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Notice of Sale ...


## The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday Morning, March 2, 1847.

### Mr. Calhoun.—Three Million Bill.

A growing conviction exists at Washington that the only chance of avoiding a fatal schism between the North and South, on the question of the Mexican war, is to avoid the acquisition of more territory. The dispassionate and intelligent correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, in a recent letter, refers to this feeling, and says:—

The tendency of Mr. Calhoun's resolutions and arguments, on the subject of the antislavery movements, is to the conclusion that the United States shall acquire no territory from Mexico none at least beyond the Rio Grande—none, excepting a port or ports on the Pacific for commercial purposes—or that, in case of such acquisition, the territory shall be held without any restriction as to slavery.

Judging from the opinions expressed by many of the Whigs, I am led to believe that the whole body of the Whigs, southern and northern, have come to the same conclusion, to wit: that no additional territory, beyond that above mentioned, should be acquired.

Mr. Simmons, in his speech, to-day, said that the majority, in both Houses, had come to the determination that the two provinces of Mexico—California and New Mexico—heretofore claimed by Mr. Sevier and Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, as indemnities, should not be taken.

The same writer states that the Three Million bill will not pass the Senate without a qualification as to the acquisition of territory. It may not be in the precise form of Mr. BERRIEN's proposition, but it will serve to advise Mexico that no purpose is entertained of dismembering her territory. Should Mr. BERRIEN's amendment, or one embracing a similar principle, fail in the Senate, the antislavery proviso will be moved—but it not, not. It is impossible to say, adds the correspondent, what the vote in the Senate will be on that proviso, because some of the Democratic Senators from the non-slaveholding States have not made up their own judgment upon it. But, should they all be guided by the will of their constituents, they will undoubtedly carry it, under present circumstances, for the greater part of the sick and absent are to fall to the Southern side. Mr. Sturgeon, of N. C., was taken very ill last night with erysipelas in the head, and Mr. Lewis is still prostrate—so that the South will lose two votes, and the non-slaveholding States but one, Mr. Semple.

Some eight or ten days ago a great Mexican War meeting was held in the city of New York. It was of course, intended to be a convocation of the faithful only. The sacred precincts of Tammany were not to be profaned or polluted by the presence of a Whig, accordingly, at the appointed hour a large assembly of the Democracy of Gotham, crowded the arena, conspicuous among which the immortal Capt. RYNDERS and his tail, consisting of the swash-bucklers and subterranean bullies of the city; the Custom-house officers, and a whole legion of government hirelings, who, for a consideration, spout patriotism and glorify the President. After much disorder and sundry small squabbles, Vice Chancellor McCOUN was called to the chair. He proceeded to address the meeting, but had hardly uttered three sentences when he stated that it the object of the meeting was in any manner to censure the Northern Democracy for the unruly stand they had taken in opposing Southern slavery, he for one would sanction no such proceedings. This was the signal for the outbreak of Pandemonium, and the meeting forthwith divided into two parties, one backing the Vice Chancellor, and the other trying to drive him from the chair, and place a more accommodating locofoco in his stead. After infinite confusion, something like order was restored.

A very cutting speech was then made by one Mr CUTTING, who was terribly sharp upon locofocos and anti-war men, and who possessed the most bellicose and bloody-minded hostility to the Mexicans, and the most intense love of glory—two thousand miles from the scene of danger. He read a string of resolutions that were horribly stuffed with epithets and high sounding phrases, but they were mere generalities or abuse of the Whigs, and they went down quite smoothly. At length a bomb shell was thrown into the company, in the shape of certain resolutions offered by a man who called himself Jerome—the working men of the city of New York. One of these resolutions declared a willingness to sustain the Government in the war. Then came another, which expressed the hope that the devotedness of the working-men would meet a hearty response from the owners of large possessions in houses and lands. Here there was awful confusion. The closing resolutions ran nearly thus: "We, the National Reformers of the city of New York, applause and hosses, do hereby pledge ourselves to raise 800 men for active service in Mexico, by the first day of April; (tremendous hurricane of applause.) Provided, that the gentlemen who signed the call for this meeting, this evening, being some 500 in number, will do the same."

Here the long pent up indignation of the meeting exploded and a general fight took place, in the midst of which the 500 patriotic and disinterested powder eaters who had signed the call for the assembly, incontinently vanished.

☞ An extraordinary occurrence has recently thrown the Legislature of Maryland into much excitement. Ex-Governor Thomas of that State has proposed articles of impeachment against Judge Legrand—a man of most elevated character and formerly an intimate friend of Thomas. It is the general opinion at Annapolis that Thomas is insane.

The charges preferred by Thomas are, first, that Judge L. stole from his trunk a paper of great importance to him in the prosecution instituted against him by Benton in Washington; 2dly, That Judge L. was accessory before the fact to the stealing from Thomas's former residence in Frederic county, of two vials (from which Thomas thinks poison had been administered to him) that he might lessen the force of disclosures in the power of Thomas to make against some of D's friends; that he communicated the intentions of Thomas to James Mc-Dowell, so that he knew when and where to meet him, as he did at Staunton, on which occasion Thomas thinks his life would have been taken if an opportunity had been offered.

A statement in reply to these charges, from Judge Legrand was placed before the House of Delegates, in which he challenges investigation, pronounces them all barefaced lies and characteristic of the "insanity or stupendious villainy of their author," and declares the whole "a compage of his diseased brain and malicious heart." The Legislature has taken up the matter and is determined to give it thorough investigation. The conduct of Governor Thomas for some time past has been marked by great eccentricity, bordering upon mental alienation.

"If we desire to witness any of the proceedings of the Senate, or to hear any of their speeches, we can repair to the people's gallery, whence we can scarcely presume the Sergeant-at-Arms will be further authorised to exclude us."—*Union.*

This tells the whole story, says the Philadelphia *North American*, the *Union* has still free access to the "peoples' gallery," but that does not suffice. The editor wants a seat upon the floor that he may jog the elbows and put a word into the ears of the Senators, when they are to toe the mark prescribed by the President. If Mr. Ritchie is one of the people, where is the great hardship of his being confined to the people's gallery? We have seen the best and purest men of our nation there, who had no privileges on the floor of the Senate.

BUSINESS-LIKE.—There were sixty-five steamboats and two steamships, all busily loading and unloading yesterday at our levee. This is a larger number than has been known to be thus employed at one time for many a day, and is a certain prognostication of better times.

☞ By the fast-sailing brig *Mary Ann*, Jones, 6 days from Havana, we have received our regular files of papers of that city to the 21st ult. Their contents are of no interest to our readers.

NORTHAMPTON, in Massachusetts, has contributed $3000 for Ireland. Its population is only 4,000. This is the most generous contribution yet made.

SERIOUS STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—The Wheeling *Times*, of the 20th February, contains the following:

We learned yesterday that the new steamboat *Isaac Newton* came in collision with the steamboat *California* on Wednesday morning before daylight, by which the *California* was sunk, in two or three minutes, in twelve or thirteen feet water.

The 1st Engineer, two dead hands, three firemen, and one passenger, one of the *Californians* are known to be lost. She was full freighted and for Nashville. Nothing, as yet, but her chimneys have been saved. Corporal and boat, with their exception, supposed to be a total loss.

### Important if True!

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

We received, at too late an hour for insertion in our paper this morning, a lengthy letter from our attentive correspondent at Tampico, which will appear to-morrow.

For the following letter, we are indebted to the politeness of the editors of the *Delta*. The news it contains is of the utmost importance, if true:

CAMP WATSON, Feb. 17, 4 o'clock, P. M. Fort Diaz.—After closing mine of this morning, I proceeded to the encampment and had not dismounted from my horse before I was asked by a thousand persons whether I had the particulars of the fight between Gen. Taylor and Gen. Santa Anna, at Monterey. I did not know what to make of it, for a while, but at last succeeded in obtaining enough items to show that Gen. Taylor had again met the enemy—As soon as I heard this, I repaired to the quarters of Gen Twiggs and he stated to me, that three Mexicans had arrived this morning from Victoria, who had said that the forces of the Americans after retreating from Saltillo, had made a stand at Monterey and given fight to the Mexicans under Santa Anna. The conflict is said to have been long and severe, and the loss great on both sides, but, say the Mexicans, Santa Anna ultimately gave way, having sustained a heavy loss in killed and wounded—among the latter was Gen. Arista. At this moment I have little time for comment. Ever since I have been advised of the departure of the enemy from San Luis de Potosi, I have been expecting to hear the news of a battle.—To encounter Gen. Taylor, Santa Anna would wish five times his number of Men, and knowing that, I feared for the issue of the battle, and I must confess to you, that I believe more fully that a battle has been fought than I do of the reported result.

If the rumor is true as reported, (and why should the Mexicans say so against themselves,) you will have the particulars long before we will here.—CHAPARRAL.

### Arrival of the Cambria.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

*Highly important Commercial intelligence; decline in the Grain market; state of the Cotton market; opening of the British Ports for the Free admission of Corn; suspension of the Navigation Laws; advance in the rate of Interest; Famine on the continent of Europe, etc*

The British steamer *Cambria* arrived at Boston about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th ult., having sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst. The news in a commercial point of view is extremely important. We have, of course, nothing more than a meagre report by Telegraph.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKET.—Our report once the departure of the Sarah Sands, on the 20th ult., left the two chief grain markets in England—Liverpool and London—evincing a downward tendency in price. Since the 20th the imports have been very extensive and although large sales have been made, the stock of Flour in Liverpool alone is estimated at 50,000 barrels, with a corresponding stock of grain in London. On Monday, the 1st instant, Wheat declined from 4s to 5s per quarter, at Liverpool, and on the following day, (Tuesday) prices were 6s per quarter lower on Indian Corn, 6s on Flour and 2s per load on Wheat, since the publication of the weekly circular on the 29th.

There was a prevailing opinion that the British corn-growers had large stocks, which, with the temporary suspension of the navigation laws and the repeal of the import duty, tended to check speculation, and would, it was assumed, produce a reaction both in prices and also in the extent of future operations.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET, Feb 3.—Small sales of American Flour at 40s 6d, sales on a larger scale at 40s. Wheat in limited demand, the prices having receeded from 4d to 6d per 70 lbs. below the rates of the previous week. The declining tendency produced by enactments of Parliament.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The cotton market has been in a very quiet position, and prices are on a decline. On the 30th ult 6000 bales sold. On the 1st inst 5000 bales changed hands. The business of the 2d was estimated at 3000 bales. Yesterday, the 3d, we had a dull heavy market, with prices for American generally 1d. per lb. lower. Other descriptions have remained unchanged—the sales of the day amount to about 3,500 bales American at 6 1-2d to 7 3-4d; 300 Egyptian at 7d to 7 1-4d, and 200 Surat at 4 1-4d to 4 3-4d

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—Upon the receipt of intelligence to the 9th from N. York a sudden advance took place, and the sales are reported to amount to 50,000 bales—prices have again receded.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts were still unsatisfactory. In cotton labrics, only a very small business was being transacted, and prices very irregular.

The state of trade in Manchester exhibited no material variation in the present condition of this market from that detailed in the circular, save a decline in the value of nearly every description of cloth and yarns. Matters could not be more unsatisfactory. Transactions were restricted to passing wants.

The state of commercial and monetary affairs since the sailing of the last steamer, had been one of extreme peculiarity and interest. The large drains upon the Bank of England to meet the demands caused by the extensive importations of grain, and all other sorts of provisions, into the kingdom, had induced the Government to raise their rates of interest. This caused business generally to be dull.

The market for provisions was steady.

An enormous business has been done in sugars during the fortnight. Speculators had been extensively purchasing. Prices had advanced considerably beyond the quotations of the 1st inst. and even over those last reported. At the close the market had taken a turn—less business was transacted and prices had assumed a declining tendency.

The iron market was not so brisk as last reported; further reduced rates having been submitted to for pig descriptions. Buyers have been induced to purchase with more freedom Prices of manufactured iron continued fully as high.

The tea market was rather dull.

The Zetlobia reached Liverpool on the 27th, Patrick Henry on the 28th, Anglo Saxon from Boston, on the 23d.

There appears to be no mitigation in the accounts of suffering by the famine in Ireland. The amounts being raised by subscription and otherwise, for the relief of the sufferers, were, however, very liberal; and will, when applied, do much to alleviate their sufferings.

We have from France, accounts of more disturbances, and of the threatened famine. The French government, however, was taking active measures to avert the impending calamity.

Accounts from Prussia are almost as distressing as those from Ireland. In the manufacturing districts particularly, the destitution is very alarming, and robberies are of frequent occurrence.

The *Cambria* brings two millions of dollars in specie. There has been no mitigation of the sufferings in Ireland. Disturbances, caused by the want of food were of daily occurrence.

The Pope of Rome has contributed one thousand Roman Crowns from his private purse for the relief of the poor in Ireland.

France is threatened with famine. The French Chambers have adopted a bill providing that the lowest rates of duty be levied on food of all kinds until September next.

Queen Victoria has given her Royal assent to the bill suspending the duty on Corn, and also to the bill suspending the Navigation Laws. Both Bills having been passed by Parliament.

The suspension of the Sugar duties had been considered in Parliament.

Lord John Russel has introduced into Parliament a bill for the relief and Improvement of Ireland, the main features of which are—Money is to be advanced by Government for the purchase of seed crops; loans to be made to the landlords for the improvement of waste lands, or the lands to be bought by Government at fixed rates; if the landlords will neither sell nor improve, Government to be empowered to take the lands at valuation; a million sterling to be appropriated for the reclamation of waste lands; drainage to be extensively carried out; lands purchased by Government to be re-sold in small lots; Yeoman Proprietary for temporary relief to be created; new poor laws to be enacted; committees to be appointed to distribute money and food; out door relief recommended to aged and infirm paupers. The whole outlay for the relief of Ireland prop-sed is seven million pounds at least.

### Loss of the British Steamer Tweed.

A letter received yesterday from Campeachey by a commercial house in this city, contains the melancholy information that the B. M. steamer *Tweed*, which left Havana for Vera Cruz on the 7th February, with a large number of passengers and a cargo of quicksilver, were lost on the North East end of the Abaranes on the 12th, and that some sixty persons perished. A number of vessels had left Campeachey for the purpose of giving help to the survivors. Mr. Davis, one of the officers of the *Tweed*, had arrived at Sisal, with the letter bag.

It is estimated that two hundred and two suicides were committed in the United States last year. Of this number, 30 were by cutting the throat; 34 hanging; 20 shooting; 20 drowning; 23 poison; 10 jumping from a window; 1 gibbing; 5 under railroad cars. Of this number 50 were intemperate drunk, 10 disappointed in love and despair.

### City Intelligence.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Michael Brown was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin, on a charge of stealing twenty-five sacks of corn from the flat boat of Mr. Henry Terwilliga. The prisoner was committed for trial before the First District Court.

STABBING.—Jacob Miller was arrested by the 2d Municipality police, night before last, charged with stabbing Mr. Sincon. The accused was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin, and remanded for further examination, until the gravity of the wounds may be ascertained. Mr. Sincon was stabbed in two different places and is lying in a precarious condition.

SENT TO THE 1ST DISTRICT COURT.—Samuel Smith, charged with having committed a larceny, was yesterday sent to the 1st District Court by Recorder Genois.

AFFRAY.—On Monday afternoon last an affray took place at the corner of Bienville and Morais streets, between the following individuals, John Collins, E. Mefield, French Louise, Kelly and William Mulligan. The latter having been knocked down and otherwise injured, was sent to the Charity Hospital. The above named persons were yesterday arrested and brought up before Recorder Genois, who put them under bail for further examination.

☞ E. Planchard, jr., and Laizon Lamothe, against whom an affidavit was filed as being the authors of the wounds inflicted, on Sunday night, on Mr. Doussat, surrendered themselves yesterday to the authority of the 1st Municipality. The examination will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.—The Council met last evening pursuant to adjournment—Recorder Genois in the chair.

A message from the Mayor was read, enclosing a copy of citations in relation to a suit brought by Mr Francois Jaire, the lessee of the meat market, against the municipality. The Mayor also sent another copy of a judgement rendered by the 4th district court in favor of the Louisiana State Bank, for the sum of $20,000 against the municipality. The Mayor, believing that this judgment was an erroneous one, suggested the propriety of taking an appeal to the Supreme Court. On motion of Mr. Fabre, the Mayor was authorised to take an appeal in the above case.

Another message from the Mayor was read, enclosing sealed proposals for the purchase of the oil boilers and other machinery, now at the Bayou St John. These proposals being opened by order of the Council, on motion of Mr Fabre, Mr. Murphy's offer for the purchase at his price, namely, at the sum of $1,000, was accepted by the Council.

There was no other business of any importance transacted in the Council.

## LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

### In Senate.

MONDAY, March 1st, 1847.

A letter was read from Robert T. Keer, the official reporter of this body, rendering his resignation which was accepted. A motion was then offered, abolishing said office. It was laid over.

The Judiciary Committee reported a substitute to the House bill, providing for the emancipation of minors. The substitute was read three times and passed.

The House bill to exempt from arrest for debt persons engaging in the service of the United States, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The act to amend the act to retrench the expenses of the State and to reduce the salary of certain public officers, was on motion of Mr. Farrell, laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. Semmes laid something the act which provides for the appointment of Inspectors of Weights and Measures, was referred to the Committee of Commerce.

The Senator from Ouachita presented a resolution providing that the debates of this body, for the remainder of the Session, shall not be furnished to the State printer, for publication, at the expense of the State. Mr. Renner moved that the resolution be so amended as to make it a joint one. Said motion prevailed.

The resolution, as amended, was, after a long and warm debate, adopted.

After which, the Senate adjourned.

### House of Representatives.

Mr. Augustus Duplantier, the minute clerk of the House, sent in his resignation, which was accepted. On motion of Mr Cangan, the election of that officer will take place to-morrow this morning, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. McVea then presented a resolution, tendering the thanks of the House to Mr Duplantier, which resolution was unanimously adopted.

Sundry memorials were afterwards presented and appropriately referred.

Mr Vason, on behalf of the finance committee, reported back the act to facilitate the collection of the revenue of the State. Said report was adopted. The same member, on behalf of the same committee, reported, with amendments, the act to relieve the owners of real estate from undue taxation. Laid over.

Mr Toomey's bill to change the time of holding the courts in the 11th judicial district, was read three times and passed.

Mr Thibodeaux presented a series of resolutions relative to the improvement of Bayou LEau Bleue, in the parish of Lafourche Interior. Read twice, and made the special order of the day for to-morrow this morning. These resolutions were accompanied by a report, suggesting the property of improving that Bayou.

Mr. Smith presented an act, providing for the payment of the debts of the municipalities of New Orleans. Read twice, and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Kelly presented an act, amending the act in relation to state assessors, with an adverse report. Referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Lyons' bill, making an appropriation of $200 for the relief of two volunteers recently in Captain Blanchard's company, was taken up, and finally passed, by a vote of 39 yeas, and 25 nays.

The House next took up sundry messages from the Senate; among which was the bill defining the duties of the parish recorders in the several parishes of the State. It was referred to the judiciary committee—The bill providing that all judicial sales shall be made by the sheriffs, underwent its 1st reading only. The amendments of the Senate to the resolution of the House in relation to Gen Taylor and the officers under his command, were all concurred in.

The House next resolved itself in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Moise in the chair, and resumed the discussion on the act to establish public schools in the State of Louisiana.

After a warm discussion, Mr Ogden of Rapides, offered a substitute for the whole bill, which was reported back to the House, together with the bill under consideration. The whole matter was, after debate, laid on the table subject to call. The House then adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—Punctual to a day the March number of this excellent periodical has been laid on our table. Its contents are interesting and to medical men particularly valuable. The leading article is an elaborate, ingenious and closely reasoned disquisition on the cause of Yellow Fever by Dr. Harrison, in which the disease is ascribed to putrid organic matter evolved under certain meteorological conditions. The article merits the serious attention of the faculty. If the origin of the disorder be truly stated, the remedy is in our own hands.

☞ BENEFIT OF MR. WESTON.—This agreeable and attentive actor, who has, during the past season, fulfilled the double duty of performer and stage manager of the St. Charles, takes a benefit this evening. His card is particularly attractive. Mr. ANDERSON appears in Bulwer's comedy, "Money," and the other entertainments are extremely interesting. Weston deserves a bumper. He is a close student, always correct, always gentlemanly and strives hard to please.

☞ BALL OF THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—We acknowledge the courtesy of an invitation to the third anniversary ball of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, of our city. This philanthropic association, though but of three years standing, has been conspicuous for its ministrations of charity towards the destitute and afflicted of the Hebrew faith. Many of those who had fled from the persecution and intolerance of European despotism, and have landed on our shores ignorant and penniless, have derived immediate solace and permanent relief from the funds of the association. The object of the Ball this evening is to replenish the treasury, upon which during the past year the claims of benevolence have made heavy drafts. The mission of the Society is of the purest and most ennobling character—one to the furtherance of which the Jew and Christian may alike be proud to contribute.

CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.—The following is a literal copy of a bill introduced by a member of one of the Western Legislatures at its late session:—

be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of ——that Jewrisdiction of Justices of the peace bee extendid so as to try all cases of mint and battery and petty larceny and other Misdemeners.

the parties a cased of any of the above Crimes Shall have the Rite of Jewry of twelve men whoee Decetsion Shall be final unless the convicted wish an appeal, be it further enacted that the Convicted May appeal to the Circuit Court by giving bond with sufficieth security for his appearance at the Circuit Cort and also Security for the cost of suit.—

DREADFUL TRAGEDY.—We learn from the Pottsville *Press*, that in Upper Mahanoy, Schuylkill county, Pa., on Tuesday morning last, Mich. Snyder, wife of Daniel Snyder, (who had been quite lately confined in the almshouse as a lunatic, but who it was thought had recovered her senses) rose before daylight, and with an axe inflicted several wounds on her husband, which caused his death in a few hours, and wretched woman then destroyed her with a razor.

NEW WORKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, through J. B. STREET, No. 14 Camp st., for the following new publications:

*Lives of the Lord Chancellors* and Keepers of the Great Seal of England, from the earliest times till the reign of King George IV. By John Lord Campbell. First series, to the revolution of 1688; in three volumes. This is not only a most valuable contribution to historical literature, but a work abounding in such lively description, curious research, piquant anecdote and graphic delineation of character, that it has been as generally read as a novel. Messrs. Lea & Blanchard, publishers, have done wisely in presenting an American edition to the public. To the student of British institutions and polity, and to the jurist, these volumes will be found of the highest interest, while the merely popular reader will peruse them with satisfaction as well for the solid information they embrace, as for the graceful and elegant style in which it is conveyed.

*American Journal of Medical Science*, No. XXV, new series. This is very decidedly the ablest medical periodical published in the country. Under the careful supervision of Dr. Hays, the Journal has attained the highest reputation for fulness and accuracy of information.

*Small Books on Great Subjects*, comprising Nos. 7, 8 and 9, and treating on the following themes: An exposition of vulgar and common errors in the year of grace 1845; Christian doctrine and practice in the second century; an introduction to vegetable physiology. These little volumes are fruitful in the counsels of wisdom and the consolations of religion.

*The Knight of Gwynne*, a tale of the time of the Union, by Charles Lever; parts 1 and 2. We have no doubt this is a capital story, as the author of Harry Lorrequer writes nothing that is not worth reading.

☞ "Downfall of the Republic" is the alarming caption of an article in the Winchester *Virginian*, upon the withdrawal by the Senate of the privilege of the floor to Mr Ritchie, and with as much modesty as good taste it is republished in the *Union*.—*Charleston Mercury*

On what a slender thread hang everlasting things

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.—A late number of the *Journal des Debats*, describes in the following manner, a picture of the great discoverer, by Alexander Colin, which has just been placed in the Luxembourg Gallery:—

"The artist has chosen the solemn hour when Columbus, arriving at last at the end of his undertaking, distinguishes a light in the darkness of the horizon. Great joy like great sorrows are silent, and it is probable that Columbus kept shut up in his own breast the deep sensations which he felt on perceiving this light in the horizon. The artist has perfectly understood this sentiment and it seems to us he has been happy in his interpretation of it. He Columbus is standing—his right hand leaning on the side of the Caravel, as if the emotion which agitated him, made him need a support. His eyes are fixed over on his breast as if to repress the violent beatings of his heart. The head is full of thought, his eye pierces the atmosphere veil and tries with intensity to distinguish light which to decide his fate. Behind the Admiral, is seated asleep, Pedro Gutierez. The whole person of this youth is of ravishing beauty. His position is simple and natural, his limbs are hanging down languidly. The accessories are well managed, they have at the same time the solidity of detail which allows the attention to be concentrated on the principal part of the work. The representation of the waves is perfect, as well as the phosphorescent light which follows the vessel. In one word, M Colin has made a good and a beautiful picture, he has interpreted rightly the mission of art, in connecting, by his talent, the memory of the man who have deserted the admiration and gratitude of the world."

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH CASE.—The United States Circuit Court in Equity, Judge Kane presiding, has been occupied recently by the case of Morse and others, against Bain and others, on a motion for a special injunction. After arguments by Messrs Mies Cadwalader and Wrightman for complainants, and Messrs Watts and Meredith for respondents, Judge Kane has refused the injunction. This is a important result, and is a full and sufficient answer to the numerous articles which Amos Kendall and others have published against the Atlantic, Lake, and Mississippi Telegraph. We congratulate Henry O'Reilly, Esq., upon his triumphant success, not only on the equity but the merits of the case as forcibly stated by Judge Kane.—*Phil. North American.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT, NEAR NORWICH CT.—Amos H. Avery, aged 16, in early break through the ice of the mill pond at Ledyard. His brother and an older brother, aged 18, ran to his aid but also fell in. Mr Joseph Morgan hastened to rescue them, and succeeded in saving the mother and her eldest son, who were much exhausted. Amos was taken out dead.

### LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | Jan 30 | Havana | Jan 19 |
| Wilmington | Jan 27 | Liverpool | Jan 20 |
| Charleston | Feb 1 | Rio | Jan 30 |
| Savannah | Feb 1 | Havana | Feb 1 |
| Mobile | Feb 1 | Mobile | Feb 1 |
| Galveston | Feb 2 | Tampico | Feb 12 |

## COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MONDAY EVENING, March 1, 1847.

COTTON.—The receipts by the steamer Cambria have had the effect to check, in the share of a trifle, the rapid fall at Liverpool, and we have to record an advance of ¼ cent in the price of the Lower Mississippi, that an was left on the market at the close of the week. 4031 bales were sold, but no special sale can be given.

SUGAR.—The demand was brisk, and fully 700 hhds were sold at an advance of ¼ @ ½.

MOLASSES.—Sales of 100 hogsheads at 29 to 29½ cts. in gallon.

FLOUR.—The news from Liverpool produced a decline in the price of Flour. Some 1,000 barrels were sold early, at a reduction of 50 cts and over $bbl. For the evening, holders tailed, and offers of $5 50 for large lots were refused.

CORN.—A decline of fully 10 cents $ bushel on the prices of Saturday was the effect of the unfavorable news from Liverpool. Sales of 10,000 sacks took place, among which a lot of 6000 prime white and yellow brought sixty cents. The remainder sold at prices ranging from 75 down to ...

EXCHANGE.—Both foreign and domestic Exchanges continue to recede. We now quote Sterling, 9 @ 9½ ⅌ cent prem; France 5 15 @ 5 12½, on New York, 90 days 9½ @ 9 ⅌ cent discount. Sight Checks 1 @ 1½ ⅌ cent discount.

FREIGHTS.—Cotton to Liverpool 25d. Flour to Havre 2s 6d for a lot of 4000 bbls., an advance is now asked. Cotton to Liverpool, 15m 16d.

☞ MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—Books for subscription to the stock of the New Orleans and Washington Telegraph Company, were opened on Monday March 1st, at the Merchants' Exchange, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Books will be in charge of the Secretary of the Exchange. feb27

### Catalogue sale of Dry Goods

The attention of dealers is called to the extensive Catalogue sale of DRY GOODS, to take place THIS DAY, 2d March at 10 o'clock at F H PEIRE PAIN'S Auction Room, No 8 Canal street, corner of Dauphine. mr2

☞ The ship TALMA, Capt Murray, from Havre for orbearing between Main and Tonline streets. Consignees are requested to make their entries at the Custom House, Also goods not claimed within five days will be sent, at the risk and expense of the owners, to the Custom House store. mr1 3t V ROUMAGE.

☞ Consignees per ship ROYAL VICTORIA, Hunter, master, from Liverpool, will please make known their entries and attend for delivery of their goods, post No 2, 3d Municipality. feb6 WYLIE & EGANA.

☞ Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor—The original and only genuine, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H DAILEY," on the wrapper of each bottle; General Depot 300 Broadway, New York; Southern Depot, 131 Chartres street, New Orleans. fe23tf

☞ Cutaneous Affections, Salt Rheum, Sores upon the face, and all eruptions and diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, may be cured by the use of COMSTOCK'S SARSAPARILLA, at the trifling cost of 50 cents per bottle, or $4 per doz. There is no Extract of Sarsaparilla which can equal this—It is more highly concentrated than any other preparation. It is a powerful alterative to the system; expelling from the blood all its unhealthy particles and morbid humors. It gives tone to the stomach and strength to the bowels, promotes digestion and never leaves the bowels in a costive state. Sold only at 59 Poydras street. m8 3tW

1,500 REWARD.—In addition to one thousand dollars reward offered by the U S Marshall, I will give $500 for the apprehension of Francis D Newcomb, who escaped from the Parish Prison on Saturday night the 27th February 1847. Said Newcomb is about 25 years of age, of a fair complexion, stout and well built, has light blue eyes, sandy hair and beard, and stands about 5 feet 9 or 9 inches in height. Sheriff's Office, Parish of Orleans 1st March, 1847. (mr1) JOHN L. LEWIS, Sheriff.

### Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing in this City under the firm of LONSDALE & GRAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. T. Lonsdale is authorised to use the name of the firm in liquidation only.

New Orleans, 1 March 1847.

HENRY T. LONSDALE,
GEO. E. H. GRAY.

### Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the style of LONSDALE & Co. to conduct a general COMMISSION BUSINESS, and solicit from the friends of Mr. Lonsdale & Gray a continuance of the business heretofore so liberally bestowed on them.

New Orleans, 1 March 1847.

A. T. LONSDALE,
J. F. GRAY.

mr1—1m

### Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of MILLS, BROOKS & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who are authorised to use the firm in liquidation only.

New Orleans, 1 March 1847.

MILLS, BROOKS & Co.

mr1—1m


Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

NOTICE.—Payment has been stopped on the following described drafts. Capt T Bilis draft No 191—dated Brazos Island, Aug. 19, 1846, in favor of Mrs Jane Lund or order, for eleven hundred dollars. No 202, Brazos Island, Aug 24, 1846, in favor of Mrs Jane Lund, for three hundred and seventy five dollars. No 214, Brazos Island, Aug. 29, 1846, in favor of Martin Lund or order, for two hundred and ninety-seven dollars, said draft endorsed over to Mrs J Lund. No 103, Brazos Island, July 31, 1846, in favor of J Pospilt or order, for fifty five dollars, said draft endorsed over to Mrs Jane Lund. Also, No 115, Brazos Island, Aug. 4, 1846, in favor of Geo Mallon sen. for forty five dollars, endorsed over to Mrs Jane Lund. All above at sight on Bank Louisiana, New Orleans. 419 tfd mw

Commercial Bank of New Orleans.

AT the election of Directors of said institution which will take place on MONDAY, 1st March 1847, the following named gentlemen, will be supported by a large number of Stockholders, to wit

J. C. Larzelere, A. Mitchenger,
Fred Jordy, Geo. Lee,
F. Foulke, E. Montegut.

fe26 3t

AMERICAN PRESERVES.—The subscriber is now receiving and offers for sale the following invoice of Preserves, from St Louis, Mo.

Prairie Hen and Pheasant Pies
Venison Pies; Snipe Pies.
Muffed Pieces of Wild Turkeys, Partridge do;
Truffled Pies; Truffles in boxes
Pâtes Strasyer Cheese, and a large stock of art. cles put up for family use. J PIRIE,
fe27 15tf corner St Peter & Royal sts.

7th Robinson's Reports.

VOL. SEVENTH of Robinson's Louisiana Reports, just received and for sale by

ALEXANDER LEVY & Co.
Law Book Sellers and Stationers,
fe27 corner Camp & Gravier sts.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE, on Account Of Separature.—This establishment situated in the very centre of the First Municipality, is suitable for distilling and rectifying spirits, and offers an excellent investment to a person wishing to pursue the line of business. The premises are spacious, and the rent moderate. A small capital only is wanted.

Apply at No. 41 Letter L. fe27

TO RENT OR LEASE.—A neat Dwelling House situated in Peter street, between Charter and St. Louis streets containing nine rooms, with kitchen and cistern, &c. Possession given the 15th March. Apply at No 237 Royal street. mr2 3t

REMOVAL.—A MAZZA has removed his store to No 121 Chartres street, where a complete assortment of French and American Window Glass, Mirrors, Looking glasses, &c. will be constantly kept for sale, on moderate terms. fe27

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Commercial Bank of New-Orleans Feb 25 1847.
A DIVIDEND of Ten Dollars per share has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 22d instant. Non Joint Stock Shareholders on the New York Stock Exchange will receive the dividends on or after the 1st Monday in April at the Bank of America. J. E. PECOY.

L. BINOCHE Has the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans and their environs, that he will open his Dancing Parlor, which is one of the latest fashion, Monday next, 22d inst. Hours of the Classes, Quadrilles and Reels in detail. fe26

Principal and Agent, &c.

THE LAW of Principal and Agent, &c., by Chancellor KENT, with Notes to the third English edition by J. H. Evans, with other extensive additions, by John D. Ross, Esq. Just Published and for sale by

ALEX LEVY & Co.
Law Book Sellers and State Agents, corner Camp & Gravier sts.

2d Vol. of Gayarre's Louisiana.

HISTORY OF LOUISIANA, second volume. Just published and for sale by

A. HERBERT,
fe26 1tw 104 Chartres street.

NOTICE is h