The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, Feb. 4, 1848.

Ship Fever.

We understand from authentic sources, that this frightful and fatal disease prevails extensively among the inmates of the Charity Hospital. It has doubtlessly originated among the mass of pauper emigrants who have recently arrived in our city. Many of these were attacked while on ship board, while others in whom the germ of the malady had been implanted by filth, scanty and unwholesome food, and insufficient ventilation, were stricken down after their arrival, and have been transported to the Charity Hospital. There are now in that vast receptacle of disease not less than 700 patients afflicted with various ailments, and from the well known infectious character of the Ship Fever, the worst consequences may be apprehended. Most of the tenants of the Hospital have been reduced by suffering and the low diet usually prescribed during sickness, to a condition that singularly predisposes them to contagious disorders. The Fever is already beginning to extend—it is no longer confined to the emigrant population, where it was first engendered. A number of the Hospital patients have been attacked, and some have perished. Of the attending physicians, we know that two have suffered from the disease, and one of them very severely. Unless early and energetic measures are adopted for limiting the ravages of Ship Fever, and removing them far beyond the sphere of its withering influence of the disease, the results may be most deplorable; the Hospital itself will be converted into one vast Lazzar-House, and the pestilence may even escape beyond the limits by which its noxious influences are now hedged in, and every quarter of the city may be subjected to its blighting power.

It becomes the imperative duty of the proper authorities to take immediate measures to avert an evil so justly dreaded. There is but one mode of accomplishing this object. A proper establishment for the reception of all persons laboring under Ship Fever, should be provided in some sequestered spot far removed from the crowded thoroughfares of the city. There the necessary cares and medical attention could be bestowed upon the sufferers, without endangering the safety of others. This is a measure alike demanded by public security, prudence and humanity.

It would be the very refinement of cruelty to compel the unfortunate tenants of our Hospital to herd with the plague stricken victims of the Fever, and thus to expose the former to certain illness and probable death. We presume it is fully within the competency of the General Council of New Orleans to institute the necessary inquiries, and to employ whatever sanitary precautions the exigency may require. We are no alarmists, nor are we at all disposed to overcolor or exaggerate the information we have received. Our accounts are derived from the best possible authority—the attending physicians of the Hospital, who assure us that they are seriously alarmed, not only at the rapid progress of the malady, but at the imminent danger to the city, should the Fever leap beyond the Hospital boundaries and extend its ravages among the citizens.

PUNGENT AND PERTINENT.—The following passage from the speech of the Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, on the Ten Regiment Bill, is one of the most forcible, pointed and overwhelming rebukes to Mr. Polk, for the admission of Santa Anna into Mexico, that we have ever read. We commend it to general perusal:

"Many years ago there was a certain personage in our State of Texas (then a province claimed by Mexico) by the name of Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. He met some American troops—if I recollect the history of times gone by—at a certain place called Goliad, and induced them to surrender to him under the promise that they would be fairly and honorably treated as prisoners of war. He took out every man of them, the next day, and shot them one by one, deliberately, in cold blood!—He violated the solemn pledge of honor God and man; and bloody ruffian—murderous villain as he is—he slew hundreds of my countrymen, after pledging his honor to give them quarter.—On another occasion, this same Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna massacred some hundreds more of our countrymen at a place called Alamo. These things are fresh in the recollection of every American. There is not an honest American heart that did not burn with indignation against this ferocious ruffian on account of these atrocious acts. Well, sir, when this war was declared in May, 1846, the President of the United States—the head of the Administration and of the Executive Government—gave this same Santa Anna, with all his lieutenants, a free pass through the American fleet into Mexico!

"Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, (in his seat) On the same day on which war was declared.

"Mr. Clayton. On the very day, as my honorable friend remarks, on which the war was declared, the President of the United States caused his order to let pass the perjured assassin without let or hindrance into Mexico. This, sir, is one of those points on which I desire to see the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs so easily reply the attack which he has invited. I am bound, sir, to hold up the conduct of the President of the United States not only to the Senate, but to the American People; and I ask the champion of the Administration or any gentleman on the other side of the chamber, to demonstrate to us the case with which he can repel the charge of misconduct, or rather, to conduct, on the part of the President of the United States, in admitting that into our country from Mexico. What, sir, have been the consequences of that act? Why, let me, sir, simply take up a newspaper which is good authority with my honorable friends on the other side of the Union, of this morning, I find the following paragraph:

"We have received a file of the 'North American' printed in the city of Mexico, from the 3d of November to the 7th of December. We find the following in the 'American' of the last named date. It has already appeared in the New Orleans papers.

"'Don Mora —Señors Cuevas, Atrasain and Couto, the Mexican peace commissioners, are still in the city, we hear, but of course can effect nothing. It is now said that they will not go to Washington even to see Santa Anna in our country. The Government dare not even pay their expenses; nor would the commissioners dare go there and make a treaty, for the Napoleon of the West may turn up again some day, and then President Anaya and the commissioners would be shot. Oh, what a deplorable condition have this people reduced themselves to!'

"I ask, would not the ejaculation have been more appropriate: 'Oh! to what a deplorable condition has the President of the United States reduced this people and his own country!' Upon his head, sir, and no other, must this sin rest; and if the honorable gentleman on the other side of the chamber has ingenuity enough to extricate the President from this position, he shall indeed be, in all time hereafter, my Magnus Apollo! If he can point out any mode of salvation for the President from this charge, it will reflect infinite honor on his character as an advocate.

"This same Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, who murdered our countrymen at Goliad and Alamo, being admitted to pass free into Mexico, has waged war against our country on all occasions since his admission. He has rallied thousands and tens of thousands of Mexicans that no other man could have rallied against us. He fought us at Buena Vista—at Cerro Gordo—at Contreras—at Churubusco—at Molino del Rey—at Chapultepec—and at the city of Mexico. He fought till he was driven from the capital to the mountains, where he now resolves with his guerillas, ready to murder the peace commissioners of his own country if they should dare to treat with us. Such is the man whom the President of the United States introduced into that country, and this is the state of things to which the American people have been brought by the conduct of the Executive."

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—We mentioned a day or two since, the arrest of an individual, in New York, calling himself Dr. HORACE WELLS, for throwing vitriol over the persons, and clothing of females in the street. When his cell was opened on the 29th ult., it was discovered that he had severed the femoral artery, just above the knee, with a razor, and bled to death. The stigma which would attach to him from his conduct, evidently led to the consummation of the fatal deed. A number of letters were found in his cell, all of which, he confessed his guilt, avowing that when he committed the outrages he was labouring under the influence of opium. He has left a wife and one child, to whom he requested the proceeds of his death might be given in the most comfortable manner. The original cause of his crime was his being robbed of his wife, who eloped with a dancing master.

Congressional.

In the SENATE, on the 25th ult. Mr. Bagby presented a series of resolutions, denying the power of Congress to abolish slavery in any of the States; asserting the right to acquire territory by conquest, and declaring that Congress could not interfere with the question of slavery in any new territory which might be annexed. The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to provide additional quarters near New Orleans, for United States volunteers returning from or going to the seat of war in Mexico; which, after a few remarks from Mr. Davis and Mr. CRITTENDEN in favor of immediate action, was read three times and passed.

The special order having been called,

Mr. Crittenden desired an opportunity to ask the chairman of military affairs, "whether General Scott has been suspended or recalled? and whether Gen. Worth had been relived or suspended from arrest.

Mr. Cass said he would not reply in his character of chairman of the committee on military affairs, but he was ready to give the Senator from Kentucky all the information he had on the subject. He did not suppose that the Government would feel any difficulty in giving any information on the subject. Gen. Scott has been suspended, and the command of the army has devolved on the next in rank, Gen. Butler.—Gen Scott will attend the Court of Inquiry which has been ordered. Gen. Worth has been relieved or suspended from arrest.

Mr Crittenden expressed himself satisfied at the readiness with which the information had been given.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Army Bill.

Mr. Clarke then delivered his views in opposition to the origin and progress of the war, and against the bill. He calculated that by the passage of the bill the army in Mexico would be increased to 25,000 men.

He wished to know how this force was to be employed, and in what manner the ways and means were to be provided. He believed that if the bills now before the Senate were to pass, the Secretary would require a loan of 10 millions for the present year, and such a loan could not be negotiated on better terms than 90 cents in the dollar for every $100 in stock.

The absurdation of so large an amount of specie from a home circulation would cause an alarming increase in the price of breadstuffs, and would fall heavily on the labor of the country. He also objected to the annexation of Mexico or the destruction of her nationality, which are the only objects for which the war could any longer be prosecuted.

Mr. Dix obtained the floor, when the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Thompson of Pennsylvania offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the propriety of providing by law for a more strict inspection of vessels, their rigging steam boilers, &c.

Mr. Vinton, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation for the Military Academy at West Point, and a bill making appropriations for pensions of revolutionary and other pensioners.

Mr. Dunn, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill making provision for the widows and children of soldiers who have died or may die while in service—or after being discharged—in consequence of wounds received, or disease contracted while in service, in Mexico.

After one or two reports of no general importance, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll in the Chair, and resumed the discussion on the President's annual message.

Mr. Bedinger, of Virginia, addressed the Committee in defence of the President in withholding the instructions to Mr. Slidell, called for by the late resolution of the House, and also in support of the war and the general policy of the administration.

Mr. Roman, of Maryland, followed in a very able reply to the remarks of his colleague, Mr. M'Lane, on the Texan boundary question

Mr. Green, of Missouri, next obtained the floor, and addressed the Committee, also in defence of the President and the war.

At the conclusion of his remarks, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

In advance of the Mail.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston. The papers of that city have, however, received accounts from the North, by way of the Railroad, two days in advance of the mail. We subjoin all the intelligence of interest which we have been enabled to glean.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Jan. 28.]

THE FREMONT COURT MARTIAL.—This body re-assembled at Washington on Monday, according to previous understanding, for the purpose of hearing the defence of Lieut. Col. Fremont. In meeting the charges brought against him, he appears to have produced a most voluminous document, as seven columns thereof, published in the National Intelligencer, contains only the specific defence made to the distinct charges of mutiny. There were three charges in all, leaving two yet to be answered. It was not to be expected that Col. Fremont would make otherwise than a pretty lair defence upon the materials and facts in his possession for that purpose have been worked up in an able and ingenious manner.

The charge of mutiny, in general, is answered by referring to the instructions and orders from the War and Navy Departments, and it is argued these were such as required obedience on the part of Col. Fremont to the order of Commodore Stockton, until Gen. Kearny and Commodore S. settled the matter of rank between them.

The one who have read any portion of the testimony taken at the trial, will understand the course which such a defence would take. In opposition to this point in the defence, it will be remembered that Gen. K. said something about Col. K. asking whether he (Gen. K.) would appoint him Governor of California!—Gen. Kearny replied, that he did not then see any objection to his doing so, and that thereupon Col. F. said, "he would see Commodore Stockton, and that unless he appointed him Governor at once, he would not obey his orders"

In his defence, Col. Fremont denies that the conversation ever took place, and enters into an argument to prove, from the testimony taken, and the conduct afterwards of Gen. K., that it could not be true. On a point so grave and delicate as this, we could not of course convey to the reader any precise idea of the grounds taken, without going into the document at length. This we have not at present room for, but it will at once be seen that it resolves itself into a charge. The reading of the defence was to be concluded yesterday.

THE SUSPENSION OF GEN. SCOTT.—For a fortnight past we have had repeated rumors from Washington, of the re-call or suspension of Gen Scott from the army, but nothing relative to the matter of a positive and official character reached us until last evening. It will be seen by the report of the proceedings of the Senate, that Mr. Crittenden, on yesterday, put a question to General Cass, Chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs, as to whether Gen. Scott had really been suspended from his command of the army. To this question General Cass replied that the report was true, and that during the suspension of Gen Scott the command of the army will devolve on Gen. Butler. We therefore presume that two trial, as previously stated, will take place at the Castle of Perote, the Court to be presided over by by Gen. Towson, who left Washington last week for the seat of war.

STOCKS AND MONEY.—In all the principal cities in the last few days, almost every stock on the list has improved, and many operators are quite sanguine that prices have seen their lowest—that whatever change now takes place will be for the better. The Money market at Philadelphia is a little easier, though the street rate does not vary much from what it was a week since. There is however, rather less difficulty in obtaining Money than there has been.

At Boston, on Saturday, the Money market was easier. First class paper could be sold at 1 per cent. per month.

DECISION OF THE VAN NESS CASE.—We learn from Washington, that the Supreme Court gave their decision yesterday in the case of Mrs. Connor, claiming to be the widow and legal heir of the immense estate of the late Gen. Van Ness, of Washington City. The Court, decided against the claims of Mrs. Connor.

The Legislature of Iowa was organized on the 3rd inst. Thomas Baches (Dem.) President of the Senate, and J. B. Brown (Whig) Speaker of the House. The Democrats have a majority on joint ballot; but the Cincinnati Gazette, (Whig) seems to hint at some manœuvre which threatens to supercede two of the Democrats in the House.

SHIP AND CREW LOST.—By the arrival at New York of the barque Adelaine and Ellen, Capt. Sellers, from Havre, which barque left on the 16th ult. for New Orleans, with a cargo of wine, brandy, &c. and 40 passengers, she was boarded on the 20th ult. in lat. 40 long. 65 by the ship Ann Parker, from Liverpool for Boston, which had lost her rudder, and was in a sinking condition. The crew of the Ann Parker, 18 in number, with the captain, had left the ship in a boat, and had been 48 hours in the boat when they were taken off by the Adelaine. The Ann Parker was then on fire, and was left to her fate. The Adelaine brought the crew to this port.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—We yesterday gave a telegraphic announcement from Washington, of a meeting of the Democratic members of Congress on the subject of a National Convention. The meeting was quite a full one. The Union, of Monday night, thus gives the result:

"A report from the Committee of both houses appointed at a former meeting, was made, recommending to the republican party to hold the National Convention for the nomination of President and Vice President, at the usual time and place—viz: at Baltimore, on the 4th Monday in May. Motions were successively made to substitute Cincinnati as the place, and the 4th of July as the time of meeting, both of which were rejected. And then the original report of the joint committee was unanimously adopted; and the meeting adjourned at an early hour, in the best feeling and spirits."

FURTHER FROM ST. DOMINGO.—By the schr. Heran, from Miragone, St. Domingo, the 1st inst., the N. Y. Journal of Commerce learns that troops from the French portion of the Island were marching towards the lines, said to be for the purpose of repelling an invasion from the Spanish part.

It must be borne in mind that there are two distinct nationalities in the Island of St. Domingo—one bearing the name of St. Domingo, the other of Hayti.

This intelligence refers to the latter, while that of an insurrection yesterday related to the former.

No less than three deaths from want and actual starvation occurred on Monday, in the district of Moyamensing, Philadelphia, among the miserable black population. The names of two were Jane Dennes, very intemperate, and Mary Brown—another not known. A fourth death is reported, but under different circumstances. The bodies, in one or two cases, were distressingly emaciated.

The Philadelphia Inquirer supposes that during the several disgraceful fights between the members of the Fairmount and Good Will engine companies, on Friday night and Sunday morning, no less than "thirty" persons were more or less injured. In all probability death has yet arisen in some of the cases. The situation of one of the watchmen injured, John L. Rodgers, is said to be very critical.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—This Court was occupied yesterday with the trial of Archibald McDougald, charged with the murder of Hugh Dunlap, committed in the suburbs of Madame Caldwell, in the 3rd Municipality, some few days before the November elections. Messrs Pierre Soulé and Charles Cavellier, appeared for the prisoner. The Attorney-General and the District Attorney, appeared on behalf of the State. At twelve o'clock, the following jurors were duly empannelled and sworn: L. H. Adams, L. Saturno, L. Gelpi, A. Florin, S. Connolly, N. Richards, J. Santa Marina, M. Moreau, P. Ledoux, E. A. Moulon, P. J. Serrazin and G. Theurer. The accused challenged nine jurors, and the State five. Several witnesses on the part of the State were heard, and at half past six o'clock in the evening, the Court adjourned until this morning, at 9 o'clock, when the case will be resumed. According to a recent decision rendered by the Supreme Court, Judge McHenry ordered that the jury be kept during the night in the custody of the sheriff.

RECORDER RAMOS.—Edward and Catherine Murray, husband and wife, were yesterday arrested by watchman Divine for attempting to set fire to the premises of Mr. Thomas Howlew, situated on Rampart street. The prisoners have not yet been brought up before Recorder Ramos.

The robbers who broke into the store of Mr. Auge, at the corner of Chartres and Bienville streets, are not yet arrested. Captain Youenes is on the look out for them.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—Some few loafers, arrested for being drunk in the streets, appeared before his Honor, and were sent down to the Workhouse.

The police of the Second Municipality arrested yesterday, one Elmick Sterling, charged with stealing a horse, on the 23rd of January last, from Mr. A. D. Hamilton, residing in the Parish of Iberville, in this State. Recorder Baldwin will probably investigate the case this morning.

RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—Recorder Seuzeneau sent, yesterday, a lot of customers to Captain Barouse, the keeper of the work-house. William Lyttle was committed for ninety days for having stolen the watch of Mr. Thomas Gough. It was proved that Lyttle was a notorious vagrant. William Luckington was also sent down for ninety days. He is charged with robbing Mr. Monteney of the sum of two dollars and a half. The Luckington is a well known fellow, and is intimately acquainted with the police.

Otto Beck was arrested for fighting and for disturbing the peace on Esplanade street. He was committed for thirty days.

Bernard Hasson, found drunk on the Levee, and having no residence, was provided with a temporary shelter in the hospitable mansion alluded to above.

Several other prisoners were also brought up before Recorder Seuzeneau for disturbing the peace. They were discharged after paying the jail fees.

ROBBERIES.—Recorder Ramos informed us yesterday that night before last several robberies were committed within the First Municipality. The store of Mr. Maccarezu, on Royal street, near Orleans street, was broken open, and about $600 taken therefrom. The Eagle Coffee House, at the corner of St. Anne and Conde, was also broken open and robbed. We do hope that the police committee of the First Municipality will take this matter into serious consideration.

☞ Our thanks are due the officers of the steamer *Lucy Bertram* for files of St. Louis papers.

MADAME ABLAMOWICZ'S last Concert will take place this evening, should the weather prove at all auspicious. In consequence of the frequent rains, both her previous entertainments were but thinly attended. As this, we learn, will be positively the last opportunity offered to our citizens of listening to the minstrelsy of as sweet a voice as ever wooed the willing ear, we counsel every lover of music to be present. With the exception of two operatic gems from the Italian repertory, Madame A.'s programme is entirely composed of melodies of the English, Irish and Scotch schools—in the tasteful and effective execution of which, we conscientiously believe her to be without a superior. The citizens of New Orleans are distinguished for their discrimination of musical excellence, and they should not neglect this final opportunity of vindicating their claims, by liberally patronizing an artist who superadds to the charm of a delicious voice, an exquisite taste and a perfect style and method, the qualities of a well educated, refined and accomplished lady.

THE TEN REGIMENT BILL.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 25th ult., says:

"Our accounts from Washington satisfy us that the Ten Regiment Bill cannot pass. The well-informed correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, (Loco) thinks it doubtful whether the bill can even pass the Senate, notwithstanding the large Administration majority in that body. If it should squeeze through, however, it will be defeated in the House. The President will be clothed with authority instead of adding to the Regular Army, to call into service such additional volunteer force as he may deem necessary."

THE MURDERER BALDWIN.—The St. Louis papers furnish some interesting information concerning the arrest of Elisha Baldwin, charged with the murder of a young man named Victor Matthews. Baldwin was apprehended at his brother's house, some twenty miles from Monteau County. The evidence against him appears conclusive. The money and effects of the murdered man were found in his trunk, and Baldwin subsequently acknowledged his crime. The *Republican* says:

The interview and parting between the murderer and his father, mother, sisters and brothers, is described as most heart rending. From the facts elicited, even before his confession, the father seemed to be convinced of his guilt, but the mother could not be satisfied, even when he himself assured her he had done it, she still clung to the hope that there was some mistake, but it was hoping against despair. Even the strong feelings of the officers were subdued, and they all wept over the sad scene.

The family are represented as highly respectable and comfortable farmers. Young Baldwin is about 22 or 23 years of age, and about three or four months ago visited his brother-in-law Matthews, (the deceased,) and his sister Mrs. M., at their residence, about fifteen miles from Helena, in Arkansas. They had been long married, and had a family of nine children. This was his first trip from home, and whilst he staid with his brother-in-law, he was treated with kindness, as he himself admits. Matthews was on his way to visit his father-in-law, and had with him about $500, with which he intended purchasing a negro. Young B. travelled with him, Matthews paying his passage, and treating him all the way with kindness. Baldwin in his confession said that he left Matthews' house with the intention of killing him, and that he was induced to this determination, by the ill-treatment which his sister represented that she had received from Matthews. He, however, admits that, during his three months stay at Matthews' he never saw him unkind to his sister, and for this reason, this part of the statement is very questionable. On the boat, he endeavored to get an opportunity to throw the money overboard, but never found an occasion when he was alone, and unobserved. On one occasion, he was down in the wheel house, when the boat was passing a plantation house, and he threw the money out of the window, hoping it would be picked up by some one who would find it, and return it to the owner. He then went to the cabin, and laid down on a bench, and fell asleep. When he awoke, he was in custody, and was informed that he had been asleep two hours. He then confessed his crime, and gave the money to the officers.

NEW WORKS.—We are indebted to the publishers, through the politeness of J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp street, for the following new publications:

Don Quixote de la Mancha.—This, a very beautiful edition of the master piece of the world-renowned Cervantes. It is from the press of Daly, in London, and from that of the Appletons, in New York. The translation appears to be by Jarvis, considered by many more faithful than that of Smollett. The present edition is embellished with a large number of handsome steel engravings, and is published in a portable form. It contains a memoir of Cervantes, and the author's preface.

Chambers' Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge—Nos. 6 and 7.—This admirable work has been highly praised, but not beyond its merits. It is the very fittest publication to awaken a thirst for literature in the youthful mind, and to ally it by instructive and entertaining knowledge. The high reputation of the Editor is a certain guarantee that the contents of these volumes are carefully selected and weeded from all imparity either of thought or expression.

EDINBURGH PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—We have received from J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, the first number of Fowler & Well's republication of this truly philosophical and excellent work. It is beautifully printed with large type on fine paper. The object of the work is to diffuse among the people a knowledge of the moral and intellectual attributes of man, as developed through the great truths which are taught us by the philosophy of Gall and Spurzheim. No one doubts Phrenology now-a-day. The sceptic and the scorner have been silenced by millions of facts, and the sneer of the incredulous is converted into a reluctant acknowledgment of his own ignorance. We recommend the Phrenological Journal to all scientific searchers into the abstruse mysteries of mental and moral organization.

Important Meeting at Washington.

We learn, says the Richmond *Times*, of the 26th ult., that a meeting composed of the Whig members of Congress, and of Whigs from various sections of the Union, was held in Washington City, on Saturday night, and they unanimously determined that a Whig National Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, should be held at some future day. This information, adds the *Times*, comes by a private letter to a member of the General Assembly, who has politely furnished us with it.

It has been reported that Judge COLQUITT has resigned his office of Senator from Georgia, and a statement has gone the rounds of the Northern papers, that his successor had been named. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* states that he has not as yet resigned. That when last heard from he was in Tallahassee, addressed the Supreme Court of Florida in some case in which he had been retained as counsel, and in the evening preached in the Methodist Church to an overflowing house. The editor calls on him to fill his seat in the Senate, or resign, as the people would prefer a substitute for him rather than a vacant seat.

By Telegraph—Northern Markets.

BALTIMORE, Jan 26—5m. 30 P. M.

The steamer's news has unsettled the market. Flour—We note sales of 1000 bbls Howard street at @5 81 1-4, and 500 bbls. City Mills at @6 12 1-2.

Corn Meal—There was a sale of 300 bbls at $3.

Corn—Sales of prime white at 60 cts.

Other articles remain as last quoted.

NEW YORK, Jan 26—5m. 30 P. M.

Flour—The market is stagnant. Genesee sells for @6 06 1-4 a @6 12 1-2; but 100 bbls. Petersburg brands brought @6 25.

The market for Corn and Oats is dull.

Provisions—The market has an upward tendency for pork and other hog products.

Cotton—Market heavy.

The Philadelphia markets are without change in any particular.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25—5½ P. M.

Flour—Howard street sells at @5 87 1-2, and City Mills at @6 06 1-4 per bbl.

Wheat—Prime red sells at 133 cents per bushel.

Corn—Sales of prime white at 60 cents per bushel.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—P. M.

Flour—Genesee brands sell at @6 18 3-4; moderate sales

Wheat—Prime white sells at 136 a 139 cts.

Corn—The market is dull—little doing; prime white sells at 67c.

Cotton—The Cotton market is heavy.

Whiskey—Sales in bbls. at 24 cts. per gallon.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25—P. M.

Flour—Pennsylvania brands sell at @6 18 3-4, and Western at @6 per bbl.

Grain—The market is without change.

Groceries—We have no change to note in the grocery market.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

In Senate.

THURSDAY, February 3rd, 1848.

The Senate met at half past ten o'clock. The Hon. Lieutenant-Governor in the Chair.

Mr. Parham, according to previous notice, introduced a bill to authorize Justices of the Peace to administer the oath of office to Deputy Clerks and Deputy Sheriffs. Said bill underwent its first reading.

Mr. M. White presented a memorial from the President and Directors of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, asking the Legislature certain privileges. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. M. White, with leave, introduced a bill to authorize the City Bank of New Orleans, to extend the time for the collection of its debts. Said bill was read twice, and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Porter, gave notice of a bill to exempt certain property from seizure and sale for debt.

Mr. Brashear, according to previous notice, introduced a bill to provide for the purchase of a Telescope for the use of the University of the State of Louisiana. Said bill underwent its first reading.

The President submitted a letter from Recorder Baldwin, inviting the Senators to attend a general exhibition of the Public Schools of the Second Municipality, at the Church, on Lafayette Square, on Thursday, the 3rd inst, at 11 o'clock. Said invitation was unanimously accepted.

The President also submitted a communication from the Third Municipality, transmitting a copy of resolutions passed by the Council of said Municipality, remonstrating against any change in the formation of the General Council. On motion of Mr. Reynolds, these resolutions were referred to the special committee to whom were referred the memorials of the 1st and 2nd Municipalities, on the subject of the Courthouses.

The Senate then adjourned at 12 o'clock, to attend the annual exhibition of the Public Schools of the 2nd Municipality.

House of Representatives.

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

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Board of Bank Managers, in reference to the Citizens' Bank and Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana. Said communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Speaker laid also before the House, a communication from the Recorder of the Third Municipality, transmitting a copy of resolutions passed by the Council of said Municipality, remonstrating against the equalization of the representation in the General Council. On motion, the same was referred to the Special Committee on Amendments to the City Charter.

Mr. Smith, of Orleans, presented a memorial of Mr. Brewster, in relation to the re-printing of the Statutes of the State.—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Green presented a series of resolutions, relative to the improvement of Calcasieu river, and to render said river navigable. These resolutions were read once, and referred to the Improvement Committee.

Mr. Drew presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Printing be instructed to enquire into the cause, and report to this House, why the journals of the House have not been published as required by the 23d article of the Constitution."

Mr. Smith, of Natchitoches, on behalf of the Committee on Claims, reported, without amendments, the bill for the relief of H. L. Hanley, Eugene Sommerveu, and P. E. Wilix, Assessors of State taxes in and for the city and parish of Orleans.

The same member, on behalf of the same Committee, to whom were referred sundry petitions praying for relief, on account of certain demands alleged to have arisen, in recruiting and mustering into service the several regiments of the Louisiana Volunteers, enlisted to serve in the war with Mexico, reported a bill to provide for the payment of expenses incurred in mustering into service the several regiments of Louisiana Volunteers.

Mr. Connally, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom were referred the resolutions relative to the improvement of the Bogue Chitto river, in the parish of Washington, reported unfavorably to the same. This report was concurred in.

The same member from the same Committee, reported a bill to incorporate the town of Hammond, in the parish of Tangipahoa. Said bill underwent its first reading.

Mr. Green, from the same Committee, reported a bill to incorporate the town of Bayou Sara. Said bill underwent its first reading.

Mr. Carrigan, from the special Committee to whom was referred the Senate resolution relative to the purchase of a sword to be presented to Gen. P. F. Smith, now in Mexico, reported a bill for the same, entitled: "An act to provide for the purchase of a sword to be presented to Gen. P. F. Smith, and to appropriate $500 for the same." Said bill underwent its first reading.

After transacting some other business of a local nature, the House adjourned at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the examination of the public schools of the Second Municipality.

☞ Bailey's Magical Pain Extractor—The original and only genuine, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H. DALLEY," on the wrapper of each box. General Depot 288 Broadway, New York; Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans. 1e4 tf

☞ J. WINER & CO'S. CANADIAN VERMIFUGE—Wholesale Agency, 151 Chartres street—where all orders must be addressed, for the genuine article, to J. WRIGHT, wholesale Agent for the South and West. oct28 7m

Invaluable Discovery.
DR. CONNER'S MIXTURE for GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SEMINAL EFFUSIONS, AND WEAKNESS OF THE URETA OR BLADDER.—This mixture contains no injurious article whatever, but possesses tonic properties of real efficacy, and more congenial to the constitution than any other medicine used for these complaints. Freed from the nauting qualities attending Copaiva and the common mixtures, it will be found agreeable to the palate and pleasant to the stomach, and will cure any case, or all pay is refused for it. It is equally good and certain for females. ☞ Sold Only by COMSTOCK & CO. 50 POYDRAS street.

☞ The packet ship UNION, Capt. Foster, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to attend immediately to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expenses and risk. JOHN O WOODRUFF & CO.
fe4 93 Magazine st.

☞ The ship MONTEREY, Capt. McMunn, for Trieste, will clear THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to make out their exports at the Custom house early, and Cotton Presses are requested to send in their bills of compression, with the receipts. fe3 JENKINS & TIGLER, 95 Common st.

☞ The brig America, Capt. Stephenson, is now loading. Goods which shall not be permitted with in five days, will be sent to the public store at the expense of consignees. 1e1 A. D. GRATIAA.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPALITY NO. THREE.
Meeting of Monday, 31st January, 1848.

RESOLVED, That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized, after ten days notice in the official gazette of this Municipality, and the Orleanian, to proceed to the sale of that portion of the Breton Market consecrated to butchering, to the highest bidder, for the term of one year from the day of the adjudication of the same. Conditions, cash in specie. Approved 3d February, 1848.

(Signed) E. PREVOST, Recorder.
(Signed.) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
A true copy of the original.
A. MAZUREAU, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
February 3d, 1848.

Notice is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the 14th of February instant, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of the Mayor, I will proceed to adjudicate the lease of all that portion of the Breton Market designated in the above resolution. Said adjudication will be made in conformity with the existing ordinances. (fe4) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Judicial Sale.
THE SAW MILL built in 1845, with its dripen, derricks, all in good order, will be sold at the Court House of Concordia, parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, or on the premises, on the Pontchartrain River, between Mandeville and Covington, on the FIRST SATURDAY of March next.
fe3 tu

Five hundred dollars Reward.
THE undersigned gives notice to any person to whom it may be presented for discount, that he was robbed on the night of Saturday, 29th inst. Sunday, 30th January, 1848, of one half of a Lottery Ticket in the Havana Lottery, bearing the number 25,457, the drawing of which took place on the 26th ult. Among the articles stolen from him was a box containing sundry lottery tickets, among which was the half ticket above described, the 4th of which drawing, in the possession of one of his friends. He therefore gives notice of the person to whom said ticket might be offered to keep the same, the necessary steps having been taken to stop the payment. E. LAVENEZE, Apothecary.
fe4 corner Frenchmen & Chartres sts. 3rd Mr.

☞ FARMER'S HAT STORE, ☜
100 CHARTRES STREET.
THE subscriber has just received by the last arrival from Hamburg a fresh assortment of Paris hats of every description and of the latest style, his supply is selected from the best manufacturers and cannot be surpassed for the quality.
Also—Children's hats and caps, richly trimmed and of the newest patterns, ladies' riding hats, caps and whips—gentlemen's walking sticks, travelling and hunting caps, umbrellas &c.
fe4 A. MARCHAL.

☞ To Rent—The House situated at No 93 St. Louis street, between Bourbon and Royal streets, suitable to a large family. Apply to Madame J. Conand, No. 179 Customhouse st. fe4 tf

GAS LIGHT COMPANY.
New Orleans, February 1, 1848.

FROM and after the 2d inst., the price of Coke is fixed at 37½ cents per barrel.
fe2-ed5t F. N. WOOD, Treasurer.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
February 2, 1848.

A DIVIDEND of the profits of this Bank, of three per cent on the capital paid in, has been this day declared, and will be paid to the stockholders, on or after Thursday, the 10th instant.
By order of the Board,
RICHARD RELF, Cashier.

NEW and Interesting Book.—THE WAY, THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE—By H. C. CAREY, author of "Principles of Political Economy."
Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse.
fe3 J. R. STEEL, 14 Camp st

CIGARS—A large assortment of the most celebrated brands of Havana, Principe and Plantation cigars, in store and for sale by
fe4 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

GUAVA JELLY—Neatly put up in boxes of 2 lb and 4 lb each, for sale by
fe4 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

COFFEE—Prime green Rio and Havana coffee, in store and for sale by
fe4 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st

HONEY—Superior Havana honey, in small sege, for sale low, by
fe4 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common.

KIRSCH—8 barrels Kirsh landing from ship Tesdesen, from Havre, for sale by
fe4 SOLOMON & CO., cor Royal and Orleans

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—30 barrels, for sale by
fe4 ALFRED KEARNY & Co.
99 Magazine st

NAVAL STORES, TAR, PITCH AND ROSIN—1500 bbls, for sale by
fe4 ALFRED KEARNY & Co, 99 Magazine st

BRIGHT VARNISH—25 barrels very superior pale Bright Varnish, for sale by
fe4 ALFRED KEARNY & Co, 99 Magazine st

LANDING from ship Sarah, from Bordeaux—5 half pipes Brandy Cognac, Champagne and Claret; 7 qr. do do; 2 bales demijohns Cotas, 50 casks St. Julien Wine; 30 casks Montferrand do; 30 half do St. Estephe do; 30 half do St. Julien Medoc Wine; 50 boxes Claret St. Julien; Claret Cordon, for sale by
DAKAN, QUEYROUZE & Co.
fe3 11 & 15 St. Louis st.

DIRECT importation from Rochelle—Pale and dark Cognac, Pineau; 5 half pipes 4th proof pale Cognac, Pineau; 15 quarter do do; 15 barrels do do 4th; 6 half pipes 4th proof dark color Cognac, Pineau;