The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 216, VOL. XIII. NEW SERIES. VOL. XX. WHOLE No. 3315.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 91 Chartres, and 13 Camp street

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Daily Paper, one year in advance, $12 00
Country Paper, one year in advance, 10 00
In advance for any period less than one year, at the rate of $1 per month.
Subscriptions received at the Counting Room, No. 91 Chartres street, corner of Conti.

ADVERTISEMENTS:

One dollar for every TEN lines or less, for the first insertion, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements inserted for less than one day charged as three lines.

Advertisements not specified as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.

☞ The percentage of Annual Advertisers limited to their own business, strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISSE

JAMES H. MORRISON
JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

CHARLES A. BARRIÈRE,
DEALER IN
French, British and American
DRY GOODS,
No. 29 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
Direct Importations of FRENCH Goods.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 81 Canal street.

E. C. BOURCHON, Surgeon Dentist, 99 Bienville street, between Chartres & Main.

WM. HICKS, BRITISH CONSUL,
40 Merchants' Buildings,
Royal street, New Orleans.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
Importers of
Earthenware, China, Glass and Queensware,
No. 5 Carondelet street.

DUFOURNEAUX & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants and agents for the sale of Champagne Wines, No. 20 Carondelet street.

MAUDUIT & LAMBERT,
Importers of Cognac Brandies,
No. 5 Old Levee, Royal street.

H. SOULE, No. 31 Camp Street, Importer of Cognac Brandies, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Claret in cases and in bulk.

ALEXANDER & BERTHET,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
No. 5 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

J. B. MOREHEAD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 5 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Dissolution

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of LONSDALE & GRAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

March 1847.
HENRY T. LONSDALE
E. W. GRAY

Copartnership

The undersigned have associated themselves as Copartners under the name and firm of LONSDALE & Co. for the transaction of a General Commission Business.

HENRY T. LONSDALE
E. W. GRAY

Dissolution of Partnership

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of FOLLET, MILLAUDON & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

FOLLET, MILLAUDON & Co.
SAMUEL MILLAUDON

MARCHES.

The undersigned have this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of Commission Merchants, under the name and firm of MARCHES, WASHINGTON, D. C. and NEW ORLEANS.

R. MARCHES, Washington, D. C.
E. MARCHES, New Orleans.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. ROBERT A. TURPIN, Attorney at Law, has removed to No. 5 Carondelet street, Basin corner.

REMOVAL. AMAZEEN & CO. have removed to No. 5 Carondelet street.

HAVANA AND TURKISH TOBACCO DEPOT.

RASPAIL'S
Dictionary of Health,
Translated from the French.

From the Paris Edition.

MESSRS DOLBEAR will receive Orders at No. 5 Carondelet street, for the following articles, which they have received by the late arrivals from Europe.

P. L. DE LORAYA, Collector.

BRANDY—J. J. Dupuy, Shipowner, has now for sale by
fe12 B. TALAMON, 102 Royal street

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, March 12, 1847.

The Three Million Bill.

The Washington papers bring us the particulars of the vote on the passage of the Three Million bill, in the United States Senate. It appears that after Mr. Dix explained the New York resolutions of instruction to support the Wilmot proviso, and his own intention to obey them, Messrs Butler and Colquit replied with great animation, the former being particularly severe upon Mr. Dix. The debate was still further maintained by Mr. Dayton and Mr. Westcott. The vote was then taken on Mr. Berrien's amendment, disclaiming any intention to dismember Mexico, and it was rejected by a vote of 21 to 29. Mr. Johnson, of La., was the only Whig who voted with the nays. Among the yeas we do not find any Democrat, whether of the Calhoun or the Old Hunker stripe.

Mr. Johnson, of La., then moved, as an amendment to the joint resolutions, those which passed the House at the last session of Congress. As an amendment to this, Mr. Upham of Vt. moved the Wilmot proviso. Then came the defining of position. Mr. Cass showed why he would oppose the proviso. Mr. Cameron announced his intention to sustain it. Mr. Dickerson would vote against. Mr. Johnson, of Md., made a brief and able constitutional argument on the question. He was against the proviso and against the acquisition of territory. About midnight the vote was taken on the Proviso, and it was rejected—yeas 21, nays 31, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Cameron, Colley, John M Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Fairfield, Greene, Huntington, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, and Woodbridge—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Badger, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickerson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, Mason, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Berrien, Cameron, Colley, John M Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Morgan, Miller, Moorehead, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster, and Woodbridge—24.

Congress.

In the Senate, on the 2d inst., Mr. Chambers presented the credentials of Hon. Henry S. Foote, Senator from Mississippi, for six years from 4th March, 1847.

The joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to place the United States ship *Macedonian*, at the disposal of Capt. Geo. C. Read, was amended by adding the ship *Jamestown* to be placed at the disposal of Capt. R. B. Forbes, of Boston, both for the purpose of conveying provisions to the suffering poor of Ireland, and was passed—yeas 21, nays 11.

After some unimportant business Mr. Hannegan called up the resolution offered by him authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Senate to contract with Dr. John A. Hewson, to furnish full and accurate reports of the proceedings and debates of the Senate daily during the next Congress, and have the same printed and furnished to the members of the Senate. The resolution was so amended as to provide for the publication of the reports in such of the city papers as may wish to have them. Here a curious scene followed. Mr. Benton endeavored by a number of irrelevant amendments to defeat the resolution, and after wearying the patience of the Senate for some time, Mr. Johnson, of Md., rebuked him for his pertinacious course. He said that Mr. Benton had already consumed hours of valuable time in offering amendments and talking for the yeas and nays upon them, and if any of the measures connected with the prosecution of the war should fail in consequence of this very extraordinary waste of time in the Senator from Mo., upon his head, before the Senate and before the country, would all the responsibility rest. Such a course of conduct he had never before witnessed in the Senate.

Mr. Benton replied very vehemently denouncing the resolution as a scheme to plunder the contingent fund of the Senate, to establish a party press to denounce and oppose the administration, &c.

Mr. Hannegan disclaimed any such views, and expressed the kindest feelings towards Mr. Benton. He said that when he left the Senate Chamber last night, there was no man whom he would sooner see in the Presidential chair than the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. Benton said *he* wouldn't.

Mr. Hannegan remarked that that was probably the modesty only of the Senator from Missouri. Cæsar thrice rejected the crown which offered to him by Mark Antony.

Mr. H proceeded, and some words ensued between him and Mr. Benton, when the latter declared that their personal friendship was at an end. Mr. Hannegan. The word is spoken—so be it, and as to political friendship, never, never.

Mr. Hannegan.—Mr. President, I have but one word to say. Can the Senator from Missouri entertain personal affection for a single human being, without *selfishness* being at the bottom of it?

The resolution was then postponed until six o'clock, and the Senate took a recess. After the recess, the consideration of the resolution was resumed; and after a number of other amendments had been offered by Mr. Benton and rejected, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 27 to 19.

The bill from the House for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union was passed. The report of the Committee on Military Affairs, recommending the Senate to disagree to most of the amendments of the House to the bill to provide for an additional number of general officers and for other purposes, was adopted. A joint resolution for making a contract with James Crutchett, to light the Capitol and public grounds with his solar gas, was passed. A bill was passed establishing an additional port of entry in Texas. The Senate wassull in session at 11 o'clock, P. M.

In the House the Civil and Diplomatic Bill was reported. Among the amendments from the Senate which were agreed to were those for new Custom Houses. Appropriations are made for new Custom Houses at New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Eastport, Castine, Boston and other points. The House refused to agree to some of the amendments of the Senate. That appropriating fifty thousand dollars to be paid by the Government to the owners of the Spanish schooner *L'Amistad*, brought out John Q. Adams who spoke briefly against the amendment and killed it stone dead.

The Three Million Bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The bill making provision for additional general officers, which had been returned from the Senate with amendments, was taken up, when Mr. Holmes submitted some remarks in opposition to the provision contained therein, in relation to a general officer, for lieutenant general, as the speaker designated it; and pending the action on the said bill, the House adjourned.

Mr. Hosea Holdreth Smith, a member of the bar in Washington, who has heretofore sustained a good reputation, has been arrested in that city and committed for trial, on a charge of obtaining from the United States $1,897 50, upon certain forged papers. His arrest created great surprise and sensation.

The Contributions for Ireland throughout the Union have reached $100,000.

From Brazos.

By the arrival, last evening, of the schooner *John Howell*, Capt. Warren, from Brazos, March 1st, later intelligence has been received from the Army. There were several rumors in the city—one to the effect that the Mexicans were advancing very rapidly on Saltillo, and that Gen. Taylor, at their approach, had retreated upon Monterey. Another yet more vague, declared that it was ascertained that the Mexicans were marching down towards Matamoros in great force. These stories we endeavored to trace to something authentic, but in vain. We place little credit in them, more especially as we have information of a different character derived from a source worthy of confidence.

We learn from Capt. Hughes, of the Illinois Volunteers, who came over in the *John Howell*, that he left Gen. Taylor on the 13th ult., at his camp about 90 miles this side of Saltillo—Everything was perfectly quiet at that date, nor was there a sign of an approaching army. Capt. H came through Monterey three days after. At Monterey there were only two regiments, but these were deemed quite sufficient both on account of the natural strength of the place and because there was no evidence of the proximity of the foe. Old Rough and Ready had with him at his camp, near Saltillo, about 5,000 men, and declared it his intention to remain there until the first of April.

Gen. Worth left the Brazos on the 25th, ult., in the steamship *Edith*. All the troops had departed, except six companies of dragoons.

Big Guns for Vera Cruz.—Active preparations, says the New York, *Express*, are now making, and are nearly completed, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in the fitting out of two vessels, the *N Mary* and another brig, to be used as bomb ketches, in the contemplated attack upon Vera Cruz. They have been strengthened in every possible way, by strong oaken knees, secured by bolts and screws, massive oaken frame work, and iron braces running through the vessel, secured upon the outer sides by broad iron plates. Each of these vessels is to carry, besides guns of smaller calibre, an immense gun upon deck, and a similar one below, weighing about eight tons, and which will throw shot or shells of 10 inches diameter, a distance of three and a half miles. It is calculated they will be at Vera Cruz, ready for service, by the 1st of April.

Naval. The U. S. Ship of the line Ohio, Capt Stringham, and sloop of war Decatur, Commander Pinckney, went to sea from Hampton Roads on the 2nd inst., with sealed orders, destination believed to be the Gulf of Mexico.

North Carolina Regiment. Every company of the North Carolina regiment has left, except two. Five companies are now on their way to Brazos Santiago.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, under date of the 2nd inst., says "The Supreme Court have made a decision to day, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Louisiana in regard to the Admiralty Jurisdiction over the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Virginia.—In the Ninth Congressional district of Va., Willoughby Newton, of Westmoreland, has been selected as the Whig candidate. He opposes Mr. R. T. Beale.

Irish and Scottish Relief Bill. The incurrence of this bill to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives is understood, says the *National Intelligencer*, to be equivalent to a rejection of it. Had it passed the House, it seems to be generally understood that the President would have placed his veto upon the bill. It has been pretty plainly hinted in the official paper that he would do so.

The following is the vote in the Senate on the passage of this Bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Berrien, Breese, Calhoun, Clayton, Cass, John M Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Hannegan, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of La., Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Simmons, Soule, Sturgeon, and Webster—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Bagby, Butler, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Mason, Niles, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee—12.

U. S. Treasury Statement.—The monthly statement of the U. S. Treasurer, shows that on the 22d of February, the amount of private funds on the various depositories, subject to draft was $8,851,069 42. Of this sum the following amounts were in the depositories named:

Banks of New York city,	$464,400 00
Assistant Treasurer, New York,	1,735,574 06
Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia,	1,250 00
Chesapeake Bank, Baltimore, Md.	109,677 47
Treasury United States, Washington	36,202 47
Bank of Washington, Washington, D. C.	11,757 42
Patriotic Bank,	7,997 03
Corcoran & Riggs	198,404 07
Thos. Nelson, Depository, Richmond, Va.	1,000 00
Bank of Potomac, Alexandria, Va.	3,095 25
Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va.	1,111 49
Bank of Virginia, Richmond,	12,145 09
Exchange Bank of Virginia, Norfolk Va.	936 41
Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.	322,520 69
Branch Mint, Charlotte, N. C.	32,000 00
Branch Mint, Dahlonega, Ga.	26,250 00
Branch Mint, Louisville,	59,624 95

☞ The following is the list of those of the passengers of the British Mail Steamer *Tweed*, who were saved, on the occasion of the wreck of that vessel:

List of the Saved.

Cabin Passengers—William Elliot, English, Louis R Prior, do; R Gostyr Farnie, Mexican, Emile Bancel, French; Chas O Ledward, English, George Jones, do; Frederick Probst, German; F. E. Dimond, American; Francisco Castro, Habanero; Antonio Perton, French; T. F. Knox, English; Jose Maria Espinola, Mexican; Santiago Hernandez, of the Canaries; Juan Lobo, Spaniard; Antonio Miranda, do; Jose Balet, do; Angel Blanco, do.

Steerage Passengers—Agapito Gutierrez, Spaniard; Juan Thomas y Pina, do; Joaquin Lenguas, do; Juan Blanco, do; Victor Garcia Rendueles, do; Francisco de Peria, do; Jose Maria Ordaz, do; Juan del Barco, do; Manuel Maria de Echavarri, do; Jose Maria Echavarri, do; Fermin Mandia, do.

Belonging to the Vessel—Capt George Parsons; Edward Ellison, first mate; Charles H Onslow, second mate; Edward Knott, third mate; Samuel B Rowland, Surgeon; John Davis, Lieut Royal Navy, and 41 of the crew, including the Engineers.

From Havana.—By the bark *Catharine*, we have files of Havana papers to the 5th inst., one day later than previous advices. We can discover nothing of interest in them. The number of persons on board the *Tweed* who perished by the wreck of that vessel was over 100. Seventy-nine persons altogether were saved. The papers are filled with extracts from the Yucatanese Journals relating to the melancholy fate of that vessel.

Homicide.—We understand, says the Savannah *Republican* of the 4th, that Mr James Danelly, of Macon, lost his life on Sunday evening last, while in the act of inflicting some blows upon a free woman of color. It appears that when Danelly entered the house, she was cleaning her nails with a small penknife. In the course of the scuffle which ensued, she either intentionally or accidentally inflicted a blow, which caused his death in a few minutes. The blade of the knife passed through the lower edge of his vest and entered the liver, severing the principal artery. The girl was immediately arrested and will be tried for the offence, though the impression seems to be that the killing was entirely accidental.

Mr. Danelly is the same person who, about this time one year ago, in an affray, shot young Collins in a ten-pin alley in Macon. His trial had been postponed in consequence of the absence of some of the witnesses in Mexico.

Horrible Deed.—The Mobile, *Register* notices the arrest in that city, a few days since, of five negro men, slaves, for the crime of exhuming and mutilating the body of a white man. It appears these negroes had imbibed by some means the monstrous superstition that by possessing the thumbs, first fingers and tongue of a dead man, and possessing them too at the full of the moon, one would always be lucky at cards. On Tuesday these negroes, whose names are Gabriel, Anthony, Jack, Jackson, and Tom, were brought before his Honor the Mayor and Justice Rost for trial. They confessed to the charges against them, and were sentenced to be punished by whipping, which to the extent provided for by our present code of laws.

Singular Case of a Duel between a Professor and a Nobleman.—A letter received from Vilna, in Russia, states that a professor had been commissioned to go to Munich to purchase a telescope, which he paid $6000 for, but requested Mr. Fraunhoffer, the maker, to give him a receipt for $9000, which he did. Sometime after the professor returned to Vilna, a nobleman proceeded to Munich and purchased one of the same dimensions as the professor's for which he paid $6000. The Astronomical Society finding themselves swindled out of $3000—told the professor that the nobleman was informed by Mr. Fraunhoffer that he only paid $6000. The result was a duel between the professor and the professor, in which the former was severely wounded, besides being compelled to refund the $3000 and be imprisoned for three years by order of the emperor.

City Intelligence.

Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Spedden, on the body of a man named Charles Worrell, a native of England, who died in the 2d Municipality watchhouse. Verdict, "died from intemperance."

First District Court.—Thursday.—Philip Dietz, charged with shooting his own mother with intent to commit murder, was tried yesterday and found guilty.

Edward Milory *alias* Mulligan was tried for larceny and acquitted.

Third Municipality Council.—The Council held a special meeting last evening.—Recorder Seurzeau in the Chair.

The returns made by the Commissioners appointed to take the census of this Municipality, were read and approved of. The following is the number of voters in each Ward of the Municipality:

First Ward,	984	voters
Second "	734	"
Third "	477	"
Fourth "	135	"

The whole number of voters in the Municipality being 1930, Mr. Siewertsen proposed to take the number of 250 as a representative base; so that each Ward to be districted as follows: he Ward, 2 Aldermen; 2d Ward, 3 Aldermen 3d Ward, 2 Aldermen; and the 4th Ward, 1 Alderman—making 8 Aldermen for the whole Municipality. This resolution was lost.

Mr. Bernard proposed to fix the basis at 200, and giving 3 Aldermen to the Municipality, to be divided as follows:

1st Ward, 3 Aldermen; 2d Ward, 3 Aldermen; 3d Ward, 2 Aldermen; and the 4th Ward, 1 Alderman. This resolution was carried by a vote of 6 yeas, to 1 nay. Mr Lugenbuhl dissenting. The Council then adjourned.

Mr. Soule.—We are requested to state that at a preliminary meeting of the subscribers to the dinner to be tendered to Mr. Soule on his return here, it was unanimously resolved to invite all of Mr Soule's friends, without distinction of party, to co-operate with them in greeting him with this mark of their esteem and respect.

A subscription list is open at our office.

People's Lyceum.—Dr. Boscowitz, President of the Transylvania University, delivers a lecture this Evening before the People's Lyceum, at Poydras street church, corner Carondelet. Subject—"The Elements of General Literature." The public are invited to attend.

Herz and Sivori. The public are reminded that the Concert of these two eminent artists takes place this evening. It is not often that an opportunity is offered of listening on the same occasion, and at the same entertainment, to the performances of two such distinguished masters of music—each wonderfully great in his specialty. Among the attractions announced by the programme is a concerted duo for piano and violin, in which the combined talent of Herz and Sivori will be displayed. This is a treat which we are persuaded, will draw an immense concourse.

The Charleston papers speak of one only heavy falls of rain having been experienced there.

Legislature of Louisiana.

In Senate.

Thursday, March 11th 1847.

The following resolution presented some days ago by Mr. Packer, was taken up and adopted:

"Resolved that the reporter be authorized to make arrangements for the publication of the debates of the Senate in English and French, in some of the city papers, under the control of the State Printer."

Resolved, that the report of the debates of the Senate be discontinued in the newspapers from and after the passage of these resolutions.

Mr. Nicholas laid a bill to the State print 182, was read 1st by Mr. Kenner. After a short discussion, it was read a third time and passed.

The Senate then went into executive session and ratified the following nominations: Alphonse Mouledoux and H. B. Henshaw, directors of the Bank of Louisiana, on the part of the State. Dr. Henry Sharp, David Pipkor, James R. Dupre, Thomas F. Nestor and Francis Eynaud, members of the Board of Administrators of the Insane Asylum.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Myers, from the Special Committee on Public Printing, submitted a very long report relative to the bad manner in which the laws of the last session were published by the State printer. The laws as published by the printer are full of errors and omissions. The report recommends the passage of a resolution directing the State printer to republish, at the cost of the said printer, within three days from the adoption of the said resolution, to be sent to the Secretary of State for information to county authorities.

The matter was long and protracted debate. Several propositions were offered and rejected. Mr. Sandidge moved to make the resolution the order of the day for Monday next at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Jones presented an amendment, that the treasurer shall retain the money now due to the State printer, in case that he should not comply with the dispositions of the foregoing resolutions. The amendment was rejected.

After further discussion, all the matter was made the special order of the day for Monday next, immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Smith presented a resolution instructing the special committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Citizens' and Consolidated Bank, to report *separate bills* on the subject of these two banks. This resolution, after some remarks from Mr. Smith, was adopted. Mr. Smith presented at the same time the proceedings of a meeting of the stockholders of the Citizens' Bank, held on the 10th March inst., which meeting was called by order of the Board of Currency.

On motion of Mr. Shields, the proceedings together with the resolutions were ordered to be printed.

The House next took up the bill to establish free public schools in the State of Louisiana, which was favorably reported by the committee on Public Education Mr. Ogden, of Ouachitas, presented, some time ago, a substitute for the whole bill. It re-established the same system of free schools throughout the State, as has heretofore existed.

Mr. Stephen Duncan offered another substitute of two sections, the 1st section provides for the appointment of a State Superintendant; and the 2d section says that the superintendent shall submit a report at the next session of the Legislature, suggesting the best plan of establishing public schools.

These different projects gave rise to a protracted discussion, pending which the House adjourned, without taking the vote upon either of them.

Important Invention.—Mr. John H. Lillie of Pittsburg, has invented a machine, which he believes he has so far perfected as almost to demonstrate the practicability of using the electric fluid as a motive power. He thinks he has discovered a practical principle, whereby he can use this mysterious, subtle and powerful element, to propel machinery, boats, railway trains, &c. The machine is styled by Mr. Lillie, the "Electro Magnetic Engine." The Pittsburg *Gazette*, speaking of the invention, says:

"Mr. Lillie informs us that he is now building a large and splendid model machine, of which the 'Fly,' or balance, will weigh eight pounds. We were favored by him with an examination of a small machine now operating. With a small battery it worked to admiration, running very fast. The question is, whether it can be made applicable in practice and on an extensive scale? This is to be solved by further experiments.

We are met with a usual difficulty in attempting to convey an idea of a new invention without the aid of cuts, or a familiar acquaintance with technical terms. The machine will be found in performing all such machines, has been to get a 'stroke.' The motion communicated by the piston of a steam engine to the fly wheel is stroke. We say of a steam engine, it is 2, 4, or 6 feet stroke. In this machine this appears to be accomplished. The magnets are arranged in tiers ascending upwards from the centre. A series of arms, working on a centre axle, supports strips of iron over the magnets. To illustrate the operation, imagine one of our fire engines at work. The power is by weight alternately applied to levers at each end of the arms. Suppose instead of levers, there were pieces of iron of broad surface, and a number of very large and powerful magnets arranged under each end.—When in operation, the positive and negative poles of the magnets would alternately attract and repel, and the motion would be the same—precisely like men working it. Here is the power attained.

From the axle, to which the arms of the rack are securely fastened, an arm extends downward, and a shaft from the end of that to the end of the crank on the fly or balance wheel, communicates motion to the machinery, just as in the steam engine from the end of the piston rod, working the crank. The machinery of Mr. Lillie's is as simple as can be imagined.

It is obvious that if this engine is ever made applicable to mechanical purposes it must revolutionize all motive power, except, perhaps, water. There is no waste or loss in the application. It can be started and stopped in a moment. The instant it is stopped all expense ceases. The fuel is simply metal and acids, and the expense for these, from recent discoveries, is reduced to a comparatively small cost. There are many other advantages which we need not enumerate. Of one thing every person who sees it will be satisfied—there is no deception about it. It is understood at a glance. The question of its practical use is yet to be settled. Mr. Lillie informs us that the small model has power sufficient for a watchmaker's lathe. He has lodged a *caveat* in the Patent Office to secure his invention.

☞ Our thanks are due to the officers of the steamer Harry of the West, for late St. Louis and other papers.

Treasury Note. The New York *Courier* says—

Great complaints are made that the scrip for Treasury notes demanded here with the Sub-Treasurer for funding, cannot be got back from Washington within any reasonable time. We know of cases where the parties have been now kept out of their money and stock and notes—out of any evidence whatever that they had any interest in such notes, or just claim on the Treasurer, for more than ten days.

The process of conversion prescribed by public notice from the Treasury is, that upon the Treasury note being deposited with the Sub-Treasurer he gives a certificate of the fact. This certificate is required to be forwarded to the Treasury Department at Washington, which thereupon supplies to return the scrip to the owner for the face of the Treasury note, and to remit a check for the interest accrued thereon.

But instead of such prompt return, as in money matters among men of business is imperative, and in which a *hard money* administration should not fail, the depositor of the notes receives a letter in this wise:

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, 24th Feb }

—— Your letter of 23d is received, enclosing a certificate of deposit for ——, for which scrip of the loan of 1847 *will be issued as soon as the forms of office will permit*, and the required authority is given by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The interest on the Treasury notes will in *due time* be transmitted to you by the Treasurer.

I am respectfully, your obt. servt.,
(Signed) R H GILLET.

This is certainly cool. The Treasury having in the first instance got the *hard cash* for the Treasury note, and then gets into its possession the note itself, then the certificate—and leaving the purchaser without the slightest evidence of his property, very coolly tells the applicant for his own, that he shall have it "as soon as the forms of office will permit, and the required authority is given by the Secretary."

There was nothing of all this in the notification from the Treasury of 16th Feb. The directions then given are these:

In receiving Treasury notes in deposit for such conversion, those officers will give each depositor a certificate of such deposit, stating the principal of such notes, for which stock will be issued. These certificates of deposits will be forwarded to the register of the Treasury by the depositor, with an indication of the denomination of stock certificates he desires thereon. Interest will be borne on the stock from the date of such deposit.

The forms should surely have been arranged in the office before such a notice was given and the usual keeping of depositors often to their inconvenience possibly out of the evidence of their property. But all seems done at haphazard by the Department.

From Philadelphia.

Correspondence of the Balt. Pat. and Telegraph.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, March 9.

The stock market to-day is quiet and pieces fetching down to about 2 per cent on Reading, 29 50 f.t., being a little under the last sales. Nothing speculative.

The flour market continues firm with a fair demand. Sales to-day of about 1,000 bbls. Pennsylvania brands at $6 and Ohio and Indiana from $6 to $6 25, the latter for superfine. Some contending for more. Sales of 300 bbls Corn Meal at $4 50 to $4 62 for prime.

The Grocery market is without change or any improvement. Provisions firm—sales moderate.

No change of moment to note in Cotton. Prices for common are reported at the former rates.

Latest Dates.

New York	Mar 6	Evening
Philadelphia	Mar 6	Evening
Baltimore	Mar 6	Evening
Boston	Mar 6	Evening
Richmond	Mar 6	Evening

COMMERCIAL.

Monday Evening.

[illegible]

Cotton [illegible]

Sugar [illegible]

Molasses [illegible]

Corn [illegible]

Exchange [illegible]

Sterling [illegible]

Freights [illegible]

☞ Please to send [illegible] Gerlie wants [illegible] Arkansas of the present [illegible] Wednesday [illegible]

☞ The Packet Ship Union, Capt J. B. Rathbone, from New York, arrived yesterday morning at the Algiers Depot. Consignees will please attend to the discharge of their cargoes without delay.

☞ The bark Callao, from Glasgow, is now discharging on the Levee. Consignees will please send their orders to the Captain on board.

☞ Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Sore Throat, Toothache, Earache, Lumbago, Sore Eyes, Sore Breast, Piles, Corns, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, Cuts, Wounds, Felons, Whitlows, Sore Nipples, Inflammation, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Numbness, Paralysis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Old Sores, Chronic Sores, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Tumors, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Blisters, Chafings, Sore Feet, Sore Legs, Sore Heads, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Sore Breast, Sore Nipples, Sore Stomach, Sore Bowels, Sore Back, Sore Limbs, Sore Joints, Sore Muscles, Sore Chest, Sore Lungs, Sore Kidneys, Sore Bladder, Sore Private Parts, Sore Hands