on the Adriatic, which penetrates the whole rich interior of Central Germany, and would open the readiest communication with the Mediterranean. Such an enterprise would afford on the North, rapid intercourse with St. Petersburg, and on the Southwest, Constantinople. Besides, it would mutually facilitate and extend our commercial relations with countries with which we now have but limited connections. The Committee on Naval Affairs will report a Bill to this effect, within a short time, and probably, a branch route, from that already authorized to Oregon by way of Chagres and Panama, to Canton in China. Every link of communication thus made, is so much contributed to the national wealth and greatness.

Mr Badger occupied the Senate to-day with an elaborate, skillful and most statesmanlike effort on the Ten Regiment Bill, in which he analyzed the whole war policy of the administration, and demonstrated by the public documents, that the subjugation of Mexico, was contemplated from the very outset. He illustrated this position by citing the instructions to Kearny, Stockton and Sloat, and by their subsequent acts and proclamations. The President had avowed, said he, that indemnity was one of the great objects of the war—what indemnity was to be sought at this time, in July 1845, only two months after the recognition by Congress, that war existed at all. This was a pungent inquiry, and one that, placed side by side with the declarations of the President, will embarrass his organs to answer.

The reference of the President's message to the appropriate committees, was the subject under consideration in the House, upon which half a dozen speeches were made for home consumption, of no public interest, and referring to all manner of things. This subject is always a political *omnibus* in which every thing is carried.

HOMO.

International Exchanges.—The books presented by the French Chamber of Deputies to the State of New Jersey, through Mr. Vattemare, were opened at Trenton a few days ago. They consist of seventy volumes of the proceedings of the Chamber, official reports of the Government, Treatises on Agriculture, Domestic Animals, &c.—all in the French language. The volumes of the proceedings of the Deputies are half bound—with purple calf backs and labelled—

Offert
par la Chambre
des Députés
De France
A l'Etat
De New Jersey.

☞ A correspondent of the *Journal du Havre*, asserts that the Rothschild are about to establish in New York, a house bearing their own name. Their business hitherto with that city has been transacted through an agent, but the volume of such importance that a branch house is finally of necessity to come over, to transact the business. They have houses in Germany, London, Paris, Vienna, and, we believe, Brussels.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

In Senate.

Wednesday, January 26th, 1848.

The Senate met at half-past ten o'clock;—31 Senators present. In the absence of the Lieut. Governor, Mr. Brashear was called to the Chair.

Mr. Richardson gave notice of the following bills:—a bill to amend the third section of the act to provide a revenue for the support of the government of the State; a bill to authorize the Auditor of Public Accounts to settle with the Assessor of the parish of Washington.

Mr. Richardson, according to previous notice, introduced a bill to authorize the State Treasurer to have sold at public sale the bonds of all delinquent sheriffs, as well as all repudiated paper belonging to the State Treasurer's Office. It was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

The President submitted to the Senate the annual report of the Board of Currency, which was, on motion of Mr. Adams, ordered to be printed and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Bryce, according to previous notice, presented a resolution proposing "Amendments to the Constitution, making all the judges elective."

Mr. Harrison, of the Joint Committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts, made a favorable report, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Waddill introduced several relief bills; all of which underwent their first reading.

Mr. Moore presented a resolution giving certain instruction to the Joint Committee on Apportionment. It underwent only its first reading.

Mr. Adams, to whom was referred the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, reported a bill to render inspection voluntary.

The President laid before the Senate the first annual report of Mr. Alex Dimitry, Superintendent of Public Schools of the State. Said report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. May gave notice of a bill to make an appropriation to improve Bayou Bartholomew.

Mr. Parham then called up the bill to amend the act, which provides for the disposal of the internal improvement lands, to which the State of Louisiana is entitled, by virtue of an act of Congress, approved 4th of September, 1841. It was taken up, and, on motion, it underwent its third reading and finally passed.

The Senate proceeded afterwards in the Hall of the Representatives, to elect a State Treasurer; after which, it adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House met pursuant to adjournment Hon. Preston W. Farrar in the Chair. Sundry memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. Smith, of Orleans, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill relative to repriev es for offences against the State; a bill to amend Article 1739, of the Civil Code, so as to authorize either spouse to give to the other as much as to a stranger; a bill to provide for the revision of the statutes; a bill to amend Article 1096, of the Code of Practice, so as to enable justices of the peace to issue orders of injunction. The Committee reported also unfavorably upon the resolution to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Parish Recorder, and also upon the resolution that the Committee report a bill carrying into effect Article 96 of the Constitution of the State. The Committee also recommended that the bill to amend the election law so as to justices of the peace in the Parish of Sabine, be referred to a special commitee.

Mr. Philips, from the special committee, appointed to investigate the accountant vouchers of the State Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts, made a favorable report, and highly complimentary to those officers. Said report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Duncan, of Orleans, then rose and stated that a short time since, he informed the House of his determination to vote for Gen Walker for the office of State Treasurer; he now begged leave to state that as the Whig party had agreed to unite on Gen. Wm. DeBuys, he was determined to give him his vote and support.

The following paper was presented and read by the Clerk, and ordered to be spread on the journal: "The undersigned views with feelings of contempt, the attack launched against him by the Editor of the Commercial Bulletin. He thinks, however, he owes it to himself as a member of the House of Representatives, to say something in justification of the course he took, in the election of a Senator, on Monday, the 25th January, 1848. On the Senate withdrawing, after two unsuccessful ballots, and a motion made to adjourn being lost, thereby preventing action as to any other available Whig candidate, the undersigned became convinced that the only alternative was to elect Mr. Soulé, and he determined to vote for that Gentleman, in being to him less objectionable than Mr Slidell.

The undersigned has always been a Whig, and will always act with his party when his vote will be necessary, and will never suffer himself to be read out of the party by a newspaper *ergo*.

(Signed) JOHN WATKINS.

Joint Session.—Both houses then met together in the hall of the House for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer for the term of two years. The roll being called, 21 Senators and 95 Representatives answered to their names—Whole number present 126. Necessary to a choice 64.

Before voting, Mr Pike announced that he was authorized by Gen. William DeBuys, to state that the gentleman was not a candidate. He would therefore nominate Mr McWhorter, the Senator from Concordia, as a candidate for the office.

Mr Bryce of the Senate nominated Gen Joseph Walker, the present incumbent. On the first ballot, Gen. Walker obtained 67; and Mr M'Whorter 59. Gen. Walker having obtained a majority of votes, was declared duly elected State Treasurer for two years.

The Senate having withdrawn, the House adjourned.

Colonization Society.—The annual meeting of the Colonization Society, took place at Washington, on the 18th. The Correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, describes it as follows:

At five o'clock, this evening, the avenue was crowded with pedestrians, male and female, all thronging to the Capitol, to attend the meeting of the Colonization Society, to be held in the hall of the House of Representatives. The hour, however, was announced to preside. Hon. Henry Clay was announced to preside.

At six o'clock, the grounds around the Capitol were literally filled, and when the doors were opened, at half-past six, the rush was tremendous to obtain an entrance into the galleries. Such a crowd has not been witnessed at the Capitol for many years, and not one-half that were present could fire themselves into the Hall, which was soon crowded to overflow in every part. Several ladies were so overcome by the pressure of the crowd that they fainted, and I have no doubt that some of them were seriously injured.

At a quarter of seven o'clock, Mr. Clay entered and took his seat, amid tremendous cheering for Harry of the West, who may truly be said to be the general favorite of the people of the District of Columbia.

At seven o'clock, the meeting was called to order by the distinguished President, Mr Clay, when his eloquent prayer was offered to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Mr. McLain.

The Secretary then commenced to read the annual report of the Association, enumerating the many benefits resulting from it, and the favors of providence with which they had been blessed.—Allusion was also made to many of its distinguished members, some of whom were gone, though some among those most distinguished were now present. (Here the Secretary was interrupted by renewed cheering.)

THE AUTHENTIC "PASS."

U. S. NAVY DEPARTMENT,
May 13, 1846.

"Commodore:—If Santa Anna endeavors to enter the Mexican ports, you will pillow him to pass freely. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Commodore DAVID CONNER,
Commanding Home Squadron."

From Santa Fe.—By Telegraph to Louisville, advices from St. Louis have been received to the 15th inst. We copy the following Santa Fe intelligence:

The day Mr. Aubery and Santa Fe, the Senate adjourned *sine die*. The House were debating the right of the Senate thus to adjourn, and cause an innovation upon their established system.

Capt. Pelizer was still in command of Fort Mann. The troops are now in a state of insubordination; the officers and men do as they please.

Col. Gilpin was still at Fort Bent.

Mr. Aubery, during his journey, was attacked by a party of Mexican robbers, and had ten mules stolen from him.

Gen. Cass.—Letters from Indiana, received at Washington, state that the Democratic State Convention of the 8th January, have, with the exception of two votes, recommended General Cass, as their candidate for the Presidency.

A chair which once was the property of Marie Antoinette, was disposed of by lot in Baltimore, a few evenings since. It was richly gilded and carved, and the cushions were covered with Gobelin tapestry.

Canada Elections.—From a Statement in the New York *Tribune*, it appears that the opposition have a decided majority in the provincial Parliament. Among the members returned are several who were prominent participants in the disturbances of 1837—such as Papineau, Nelson, &c.

Canada.—The Legislature of this State assembled at the City of the 24 inst. Thomas Fitzgibbon, President of the Senate, had resigned his seat in the Legislative Council, and was succeeded by Mr. Hincks, President of the Board of Works.

City Intelligence.

First District Court.—Judge McHenry was occupied, yesterday, with the trial of Claudius Redon, charged with selling lottery tickets in this city, contrary to the statutes of the State. At about three o'clock, the Jury retired to their room to deliberate on a verdict, and at a late hour in the night, the Jury had not yet agreed.

Fourth District Court—*Jury Trial*.—Yesterday, a case of collision between two steamboats, trading on the Mississippi river, was argued in the Fourth District Court of New Orleans. It was the case of the steamboat Marion, steamboat Sultana, in which plaintiff claimed from defendant about $30,000 damages. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of defendant, but without any damages. The plaintiff will have to pay the costs.

Affray.—Yesterday morning, an affray took place in the Senate Chamber between two Senators, Messrs Parham and Martin, in which blows were exchanged on both sides. The origin of this affray is, we presume, the result of the election, (on Monday last,) for United States Senator.

Recorder Ramos.—Mr. John Riley, a member of the day police of the First Municipality, yesterday entered a complaint before Recorder Ramos against one William Nevin, stating that while he was arresting a prisoner, on Tuesday afternoon last, for disturbing the peace, he was prevented from performing his duty by the said William Nevin, who attempted to rescue the prisoner from his hands. Nevin was arrested and gave bail for his further appearance.

Clare Foley declared that, on Tuesday afternoon last, an individual calling himself John O'Neil entered her premises situated at the corner of St. Louis and Treme streets, and without any cause or provocation whatever, grossly insulted, abused and threatened her with personal violence. O'Neil, being arrested, gave bail for his further appearance before the Recorder.

Recorder Baldwin.—Robert Collins, f. m. c., was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin, on a charge of entering the steamboat Rapides and taking two coats and seven dollars in silver, the property of some passengers on board of said steamboat. The prisoner was sent to the First District Court.

Michael Curley was also sent to the same tribunal. He is charged with a breach of trust and forgery. The circumstances of the case we have already reported.

Edward Williams was arrested for stealing a small boat from the store of Mr. John Zoller. He was committed for trial before the First District Court.

Recorder Seuzeneau.—Mrs Petra Cordowa yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Seuzeneau against a woman named Mrs. Alvarez and Estrudes Ramirez, charging them with having, on Sunday evening last, entered her premises on Union street, in the Third Municipality, and with having thrown brickbats at her. The case was thoroughly investigated by the Recorder, who committed the prisoners for trial before the First District Court.

Bois Rodeley.—Yesterday morning, at about 5 o'clock, a bold robbery was committed in the house of Mr Pierre Rodes, situated on St Ann street, near the corner of Royal street. It appears that Mr Rodes left his house on that morning to go to the market to purchase his necessary food, and on his return home, he found his front door unlocked, and his trunk wide open. He had about $400 in his trunk, on searching for his money, he discovered that it was missing. No doubt that this bold robbery was committed by persons who had been familiar with the house. Mr Rodes yesterday informed Recorder Ramos of the above fact and orders were given to Captain Youngers to arrest the scoundrels.

☞ Officer Roth of the Third Municipality arrested yesterday a free man of color named Edward Rivers, charged with threatening, on Tuesday last, to kill Mr. Lafitte, a free man of color, with an axe. The deadly instrument was found in the possession of the prisoner. Recorder Seuzeneau yesterday investigated the case, and after attentively listening to the evidence, the accused was discharged. It was proved to the father himself that it was he who commenced the attack.

General Council.—The Council met last evening.

Mr. Hames, one of the members of the 2nd Municipality, was elected president (in the place of Mr. Duncan) it appears that Mr. Hames obtained 6 votes, Theodore Zacharie 1, and Mr. Wilder also one.

Mr. Zacharie rose and stated that he has no ambition whatever to occupy the presidential chair of this Council, and thanks the gentleman who favored him with a vote. Mr Z. disliked to see his name published in the official paper of the city, when in reality he was not a candidate. The country members of the Legislature, who are in the habit of reading the City newspapers, very frequently saw his name published in the official journal of our proceedings, and are astounded and annoyed to see Theodore Zacharie with having received but one vote. He would, therefore, move that Mr. Hames be declared unanimously elected.

Mr. Wilder concurred with Mr. Zacharie, and stated that he also was favored with one vote, and he thanks the gentleman for it, but he would ask that his name be not published. He thinks that it is a sort of obituary notice, which our friends in the country, on reading the city papers, will discover that their friends in the city are not yet quite dead. Finally, after some further discussion, it was decided that the vote of the chairman was in.

Mr. Holland, here rose and emphatically stated that he was falsely misrepresented out door, in advocating the removal of the Court House beyond Canal street. Mr H. will never sanction the removal of the Court House out of the First Municipality. In presenting the resolution relative to the erection of a fire proof Court House, his object was that the First Municipality Council be solicited to donate to the City of New Orleans, a lot of ground which lies in the centre of said Municipality, for the purpose of erecting a fire proof Court House. Mr. Holland therefore, asked of the Council, that the reasons concerning the removal of the Court House, be inserted upon the journal.

During the discussion, Mr Zacharie very warmly defended the press. He was a strenuous advocate of the liberty of the press. It had a right to censure our acts, where they were bad. He would be the last man to limit its influence.

Mr. Wilder explained. The Hon. gentleman was entirely opposed to the levying of a special tax of $400,000 for the erection of a Court House. Mr. W. strenuously opposed the removal of the Court House to Canal street.—He will never give his vote for its location in the Second Municipality. The people, said Mr. Wilder, are already sufficiently taxed, and will not submit to further taxation. Mr. Holland's reasons were ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

The Committee on Assessment made a report. They stated, that they have examined the securities furnished by the several tax Collectors of the different Legislative Districts of this city, and that Mr. Herrs, the tax Collector for the Seventh District, was the only one who had furnished the full amount of securities required by law. Said report was adopted.

Mr. Surgi presented a resolution directing the Mayor to draw his warrant in favor of the Church Warden of the Cathedral Church, for the payment of the rent of the Court House. A long discussion ensued upon this resolution. Mr. Wilder warmly advocated the dignity of the General Council. The discussion was still pending, when our reporter left the Council chamber.

The Concordia Intelligencer.—Mr. Edward, the proprietor and editor of this excellent journal, is now in our city with a view of extending the circulation of the *Intelligencer*. We are happy to hear that he has recently received a considerable accession of subscribers from the merchants and others, residents of New Orleans. Persons in business who desire to enlarge the circle of their affairs beyond the limits of the city, cannot adopt a wiser plan than to advertise in the *Intelligencer*. It circulates in every parish in the State.

Madame Ablamowicz.—The Concert of this Lady is announced for this evening—weather permitting. We have no doubt it will be liberally patronized, as the people of New Orleans are rarely insensible to genuine musical merit, and the claims of Madame Ablamowicz are said to be of the highest order. Her programme is extremely attractive, comprising the choicest melodies of the Italian School, as well as a number of favorite and exquisite Scotch and Irish songs.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Baltimore, Jan. 19th—4 30 P. M.

Flour.—There is no marked change from yesterday, but the market is, if any thing, duller. We hear of a sale of 2,000 bbls. Howard street at $6 87 1-2.

Wheat.—Sales of prime red at 128 a 125 cts.

Corn.—We note a sale of 3,000 bushels of yellow white at 60 cts.

Molasses.—Sales of New Orleans at 26 cts.

Beef Cattle.—Sales on the hoof, per 100 lbs., at 3½.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19th—4 30 P. M.

[illegible]

☞ J. WINER & CO'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE—Wholesale Agency, 151 Chartres street—where all orders must be addressed, for the genuine article, to J. WRIGHT, wholesale Agent for the South and West. oct26 3m

☞ Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor. The original and only genuine, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H. DALLEY," on the wrapper of each box. General Depot 308 Broadway, New York, Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans. jel 1f

☞ The consignees of the following Mules, to order, per ship JUDAH TOURO, from Boston, are requested to make themselves known to the discharging Clerk, otherwise the same will be stored at their expense and risk. 100 bales gunny bagging marked W and S under, 50 bales do, marked W, 50 bales do, marked N S and B under, 40 bales do, marked A in a diamond, 1 box marked D-rby, Hadley & Co, 1 box marked B J Spence; 1 box marked N F Baker. LEVI H. GALE.
ja26 93 Common st

☞ The ship ELIZABETH FRYE, Capt Dow, from Cadiz, is now discharging opposite the Lower Press. 3d my. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, otherwise the goods will be sent to the public stores. L H GALE.
ja26 93 Common st

☞ The ship JUDAH TOURO, from Boston is now discharging below the Railroad, Third Municipality. Consignees will please attend to their Goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their risk and expense. [ja26] L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The bark NARRAGANSETT, from Havre is now discharging below the Rail road, 3d Municipality. Consignees are notified that all goods not permitted, within five days, will be sent to the public stores. [ja26] L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The ship ASIA from Havre, is now discharging below the Rail Road. Consignees are notified that all goods not permitted within five days will be sent to the public stores.
ja26 LEVI H. GALE, 93 Common st.

Silence that Dreadful Cough.

☞ The work of the Destroyer has begun. The Lungs are in danger. Resort at once to Sherman's All healing Balsam, or all future aid may be in vain.

ARE YOU A MOTHER?

Your daughter, your child and earthly joy, is now on a bed of long suffering. Her cough, which was contracted from show that she is fast wasting away. The sepulchral cough pains your ear and sickens your soul to utter.

SOUND OF DEATH!

There is a remedy that will stop the Cough, and save her from the Consumptive grave. It has saved many that the doctors gave up.

YOUNG MAN!

Your hope the youth, cough, feeble limbs tell of fearful foreboding and loss of hope. Just about to enter life, Consumption casts a heart crushing blight over the future; but

YOU NEED NOT DESPAIR!

An arm is stretched forth to save you—to mend and heal your wounded lungs. It is SHERMAN'S ALL HEALING BALSAM. Prepared by the celebrated Pulmer of Lafayette, whose life was despaired of by the doctors.

Important certificate from a resident of N. Orleans.

Having accidentally become acquainted with the merits and virtues of Sherman's Medicine called COLONIAN, prepared by the proprietor of New York, I have no hesitation in declaring that its use may safely warrant the assurance that it possesses all the gifted qualities attributed to it. In a case where the medicine was taken on my recommendation, the effect was astonishing, marked as the Cough and Expectoration of mucus matter bore a strong analogy to a decided consumptive tendency. The use a most generous knowledge of this medicine is only required to place it among the first of medicinal, for its composition, Dispensary and other diseases arising from a constitutional state of disorder and affection of the lungs.

JAMES KELLY, 13 Canal st., New Orleans.

Prepared and sold by A SHERMAN M D 193 Nassau st., New York. Sold also in New Orleans, Dailey's Southern Magical Pain Extractor Depot 151 CHARTRES street. ja26 6t

Institution for both Sexes.
BY MR AND MRS. COURAULT
No. 101 RAMPART STREET, between Toulouse and St Peters st.

LA SALLE CLASSES.

This established, founded in January 1837, by Mr and Mrs Courault, continues to merit the high patronage it has received in the past. In order to give facilities to all classes of pupils, the fact Mr Courault with the consent and express wish of Mr Bienvenu, has added to the regular classes, a superior assortment of Boarders, of promotion, by which will be secured the strict attention to the morals and improvement of pupils. Mr Bienvenu has accepted the charge of promotion, and will be assisted by the most competent teachers, who will be found at the school. Mr Bienvenu has secured a splendid library, consisting of the most standard works, in all the languages, by Fayette Estouan, late an officer of the Imperial Guard, and a superior portrait—Napoleon Emperor on The Knight of the Legion of Honor, of Bienvenu by R M Bird, Esq—in fine, a complete Gallery of Fine Arts.

Bienvenu, Prof. Mathematics, Author of Bienvenu's Pictorial Works, with a number of and crits of mathematics, Bienvenu and writing, in James Bienvenu, Prof. Languages—competent in 12 The Sciences and Belles Lettres, which will be Bienvenu—Author of Bienvenu's Pictorial Lectures,