The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 167, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5176.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
No. 81 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER one year in advance.....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, one year in advance.....5 00

Subscribers will please to give one week's notice, when they desire to be stopped, or no charge will be made for the time that may be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion—for the first insertion and HALF that price for every succeeding one. An advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published "till forbid," 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.

MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year 1846, of all the advertisements requiring by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of *ONE DOLLAR* for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.

WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State
New Orleans 27th Dec. 1845

SPANISH CONSULATE.—The public are informed that the office of the Spanish Consulate is No 13 Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti streets.
J V CRUZAT

F. G. BOURDAS, SURGEON DENTIST, 76 Conti st. Office open from 9 o'clock A M until 6 P. M. m17

ED. CARIGUE, *Importer of Havana Produce*, No 12 Exchange street. m17

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 71 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

J. B. STEEL, No 14 Camp Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Account Books made to order. a23

W. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL,
10 Musson's Buildings,
Cor Royal and Chartres sts.

TAYLOR BROTHERS—*Importers of Wines, Liquors from England and Germany*, corner Chartres and Bienville streets. f13

J. BURCKLER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and WINE COOPERS, Levee, have constantly on hand Claret Wines, Liquors, &c, at moderate rates. m10

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
JULY 31, 1846.

THE Price of Stock Flour being this day, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will commence MONDAY August 10th.

Bread to be sold by the Baker's Pound, as follows:

For Ten Cents, during the month of August 1846.

A D CROSSMAN, Mayor.

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 124 Camp street.

MESSRS. PLANCIARD and AUBERT have received a new assortment of Water Colors, Brushes, Lead Pencils, Drawing and Writing Paper, and Stationery, which they offer at moderate prices. Also, a fine assortment of Artists' materials. f17

MESSRS. PLANCIARD and AUBERT have received from the Faculty of Paris and New York, a number of Medical Books, which they are authorized to sell at the prices marked thereon, and that only for the accommodation of the profession. Those persons who have work to be done in this line, will please to call at the store of the subscribers, as they do not intend to employ any travelling agents, and that only for the convenience of the public.

LEECHES! LEECHES!
RECEIVED this day from Havana, a fine lot of Leeches, which will be sold low at the Depot, No 131 Chartres st.
REYNAUD

LEECHES.
TWELVE THOUSAND Swedish and Hoek Leeches, just received per brig Ceres from Stockholm. For sale by the subscriber, at the Depot, No 131 Chartres st.
REYNAUD

Agency of Records of Births and Exchange Passage, near Bay.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
HAVING been appointed Recorder of Births for the Parish and City of Orleans, I am desirous of informing the public that the Office for the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages is now open at the Exchange Passage, near the Bay, in conformity with the following act, passed by the Legislature of Louisiana, March 5, 1811:

[Here follows the act, the first section of which directs that there shall be appointed in the city of Orleans one person of good character and conversant with the English and French languages, whose duty it shall be to keep a fair register of all births, deaths and marriages which may occur in the city of Orleans, and in the several wards thereof, and in the parishes of the State of Louisiana, and to perform all other duties required by law.]

The undersigned, in accordance with the above act, has opened the Office for the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, at the Exchange Passage, near the Bay, where all persons will please to call and have their names registered, and obtain certificates of the same.

Persons from 6 to 50 years of age are taught on a short time to write with ease and rapidity. jy21—1m

Ice Cream and Sherbet.
COLE'S OYSTER SALOON, No 128 Camp street, between Gravier and Perdido, they will open a GARDEN on ANTOINE PLACE, which will be conducted in a manner which will merit a share of the public patronage which was so liberally bestowed upon them at their former establishment. They will undoubtedly be a great accommodation to the public, as they will have a fine shady garden, handsomely illuminated, where Ice Cream and Sherbet can be had at all hours of the day. They can assure that nothing shall be wanting on their part to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their custom.

P. S. Families can be supplied with Ice Cream and Sherbet at their residences on the shortest notice. j29

REMOVAL.
French Shirts No 100 *Royal street, opposite Union State Bank.*

MRS. T. HENRY has the honor of informing the Gentlemen of New Orleans that she has removed from No 125 Royal street, to No 100 Royal street, next door to the Union State Bank, where she will continue to manufacture Shirts to measure. Mrs H returns her thanks to her numerous customers for their patronage, and hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance of the same. She also begs to call the attention of those gentlemen who will have their shirts made in the approved style. f24

Fashionable Goods fro Paris.
Corner Royal and Conti streets
TE Subscriber Virginia L. having arrived from France in the packet ship Virginia L. begs to inform the ladies of New Orleans and environs, that she is receiving a handsome assortment of the following goods, at very moderate prices:

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Rutland and Satin, newest styles;
Bodice, Mog & Opera printed Barèges and Barège Shawls and scarfs;
Pelerines and embroidered neck kerchiefs;
Ribbons and flowers, white and black fringe;
Mother's muslin dresses and ribbons;
Bandeaux and thread lace;
Lace, umbrellas, parasols and corsets;
Bobbin scarfs, silk and Cotton;
Bobbin open-worked embroidered Collars;
Mantillas, lace scarfs and shawls, a new article.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Selling at very reduced prices our remaining stock of goods, Barèges, Barèges, Organdy, and Plaid Muslin dress goods, at 25, 30 and 37½ cents; light French Calicoes, at 25 cts; &c. Also, white Muslin Curtain Muslins, Jaconet, Swiss, Plaid Muslin for Boys' dresses; Lace Scarfs, white Muslin do; Bobbin Scarfs, Silk and Cotton; Hosiery, Cravats; Ribbons with fringe; Linens, a large stock; Bed Ticking; Lawns; Linen Bed Blankets, bordered; Embroidered Cambric goods; Trimmings; Tablecloths and Towels; Gents' Shirting, well known Dress Shirting; Cambrics, Linen Cambric, Thread and Cotton Ladies Fine Gloves; Gents' do; Gents' Shirts and Drawers; Spool Cotton; Threads; Striped do; Cords; &c.

Also—a few pieces of Plaid Linsey, for Negro clothing.
DAVIE

m19

IN STORES and for sale by the subscriber, Red Wine, different brands of Bordeaux, Sauterne, 250 bbls and Whalebone; Gin; 50 hogsheads Champagne, different brands; Red Wine, 84 Burgundy, 50 do; Claret, 150 do; Ladies 25 do; Madeira and Haut Brion, 3000 boxes assorted; Claret do 50 dozen Pale; 500 do Champagne assorted; 200 do Cognac Brandy; 200 do Bottled Rum; 200 do do Red and White Wine, Sherries; 8 do Cherries in Brandy; 50 do Curaçoa; 50,000 fine Corks, 10,000 demijohns.
CHARLES

GARNIER'S FRENCH GIN
THE subscribers, successors to Mr. Garnier, Agents of Zoeth Mayer, Distiller of Cognac, in consequence of the Planters, Coffee Dealers in general, that their Gin is now of a superior quality as well adapted for the Southern Trade as the FRENCH BLANKETS.

Taken from the depot of Mr. Garnier, Agent for Zoeth Mayer, Distiller of Cognac.

GRANIER BLANKETS.

N. B—Planters and Commission Merchants that their orders for Liquors, Coffees, &c., will receive prompt attention.

Agents for Zoeth Mayer, Distiller of Cognac, and Importers of Wines, Liquors, &c.

17 G. Marmasse.

SUNDRIES—105 baskets Sweet Cider, 200 do Pimento; 40 boxes Orange Peel, 50 do Preserved Citron; 100 boxes Pickles, for sale by
REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.
jy18

NOW LANDING ex ship Leon, from Bordeaux and for sale by the undersigned:
140 cases Red Wine, 24 half do do; 3 pipes White Wine, 16 barrels do do. jy15 6t M LUCIUS, 30 Bienville st.

GUN POWDER—Eden Parks Mills in kegs, halves and quarter, kegs, in quantities to suit purchasers for sale by
REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co
24 Tchoupitoulas st

LIQUORS, &c—4 bbls Cassia Fistula; 15 cases Rhenish Wine; 1 case French Mustard; Ivory Black, in dust; 5 bbls very old superior Cognac, of the brand of Pellevoisin 1810 and 1825, for sale by
m17 TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD, 99 Customhouse st.

SEGARS—42000 Regalia and principe, landing per brig F. Soule, for sale by TROISGROS & LAFON
m19 56 Old Levee st.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS—The subscribers have received a splendid assortment of Cambric handkerchiefs, which they will sell at low prices for cash.
E DE GOER & CLIFFORD.
jy3

NOW LANDING ex ships Talma and Constantine, from Bordeaux, 50 qr casks Claret, 1845;

Wednesday morning, Aug. 5, 1846.

CERTAIN letters are published in the *Jeffersonian* which develope and illustrate still more palpably the disgusting vacillation, inconsistency and bad faith of the War Department. These missives form an important part of the history of this revolting transaction, since they prove that long after the Secretary of War had made up his mind to order the disbanding of the Louisiana volunteers, he forbore issuing any commands to that effect, but steadily maintained General TAYLOR in a state of profound ignorance as to his intentions, leading that gallant officer to deceive himself and mislead the volunteers. In fact how could TAYLOR have avoided falling into the error of presuming that the Louisiana forces would be retained, himself the soul of frankness and honor, he could have no conception of the miserable dirty cabals at Washington. He could not dream that a MARCY would preserve an unbroken silence for the express purpose of inducing the commander of the troops to commit himself by assurances that the volunteers would not be discharged until the expiration of their term of service, in order that when the receipt from the Department should be issued, requiring their dismissal, public indignation might, if possible, be averted from him and concentrated upon TAYLOR. Such mousing schemes, such shuffling and clandestine projects were utterly foreign to the ingenuous and noble nature of the commander-in-chief. Incapable of a mean or deceptive course, he entertained no suspicion that the conduct of the War Department would be regulated by so tortuous and reprehensible a policy. Hence it is not at all surprising that, when after more than two months service of the volunteers, General TAYLOR having no earthly reason for believing that his arrangements would be interfered with, or that the discretionary power vested in him would be revoked, should have addressed the following note to the officers of the Jackson Regiment:

"MATAMOROS, July 3d, 1846.

"I have to inform you that no order has been received to disband the six months volunteers; that it was suggested to me by the War Department to undertake an organization of twelve months volunteers from their ranks, leaving this, however, *to my discretion*; in the exercise of which I had determined not even to broach the subject to the volunteer regiments interested, *for reasons satisfactory to myself*, and I trust equally so to the authorities at Washington.

"Gen. Smith will give you such further reply as your communication may demand."

This letter conclusively establishes the fact that General TAYLOR was convinced that the volunteers would be allowed to serve out their term without let or hindrance. Upon what was this conviction founded? Upon assurances from the War Department that to his discretion was the whole matter confided. This is evident from the language of the letter. Of course the volunteers relied as implicitly upon these pledges as the commanding officer himself. It seems, however, that the sage and sagacious Secretary of War thought it about time to wind up the mystery. The plot had been very ably got up, the intrigue had been well managed, and the final dénouement kept out of view so admirably, that nobody had the most distant idea of the real catastrophe that was to follow. It came, however, sure enough at last. On the 19th July, the volunteers were informed by Gen'l SMITH, that the proper authority had decided that volunteers mustered into the service for six months can only be legally held to serve three months, and that at the expiration of that time all who demanded would receive their discharge.

Despite how heartily the sons of Louisiana were [illegible] by the Hon. Wm. A. MARCY, Secretary [illegible] ample authority vested in [illegible] President, General TAYLOR calls for volunteers [illegible] prescribes their term of [illegible] ing the weakness exce[illegible]

[illegible] ordinary power to organize twelve months volunteers or not. The General-in-Chief wisely, and considerately informs the volunteers of Ohio [illegible] that he will not breach the subject. Two weeks elapse, the Province of [illegible] undergoes a new transformation, [illegible] is unphoned into a profound casuist in all matters [illegible] jurisprudence. He discovers that the first [illegible] issued to General TAYLOR respecting the Louisiana Volunteers was not strictly inaccordance with [illegible] he withdraws the authority previously vested in [illegible] officer, and calls for the discharge of the troops at the expiration of three months' service. But all wonderful, we ask, that men—brave, gallant and patriotic men, who had already made heavy sacrifices for the sake of responding to their country's call, should be utterly disgusted at conduct so characteristic, heartless and inexcusable? Is it at all surprising that having been made the puppets for [illegible] wire manipulating during three months, they should refuse further obedience to his tyrannical behests, when upon repeatedly imposed upon and deceived in this manner, they would have exhibited a short martyrdom or credulous simplicity had they [illegible] him an hour longer.

The Tariff Bill probably [illegible]

[illegible] be seen by our Congressional intelligence, the Tariff bill has been recommitted—a move which at this advanced period of the session, is the passage of the bill, for should it even be [illegible] back in an amended form and pass the Senate, would, in all likelihood, be defeated in the [illegible]

[illegible] form in which the bill has been reported, is in [illegible] ity with a motion by Mr. JOHN M. CLAYTON, [illegible] mmit with instructions to amend the bill so as [illegible] e duties in all cases where any foreign raw material is taxed to the prejudice of our manufactures, no higher duty can be imposed on [illegible] late provided by the act of 1842. [illegible] e duties so as to raise a revenue sufficient [illegible] he emergencies of the country. These motions were put separately, and both carried by a vote of 27—every Whig and Messrs CALHOUN, WESTCOTT and NILES, voting in the affirmative. A [illegible] motion to recommit the bill with instructions to restore the specific duties of the act of 1842 [illegible] ried by a vote of 26 to 28—Mr. JARNAGIN [illegible] the Locofocos, and Messrs. CAMERON and [illegible] with the Whigs.

[illegible] may congratulate the country that the [illegible] Counsels of the Administration upon [illegible] and the disorganizing influences of [illegible] ministration are suspended for the present, [illegible] first days will determine the question. The [illegible] at least, is endangered. The Committee may [illegible] pill, but its effect will still be too deadly for [illegible] to swallow it, save under constraint like [illegible] hands Mr. JARNAGIN and forces him to [illegible] ballling blow at the best interests of the [illegible]

Mr. Dimmock.—The brig *Swan* at New [illegible] Anne whence she sailed on the 6th, brings [illegible] from St. Domingo. We learn that an [illegible] took place between the Haytiens and [illegible] on or about the 15th June, forty miles [illegible] The latter were defeated and driven [illegible] with a severe loss, and their leader [illegible] The brig *Swan*, while at Azua, was [illegible] 368, medicine chest and vessel's papers. [illegible] were found, after several days search, [illegible] the roots of a tree. The former Captain, [illegible] Bell, was left at Azua sick.

A Rail Road Accident.—A great many [illegible] banker, residing in brooklyn, was dreadfully [illegible] and probably killed on the 27th ult., at the [illegible] Depot in Newark. He had just [illegible] h his wife, who remained with her friends [illegible] was about returning home. Reaching the [illegible] age, just as the train was starting, he [illegible] to leap upon one of the Cars, but failing, he [illegible] the track, and before the train could be [illegible] the fore-wheels passed over his legs, severing [illegible] from his body. He was taken up [illegible] with little hope that he could long survive [illegible]

The "Courier des Etats Unis" states, that a Sir Robert Peel, who [illegible] Secretary of Legation at [illegible] appointment of First Secretary [illegible] land; but before going to his new [illegible] London for a few weeks, and there [illegible] 1,500,000 francs, for which he gave [illegible] When they became due Sir Robert [illegible] them, and the son, overwhelmed [illegible] the money is not vouched for, and is certainly [illegible] The English papers, so far as we [illegible] say nothing whatever of the affair.

The UNION scarcely offers a passing comment upon the interesting scene in the Senate on the 27th ult. All that it says in relation to it, is subjoined:

"We forbear making any comments on the interesting scenes which took place to-day in the Senate of the United States. We yet believe that the bill will finally pass the Senate."

Mr. Jarnagin, the native senator from Tennessee, in acting under the instructions of his legislature, has expressed, we think, the sentiments of a majority of the people of that State. He has voted for the tariff bill, [illegible]

Congress.

The sitting of the 27th ult., was highly interesting.

In the SENATE, Mr. Webster resumed his speech and spoke about two hours. His argument was more in reference to commerce and revenue than to manufactures. Some allusions to employment or labor as the great source of wealth and happiness were made, and with them, by way of comparison, an illustration of the condition of Ireland and Scotland in contrast, to show what the means of industry and diversified employment had done for the one, and how little it had done for the other.

Mr. Webster proposed to strike out such portions of the 9th section as gave the Collector and Secretary of the Treasury power to sell goods and pay five per cent. profit with the cost. An able debate followed, in which Messrs. Crittenden, Webster, Johnson of Md., McDuffie, Lewis, Benton and Jarnagin participated. In the course of this discussion [illegible] said very plainly that the bill was extravagant, very incomprehensible. After [illegible] all to tatters by a masterly dissection [illegible] was ordered to be written in the Journal. [illegible] he should vote for it on the [illegible] of overturning the act of 1842. [illegible] spoke at some length, reading instructions and intimating his readiness to obey them. He said the mandate of the Tennessee legislature compelled him to oppose minimums and specific duties. This he should do, but at the same time he felt it to be his imperative duty to vote as to produce those modifications which would render the act somewhat more acceptable to the country.

Mr. J. M. Clayton then stated that he spoke to test the views of the Senate on the great principles of the bill itself. He would therefore offer an amendment:

"To commit the bill to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to remove the specific duties prescribed by the act of the 30th of August, 1842."

If this first should fail, he would then offer the following:—

"That the bill be committed to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to remove the specific duties imposed by said bill in all cases where any foreign material is taxed to the prejudice of any manufacture or manufacturer, so that no other or higher duty shall be collected on any such raw material than is provided by the act of 30th August, 1842. And further, regulate all the duties imposed by this bill as to raise a revenue sufficient for the exigencies of the country."

After a protracted discussion in the course of which Messrs. Jarnagin and Turney had some sharp words, the vote was taken on the first amendment, which was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashley, Barrow, Berrien, Calhoun, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson of Maryland, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Archerton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Jarnegan, Houston, Jarnagin, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee—29.

The second amendment was then proposed and carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Bagby, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson of Maryland, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pennybacker, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, and Woodbridge—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Archerton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Jarnegan, Houston, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott and Yulee—27.

Before the question was taken Mr. Clayton said it was well understood that no Senator who should vote for the amendment, would be bound to support the bill if solamended. If these instructions should be fairly and honestly carried out, the result, would be [illegible] utterly hostile to the wishes and notions of [illegible] le of the Senate; but if the Committee [illegible] ertain *fulmen*, all those who [illegible] instructions would of course [illegible] against the bill and kill it.

In the HOUSE the warehousing bill was made the special order for the 29th.

Mr. DAVIS of Ky, asked leave to present a resolution calling if the President for information as to the orders given to Col. Stevenson for raising a regiment of troops for California. Objection was made and the resolution not received.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and took up the Fortification Bill. After some debate the bill was reported, read a third time and passed. Yeas—91. nays—51.

The bill to increase the rates of Postage, and otherwise to amend the law of 1842 was next taken up. Mr. Douglas moved as an amendment, five cents uniform postage for every quarter of an ounce for all distances.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned without action on the bills.

Extensive Robbery.—The Georgia (Hancock) *Journal* of the 28th ult., says—"On the night of the 18th. Mr. William Watts, a gentleman well provided with the goods of this world, was robbed of $6,000, which he had in his house. The thief or thieves, having ascertained where he kept his money, by means of a chair placed against a window, entered his house and took the $4,000 in money, and also several notes. No clue to the robbery has yet been obtained—but a [illegible] days before two strangers, representing themselves as travellers, [illegible] Mississippi, stopped at Mr. Watts' and urged all night. One of them professed to have more silver than he wanted and proposed to exchange it for paper. The proposition was acceded to by Mr. Watts. The exchange was made—the parties knew where money was kept—and a few nights thereafter the money was committed."

Arrest of Mr. Graham.—On the afternoon of the 27th ult., Mr. Graham, proprietor of the *North American*, was arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, and started for Washington.

The cause of his arrest was the publication of the Oregon Documents, which are supposed to have been furnished him for publication by some member of the Senate.

Judge Briant.—The *Jeffersonian* commits a very great mistaken in calling Judge PAUL BRIANT "a strong democrat." He is one of the warmest and staunchest Whigs in the State. What our contemporary says of the Judge's popularity is correct. It is so great that the disorganizing influences of the Democratic party are suspended for the present, and the next few days will determine the question. The Democracy is endangered. The Committee may [illegible] pill, but its effect will still be too deadly for [illegible] to swallow it, save under constraint like [illegible] hands Mr. JARNAGIN and forces him to [illegible] balling blow at the best interests of the [illegible]

Extreme Longevity.—A negro woman named Amy, died in Duplin county, N. C., on the 30th ult., supposed to be aged upwards of 130 years. She had been, in her youth, a woman of great personal strength and of a powerful constitution. Her health had been remarkably good that until within a day or two of her death, she continued to sit and spin at the wheel.

Counterfeit Dollar.—We learn that counterfeit Mexican dollars, well calculated to deceive, are in circulation. One of them is before us the main body of which is copper, with a pretty thick coating of silver surrounding it. The exterior being silver, it resists the tests of acids, and is therefore difficult of detection. The impression is not as deep as that of the genuine coin, and the letter A in the word Republica is different from the letter C than in the genuine. These items are to us a counterfeit of the coin of 1845. Persons should be careful in examining Mexican dollars of this year, otherwise they may be imposed on.—*Louisville Journal.*

Sentence of Death Commuted.—Wilson, of whose trial and conviction for murder, in Saratoga county we gave some account, and was to have been executed soon, has been consigned by the Governor to the State Prison for life? The Governor, upon consulting the Chancellor and the Judge of the Supreme Court, found the former in favor and the latter against commutation. The Attorney-General, being absent was not of the consultation.

Insanity was set up by the prisoner's counsel at his defence, and although the jury overruled the plea—but regard the testimony, which we have attentively, as sufficiently strong to justify this exercise of Executive clemency.—*Alb. Jour.*

A New Implement for Naval Warfare.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* in its Washington correspondence, has the following item:

Mr. Brown, an ingenious mechanic from Illinois, and formerly of Massachusetts, has been before the board of naval officers, on the subject of war, that will be found of great importance to any kind or sort of naval warfare. These officers have, having examined [illegible] opinion that it will be entirely [illegible] ect. The vessel may be armed [illegible] or as the inventor proposes, with a new and potent element of destruction—liquid fire [illegible] by steam power, is to be discharged from the vessel, and thrown at any point and to a considerable distance. Mr. Brown wishes to be laid alongside the Castle of San Juan, with one of his vessels, in consideration of taking the Castle without much [illegible] and will, at all events, risk his life in the attempt. The Presidents has directed a further examination into this novel plan of naval warfare.

George Mundy, the Indian participator who used to set forth in our papers in his own [illegible] character of a [illegible] Regiment, recently landed [illegible] Creek, at Wauseon, in Conti, between Royal and Chartres streets, and began to address. After some big words had been exchanged, one of them calling the other a scoundrel and showing him his fists, was knocked down and severely kicked on the head. He was taken to the [illegible] where his wounds are dressed. The assailant immediately took to his heels.

☞ But a few trifling cases of assault and battery came up yesterday before Recorder Baldwin. Two natives of the Green Isle, who were present, took it into their heads, whilst his Honor was lecturing some of the gentry arrested the preceding night, to get up a fight; and as it they went heroically, with hands and feet, mail parted by the officers in attendance. They were locked up.

☞ Nothing of importance before Recorder Genois.

An affray.—We learn from the Captain of the steamer *Little Rock* that an affray took place at Shreveport, on the 26th ult., between [illegible] by the name of Wm. Burk and the engineer of the steamer *Hempstead*, in which Burk was killed. [illegible] was taken and confined, but broke jail [illegible] and made his escape.

The Santa Fe Expedition.—In the St. Louis *New Era* of the 24th ult., we find the following intelligence:

FORT LEAVENWORTH.—A [illegible] company, under the command of Capt Gilding [illegible] from Monroe county, were at Fort Leavenworth [illegible] the Little Missouri left. An express reached [illegible] on Monday from Gen Kearney, stating that the troops under his command were getting on finely, with the exception of a little sickness among the men [illegible] quite a number of the horses had given out, and so [illegible] as they did so the riders were placed on foot, which they seemed to like better than being mounted. The labor and care of a horse is gladly dispensed [illegible] by them. Wagons with provisions and stores [illegible] are leaving the Fort constantly, and volunteer companies to join Col Price's regiment, were daily expected to arrive from different quarters.

☞ We are under the impression that General JACKSON was wont to be considered a very good Democrat. True, in these days of pap[illegible] racy may have been too snail-paced for the party; but at all events he was in his time a first rate patent Democrat. General JACKSON, nevertheless, had some ideas about the protection of Home Industry not at all in consonance with the Democracy of the year 1846. Witness the following passage from a letter written to Dr. COLEMAN, in 1824:—

"I will ask, What is the real stamen of our agriculturists? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus products? Except cotton, he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, where there is no other either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the channels for labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out at once the remedy. Take from agriculture this superabundant labor, employ it in useful arts and manufactures thereby creating a home market for your bread stuffs, and distributing labor into those channels where it will be more productive to the general interest. In this system alone will be found the remedy for the general distress which pervades our country. Short sighted politicians and men of business will ever oppose it, because they cannot see its operation; but the day will come when the mind of the people will be prepared for it, and then it will be adopted. Europe now [illegible] and long [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] will [illegible] Europe [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]