The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1848.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Monday Morning, Jan. 31, 1848.

Letting the Cat out of the Bag.

The Washington *Union* seems terribly annoyed at the declaration made by several leading Whigs in Congress, that they will freely vote supplies for the support of the troops now in the country, but will not vote appropriations intended to prosecute a war of conquest and subjugation. The official journal indulges in its usual strain of bitter objurgation at these sentiments, and professes to believe that the Whig party has sealed its doom by avowing a policy so likely to be unpopular. If the policy be received by the Democratic masses with so little relish, the Government organ ought to exult instead of whining, since its highest ambition, and dearest object is to witness a Whig defeat at the Presidential election. We suspect, however, that the *Union* has some misgivings in regard to the excessive and overwhelming popularity of a war of conquest, and endeavors to frighten the Whigs from the path of duty by threatening them with political reverses.

The official terms this manifestation by the Whigs "letting the cat out of the bag." The phrase is well chosen. Does not the *Union* perceive that in its indirect zeal itself has been guilty of unpruden'ly revealing State secrets. Does the cat out of the bag whenever it ventures to speak of Mexican affairs. Up to the meeting of Congress the Government paper steadily disavowed all purpose on the part of the Administration, of conquering Mexico, and the President in his message, likewise repudiated the imputation. But now we have the *Union* boasting and revile of the Whig members of Congress for saying they will not vote supplies with the President and the President now gives up his disguise and avows the Government intends to make the Whigs for opposing the conquest of Mexico. Whatever doing, the end in view is, it has been the Executive and himself! Simple folk might be astounded at this apparent inconsistency, but those who are in the habit of interpreting official mandates, know full well that all the earnest declarations of Mr. Polk and all the emphatic assertion by the *Union*, that the purposes of the Administration are confined to the prosecution of the war for indemnity, are nothing but words, words, words, and palpably disproved and contradicted by the acts and measures for which they call. The *Union* raises the cat out of the bag! when party exigencies require a different course. The Congress of Mr. Polk protests, though every paragraph when the official indites touching the Mexican war, and the Whigs of Congress.

Congressional.

In the SENATE, on the 21st, the death of Mr. Hornbeck, of Pa., was announced by Mr. Cameron, when an adjournment took place.

In the HOUSE, private bills were considered.

A bill for the relief of Mary Brown excited a vast deal of irrelevant discussion. The House adjourned till Monday without taking any action on the subject.

IMPORTANT CASE.—On the 21st inst., the Supreme Court of Washington entered the case of Marvin Luther, a citizen of Massachusetts, vs. Luther M. Borden et al. The case involves the Dorr Rebellion, the Court Martial of the State authorities, the breaking and entering the house of the plaintiff in error on the 29th of June, 1842.

The counsel for the plaintiff in error are the Attorney General, Mr. Clifford, substituted for Mr. R. J. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Hallett of Boston, and George Turner. Upon the defence are Messrs. Webster and Whipple. The case will occupy many days, and will embody a very long and a decided opinion upon civil Government, sovereignty, popular rights, slavery, &c.

MADAME ALBANONI gives her second concert to-morrow evening. None who love to hear delicious music exquisitely sung, will fail to be present. We understand her programme will embrace Irish, Scotch, French and Italian melodies.

IOWA LEGISLATURE.—The House has laid upon the table a joint resolution to postpone the election of United States Senators. The Whigs are resolved that the election shall not take place, until the House is purged of illegal members.

TAMPICO.—By the brig *Perient* from Tampico, we have received papers to the 22d. They are barren of interest. Letters from Guadalajara announce a *pronunciamento* in that State, in favor of Santa Anna. The movement, however, contemplates only his restoration to military capacity.

Letters have been received from Yucatan describing that the Tabasceans have chosen Don Mateo Ivarantes Governor.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the steamboat *Hibernia* for late St. Louis papers.

FROM HAVANA.—We are indebted to the officers of the brig *Salem*, Capt. Brown, for Havana papers to the 24th inst. The local news is unimportant. Tom Thumb on the one hand and Herz and Sivori on the other, are attracting tremendous audiences.

FIRE.—The St. Martinsville *Creole* of the 22d says:—On the night of the 13th instant, the sugar-house of Mr. P. P. Briant of this parish, with 104 hogsheads of sugar, and 12 barrels of molasses were entirely destroyed by fire.

MRS. RETZEL.—On the 21st, the Supreme Court of New York gave judgment in the case of the woman Retzel, carried up from the court of sessions, unanimously overruling all the points raised, and affirming the judgment below. Her counsel, Mr. Jas. T. Brady, gave notice that he would carry the case to the Court of Appeals—the last resort; and for that purpose obtained a stay of proceedings. Rich guilt fights hard.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The building known as the Exchange, on Bank street, in New London, Conn., was, with its contents, totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. The property destroyed is estimated to have been worth $30,000, on which there was but a partial insurance.

LATE FROM ST. DOMINGO.—The Fr. brig *Roger Bonterpe*, Captain Canquerey, arrived at Charleston on the 23d, in 23 days from St. Domingo.

Captain C. reports that on the 18th ult. a conspiracy was discovered at St. Domingo, at the head of which was the Minister of Finance, and three distinguished officers of the army. It was the intention of the conspirators to expatriate all foreigners and join the Republic of Hayti. The President, on the discovery of the conspiracy, called a meeting of his Ministers, and incarcerated the chief conspirator, who, with three other individuals, were shot. A great number of arrests had taken place, and the crisis were going on when the R. B. sailed.

THE FRENCH STEAMERS.—By the annexed letter from Havre, (says the *Journal of Commerce*,) we are sorry to learn that the French steamers to this port have discontinued their trips for the present.

☞ HAVRE, (FRANCE,) Dec. 22nd, 1847.

Our transatlantic steamers are about to suspend their voyages, and the Missouri is the last to leave. This enterprise has not been fortunate, for causes which the most energetic efforts will be applied to remove. It is expected that the line will resume operations under more auspicious circumstances, the coming season.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.—The St. Louis papers contain later intelligence from Santa Fe. There are great difficulties and troubles in both civil and military. The persons elected to the Senate to form a legislative body have, after a long debate running into the night, adjourned sine die.

There was great indecision among the people, and both officers and soldiers were in a state of mutiny. Some were doing just as they pleased. Of course, all discipline was throwing, there was no sale of company and kinds.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20th, 1848.

In the military circles, it is much doubted whether Gen. Scott will consent to appear before the Court of Inquiry, which has been ordered to assemble at Perote, or to recognize its authority. The ground of objection, as I stated in a former letter, lies in the fact. That Gen. Pillow holds no legal rank in the regular army. The office of Paymaster General is a civil one, and has never a Brigadier General, does not qualify him in the estimation of distinguished officers, to preside over such a tribunal. Indeed, I have heard more than one officer of high rank declare, that he would not submit to a Court so constituted. This proceeding therefore, is likely to be a new bone of contention in the army, and to add to those dissensions and difficulties, which have been fomented by the conduct of the Administration.

In both branches of Congress, the debates that have been pending for a time past, are still prosecuted without electing much that is novel or striking. The arguments on both sides of the Ten Regiment Bill, may be said to be exhausted, though Webster and Corwin, and other distinguished men have yet to speak. The speeches of Crittenden, Clayton, Pearce and Badger, were searched, and in a practical view, have settled all the grounds of opposition to the passage of the Bill, while Gen. Cass and Col. Davis, have advanced all that can be said in behalf of the measure. Still the discussion is likely to continue a week or more longer. Though some believe the Bill to be in danger as defeat in the Senate, I am at a loss to discover a good reason for the opinion. If the Senate is full, it will be carried by a majority varying from six to ten. There will be considerable opposition to it in the House from the "Democratic" side, if gentlemen adhere to the views which they now entertain. But experience has shown how little are such professions to be trusted when patronage is the principal feature of the measure to be carried.

The *Volunteer* principle will probably be engrafted upon the Bill, but in this shape it cannot pass the Senate, and what the House will eventually do, is matter of conjecture.

There is an evident determination among the Locofocos in Congress, dictated by the course and the advice of the Administration to resist every species of information, which might in any way embarrass the party before the country. During Mr. Clayton's speech on the Ten Regiment Bill, an extract was read from letter of Gen. Scott by Mr. Cass, to give the lie, which he favored the country, on the 20th of December, that if the President designed to call the Captains of all the States, to assist in external and internal revenue, to garrison the nation's forts, and to keep the Civil Peace of the nation. It was discovered that the letter quoted contained alternative propositions, such for example, that 30,000 men would be sufficient to hold all the country in possession, and a ten fold greater force, if less territory was to be occupied. Mr. Mangum offered a resolution calling for the whole information if compatible with the public interests, and leaving it discretionary with the President to communicate it in Executive session. It was voted down by the party. We have here another evidence of the design of those in power, to conceal every thing affecting these views. Yet they call upon Congress to vote supplies blindly upon their mere recommendations, without affording them any opportunity to judge of their expediency or necessity. This unusual and outrageous demand of the Executive, and his intimation that he means to be governing resolution, and to grant no request to be rebuked and repelled, at the only time it is left and that is to relate compliance with the commands of the President and to furnish the proper information.

Information is in the city from reliable sources, that Mr. Pearce of Maryland will require the unanimous support of the Whig party in the Legislature, and be triumphantly re-elected to the Senate. His manly and eloquent speech has won for him an elevated position before the country, and riveted the affections of his own people.

Major Bliss reached here last evening on his way to New Hampshire, to visit his homestead after an absence of seven years. His services, talents and his intimate association with Mr. Taylor will secure him a cordial reception wherever he goes.

There is a seeming disposition of late in the "Democracy" of Congress to drop Col. Dwight and take Gen. Quitman as the candidate for Vice-President with Gen. Cass, who has evidently got the start, and will most probably secure the nomination. It does not take them long to desert a friend or to embrace a foe. Poor Buchanan has had the wind taken out of his sails, and Dallas follows limping, waiting to take whatever crumbs may fall from the political table.

The death of Mr. Hornbeck a Whig member from Pennsylvania was announced in both Houses to-day, upon which they adjourned over. This gentleman came to Washington before the opening of the session, to resist in the Whig organization, though little fitted for any duty or labor. He afterwards returned home and is now in the cold grave. These are the scenes of yesterday and to-day—the sickening shades of the pictures of life, that are constantly passing before us, and yet how few are disinuitated.

Mr. Abbot Lawrence, of Boston, is very strongly recommended and urged as a candidate for Vice President on the ticket with General Taylor. His name in this connection would command much influence in the East and much influence in the country. The movement for Mr. Webster, suggested by the *Courier and Enquirer*, meet with little response from the friend of that distinguished person. Mr. Webster is in the abstract opposed to a military candidate, though he will cordially support whoever is nominated. HOMO.

FROM NASSAU.—The Charleston *Courier* has received advices from Nassau to the 17th inst., inclusive. They furnish very little besides a few marine items, which will be found under the proper head.

An effort is making on the part of the inhabitants of Turks Island, to be set off from the Bahama Islands and attached to the government of the Island of Jamaica, under certain conditions proposed by the British Government, which appears to require the sanction of the Legislature of the Bahamas—one of the inducements held out is the making Nassau a free port.

The good people of Nassau were looking for supplies of Corn from the out islands, where the crops were said to be good, as a means of reducing the price of foreign grain, which, owing to the limited supply, was high.

The *Gazette* of the 15th states that whales were very numerous in that vicinity, since the middle of December, particularly in the Hawk's Nest, where they had created some alarm amongst the small fishing boats, and hopes are expressed that the regular whale-boats will soon commence capturing them.

The Vice Admiralty Court at Nassau had decreed to the wreckers of the Spanish brig *Luisa y Jeshua*, the salvage of $3000. She was from Glasgow, bound to Havana, with a valuable cargo, and was saved with much difficulty.

☞ The intelligence from the city of Mexico, by the steamer *Edith*, is not without interest. We learn that Gen. Valencia and his aid, and Col. Arias, were captured on the 1st inst., at Tepujico, by Santa Anna's detachment under Gen. Wynkoop. Gen. Valencia and Col. Arista were released on parole. Gen. Torrejon, Minon and Gaudi were shortly afterwards captured at Amaxuca, near Puebla, by Dominguez, Captain of the Mexican spy company in the service of the United States.

The correspondent of the *Picayune* gives the following account of an attempt at insurrection in the city of Mexico.

On Monday last the commander-in-chief was informed of a movement designed here to attack the quarters of the officers of the army, and, if possible, to take them prisoners or kill them.—The plan was, that the population, or so much of it as could be induced to take part in the conspiracy, should rise, and, assisted by a body of guerillas which were to enter the city at a certain hour, make the attack. During the day the commander-in-chief informed all the chief officers of the intended attack, designated rallying points for the different regiments, and made every disposition necessary to defeat the insurrection. At night scarcely a Mexican was to be seen in the streets—showing that the whole population had a knowledge of what was to be attempted. The precaution adopted, it is supposed, prevented an attempt to execute the plan. The projectors of the insurrection were either blind to the effects of their plan, or foreseeing them, must have been utterly reckless as to the consequences which would result to their own countrymen; for if the attempt had been made, there is not an officer in the army, not excepting the commander-in-chief himself, who could have restrained the troops from sacking the city. During the night Lieut. Baker of the 5th Indiana, positively commanding a patrole, came in sight of two carts near the Plazas de Torro, in the south-eastern part of the city, one of which, containing one hundred and twenty, had been upset. A few days may produce more in relation to the matter.

On the 15th a skirmish took place between a small force under Col. Harney, and a party of guerillas led by Pedro Jarauta, in the city of Puebla. The guerillas were soon put to flight, with the loss of one killed and two wounded. The loss of Harney's men was not ascertained.

The European News.

We are indebted to the Newark *Advertiser* for the subjoined careful summary of the news by the *Cambria*:—

The political news from England is unimportant. Parliament having adjourned for the holidays—or to the 3d of February. The commercial intelligence is, on the whole, quite favorable. The money market is steadily improving, the rate of interest has been reduced by the Bank of England to 5 per cent, and the amount of bullion in the Bank of England, on the 24th December, was £12,236,926.

The Cotton market is firm, without change in the price fixed by our last advices. On the 24th the price had receded 1-8d, but during the week following it rose again 1-8d.

The Flour market is firm, and prices for the finer sorts have advanced fully 1s. There is also a slight advance in Corn. The general aspect of the commercial news, therefore, is favorable—though there had been about a dozen more failures, including Messrs. Thomas and Joseph Sands, who were connected with the East India house of Sands, Turner & Co., and the New York house of Sands, Fuller & Co. A circular, however, from the senior, says that these houses will not be affected by the suspension, and that the creditors of the suspended firm will receive their full claims.

The advices from the manufacturing districts throughout England, although not of a buoyant character, are, nevertheless, on the whole, rather more encouraging. At Manchester, the official report of the state of employment of the operatives there, shows that, during the week ending December 25, an additional mill had stopped, and two had come from short to full time.

The agitation for a reduction of the sea duties had recommenced at Manchester; and, on the 28th ult., a numerous meeting assembled, to promote this object.

The health of London had greatly improved. The cholera in Russia was abating, and, although it was known that it was still in Prussia, there was reason to hope it had nearly expended itself. At Constantinople it was abating, although comparatively but few cases had occurred. There was no cholera in either London or Paris.

The President's Message reached Liverpool on the 20th, by the packet ship Ashburton, which was detained at New York a day for it; it was immediately forwarded by express to London. It is published entire in nearly all the London papers. There had, however, been little but brief comments. The London *Times* of the 1st says:

"On no former occasion, within our recollection, has the President's Message been more calculated to awaken earnest consideration. Although its conclusions are in reality of the most violent character, and might well excite the astonishment and hesitation of a people less addicted to territorial aggrandizement than the Americans, yet they are brought forward with so much argumentative ingenuity, and enforced by such an accumulation of sophistical reasonings, that nothing could be more artfully calculated to place the policy of Mr. Polk in the most advantageous light, and to pledge the country, even in spite of its cool conviction, to the support of the line of conduct in which he has engaged. We know of nothing more communicative in no way, than the art with which Mr. Polk has contrived to subject the whole Union to his own will upon the question from which he cannot but in consequence, wince in it, and while it seems to throw himself upon the judgment of a countrymen with all the candid docility of a servant, is taken care to remind the nation that it is solemnly committed to the Mexican war and all its consequences, future as well as past, that even the fundamental principles of the American constitution will not stand in the way of the fulfilment of his designs."

The *Times* mentions the election of a White Speaker, and hopes the House will show that the principles of the Message are not those of the people.

Mr Bancroft has gone to Paris, leaving Mr. Brodhead to act as Charge d'Affaires.

Rev. Mr. Hampden has been elected Bishop of Hereford, Eng.

IRELAND.—Ireland continues in the most disturbed condition. Murders, threatening notices, robberies, crimes and outrages of every species and degree, are the order of the day. Added to all this is the extreme destitution of a large number of the poorer classes. The Lord Lieutenant will bring energetic measures to stay the alarming course of things.

Dublin, Dec 22—*The Repression of Crime Bill*—The Royal assent having been given to the above bill, and it being now the law of the land, Lord Clarendon, it is said, will proceed forthwith to carry its provisions into effect.

Dublin, Jan. 21—*The Proclaimed Districts.*—An extraordinary edition of the *Dublin Gazette*, published late last night, contains the proclamations issued yesterday by the Lord Lieutenant in council. From and after the 29th of December, the act for the prevention of crime will be in operation in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary, and in certain baronies of the counties of Clare, Cork, Waterford, King's county, Roscommon, Leitrim, Cavan and Longford. In the county of Cork only one barony—that of Orrery and Kinnore—has been proclaimed.

Dublin, Dec. 27—Distress is increasing to an alarming extent in some of the western and south western counties, especially along the coast and pestilence is again following in its train. Fever is raging desperately in the Westmeath, and the guardians refuse to relieve. The collection of the rate, now over, has progressed most satisfactorily here, and no opposition has been yet offered. Through the intervention of the British Association, three thousand children are fed daily at the schools in this district, with a ration of rye bread ten ounces, and a half pint of soup. The Sligo *Champion* says, there are at present one thousand three hundred and fifty inmates in the Sligo Workhouse—more than the house can conveniently hold. The applications for out-door relief exceed all belief, and we are sorry to say, many not in absolute distress feel no shame in endeavoring to subsist upon public charity.

SEIZURE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The French Chamber of Deputies assembled on the 28th ult. The session was opened in person by Louis Philippe, and the National remarks upon his appearance in the following terms:

"With his usual courtesy, Louis Philippe seated himself and remained covered. He took his manuscript and spoke. His Majesty appeared to us to be in an ill state of health. His attitude, his gesture, his voice, gave proofs of the effort which it was necessary for him to make, in order to pronounce the speech composed by M. Guizot. The King has become reduced in flesh. It was the first time that a Royal speech was delivered from the commencement to the end, without having been interrupted by applause. We could count but two marks of approbation, namely: when he spoke of his son, the Duke d'Aumale, and of his own old age."

The speech opens with warm congratulations, that private and public charity have relieved the distress of the people for food, and runs summarily over, without anything remarkable, international relations—the restoration of order in Switzerland, the good understanding with England and other powers, &c. It thus concludes:

"Gentlemen, the more I advance in life, the more I dedicate, with devotedness to the service of France, to the care of her interests, dignity and happiness, all the activity and strength that God has given me, and still vouchsafes me.—Amidst the agitation that hostile and blind passions are fomenting, a conviction animates and supports me: it is, that we possess, in the constitutional monarchy, in the union of the great powers of the state, sure means of overcoming all those obstacles, and of satisfying all interests, moral and material. Let us firmly maintain, according to the charter, social order and all its conditions. Let us guaranty, according to the charter, the public liberties and all their developements. We shall transmit, unimpaired, to the generations that are to come after us, the trust confided to us; and they will bless us for having founded and defended the edifice, under which they will live happy and free."

DEATH OF NAPOLEON'S WIDOW.—The Ministers of the Archduchess Marie Louisa, Duchess of Parma and Piencenza, issued a proclamation late on the evening of the 17th ult, announcing to the people the demise of that Princess, the widow of Napoleon, at 5 o'clock, of a fine day. They stated that an express had been sent to the Duke of Lucca, and that they would direct the Government until the arrival of the new sovereign.

The *Times* has the following commentary on her death.

Of the Empress Marie Louisa, it may be said that nothing in her life becomes her more the leaving it, and with a view to the completion of the arrangements recently made in certain portions of territory distributed among the Italian Princes, the demise of the Archduchess of Parma is at least opportune. She had lived to be very nearly the longest reigning sovereign in Europe, for nearly thirty-four years have elapsed since she exchanged, for the portion of Archduchess, her share in the throne of the French Empire, in that period, she has done little more than indulge the obscure passions and narrow feelings, which formed a singular contrast to the glare of transitory splendor thrown over her marriage and her French reign. Of all such dreams of human greatness, suddenly thrust by the caprice of fortune upon a youthful Princess, none certainly was ever more gorgeous or surprising, than that which made Maria Louisa, then in her 19th year, the bride of the great Soldier of Fortune, who seemed to be the Master of Continental Europe.

The Overland Mail bringe China dates to Nov. 20th. All was quiet.

From Italy and Switzerland there is nothing of consequence. The Vatican Parliament resolved, after a stormy date, Dec. 14th, by a majority of 30 to 4, that all its deliberations, speeches, acts, and individual votes, should be published, and nothing kept unknown save on the occurrence of "most urgent motives."

The Pope held a consistory on the 17th, at which twenty Spanish archbishops and bishops were appointed. In his address, he expressed satisfaction at the favorable turn of the ecclesiastical affairs of Spain and Russia, but lamented the loss of the Catholics of Switzerland.

The renegade party was recovering influence and the emigrants had become vigorous.

The New-Comet, discovered on the 1st of October, is now shining in the constellation above the Bear.

Gen. Mejia died at the age of 80 years, on the 1st of December, at Puebla.

FROM SAN CARLOS.—By the arrival of the steamer *Sarah Butler*, Capt. Wright, from Brazos Santiago, which she left on the 24th instant, we have received the Matamoros *Flag* of the 23d. It is nearly destitute of news. (Twelve Matamoros was exceedingly languid, though the stocks of goods are heavy and increasing.

Capt. William Hickey is the *whaler* elect to fill the vacancy in the Senate of Texas, caused by the resignation of Col. Kinney. His majority over Fitzgerald is four precincts, is 413.

The *Flag* contradicts the report of the probable death of Capt. G. K. Lewis, from wounds received in a recent fight with the Indians near Eagles. A friend of Capt. Jo. informs the *Flag* that he was then since being wounded at Batillie, moving about the streets with slight aid from a crutch. The wound is in the foot, a toe or two having been cut off by an Indian's arrow; and a dislocated foot is the only bad consequence expected to result from it.

From the Gainesville (Ala.) *Pilot* we copy the following:

BEAUTIFUL PHENOMENON.—A beautiful display of the Heavens occurred day before yesterday, about 10 o'clock (C. M.) very our town. The morning was very clear, the sun shining brightly, when a dense column of smoke, resembling the steam from the super pipe of steamboat, shot across the Heavens—first appearing over the town, and running in a southern direction near the horizon. The column seemed to be about three feet wide at the point of beginning, and running off to a point at the horizon—not about three to five minutes after the appearance of the column, a terrible explosion was heard to the Southeast, which continued to reverberate for several minutes. It was supposed to be a meteoric explosion, and was a most sublime display.

So many gallant officers of the army continue to visit Washington, that it is difficult to keep up with the muster-roll. We would most cheerfully pay them the compliment of noticing their arrival, if we could be informed of the fact.

Among the last visitors are Col. Morgan, of the Ohio volunteers; Capt. Magruder, of the artillery service, and last, but not least, Major Bliss, Gen. Taylor's adjutant and secretary—gallant named, which are all well known to the country in the annals of the present brilliant war.—*Washington Union.*

Gov. Chrystie of Alabama has vetoed the Mobile and Ohio Railroad bill.

City Intelligence.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—The Court of the United States vs Thomas Gibbs Morgan, late collector of this port, yes, on Saturday last, decided in this Court by a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $60,509 56. The sum of $72,803 12, was acknowledged by the defendant as due to the United States, and the balance, $23,169 44 was retained by Mr. Morgan for commissions, which he considered himself entitled to for keeping and disbursing the public money. It is important to add that the $23,169 12 acknowledged to be due by the defendant should give him a final settlement with account. There is no doubt but that he will be "taken up" by the United States Supreme Court.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Halloran presiding, on Saturday last, sentenced the following convicts: John Brown, to six months' imprisonment, for larceny; Philip Frey, to twelve months' imprisonment and $10 fine, for battering a runaway slave; Manuel Dorado, to eight years' labor in the Penitentiary, for robbery; Foley and Field, to six months' imprisonment for larceny; and J. Pedro, to forty eight hours imprisonment and $10 fine, for assault and battery.

DUEL PREVENTED.—Yesterday, Mr. S. De Grove made an affidavit before Recorder Robinson, stating that two persons named Jos. Leon Depeire and Edouard Dumoulin, were about to fighta duel with deadly weapons. Complainant, therefore, requested his Honor to cause them to be bound, and held to bail in the sum of $500. The request was granted, and the parties put under bond.

FELONIOUS ROBBERY OF GROCERIES.—John McDonald, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Rampart and the Bayou Road, was arrested on Saturday, charged with an extensive robbery. Mr. Rozan, a sugar broker, saw entry in the morning, the store door, belonging to Mr. James, taking up upon his dray from the sugar platform, a hogshead of sugar. He followed the drayman and saw that the hogshead was deposited upon the grocery store above the Bayou. The sugar was found, and some groceries and learned that a large quantity of groceries had recently been stolen. Some officers then went to the aforesaid grocery store and searched it in three separate times for the goods as identified, although the marks had been carefully effaced. Five barrels contained in five and a half hogsheads of sugar, one hogshead of shoulders, four barrels of whiskey, two barrels of flour, and one barrel of Mess Pork. All which were carried to the First Municipality Watch-house, where the persons robbed can apply for them. John McDonald and the brother Jerome McDonald, and the drayman, were arrested by Captain Youngers. They are now in the Parish Prison.

INQUEST.—Coroner Jacobs held an inquest on Saturday last, on the body of a man supposed to be named B. Nelson, from his papers found in his pockets. He was found in the Canal near the woods, about three fourths of a mile from Wood's Cotton Press. His dress was a checked shirt, and flannel undershirt, stripped waistcoat, The jury of inquest rendered the following verdict: "Found drowned."

A FUGITIVE ARRESTED.—On Saturday last, Captain Youngers, of the First Municipality police, arrested one William Allen, alias Adam White, on a charge of being a fugitive from Mobile, where it is said he had committed large robberies.

MORE DRY GOODS STOLEN.—We have already reported that a large robbery had been committed by Jacob Hock, a young man in the employ of Messrs. Gignet & Jaussens, dry goods merchants, No. 6, Chartres street; the officers of the First Municipality, armed with search warrants, have since discovered other large stolen merchandise, concealed in a house at the corner of Bayou and Rampart streets (in the 3d Municipality) and also in a house, No. 199, Canal street, in the First Municipality.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

In Senate.

SATURDAY, January 29th, 1848.

The Senate did not sit to-day. They adjourned over until Monday.

House of Representatives.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Hon. Preston W. Farrar in the Chair.

A number of petitions and memorials were submitted and appropriately referred. Several resolutions of inquiry were also submitted and adopted.

Mr. Smith, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to point out the manner of obtaining residence by persons coming into the State; also, a bill to amend articles 644 and 645 of the Code of Practice, so as to exempt from seizure household furniture to the amount of $200, all family portraits and records, exempting no slaves, except those of farmers; also, a bill to increase the mortgage taxes public in the parishes of Bossier and Caddo, and a bill for the publication of sales in the parish of East Feliciana.

Mr. Smith also reported against the bill, articles 178, 179, 181, 188, 189, 184, 189, 190, 191, 192, 194, 195, 197, 198, and 286 of the Code of Practice, and the petitions for the emancipation of Mary Hewitt, a minor of the parish of Jefferson, Samuel G. Miller, a minor of Tensas, and of Mary Ann Martin, the parish of Morehouse, on the ground that the proposed amendment under the general law provided for the relief of minors, approved in 1847, and that under the bill to relieve Hubert Boutillon, of the parish of Terrebonne, from paying certain State taxes, also contrary to article 187 of the Constitution. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances reported a bill for the relief of two vitiated rams of 1846-47; also, in favor of the Howard Association, repealing the exemption clause in their charter. Said reports were adopted.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Adjutant General, being the state and condition of the militia.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

It was ordered, on motion of Mr. Mohr, that on Tuesday next, the House shall go into a Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration the Mexican War Resolutions.

The resolution reported some days ago by a Special Committee, relative to the extension of the port of Orleans, so as to embrace the city of Lafayette, was read a second time, and after a short debate, and on motion of Mr. Pike, the further consideration of the matter was postponed for two weeks, to enable him to procure a majority report.

The House next proceeded to the Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration Mr. G. B. Duncan's report, relative to the rules and orders of the Government of the House. No important alteration from the old rules has been made, except an amendment providing any member from speaking more than twice upon the same subject, or more than an hour upon a debatable question. The Committee then rose and reported.

Mr. Mohr doubted the sense of the Committee of the Whole, and the rules and orders were referred to the subject, to the extent of the same, to Messrs. Mohr, Duncan, Pike, Bryan, Bonford, Wilkins, Coffey, Cooper, Pike, Mr. Holland in the chair.

Mr. Holland introduced a bill to amend the rules of the House, and adopted with the

COMMERCIAL.

HAVANA MARKET,

January 22.

Arrivals of Importation—Flour, N. Orleans, $17,00 per barrel; same, do., $13,25 13,50; lard, Cuba $16,25 per cwt; pork, do., $11,00; beef, prime and same, $9,50 @10,50; Kentucky tobacco, $5,25 a 9 per cwt; sugar, Nov. 3, $13,25 @ 13,50.

Exports.—Coffee, in quality, none; 21 and 24, $9,87; tierce, $9,62 @ 10,25; sugar, assorted white and brown, 60 @ 70 per cwt; white clayed, 9 @ 10; yellow, 3 3-4 @ 7 1-2; brown clayed, 3 1-4 @ 4 1-2; cucumbers, 4 1-4 @ 5; molasses, windward, 12 @ 13; rum, Jamaica, No. 1, 50 @ 60; No. 2, 40 @ 50; No. 3 @ 32.

Exchange on London, 12 premium. New York and Boston, 1 1-8 @ 1 3-4 prem. New Orleans at short sight, 5 prem.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

SESSION OF WEDNESDAY, January 26th, 1848.

The Council met this day pursuant to adjournment.

The roll was called in the chair.

Members present—Messrs. Allen, Gasquet, Holland, Hynes, Surgi, Vandegriff, Wilder and Zacharie—8.

Absent—Messrs. Crozat, Stockney, Thacker, Adams, Brown—5.

On motion, the Council proceeded by ballot to the election of a President.

Messrs. Vandegriff and Zacharie being appointed tellers, the result was as follows: 8 votes, Mr. Hynes obtained 5—Scattering two—consequently Mr. Hynes was duly elected President of the Council.

The journals of the last sittings were read and approved.

Mr. Holland asked, and obtained leave, to have recorded on the journal his motives for presenting the resolution relative to the building of a new Court House, as follows:

Mr. President,—On the 29th December, 1847, I presented two resolutions, one for the appointment of a committee to draft a memorial to the Legislature, praying that body to grant to the Council the power of erecting a fire proof Court House for the parish of New Orleans, and the other directing the committee to apply to the First Municipality Council and ascertain whether, in the event of the power prayed for being granted, it would donate to the city a square of ground of sufficient to erect said Court House upon. The first resolution was adopted and the committee appointed, but the second was, on motion of one of the members from the Second Municipality, rejected.

Now, sir, in as much as I have been charged with having presented these resolutions because I wished and was in favor of removing the Courts into the Second Municipality, permit me, with leave of the Council, to state, that such is not the case, on the contrary, that I am totally opposed to taking the Courts out of the First Municipality.

In presenting those resolutions, the object I had in view was to get the power of erecting the Court House, and the selection of a proper site delegated to the Council. If the Legislature grants us that power, I hope, so far as that case the First and Third Municipalities delegation from the two three of the Council, will have the same in their own hands, and be able to control the selection of a site for the buildings and thus effectually, and forever keep the courts in the First Municipality.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I further declare, that as long as I am a member of this Council, I shall never be a party or consent to the Courts being removed from the First Municipality, and shall do, in the proper time, reserve the rights and interests of my constituents.

Mr. Holland, on behalf of the Committee on Court Houses and Prisons, introduced the following:

The Committee on Court Houses and Prisons, have examined the following accounts, viz:

J. Masperchi, for [illegible] in Fourth District Court, and give in [illegible] $25 25

John Hatch, for glasses, pitcher and washing, &c., for Court and Jury Rooms, $2 50

And finding the same just and correct, recommend the passage of the annexed resolutions.

(Signed) JOHN F. HOLLAND,
L. SURGI.

Resolved, That the Municipalities of the City of New Orleans, pay on the warrant of the Mayor, to Masperchi & Co., twenty five dollars and twenty five cents for cleaning up store, &c., in the Fourth District Court; and, for cleaning rooms, &c., pay, as follows:

Municipality No. 1		43,62 per cent.
" 2		47,71
" 3		8,67

Resolved, That the Municipalities of the City of New Orleans, pay on the warrant of the Mayor, to John Gaché, twenty seven dollars and eighty five cents, for glass work, nails, &c., for the Court and Jury Rooms, pro rata as follows:

Municipality No. 1		43,62 per cent.
" 2		47,71
" 3		8,67

On motion, the resolutions were adopted.

The rules being suspended, Mr. Surgi introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Mayor be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrants on the several Municipalities in favor of the Churchwardens of the Church of St. Louis for the payment of the rent of the Court House.

Resolved, that all resolutions to the contrary be and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. Allen moved for an adjournement. The yeas and nays being called for on said motion, resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Allen, Holland and Vandegriff—3.

Nays—Messrs Gasquet, Surgi, Wilder and Zacharie—4. The motion was lost.

Mr. Surgi moved, seconded by Mr. Holland, for the adoption of the resolution, which, some debate took place, which Mr. Holland moved for an adjournment and called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Allen, Holland and Vandegriff—3.

Nays—Messrs Gasquet, Surgi and Zacharie—4. The amendment was lost, and the motion was carried. Consequently the Council adjourned.

P. CHAS. CUVELLIER, Sec'y.

☞ The Bark MARIA, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Orleans Cotton Press from [illegible] Cuba, and will be ready for receiving freight [illegible] LEVI H. GALE

☞ The Schooner [illegible] will have her cabin fitted up for the accommodation of passengers, and will be ready for receiving their freight [illegible] LEVI H. GALE

☞ TWO COOPERS.—A strong sober man wanted to work at the business of Cooper. Apply at the COOPERAGE, western entrance. A Lad wanted to assist in the business. Apply as above. [illegible]

Fourteenth February—Valentine's Day!

J. R. STELL has again received and is opening his splendid assortment of VALENTINES. These Tokens of Love were selected with taste and judgment, and are pleasing and decorative to the young and gay.

☞ Note the sign—the Pair Boy; the proper place for purchasing Valentines. [illegible]

FRENCH BRANDY, 1 J. Dupuy 4th [illegible] 1 Cognac Cognac, Jaubert and Co 1 Cognac Cognac, Jaubert and Co [illegible] Muscat Lunel, Jaubert and Co [illegible] Cherries and assorted Brandy Fruits, [illegible] 1 Port Wine [illegible] 1 Sherry Wine [illegible] 1 Malaga Wine [illegible] 1 Cognac Cognac [illegible] 1 Cognac Cognac [illegible] 1 Cognac Cognac [illegible] 1 Cognac Cognac [illegible] 1 Cognac Cognac [illegible] 1 Cognac Cognac [illegible] 1 Cognac Cognac [illegible] 1 Cognac Cognac [illegible] 1 Cognac Cognac [illegible] 1 Cognac Cognac [illegible] 1 Cognac Cognac [illegible] 1 Cognac Cognac [illegible] 1 Cognac Cognac [illegible] 1 Cognac Cognac [illegible] 1 Cognac Cognac [illegible] 1 Cognac Cognac [illegible] 1 Cognac Cognac [illegible] 1 Cognac Cognac [illegible] 1 Cognac Cognac [illegible] 1 Cogn