The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. — NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1852.

No. 6026. Vol. II.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXVI.—Whole No. 1080.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The Daily has many OLD Subs. to cash, but many NEW ones to obtain, therefore Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: Ten lines, or less, one square; more than three lines counted for less than one line.

☞ Advertisements of Annual Advertisers is limited to the quantity which the Bee thinks their business will justify, and not to the wishes of every other one.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Friday Morning, Dec. 31, 1852.

THE MAILS.—The Post Office announced yesterday's mail as having failed beyond Mobile. What it contained—postscript epithelogic, however, either to hand.

DISPASSIONATE CONSIDERATION.

The subject of an increase in the salaries of our diplomatic agents is beginning seriously to occupy the attention of Congress. During the month of November, 1851, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate "requesting the Secretary of State to communicate to that body any information he might possess touching the expediency of adopting a graduated scale of diplomatic salaries based upon the combined considerations of the importance of the mission and expenses of residence," Mr. Webster addressed a circular despatch to our ministers abroad, requesting them to furnish accounts of the expenses of their legations. The replies of the various ministers have been received and published.

It is hardly necessary to reproduce these documents, especially as, for the most part, their tenor is the same. Abbott Lawrence, for instance, says: "After carefully examining the items of my expenditure, with a view to ascertain the cost of living in London, in the position which the minister of the United States is obliged to occupy, I am decidedly of the opinion that the present salary is inadequate." He considers an annual salary of $30,000 barely sufficient to meet the expense.

Mr. Rives goes into a detail of the disbursements required, and affirms that house rent, carriage hire, fuel and ordinary subsistence, without personal expenditure or the cost of exercising becoming hospitality, exceed the annual salary attached to his office. At St. Petersburg, Mr. Brown testifies that no minister could do fair justice to his mission on less than twelve thousand per annum, with the present outfit and mode of living. Mr. Folsom states that his expenses at the Hague did not fall short of twelve thousand dollars per annum. Mr. McCurdy considers an annual salary of twelve thousand dollars the cost of living in Vienna equals the cost of living in London and Paris, and that consequently the salary of his mission is too small. Mr. Barringer gives a detailed statement of the expenses of a diplomatic residence in Spain, which proves the inadequacy of the salary of that mission.

Several of the Charges d'Affaire make similar statements. One and all, they complain of the meagreness of their emoluments; and most of them state roundly that they are defraying a material share of their expenses from their private fortunes.

A republican government ought to be a cheap one, but it is not at all necessary to be a mean one. It is folly to practice, as has been done, economic simplicity, absence of state and ceremonies, the majority of our institutions requiring no pomp from outward splendour, and all that sort of hackneyed trash. The first principle to be consulted is justice. If we desire faithful agents, we must select able men. An educated gentleman, entirely competent to the functions of a foreign minister, and to the maintenance of the requisite amount of diplomatic skill and statesmanship, ought to be properly maintained in a respectable position, by an allowance suitable to the station he occupies and the society he will be required to frequent. Any consideration of economy in such a matter is misplaced, narrow and illegally beyond competency. What right has the Government of the United States to claim the best services of Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Rives, and then compensate them so poorly and insufficiently, that it these gentlemen were destitute of private resources, they would be compelled either to relinquish their posts, or to live in a style of sordid frugality at once humiliating and painful.

We are no admirers of pomp and pageantry, but the experience of every gentleman proves that we can only mingle with society on equal terms. Our Ministers at the Court of St. James and the Palais National are the recipients of attention and hospitality from the dignitaries of London and Paris. What are they to do in return? Must they live like hermits, repel all genial intercourse, and dwell in a species of savage and solitary republicanism, the wonder, and it may be, the laughter of those polished circles which they refuse to enter; or must they evince the ineffable meanness of accepting but not returning kindness and hospitality? We say, proportion the salary to the expense of living, and the importance of the embassy, and let our diplomatic agents cease to complain that they starve in serving their country. There is a medium between extravagance and penuriousness. Less than half a million added to the annual expenditures of the Government would suffice to relieve our Ministers from the burthen of eking out the slender pittance of their salary, by drawing largely upon their own resources.

☞ Shipping Lists, carefully corrected, will be found in our edition of this day. The total number of vessels sailed or loading for our port is 202, to wit: *Coasters*—New York 32; Boston 31; Philadelphia 7; Baltimore 9; Charleston 5; Savannah 3; Richmond 1; Bath 2; Providence 1; and Newport 1. *Foreign Ports*—Liverpool 42; London 22; Cardiff 6; Hull 3; Bristol 5; Newport 6; Glasgow 1; Greenock 5; Clyde 1; Londonderry 1; Havre 7; Bordeaux 9; Marseilles 9; Bremen 1; Hamburg 4; Palermo 1; Genoa 1, and Rio Janeiro, 1.

Election Returns.

By the politeness of Captain Dalferes, of the *Mora Foley*, we have the following returns from the Parish of Assumption:

Hebert,	566	Farmer, 564
Bordelon,	422	Ray, 421
Barron,	566	Moren, 564
Avery,	418	Allen, 420
Gouguenot,	563	Carrigan, 564
M. Wharton,	429	Thorpe, 421

SENATE.

Martin, (W.)	980	Fite, (D.) 394
Ketridge,*	409	Thibodaux, d. 220

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A F Pugh, 434; Vives, 413; Sims, 361; W W Pugh, 527; Trahilo, 359; J T Pugh, 542.

Lost Overboard at Sea.—Capt. Anderson, of the ship Vaucluse, was last overboard, on the night of the 29th Nov., off Ortigal. The Vaucluse is from Havre, and arrived in this port yesterday, in charge of Mr. Howell, first officer of the ship.

☞ Our thanks are due the Hon. I. St. Martin for a copy of the Obituary Addresses on the occasion of the death of the Hon. Henry Clay, delivered in the Senate and House of Representatives June 30th, 1852, and the funeral sermon of the Rev. C. M. Butler, Chaplain of the Senate, preached in the Senate, July 1st, 1852.—This is a handsome volume, beautifully bound and printed, and enriched with a splendid mezzotint likeness of Mr. Clay.

Book of the Heart; or, Love's Empire.—We are indebted to the publishers, D. Appleton & Co., through J. B. Steel, No. 40 Camp street, for a copy of this work. It is a large and splendidly bound octavo volume, richly illustrated with thirty-three steel engravings. The design of the work is to give some expression, by the combination of Art and Language, to the sentiment and affection of a woman's heart, and it has been accomplished by a series of engravings exemplifying the text, which is compiled from the finest gems that English poetry and prose can supply. The volume makes a rich and appropriate Holiday gift.

☞ The celebrated Louis Napoleon $1,500 musical clock, in a lottery for the benefit of the Orphan Girl's Asylum, is removed to D Arcy's, Exchange of Canal and Chartres streets. The tickets are nearly all sold. The lottery will be drawn to-day, at the latter place—Tickets $1.

Mr. Webster.—The New York *Journal of Commerce*, alluding to its own efforts in behalf of the Union, introduces the following letter from Mr. Webster to the editor of that paper. We take pleasure in recording so rare a compliment:

"Washington, Dec. 1850.

"*My dear Sir*:—As a citizen of the commercial city, I thank you most cordially and fervently, for the spirit and ability which you have exerted with such marked success, to arouse the clergy to a sense of their duty. The pulpit, at last, begins to speak, with the authority of the Scriptures, and in conformity with good sense, as well as with Constitutional obligations.

"I pray you, my dear Sir, not to cease from those efforts.

"Yours with entire regard,

"DANIEL WEBSTER"

"Mr. Halloch."

Appointment by the President.—Abraham J. Jerauld, of Corozal, to be Commercial Agent of the United States at the Island of Carmen, in the place of John McKelvey, deceased.

Penmanship and Bookkeeping.—New classes now beginning at Dolbear's Academy, 106 Canal street (old number 74). This Academy was established in the city in 1836. See Advertisement.

Custom House or Police, Clearances, Bank, &c.—We have been in the habit for the convenience of the city and country traders, of furnishing copies of a fine specimen of White Shirting, Cuffing, Bosom &c., which will be shown THIS DAY at 8 o'clock A. M., at the store of Messrs. A. Co.'s auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms liberal to all.

Catalogue Sale of Boots.—The attention of dealers is solicited to that elaborate sale of fine goods to take place this day, 31st December, at 10 o'clock, at Copeland & Co.'s Auction Room, 16, 18 and 20 Camp, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

☞ We would respectfully call the attention of Shipping to the extraordinary cheap stock of Groceries, &c., which will be sold at auction this day, 31st inst., by Copeland & Co., 16, 18 and 20 Camp street.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By an arrival from Vera Cruz, we have received files of Mexican papers to a late day. The advices from the City of Mexico are to the 24th inst. inclusive.

The Tehuantepec question is yet undecided. It appears, from what we can gather in the Mexican papers, that the President has taken the initiative in support of the claims of the Garay-Israle Company, and the subject was referred to a Committee in the Chamber of Deputies. This Committee reported by resolutions* and on the 10th inst., after a sharp debate, the resolution was adopted. Ayes 68—Nays 66.

The state of the country appears to be about the same. On the 6th instant, a battle was fought between the rebels under Carreon and Segura, and a considerable body of Government troops commanded by Camargo. The insurgents were completely routed losing four pieces of cannon, 30 horses, 150 mules, &c. Forty of their men and several leaders were killed. This victory has put the Government organs at Mexico in high glee, and every number teems with fresh details of the triumph at Guanajuato.

An article in the *Monitor* strongly advocates a grant by Congress of extraordinary powers to the Supreme Government. The *Monitor* says very plainly, that unless this be done, rebellion may succeed, and the republic will be dismembered and fall an easy prey to the rapacity of the United States.

In Acapulco on the 6th inst., several severe shocks of earthquake were experienced. They succeeded each other rapidly for more than an hour. Great consternation prevailed among the inhabitants, but they had fortunately time to remove to places of safety. A large portion of the town was destroyed. There was no loss of life.

Marestack has made an engagement to give ten more representations of the Italian Opera.

In Morelia, the insurgent Salamonte, at the head of 300 men, is still at large, roaming about the country, and committing depredations.—Rabolledo's band has been pretty nearly exterminated in Puebla. In Guadalajara, there is a large body of rebels, said to be 2,000 strong, but badly armed, and composed of the vilest dregs of the population.

Senor Lanez has resigned his post as Minister of Foreign affairs. Senor D. Ponela de Arriago, a member of the Senate, has been appointed Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs. He is claimed as a liberal by that party.

President Arista has issued a decreed ordering the disbanding and retinction of the 8th battalion for insubordination at Tampico and elsewhere.

Senor Don Felipe Garcia has offered to lend the Government three hundred thousand dollars, on condition of receiving payment out of the first revenue derived from the Tehuantepec road.

Slight shocks of an earthquake have been recently felt in the city of Mexico, and the neighborhood.

The Count Roussel had capitulated with General Blanco, at Guaymas, giving up his arm and being accorded in person and private property. One hundred and eighty-two Frenchmen signed the treaty of capitulation, and all the arms were delivered to the Mexicans. The wounded were taken care of, being placed in a large convent. The expedition was entirely dissolved, and the members of it went to Matzalan, where they arrived on the 13th November.

Texas.—By the arrival of the steamship *Louisiana*, we have received files of Galveston papers to the 24th inst inclusive.

The Supreme Court has closed its session at Austin. The Gazette states that nearly all the cases on the docket, ready for decision, were disposed of. The Court begins its next term in his city on the first Monday in January.

Heavy rains have fallen throughout Texas of late. Our eastern Texas papers say that they have been excessive in that region. We have similar accounts from the west. In middle Texas the weather has been showery, with but little sunshine for three of four weeks, so that the roads have become very bad. The Star says that they are now almost impassable, for man or horse, between Washington and Houston, and advises emigrants by way of Galveston to travel by the river.

The Austin papers mention the arrival of General Harney at that city, and express great gratification that he is to take the command of the Eighth Military Department. The General has an energetic and summary way of dealing with Indians that gives him the confidence of the people he is to protect. He has great popularity in Texas.

Colorado Rail.—We learned from a citizen of Columbus, a few days since, that Messrs Duncan & Gordon have contracted for removing this road to Eagle Ford. The contractors gentlemen are both men of wealth and enterprise, and can furnish a large number of able bodied hands out of their own family to carry on the work. They will doubtless be able to complete the removal of this formidable obstruction in a short time. Some intelligent gentlemen who have examined the rails are of opinion that it is not such a difficult and expensive job as it has been represented to be. It is the principal obstacle to the direct railroad line to the Brazos river, and we trust the present energetic contractors will meet with speedy success. If they do, then, the direct branch boats may run up with ease as high as Columbus; and as the obstacle between that place and La Grange are comparatively slight, it would be lolly for the citizens of Fayette not to favor the construction once more of the navigation of the river. We shall look with much interest upon the future movements of the friends of this important line of road, and if any further progress is made, it will afford us pleasure to make it known to the public.

[La Grange Monument.

Iowa.—The Message of Gov. Hempstead shows that the receipts into the State treasury from the 2d December, 1850, to the 31st October, 1852, amounted to $139,893 06, and the disbursements to $130,631 41; leaving a balance of $9,051 59. The funded debt amounts to $61,795 75, of which $26,795 are payable at the option of the State. Estimating the expenditures for the next two years at $103,918 90, and the resources at $149,119 47, the Governor recommends that provision be made for the liquidation of the $26,795, or so much of it as may be covered by the surplus of resources.

The Governor condemns in strong terms the efforts of parties to obtain a change in the State Constitution whereby the appointment of governors, banks, and corporations generally. He pronounces emphatically against paper currency, and urges the propriety of passing a law to entirely prohibit the circulation of all bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

In regard to the liquor law now in force in the State, the Governor thinks that it is too rigid to be operative, and considers that a judicious license system is preferable to a prohibitory enactment; and argues that moral and educational influences are more likely to check drunkenness in the long run than legislation.

Altogether, the State is described he "in a prosperous condition, rapidly increasing in population," and "secure in her attachment to the Union and the just rights of each State composing it."—*Republic*.

Gen. Pierce in the Public Schools at Boston.—The Boston *Traveller* states that on Saturday, General Franklin Pierce, the President elect, visited the Mather Grammar School, South Boston. He was accompanied and introduced by Hon. Amos Lawrence, the patron of the school. President Hopkins, of Williams College, was also of the party.

General Pierce addressed the boys. "The success and honor," he remarked, "of an American citizen depends much, very much, upon his own exertions. Every boy before me, whether of American or foreign origin, is born fitting to be an American citizen; and so let him improve his opportunities that he may become a blessing, an honor, a support to his country." He made a touching allusion to his father, who he said was a patriot of noblemen. He concluded by an earnest appeal to the boys to be industrious, for such only can be useful, has a duty to perform, and the school is the place to become fitted for the station which hereafter he will be called to fill.

The scholars entertained their visitors with two or three songs, and a brief exhibition of some of their studies; and the guests then retired to the primary school, in the same building, kept by Miss Emily Baxter. Here also General Pierce briefly addressed the scholars and then retired, expressing himself highly delighted with his visit. The occasion was one of deep interest to the pupils, and will be long remembered as an interesting event in the history of the school.

Ghost Literature.—The New York *Tribune* overhauls the various magazines and journals devoted to Spiritual Manifestations, and says:

"In all these journals, the least interesting and most silly articles are invariably those which purport to be of spiritual authorship.—Generally, they consist of nothing but threadbare commonplaces. Nothing seems so impregnable to the ethereal writers as a new idea, if they take special pains never to utter one. If they have any sane for their own reputations, and don't want to bring their minds into discredit, they will at once shut up, and hereafter leave their 'mediums' and ghostly chums to extound the great subject. The spiritual manifestations are very remarkable, and seriously require explanation; if somebody can't find it out, superficial readers of newspapers will think they are all humbug. But the 'spirits' themselves have so far only proved their incompetence to afford any such explanation.

Heavy Robbery.—A despatch from Baltimore says that on Wednesday night week, the safe's mate of the United States sloop of war Jamestown, lying at the navy yard, Philadelphia took him, within at the Washington National Depot. His suspicions lead the agency was called by one of those men who were by him at the time, and who, to be brought, with the other Philadelphia. One of these men had not left, when another had robbed him of $6,000, and the police were in search of their mate's companion on board the St. Mary's.

Estimates of Appropriation.

The following are the *estimates of appropriation* required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854:

Treasury Department, December 7, 1852.

Sir:—Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of 7th January, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1854, as follows, viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, including the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs,	$4,495,560 14	
Arming and equipping the militia,	200,000 00	
Civilization of Indians,	10,000 00	
Interest on the public debt,	3,400,638 54	
Purchase of stock of the loan of 1847,	526,631 00	9,172,829 68

2. The existing appropriations not required for the service of the present year, and which may be applied to the service of the year ending the 30th June, 1854, as follows:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous,	$1,274,092 17	
Pensions,	605,712 00	
Indian Department,	596,401 95	
Army proper &c	1,318,658 08	
Fortification, ordnance, &c.	209,985 00	
Internal Improvements, &c.,	895,205 70	
Steam mail service,	382,727 61	
Naval establishment,	1,606,900 77	6,879,883 28
		$16,303,753 60

There is also added to the estimates a statement of the several appropriations which will be carried to the surplus fund, amounting to $469,986 34.

There are also accompanying the estimates sundry papers furnished by the Treasury, Interior, War and Navy Departments, containing references to acts of Congress, &c., on which the estimates are founded.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THO. CORWIN.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Linn Boyd, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Treasury Department, December 7, 1852.

Sir:—Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th January, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1854, as follows, viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, including the expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands, public buildings, and expenses of courts,	$7,748,994 43	
Pensions,	937,800 00	
Indian Department,	1,015,735 50	
Army proper, &c.,	7,825,894 56	
Military Academy	157,056 00	
Fortifications, ordnance, &c.,	1,721,662 48	
Steam Mail service,	1,496,250 00	
Naval establishment,	9,178,383 67	$30,151,040 64

To the estimates are added statements showing—

1. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854, made by former acts of Congress, of a permanent and indefinite character, as follows, viz:

Civil and miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting the revenue from customs,	$4,135,199 56	
Pensions,	975,000 00	
Interest on public debt,	3,725,000 10	
Purchase of stock of the loan of 1847,	1,976,546 42	
Redemption of stock of the loan of 1843,	5,929,931 35	$15,355,977 43

I am, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
THO. CORWIN.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Linn Boyd, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Treasury Department, December 7, 1852.

Sir:—Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th January, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1854, as follows, viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, including the expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands, public buildings, and expenses of courts, $7,748,994 43
Pensions, 937,800 00
Indian Department, 1,015,735 50
Army proper, &c., 7,825,894 56
Military Academy 157,056 00
Fortifications, ordnance, &c., 1,721,662 48
Steam Mail service, 1,496,250 00
Naval establishment, 9,178,383 67 $30,151,040 64

To the estimates are added statements showing—

1. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854, made by former acts of Congress, of a permanent and indefinite character, as follows, viz:

Civil and miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, $4,135,199 56
Pensions, 975,000 00
Interest on public debt, 3,725,000 10
Purchase of stock of the loan of 1847, 1,976,546 42
Redemption of stock of the loan of 1843, 5,929,931 35 $15,355,977 43

I am, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
THO. CORWIN.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Linn Boyd, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Treasury Department, December 7, 1852.

Sir:—Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th January, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of additional appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1853, *made by former acts of Congress*.

Additional clerks in the offices of the Treasurer of the United States and Register of the Treasury, per acts of Oct. 12, 1837, and Jan. 26, 1847, $46,100 00
Relief of the several corporate cities of the District of Columbia, per act of May 20, 1836, 114: 115 Charter. 60,000 00
Principal, 30,525
Interest, 90,525 00
Two per cent. to the States of Alabama and Mississippi, per act Sept. 3, 1841, 5,000 00
Three and five per cent. to certain States, under the seventeenth article of the treaty of 1803, and the disbursements to $130,631 41; leaving a balance of $9,051 59. The funded debt amounts to $61,795 75, of which $26,795 are payable at the option of the State. Estimating the expenditures for the next two years at $103,918 90, and the resources at $149,119 47, the Governor recommends that provision be made for the liquidation of the $26,795, or so much of it as may be covered by the surplus of resources. 9,000 00
The Governor condemns in strong terms the efforts of parties to obtain a change in the State Constitution whereby the appointment of governors, banks, and corporations generally. He pronounces emphatically against paper currency, and urges the propriety of passing a law to entirely prohibit the circulation of all bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars. 700,000 00
In regard to the liquor law now in force in the State, the Governor thinks that it is too rigid to be operative, and considers that a judicious license system is preferable to a prohibitory enactment; and argues that moral and educational influences are more likely to check drunkenness in the long run than legislation. 675,800 00
Altogether, the State is described he "in a prosperous condition, rapidly increasing in population," and "secure in her attachment to the Union and the just rights of each State composing it."—*Republic*. To refund duties agreeably to decisions of Supreme Court of the United States, and of judgements of the Circuit Courts against collection of customs, under various acts of Congress, 37,500 00
Expenses of collecting revenue from customs, and incidental expenses of February 14, 1850, 1,575,000 00
Marine hospital fund, per act May 3, 1805, 1,000,000 00
Smithsonian institution, for interest on $515,169, due in January, 1853, per act August 10, 1846, 15,455, 07
Compensation to the Post Office Departments of Government, per 19th section of the act of March 3, 1847, and section 3 of act of March 3, 1847, 7,000,000 00
To supply any deficiency that may arise in the Post Office Department, per section 8 of act of March 3, 1851, 500,000 00
Revolutionary claims, per act May 15, 1850, 5,000 00
Revolutionary pensions, per act June 7, 1832, 150,000 00
Claims of the State of Virginia, per act July 5, 1839, 15,000 00
Unclaimed pensions, per acts of April 6, 1838, and August 23, 1842, 15,000 00
Navy pensions, per act March 3, 1847, 30,000 00
Navy pensions per act August 11, 1848, 60,000 00
Interest on the public debt, created under acts of April 15, 1840, March 3, 1843, July 22, 1846, and March 21, 1846, 1,942,821 10
Interest on stock of the loan of August 31, 1847, 1,533,369 68
Interest on $5,000,000 Texas Indemnity stock, 250,000 00
Redemption of stock of the loan of January 28, 1847, 1,276,546 42
Redemption of stock of the loan of 1843), 3,929,931 35
$15,355,977 43

N. SARGENT, Register.

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, December 7, 1852.

Instructions to Newspaper Advertisers and Publishers.—In a suit in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Oakley, brought by the proprietors of the Courier and Enquirer, against Henry I. Johnson, for $500 for advertising, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff of $511 62, the amount claimed with interest. It appears that when the advertisement was taken to the Courier office, there was some misunderstanding respecting the amount to be charged. It was, however, paid, headed and displayed, and remained in one hundred and fifty days, at the usual rate. Johnson refused to pay, alleging that they are all humbug. But the Courier themselves have so far only proved their incompetence to afford any such explanation.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 23d, Mr. Gwin introduced a bill for establishing a railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific. A Cuban order for cession of sovereignty. The bill was laid on the table, and a bill reported last session on the same subject, was taken up and made the special order for the 16th of January.

After some further business of no special interest, the Senate took up the bill to change the mode of compensating Members of Congress. After some discussion, the bill was indefinitely postponed—yeas 31; nays, 12.

In the House nothing was done except the passage of resolutions paying the mileage and per diem of various unsuccessful contestants for seats in Congress.

In the Senate on the 24th, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, copies of the "official notes received from the Ministers of France and England, inviting the Government of the United States to unite with a party with Great Britain and France to a tripartite convention, in virtue of which the three powers are should mutually and reciprocally disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and should likewise disclaim colonization in any form, and to which the United States declined to become a party.

Mr. Mason, in offering the resolution, said he had no objection to its passage, but he thought it would be better to wait for the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which the subject had been properly referred.

Mr. Soulé said he had no objection to the resolution, but he thought it would be better to wait for the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which the subject had been properly referred.

Mr. Mason said he had no objection