The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

No. 577. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 3576.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.——NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1848.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
No. 81 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.

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DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi weekly; (one year in advance).....5 00

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, Jan. 14, 1848.

Mr. Calhoun's Speech.

We call attention to the masterly sketch of the speech of the great Carolinian, given by our Washington correspondent. Mr. CALHOUN'S views always elicit marked attention, because they are known to be the result of deep reflection, uninfluenced by partisan prejudice, and unaffected by the desire to attain popularity or distinction. On the subject of the Mexican war, he entertains opinions adverse to those of the administration, with which he has usually acted, and with the independence that is one of his strongest attributes, does not hesitate to promulgate his views. Mr. CALHOUN, it will be seen, still adheres to the defensive policy, argues against the vigorous prosecution of the war, as leading to the absorption of the nationality of Mexico, and most emphatically and earnestly deprecates any policy that has for its immediate or remote object the entire subjugation of that republic. He sees, or thinks he sees, in the future, immense financial calamity growing out of the war, and uses this as one of many arguments to dissuade the country from its further continuance.

The speech is destined to produce a great sensation. It may not occasion any immediate change of conviction in public sentiment, but it will cause hundreds of intelligent and reasoning minds to ponder long and gravely over the elaborate tissue of fact and argument by which it is enforced and sustained.

Congressional.—By Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1848—6, P. M.

SENATE.—The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, introduced a bill for the survey of the mouth of Red River.

Also, joint resolutions providing for the payment of certain claims against Mexico. Read twice.

Mr. Yulee presented resolutions from the Florida Legislature, concerning the expense of the Florida volunteers.

Mr. Butler presented resolutions from the South Carolina Legislature, for the establishment of a branch mint at Charleston.

Mr. Badger of the Military Committee, reported a bill to provide for filling up volunteer corps and extending the bounty given to regulars to volunteers.

On motion of Mr. Jefferson Davis, the bill was amended so as to extend the same bounty to the second regiment of dragoons, and the mounted riflemen. The bill then passed.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the Ten Regiment bill was taken up.

Mr. Hale addressed the Senate at length.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson next obtained the floor, but deferred his remarks for the Senate to go into Executive session; after a short time spent therein, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.—Mr. Penn, Postmaster at New Orleans, renominated; also, a number of army promotions confirmed.

HOUSE.—The House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. (South of Indiana in the Chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the resolution for renewing the late Southern mail arrangement.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, addressed the Committee, and was followed by Messrs. Murphy, Meade and Brown, of Pennsylvania.

On the motion of Mr. Stanton the Committee rose and adopted a resolution to close the debate at half past two o'clock.

The debate in Committee was resumed by Mr. Goggin, who occupied the floor until the hour for its termination, when the Speaker decided that Mr. Goggin had the right to speak another hour, under the rule which allows a member who introduces a proposition to open and close a debate.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, appealed from the decision, during the discussion of which on the motion of Mr. Strong, the committee rose without deciding the appeal.

Mr. Stuart then moved a re-consideration of the vote terminating the debate in committee at half past two o'clock.

After that, a discussion took place between Messrs. Schenck, Smith of Indiana, Gentry and others, concerning the proper construction of the rules—but before any decision, on the motion of Mr. Cobb, of Ga., the House adjourned.

VOTE OF THANKS TO GEN. TAYLOR.—MR. ASHMUN'S AMENDMENT.—Our readers have been informed that on the 3d inst., Mr. Houston, of Delaware, introduced into the House of Representatives, on Monday, a resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor and his men, for their heroism at the battle of Buena Vista. Mr. Henley moved an amendment by adding the words "engaged as they were, in defending the rights and honor of the nation," when Mr. Ashmun moved to amend the amendment by adding the words "in a war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States."

Mr Ashmun's amendment was sustained by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Ashmun, Barringer, Barrow, Belcher, Botts, Brady, Buckner, Canby, Clingman, Cocke, Collamer, Conger, Cranson, Crowell, Crozier, Dickey, Dixon, Donnell, Duer, Daniel Duncan, Garnet Duncan, Dunn, Eckert, Edwards, Alex. Evans, Nathan Evans, Fisher, Fulton, Gayle, Gentry, Giddings, Gaugin, Grinnell, Hale, Nathan K. Hall, James C. Hampton, Haskell, Henry, J. W. Houston, Hubbard, Hudson, Irvin, Kellogg, T. B. King, D. P. King, Lincoln, McIlvaine, Marsh, Marvin, Mallin, Nes, Newell, Preston, Putnam, Reynolds, Julius Rockwell, John S. Rockwell, Root, Rumsey, St. John, Schenck, Sheppard, Sherrill, Simpkins, Caleb B. Smith, Truman Smith, Stephens, Andrew Stewart, Strohm, Sylvester, Thibodeaux, Tuck, Taylor, Tompkins, Richard W. Thompson, John B. Thompson, Toombs, Tuck, Van Dyke, Vinton, Warren, Wilson—85.

NAYS—Messrs. Beale, Bedinger, Birdsall, Black, Bowdon, Bradhead, Wm. G. Brown, Charles Brown, Cathcart, Chase, Beverly L. Clark, Howell Cobb, Williamson, R. W. Cobb, Cummins, Daniel, Dickinson, Faran, Featherston, Ficklin, Fries, French, Green, Willard H. Hall, Moses Hampton, Harmanson, Harris, Healey, Hill, George S. Houston, Inge, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jamieson, Jenkins, Andrew Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, George W. Jones, Kaufman, Kennon, Labin, La Sere, Sidney Lawrence, Leffler, Lord, Lumpkin, McClelland, McCreary, McDowell, McLane, Mann, Meade, Miller, Morris, Morse, Murphy, Pendleton, Peck, Phelps, Pilsbury, Rhett, Richardson, Rider, Robinson, Rockhill, Sawyer, Sims, Stuart, Robert Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, C. E. Stuart, Strong, Thomas, James Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Wm. Thompson, Thurston, Turner, Venable, Wick, Williams—91.

So the House of Representatives has officially declared that *The War with Mexico was Unnecessarily and Unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States.*"

THE PRESIDENCY AND THE WILMOT PROVISO.—The Washington Correspondent of the *Evening Mirror*, writes as follows:

Among politicians, the recent letter of *Mr. Cass* is the principal issue of discussion. It is regarded as a bed for the Presidency, and among those who, like *Senator Westcott*, of Florida, go for "war, pestilence and famine," will no doubt find supporters. But a movement is about to take place in the House which will *collapse* at once the whole Presidential question to the winds. A Member from Pennsylvania is about to introduce a resolution, declaring that *there is no power in the Constitution granting the admission of Slave Territory into the Union.* This will annihilate at once the chief element in the division of party, and the great obstacle in the way of peace with Mexico.

WISCONSIN.—The Wisconsin Constitutional Convention was organized on Thursday, Dec. 16th, by the choice of Morgan L. Martin (L. F.) as President by a vote of 41 to 20 for John H. Rountree, and 5 scattering. Thomas McHugh L. F. was elected Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania assembled at Harrisburg, on the 4th. In the House, (Packer, D. F.) was chosen Speaker. In the Senate, Williamson, W. was elected.

FROM TAMPICO.—By the arrival of the U. S. steam propeller *Washington*, Capt. Pratt, we have received a Tampico paper of the 24th, which is entirely filled with Spanish translations of the President's Message.

Correspondence of the Bee.

MR. CALHOUN'S GREAT SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, January 6th, 1848.

The most important event yesterday in Congress, was a retaliation upon those who had crammed down the throats of a minority a pernicious to the war bill of May, 1846, with which it had not the remotest connection, and which was as obnoxious and false as language could make it. It was the boast of the author of that trick—Mr. C. J. Ingersoll—that he had laid a trap for the Whigs and caught them, and after their votes on that occasion, there could be no opposition to the war. Time has told a different story, and the day of retribution has at last arrived. Mr. Houston, of Delaware, introduced a resolution offering thanks to Gen. Taylor and his army. This, Mr. Henley, of Indiana, proposed to amend by inserting "in defending the interests and the honor of their country," which Mr. Ashmun still further proposed to amend by adding, "in a war unconstitutionally and unnecessarily made by the President of the United States." This was adopted by a vote of 85 to 81.

As a mere abstract proposition, I should greatly have questioned the propriety of such a movement as that of Mr. Ashmun, but something must be allowed for the feelings of those whose sentiments were rudely disregarded by a factious majority, and whose solemn and conscientious convictions are, that Mr. Polk not only made this war, but that he made it in the hope of bettering his own political prospects.

If Mr. Henley had not attempted to engraft upon the resolution of thanks a qualification intended to reflect upon Whig opinion, the other amendment would not have been introduced.—The effect of these efforts will be, to pare the thanks in nearly their original form.

Gen. Cass was delivered, yesterday, of his long-carried speech on the Ten Regiment Bill. It was sophomoric, and like his recent letter on the Wilmot Proviso, was designed to court popular favor, which he can never enjoy. Of all the panderers to the public appetite, there is none more slavish or abject than the General from Michigan. As Minister to France, he was the submissive courtier of Louis Philippe, and he fawned upon that court to obtain position and regard, as he now, by every art and ingenuity of, the demagogue, seeks to ingratiate himself with the popular sympathies. He, Buchanan and Dallas, belong to that breed of patriots, whose selves and whose principles are always in market and open to the most available bidder. Each and all of them are now courting the Southern influence, because it is controlling in the Convention, notwithstanding its numerical minority, and there is not one of them that would not unhesitatingly recant, after a nomination, every syllable he had uttered, to secure the vote of that section where the numbers and strength belonged. Of all our public men, none are more justly despised and distrusted than this same ambitious, intriguing and false hearted man.

The Hon. Mr. Rives, of Va., has reached the city, to act as one of the Commissioners in settling the disputed boundary between the States of Ohio and Virginia. The question involved is, whether the line is in the centre of the stream, or inside to low water mark. The jurisdiction is only important, so far as it relates to the abduction and running off of slaves from Virginia, the laws in the two States being necessarily very different in their character.

Mr. Clay is expected to arrive here this evening, and will be hailed by many old and devoted friends.

At an early hour this morning, the Senate Chamber was thronged with the beauty, and fashion and talent now assembled in the metropolis, to hear the speech of Mr. CALHOUN. He commenced at 20 minutes before one o'clock, and occupied the floor until two. He was earnest and animated in every part, and spoke, I believe, without a single note. The resolutions were read from the Clerk's table. He commenced by saying that, in offering these resolutions, he had been governed by the reasons which induced him to oppose the war, and in alluding to his former course, he did not intend to recall those reasons further than was necessary.

He opposed the war because it was unnecessary and might have been avoided, and because the President had no authority to order the troops into territory occupied by Mexico—because the Preamble to the Act of May 1846 was false, and because the war would lead to great and serious evils, and endanger free institutions. Subsequently he had acquiesced in its prosecution because he could not arrest it, and had no support after it had been recognized by Congress. For that purpose, a defensive line had been suggested by him at the last session, and he now presented these resolutions for the same object. There were no personal or political causes to influence his course—neither to weaken the administration nor to strengthen the opposition—he should speak independently, as one who had no favor to ask of the administration or the people.

When he suggested a defensive line, at the last session, we stood in a better position to obtain indemnity, than we ever had before, or will have again. We may receive indemnity from unoccupied territory, but none from occupied territory.

He offered the defensive line because he believed it to be the only mode of ending the war and saving blood and money—any other line of policy would expose us to the evils these resolutions are intended to guard against.

The President took another course—he was for prosecuting the war vigorously, to conquer peace and security for our claims and expenses. Well, the campaign had terminated—it had been as successful as could have been expected—victory followed upon victory, and yet what have we accomplished? Have we conquered peace—have we got a treaty—any indemnity? No, not a single object has been effected, and our difficulties are greater now than they were then. What has caused this disconfiture? It is not our troops. Where then is the cause?—The plan of the campaign was erroneous—we aimed at indemnity in the wrong way—through a treaty, and Mexico, by refusing that treaty, put it out of our power. We have nothing but military glory for loss of blood and treasure—perhaps 50 millions of dollars, and 8 or 10,000 men! all this for nothing at all.

A defensive line it had been said, would have been as expensive as the campaign. The views of the President and his Secretary of War, on this subject, were all erroneous. He then went on to show the natural condition of the country between Mexico, and the manner that Texas had held out. The *interest*, said he, on the money spent, would have supported the line, and the men who have lost their lives would have been sufficient to defend it.

We are now at the beginning of another campaign, and the same measures are proposed—What ought to be done? Shall we go on in this way? He could not support the recommendations of the President. The cost of money would be greater—70,000 troops in the whole and about sixty millions of dollars or more. What is the condition of the money market? The famine in Europe, gave us a large market last year for our produce. There we were receiving one way and paying another, so that the pressure of the latter was not felt. Now, the drain is upon us both ways, and specie must find its way back to Europe. This cannot go on—What is the price of the public securities? Treasury notes—considerably below par. So long as these notes are thus depressed, they will go into the Sub-Treasury, and no specie will come out, and it must soon be drained.

A great financial crisis and probably a suspension of the Banks are threatened, and the difficulty in prosecuting the war as the finances, for the money can't be had. He was informed, from a reliable source, more familiar with these subjects than himself, that if a loan of forty millions of dollars, was necessary, it could not be sold higher than 90 per cent, if as high.

How was an honorable peace to be obtained—it takes one party to make war, but two to make peace. If the campaign goes on vigorously, and authority nevertheless, who is there to make a treaty? You are defeated by your success, for where would be the nationality of Mexico, which you profess as not desiring to destroy. It would be a mere mass of individuals without a Government.

He protested against building up a Government to negotiate with. The party in power could not stand in the country, and we should be again and again compelled to reinstate them.

We are now come to the solemn question proposed by the President. His line of policy will lead to the extinction of the nationality of Mexico, and to the subjugation by us of ten millions of population. We must take it as provinces, or take it into the Union. Shall we do either? No, it would be inconsistent with the avowed object of the war, and yet, as events are moving, what else we have disavowed, is most likely to be accomplished.

We have never yet incorporated any but the caucasian race—if we take Mexico, it would be the first instance, for more than half of her population, is of the Indian and mixed blood. He then went on to argue that there was no example of any colored race, having ever been successful in the experiment of free Government, though they constituted the largest portion of the human family. He contended also, if Mexico was incorporated, a large standing army would be necessary—the most be governed as a province under the name of a Territory. Would she ever become reconciled to our institutions or onselves. Look at Ireland after 700 years of bondage; though of the same race with England.

The question now is, what ought to be done. It did not become him to propose a remedy, because he was in no way responsible. But he would not shrink from any duty. There was but one mode of diminishing the country, and that was by adopting a defensive line, and taking indemnity into our own hands. He would have proposed such a remedy if time had been allowed when the first bill was introduced—but every thing was hurried forward under an emergency. He would have given Taylor all necessary supplies, and have had a solemn report from the proper Committee, recommending a provisional army and giving the Mexican Government sufficient time to arrange or dispose the war, and to urge upon the good land contiguous to our territory and hold it.

He could not now propose a line, but we must withdraw from the central parts of Mexico, and offer the country to us to obtain sufficient indemnity, not only to hold it permanently, but at the same time as Mexico would treat an outlaw tribe. That is the only way to obtain permanent possession. You can now lord it as a third party.

He concluded by saying that Administration, if you persist in your present prosecution of the war, will have your death warrant. What party? Why party.

Further accounts by the Caledonia.

The Telegraphic adviceo received yesterday, by the Northern mail, add nothing to the political intelligence already given, but furnish full Commercial advices, which we subjoin:

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Since the departure of the Hibernia, the money market has not undergone any very remarkable change. The rapidly improving condition of the Bank of England, which now holds upwards of eleven millions of bullion, has greatly tended to ameliorate the consequences of additional failures and to sustain in some measure the tottering confidence of the country.

Notwithstanding, however, the operation of this cause as well as other influences of a similar effect, those anticipations of improvement which were lately founded upon a relaxation of the monetary pressure and increased facilities of discount have been seriously staggered by the continued fall in the value of produce, particularly Colonial, and the almost unparalleled difficulty of realizing save at an enormous sacrifice.

Although the general aspect of trade is gloomy enough, no positive retrogression from the last month's average is observable, and it is regarded as less than suppositions that the depression can much longer resist the growing financial power of the country, and the increasing disposition of money-holders to make advances upon terms advantageous alike to all parties.

The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England still remains unaltered at 6 per cent; but out of doors first class paper has been freely accommodated at 5 1-2 and even lower. Bills of inferior class have little chance, the consideration asking more in quality than to date or amount. The influx of gold and silver is unprecedentedly great.

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16th—noon.

COTTON, &c.—Best Western Canal Flour, 29s to 30s per bbl; Richmond and Alexandria, 28s to 29s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 28s to 29s; New Orleans and Ohio, 27s; Canada, 27s to 29s 6d; United States and Canada, pour, 25s to 26s 6d. Wheat—United States and Canada, per 70 lbs. White and Mixed, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; Red, 6s to 7s 9d. Indian Corn—32s to 35s 6d per qr. Meal—14s to 15s 6d per bbl. Oats—2s 6d to 3s per 45 lbs. Oat Meal—25s to 27s 6d per 240 lbs. Barley—3s to 4s per 60 lbs. Peas—29s to 36s per 502 lbs.

This market, particularly for the better descriptions of Wheat and Flour, has firmly maintained our last quotations, with a slight upward tendency and a general improvement of tone. No material change can be observed in the price of Indian Corn and Meal; and although the demand for Ireland has for some days been more than ordinarily inactive, an improved inquiry was met in our market yesterday at an advance of 1s per quarter. Flour was somewhat slow, without depression, but some rather brisker than usual.

The general character and prospects of the Grain Market still doubtless be materially affected by the resumption of the duty scale, duty on the 1st of March, of which the Government begin notice. The duty will oscillate upon Wheat from 4s to 10s per qr, and upon Flour, from 2s 6d to 6s per bbl; allowing itself to the rise and fall of the market. Indian Corn, now free, will be subject to a duty of 1s per qr and Meal to 6s per bbl.

COTTON—Might ordinary to middling 3 3-4d to 4d per lb; fair to good fair, 4 7-8d to 5 1-8; good fine, 5 1-2d. New Orleans, ordinary to middling, 3d to 3 3-4d, fair to good fair, 5d to 5 1-8d; good to fine, 5d to 5 7-8d. Alabama and Tennessee, ordinary to middling, 3 3-4d to 4 1-8d; fair to good fair, 4 3-8d. Bowed Georgia, ordinary to middling, 3 3-4d to 4 1-8d; fair to good fair, 4 5-8d to 5 1-4d; good to fine 5 1-2d. Sea Island ranges from 7 1-2d to 18d, and stained from 3 1-2d to 8d

The Cotton market still continues languid, at a further decline of 1-8d to 1-4d per lb, with little fluctuation. Operations are confined on the most limited scale, the markets for Cotton and Yarn being still in an exceedingly gloomy condition. The transactions for the week ending the 10th inst. amounted to about 22,000 bales, and those of the week ending last evening are estimated at 21,500; of the latter, 1,500 were Upland at 3 3-4 to 5d; 7,500 Orleans at 3 3-8 to 5 3-4d, 7,500 Alabama, 10 Mobile at 4 to 4 3-4d, and 350 Sea Island at the prices noted above. Speculation is wholly suspended, and the transactions for export have not exceeded 1,200 bales in the fortnight.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The trial of criminal cases in the Court was commenced yesterday. Several prisoners were tried for assault and battery, and petty larceny.

RECORDER RAWN.—Suzan Sheer, whose arrest we noticed yesterday, for having entered the store of Mr. Dupré and stolen therefrom some clothing, was yesterday sent by Recorder Rawson for trial to the Criminal Court.

M. Lipman was arrested for having fraudulently obtained from Mr. Cord Orten, the sum of twenty seven dollars. The prisoner was remanded for further examination.

John Pollock was also arrested for passing counterfeit bank notes. The accused went on Wednesday morning last to Mr. Henry Her's clothing store, on Old Levee No. 100, and after having handed him in payment of certain articles, a counterfeit two dollar note of the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati, he left the store. The following day, he went to another clothing store, at the corner of Bienville and Old Levee streets, for the purpose of passing another counterfeit ten dollar note of the same Bank. But the owner, Mr. Henry Her, who had been cheated the previous day, Mr. Her, who was present, recognized his customer and caused him immediately to be arrested. He then lodged a complaint before Recorder Rawson. The accused gave bail in the sum of $500 for his future appearance.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—Capain Winter arrested, yesterday, Frank and Mary Lauzet, charged with having, on Wednesday night last, set fire to the premises of Mr. Alexander McCormick, situated at the corner of Magazine and Delord streets. By this night's examined this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

Henry Foster, charged with entering the room of two gentlemen residing on St. Charles street, and robbing them of their watch and $35 in silver, was sent to the First District Court.

John N. Longi will be examined this morning. He is charged with robbing Mr. F. H. Chout of about sixty dollars.

James Finnimmons alias Rob Roy was sent to the work-house for 30 days, as a suspicious character.

RECORDER SECTERVAU.—Benjamin Similien made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Sectervau, stating that on Wednesday night last, in the Louisiana Ball Room, corner of Esplanade and Victory streets, he was assaulted and knocked down by one Edmond Cahagny, without any just cause or provocation. The accused gave bail for his further appearance.

John Treme was examined at the request of the same Mr. Benjamin Similien, who stated that the accused threatened to cowhide him. Mr. Treme was bound over in the sum of $500 to keep the peace during six months.

ROBBERS ARRESTED.—Captain Mazerat and Lieut. Hernandez arrested yesterday one John Brown, and a woman named Sarah Williams *alias* Sarah English, two of the individuals who robbed $135 on Tuesday night last, from a man who was going peaceably home. The Grounds of suspicion of this robbery, we have already stated in our last number. The prisoners were yesterday brought up before Recorder Secretaneau, who committed both for trial before the First District Court. Patrick Dugle, the person robbed, identified the prisoners. The other two scoundrels are not yet arrested. Captain Mazerat is upon the look-out for them.

FIRE.—A small kitchen, together with two small chantees, situated at the corner of St. Antoine and Love streets, in the Third Municipality, took fire on Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock, and were entirely consumed.

DEATH IN THE WATERHOUSE.—Edward Duff, was, on Wednesday night last, picked up by the Second Municipality police, asleep on the sidewalk on Tchoupitoulas street and brought up to the Baronne st. watch-house, where he was found dead the next morning. The Coroner held an inquest over the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of: "Died of delirium tremens."

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner Scheppen held yesterday an inquest on the body of a white man, named Edward Deny, who died suddenly in the boarding house of Mr. Patterson, on Old Levee street, between Esplanade and Barrack streets. First Municipality. Verdict:—"Died of congestion of the brain."

CENSUS OF THE SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—In consequence of the evidently erroneous returns of the Assessors of the Second Municipality, delivered last December, the Council of that Corporation ordered a new census. This has been completed and presents the following results, which establish a difference of 15,600 between the two returns—the census of December making the total population over 20,000, and that of January making 45,193:

Census of January, 1848—Taken by the Commissioners of the respective Wards, pursuant to a resolution of the Council of the Second Municipality.

Wards.	Men.	Women.	White.	Free colrd.	Slaves.	Total.
I	490	4494	351	778		5613
II	539	4599	199	437		5135
III	1017	8986	60	901		9963
IV	881	3960	195	1		4841
V	1109	7875	47	1935		9857
VI	997	6577	341	1436		8354
VII	788	5414	250	697		6361
	5821	41905	1443	5184		45193

We have no doubt that when the Men and Third Municipalities to order a new census, the results would exhibit a different result.

[illegible]

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ORPHAN GIRLS.—A novel and pleasing exhibition is being prepared by a number of generous ladies of our city, and will be made subsidiary to the sacred cause of charity. A fair for the benefit of the several Female Orphan Asylums, will be held at the St. Louis Ball Room, on the evenings of the 17th, 18th and 19th inst. During the progress of the Fair, a musical entertainment will be from time to time given, and many of the choicest morceaux, solos, duetts, quatuors and choruses, will be executed. We trust the public will respond in a liberal spirit to this generous enterprise.

OLD ROUGH AND READY AS BE IS.—Mr. E. Jacoss, the skillful operator at E. White & Co.'s Daguerreotype Establishment, in Camp street, has kindly shown us a portrait of the "Thunderer of Buena Vista," taken by him. As a magnificent specimen of art, and as a faithful likeness of the Hero, it is incomparably superior to any thing of the kind we have ever examined. All other likenesses of Gen. Taylor sustained with this striking and beautiful portrait, appear like ugly daubs or unsightly caricatures. We recommend to those who wish to have an adequate idea of "Old Zack's" benevolent expression and eagle' eye, to call at the artist's room and closely scan this noble daguerreotype.

ILLness of Judge Canon.—We are gratified to learn that Judge E. A. Canon, of the Second District Court, though still seriously indisposed, is somewhat better, and is a fair way of recovery.

Major John P. Gaines, a Representative in Congress from the State of Kentucky, and lately attached to the army in Mexico, arrived in Washington on the 3d inst.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The Whig members of the N. Y. Legislature have nominated, in caucus, John T. Hadley, of Troy, for speaker, and P. B. Pringle, of Chenango, for clerk.—Andrew H. Calhoun, of Tioga, was nominated for clerk of the Senate.

PENNSYLVANIA FINANCES.—The Pennsylvania *Inquirer* says that the balance in the Treasury of Pennsylvania on the 1st of December was $640,990. There is no doubt of the prompt payment of the interest on the State debt, which falls due next month.

☞ On the 4th inst. the House of Delegates of Virginia passed a bill authorizing the Banks of that State to issue bills of one, two, three and four dollars—not exceeding ten per cent on the capital stock of the respective Banks—by a large majority.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ALBANY, GA.—On the night of the 1st inst., a fire occurred in a dry good store, at the corner of Broad and Washington streets, which spread very rapidly, until it destroyed property to the value of $50,000. It was finally arrested by blowing up a number of buildings. The following is the estimate of the loss:

Mr. Randall of Connecticut, $3000, insurance $2000; Jesse Tucker, $3000; Welch & Nelson, druggists, $1500; Masonic Lodge of Jasper, $900; H. J. Cook's month's shop, $300; Wm. Hall, $60; John Sapp, $2000; Merrill & Niles, $5000; Geo. H. King, $9000; L. Schofieldt, $7000; M. S. Wainfleder, $4000; D. A. Vanden's dry store, $1800. Mr. Vanden informs us he has a schedule of all the court papers he had in his possession, and will be able to establish them in his favor. Above are the losses: Drs. Dechanson & Nelson, about $300; Hunt & Fynchon, $1000. (These gentlemen were fortunate enough to save their books, papers and money.) Thomas J. Miller, of New of N. Y., $4000, partly insured; P. J. Stewart, $1000; R. O. Keaton, $5000; Wm. Glover of Augusta, $300.

By Magnetic Telegraph

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—6, P. M.

Holders of Flour, early in the day, asked higher prices, but the market closed dull; the sales during the day reached about 4000 bbls, at $6 6-12 a $6 8-12 for Genesee, and $6 12 for Southern; a sale of 2000 bbls Michigan was made, deliverable in March, at $6 37. Corn meal is held at $3 25 a $3 28, but dull of sale. Wheat is firm, but nominally; sale of 3000 bushels inferior Ohio, at $1 30, of a little superior white, at $1 40. Corn has been dull for some time, in effect of the news, and prices are drooping; the transactions were made at 62 a 65c for new mixed, and 72 for old do; yellow was held at 75c; ears are held at 46c. Rales of 20,000 bushels were made at 67c. Provisions are dull under the news, and prices drooping. The effect of the news has been to depress Cotton; dealers are holding off for better letters, but the impression is that prices must decline. We have no tidings yet of the steamer from Liverpool.

☞ J. WISNER & CO'S. CANADIAN TRAVELLER—Wholesale Agency, 151 Chartres street—where all orders must be addressed, for the sale of this article, to J. WRIGHT, wholesale Agent for the Southern States.

☞ Butler's Magnesia Pain Reliever—The original and only genuine article, bearing the written signature of the proprietor, "H. BAILEY," on the wrapper of each bot. General Depot 338 Broadway, Agent, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans. jan 6 1t

☞ The ship CHARLESTON, Capt Sullivan, from New York, is now discharging at the foot of St. Joseph st. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, in lieu of being stored at their expense and risk.

J. W. STANTON & CO.

jan10 Corner Magazine and Lafayette st.

☞ The French ship JUPITER, from Marseilles, is now landing opposite the Red House. Consignees are requested to take their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, in lieu of being stored at their expense and risk. Goods which shall not be permitted, will be sent to public store at their charges and risk.

jan10

NOTICE.

GENERAL COUNCIL, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, New Orleans, January 10th, 1848.

ALL persons who have filed oppositions to the Assessment Rolls of the First and Third Municipalities are hereby notified that the Assessments will meet on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M., in the Council room of Municipality No. Two, to hear and determine upon said oppositions. Persons who have filed oppositions are required to be present, and produce legal evidence in support of their allegations.

By order of the Council,

P. CHS CUVILLIER, Secretary.

jan14

NEW ORLEANS DRAYMEN COMPANY, New Orleans, 10th Jan., 1848.

THE annual meeting of the Directors, for the ensuing year, will take place on Monday, 24th inst., between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the Company, No. 99, Bourbon street.

jan14 3t H. A. HOFFMEYER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans, January 12th, 1848.

AT the annual election for Directors of the above Institution, held on Monday, the 10th inst., the following persons were elected:

John Pemberton, L. Hermann,
J. O. Vignaud, C. Tolmdson,
P. Maspero, P. Foster,
E. B. Harris,

and, at a special meeting of the Board on Tuesday, the 11th inst., Mr. John Pemberton was re-elected President. [jan13] A. SCHREIBER, Sec'y.

MUSIC.—For sale, on account of departure, at the lowest price, a splendid Guarerius Violoncello, with a London patent box, bow, dampener—Also, an assortment of Music; two schools for violin, duetts, trios, quartettes, quintettes and sextes. Apply Co n 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M., at No. 91 Orleans street.

COTTON SHEETINGS.—100 bales 4 4 Chicopee cases do Dwight, A. bleached sheetings; 10 do 9 8 superior do, for sale by MCDOWELL & PECK, jan14 1w 99 Gravier st

OLD MONONGAHELA WHISKEY.—Fifty five bbls fine old Monongahela whiskey, in store and for sale by DEFORREST & CO. jan14 90 Customhouse st

BACON SIDES.—40 cases prime Cincinnati Bacon Sides, for sale very low by FORMAN & KENNEDY, jan14-6t 73 Tchoupitoulas st.

CORN.—Pure White and Pure Yellow Corn in store and for sale by FORMAN & KENNEDY, jan14-1w 73 Tchoupitoulas street.

BAGGING & ROPE.—5000 pieces power and hand loom bagging; 4000 coils superior twine rope in store and for sale on favorable terms by FORMAN & KENNEDY, jan14-7t 73 Tchoupitoulas street.

PORK.—53 bbls prime mess, 13 bbls prime and 3 bbls prime pork, at inspection, and for sale by FORMAN & KENNEDY, jan14-6t 73 Tchoupitoulas street.

FLOUR.—2000 bbls Ohio flour just received and in store, for sale by FORMAN & KENNEDY, jan14-3t 73 Tchoupitoulas street.

LARD.—550 bbls and tierces in store and for sale by FORMAN & KENNEDY, jan14-2t 73 Tchoupitoulas street.

SWISS ABSYNTH.—400 boxes, Souvraine Brune in bds to suit purchasers, by J. W. STANTON & CO. jan14 Corner Magazine and Lafayette st.

J P BERCIER & Co, 54 Old Levee

STARCH.—10 barrels and bags starch, landing and for sale by J P BERCIER & Co 54 Old Levee

ADAMANTINE CANDLES.—127 boxes in store and for sale by J P WHITNEY & CO. jan14 73 Camp st

GUNNY BAGS.—40,000, landing and for sale by J P WHITNEY & CO, 73 Camp st

MACKEREL.—100 bbls No 3 Mackerel, landing from bark Antelope, for sale by NORCROSS & PORDICK, 68 Magazine

RIO COFFEE.—2000 bags prime Rio Coffee, for sale by J W STANTON & CO. corner Magazine & Lafayette sts

VINEGAR.—40 casks white Vinegar, 30 bbls do Reading and in store for sale by S D GRATIAA, 35 Natchez st

COAL.—100 tons Anthracite Coal, on hand ship Alexander, for sale by J. P. WHITNEY & CO, 73 Camp st.

SUGAR.—Superior white, brown and yellow sugar, in store and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st

Brown Sheetings.

61	bales Lawrence,	C.
100	do do Cocheco,	C.
50	do Amoskeag,	A.
25	do do	B.
25	do do	C.
50	do Cabot	A.
50	do Chicopee,	A.
25	do Merrimack,	A.
25	do Globe,	A.
25	do Northville,	
50	do Patroon	

do Unknown, in store and for sale by jan8 DE FORREST & CO, 90 Customhouse st

100 Bags Cinnamon, Green Cardoon and Ajy; 20 boxes Brazil Pearls; 20 bbls empty bottles; 500 boxes Sardines in oil; 9,000 half do do; 1,000 quarter do do; 300 boxes Mushrooms; 600 half do do; 300 boxes of Green Peas; 600 half do do; 500 half boxes Truffles; 100 boxes assorted Fruits; 100 boxes Olives in juice; 50 demijohns old Madeira, for sale by D DURAND, 35 Natchez st

LINSEED OIL.—30 bbls, first quality Linseed Oil, for sale by NATHAN JARVIS & CO, jan11 90 Customhouse st, landing from steamer Geo. Washington, for sale by NATHAN JARVIS & CO, jan11 corner Magazine and Customhouse sts

NUTMEGS AND MACE.—1 cask Government nutmegs; 1 large case best Mace, for sale by NATHAN JARVIS & CO, jan11 Corner Magazine and Customhouse st.

500 Bbls Cinnamon, Lime, balsam and Cargo sugar; 20 boxes Mace and Adelina, for sale by JOAN HAYMAN & CO, 76 Poydras st jan10 and 11 Harding's Buildings, 3rd Ally.

SPERM CANDLES.—200 boxes New Bedford, assorted sizes, J. Bonnet, jr. brand, for sale by J W STANTON & CO. jan10 corner Magazine and Lafayette sts

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—20 barrels Spirits Turpentine, in store and for sale by NATHAN JARVIS & CO. jan11 Cor. Magazine & Customhouse st.

SPERM OIL.—1,000 gulls, winter strained sperm oil, in store and for sale by J W STANTON & CO. jan10 corner Magazine and Lafayette sts

CEMENT.—100 barrels Tomes and Dorlon's cement, for sale by JNO. HAYMAN & CO, 76 Poydras st and 11 Harding's Buildings, 3rd Ally.

SALERATUS.—Saleratus, landing from ship Rhone, for sale by NORCROSS & PORDICK, 68 Magazine

CANNISTER TEA.—Superior Canister Tea, in store and for sale by NORCROSS & PORDICK, 68 Magazine

DRYSTUFF.—Sal Soda, Cream Tartar, Indigo and Madder, for sale by J HAYMAN & CO, 76 Poydras st and 11 Harding's Buildings, 3rd Ally.

HALL'S SAFES.—Hall's Patent Safes, for sale