DAILY CRESCENT.

By HAYES & M'CLURE.

A. H. HAYES.... J. E. M'CLURE.

Office—No. 95 St. Charles Street.

TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1848.

DEATH OF LIEUT. HENDERSON.—One of the most melancholy items of news, received yesterday by the steamship New Orleans, is that which mentions the death of Lieut. Henderson, of Capt. Fairchild's Company of Louisiana Mounted Men, on the 19th of February, in Mexico. Lieut. Henderson, (a New Yorker by birth,) was well known in this city, where he has resided since early boyhood. His friends here are numerous, and they loved him well. We suppose it is almost needless to suggest that the proper authorities here should take steps to pay due honor to the remains of the gallant deceased—which, according to the letter below, must arrive here before long. Lieut. Henderson was a printer here, and adds one more to the many of the craft who have testified their patriotism with their very life-blood. The following letter was received yesterday from Capt. Fairchild, addressed to a friend of Lieut. H. in this city:

VERA CRUZ, March 2, 1848.

Dear Sir—Since my last, I have been upon the road (Orizaba) continually, and consequently know nothing of Vera Cruz, Jalapa or Mexican news. I have just arrived, after sixty-four hours in the saddle, (without sleep, and hardly any thing to eat or drink,) with the remains of Lieut. Henderson, which I am making arrangements to send to New Orleans. I do not know on what vessel or at what time I will be able to send them, but it will be soon. Lieut. H. has a mother in New York, and for her sake, and in respect to a soldier who died most gallantly on the field, I can but indulge the hope that his remains will be received with that respect which honors the living as well as the dead.

The following is the account from the Vera Cruz American, of this lamentable affair:

Guerrilla Fight—Lieutenant Henderson Killed.—A desperate conflict between Lieut. Col. Biscoe's command and a powerful force of guerrilleros occurred on the evening of the 19th February, at a place called Matacordera, on the Orizaba road, in which Lieut. Henderson, of the Louisiana Volunteers, was killed. He fell in a hand to hand conflict. Four of the Georgia Dragoons, who were part of Col. Biscoe's command, were also killed, and three men of the Louisiana Battalion wounded. The guerrilleros having been driven from the field, Col. Briscoe's command proceeded, unmolested, to Orizaba. The body of Lieutenant Henderson was brought to Vera Cruz on the 1st inst., and will be sent to New Orleans for interment. The following officers were in the engagement: Lieut. Col. Biscoe, commanding; Capt. Watford and two Lieutenants, Georgia Mounted Men; Capt. George Kerr; Lieuts. Henderson, Berry, Hook, Hunter, and Mitchell.

THE PALMETTO—*Arrest of Epps the Murderer.* The Galveston News records the arrest of the notorious Epps. The News says:

"Epps travelled under the assumed name of Judge Shelby. Under this name he came to Texas, about a year ago, and stopped at Austin for about six months. While here, his identity with Epps appears to have been detected, and information to this effect was sent to Virginia. Upon proper evidence, the Governor of that State made a requisition upon the Governor of Texas, which was given in charge to a suitable person, who has, for some time back, been on the search. Epps, having some intimation of his danger, left Austin last October, and it was not till very lately that his whereabouts were discovered, near the Falls of the Brazos. The person commissioned for that purpose was promptly furnished with authority by Gov. Wood, and succeeded a few days ago in securing Epps, *alias* Judge Shelby. He was brought to Austin last Friday, and was lodged in jail, secured in irons. He was to leave Austin by the stage on the next day for Houston, and may be expected in this city by the next boat, on his way to stand his trial under the laws of Virginia. Gov. Wood is entitled to credit for the prompt assistance he has rendered in apprehending this refugee from justice. Epps has his family, plantation, and nearly one hundred negroes, still in the vicinity of Petersburg. The above information has been given us by a gentleman just from Austin."

The person alluded to in the above arrived here yesterday in the custody of Major J. B. Vaughn, of Virginia. The prisoner, in charge of his custodian, left yesterday in the Mobile boat. The police, who are pretty good authorities upon such subjects, state that he is to be taken to Virginia in order to be tried on the charge of murder. The particulars of this cold-blooded transaction our readers are well aware of. The murder was committed in Virginia some two years ago, and the whole country was at the time aroused against the culprit. Epps is said to be a man of fortune, and by means of his wealth may possibly escape from justice.—*Mem.* They say—that is, the police say—that the Epps mentioned in the above is not the original Epps. As Father Ritchie says, however, *nous verrons.*

Passengers.

Per steamship Palmetto—Mrs L Lanen and three children, Mrs White, Mrs Smith and two children, Mrs Hurd and son, Mrs Borden, Miss Perry; Messrs Nash, Lovell, Wold, J H Young, J D Taylor, H Sampson, Davis, Phelps, Wakeley, Burns, Levois, Morrison, Maloney, Harrison, Blackwell, Healey, Maj B J Vaughn, Brown, G W House, Dean, Barrow, Smith, Barrett, Bonhom, Wilbien, J Gates, J W Gordon, J C McNeil, J L Perry, M Bowers, W A McCarkles, E Hughson, J Ostoman, Flint, Dr J Pres, Jr: 20 on deck.

☞ The news from Venezula "*in advance of the mail,*" which such a flourish is made about by some of our morning contemporaries of yesterday, appeared in our columns the day before, translated from the Havana papers.

SEMI-WEEKLY CRESCENT.—We issue, to-day, the first number of our Semi-Weekly Crescent, which will contain all the important reading matter of the Daily, together with a carefully prepared Review of the New Orleans Market. The days on which it is issued are adapted to the mail arrangements of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. We will endeavor to make the sheet a useful and interesting one to business men and others in the South-West. Subscription, $5 per year.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF LEGISLATIVE UNANIMITY AND EXPEDITION.—It will be seen, upon reference to our Legislative report, that the bill appropriating $30,000 to the payment of the members of the Legislature, passed in five minutes through all its stages, and finally passed, without a dissenting voice. Such unaccountable instances of expedition are not usual in our legislative bodies.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The success of Gen. Tom Thumb at the St. Charles Theatre has been unprecedented. Every night the house is crowded by the beauty and fashion of the city. We doubt not but that the Wellington (in minature) of the age, will make a Waterloo of ladies' hearts this evening. Look at the bill in another column, "Simpson & Co.," "Bombastes Furioso," and "Hop O' my Thumb" are amongst the entertainments.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—That fairy troupe, the Viennoise Children, appear at the American Theatre to-night in some of their most attractive performances. Several excellent farces will also be enacted. A full house may be expected.

NEW BOOK STORE.—We have received from Messrs. Miles C. Sale & Co., No. 17 St. Charles street, the following new works:

"The Last of the Faries," by G. P. R. James.

"James the Second," by Harrison Ainsworth.

"The Poor Scholar," by the celebrated Irish novelist, William Carlton; and also, the 14th and 15th numbers of that beautifully illustrated work entitled "Flowers Personified." Messrs. Sale & Co. have a handsome assortment of books for sale, and will at all times be provided with the latest editions of all new works.

Late from Mexico.

Matters and Things in Mexico—And How our Boys "get Along" at Vera Cruz—Santa Anna's Last Letter, etc.

A file of the Vera Cruz Free American and the Arco Iris, down to March 2d, received by us yesterday through the officers of the steamship New Orleans, enable us to give some late and interesting items from Mexico. Though there is nothing of serious importance, they will all be found well worth the perusal. The Free American has dates from the city of Mexico down to the 19th ult.

Santa Anna's Affectionate Epistle, Asking for his Passports—a sort of "Dying Speech."—Our readers have already had an account of Santa Anna's escape from Gen. Lane, at Tehuacan. The Monitor, (Mexico city,) publishes an official communication from the great departed to the Government at Querétaro, describing the particulars of that escape. In this Santa Anna refers to the letter which follows, and says he was preparing it when Gen. Lane surprised him:

Most Excellent Sir—The world has witnessed the solemnity and formality with which I was called to my country from the exile imposed upon me in consequence of our political discords. It is notorious, also, that abandoning my own convenience with pleasure, I have been anxious to meet the expectations which that high honor created, to the extent of my ability, omitting no means or sacrifice. Providence is wise and just; but incomprehensible in its works, it has not this time vouchsafed to favor the Mexican people with victory, and all its great and extraordinary efforts have been of no avail. A circumstance so lamentable has induced some bastard enemies to go to the extent of calling me a traitor, taking advantage of their being out of harm's way thus to stigmatize me. They forgot that when I was in power and had the ability to make them suffer for their great offences, I was prodigal of every attention and favor to them. In vain do they see my fortune ruined by the hands of the invader, and call to mind their own rancor in their public writings. In vain have they witnessed my public cares, and the frankness with which from my private purse I paid the soldiers who marched in the campaign, receiving no indemnity for the obvious dangers through which I ran on the field of battle, and in a word, that before consenting to a degrading peace I preferred the hazards of war.

Because fortune has denied me her favors, and I have failed in my enterprises, without regard to the generous frankness with which I resigned power in order to continue the campaign, I was suddenly withdrawn from the theatre of the war, in violation of the fundamental law, powerfully wounded in my feelings and abandoned to this retirement for more than three months, as if for no other reason than that an ignominious peace might be ever present to my thoughts. It would seem to have been due, also, that I might patiently suffer, without being able to defend myself from outrages and treacherous insults which cowardly Mexicans inflicted upon me through the press, in the presence of the invaders whom I had fought. The discredit which conduct so infamous always brings upon an inflicted country, did not restrain them. To this is to be added, that to enable me to live out of the way of the banditti travelling about here in large parties, I have had to spend more than two thousand dollars, necessary to maintain a small escort, when through the scarcity of the means in the treasury, *I* served my country without pay.

Under such circumstances, when my services seem necessary, my situation has been most painful; no one can justly reproach me if I employ myself in providing for my innocent family; and if, in consequence, I have determined to seek an asylum on a foreign soil, where I can pass my last days in that tranquility which I can never find in the land of my birth. A victim at one time to the fury of factions, prosecuted by them without mercy, I can scarcely fail to doubt, that my misfortunes will go so far even, as to see me deprived of the consolation which man has in dying and being buried in the land of his fathers, though I have moistened with my blood and fought to have a cemetery.

This conviction induces me to solicit, as I now respectfully do, due permission of the Supreme Government, to leave this Republic, taking my journey in such direction as circumstances shall permit. And I expect of your Excellency, that this being all I ask, that you will do me the favor of sending to this place, with all possible dispatch, a passport in regular form.

I can sincerely assure you, that the honorable distinctions which the magnanimity of the nation has thought me worthy of, for such services as I have been able to render it, will forever live in my memory, and that my gratitude for its singular favor shall be eternal.

I have the honor to offer to your Excellency, the consideration of my particular esteem. God and Liberty, Tehuacan, Jan. 22, 1848.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To the Minister of War.

The American Star comments upon the above letter as follows:

So it seems that Santa Anna has asked for a passport, but we find nothing in his communication which looks at all like recommending his friends to support the pacific policy of the Government of Pena y Pena. We know not whether his request will be acceded to, but we think that if he is allowed to retire to Cuba, or to Europe, one prominent element of mischief will be removed from the borders of the Republic. Whether, however, the proposed investigation into Santa Anna's conduct during the battles in the valley will be abandoned, is quite problematical. We think, however, if the Mexican Government, on its part, has concluded a treaty of peace, and in directing all its efforts to restoring tranquility to the nation, it would be well to let the matter drop for the present. Good policy would seem to point out this as the correct course, and though Santa Anna may return at another period and revolutionize the Government, yet what is done now cannot be undone. The act of this Administration, so far as they bear upon negotiations, are valid, and as such will receive the sanction of all civilized Governments.

Santa Anna's Chance, if the Peace Party catch him.—The Monitor, published in the city of Mexico, has the following extract from "La Bandera," a Mexican print:

The Government at Queretaro, in agreement with Scott, has resolved upon the imprisonment of Gen. Santa Anna, in order to remove the only obstacle in the way of concluding a peace. The Government has been guilty of the blackest of treasons. Men who have drawn their blood from the heroes of the Independence, seek to shed that of the illustrious General Santa Anna, to remove him from the scene as the only obstacle to the conclusion of a treaty of peace, and they are right, for General Santa Anna will never consent to the dishonor and infamy of the country. The editor of La Bandera adds that a treaty of peace has been signed, and that nothing is wanting but the imprisonment of Santa Anna.

Take the above paragraph for what it is worth.

Very Doubtful, Indeed.—The same paper, of the 1st inst., has this announcement editorially:

A Mexican, who arrived with the train yesterday, reports that on or about the 23d ult., Gen. Santa Anna with 2000 men, had an engagement with about 400 Americans at Tehuacan, and that eight men had been killed on the American side. We do not know if much credit is to be attached to the report; but we would not be at all surprised if Gen. Lane had returned to the pursuit of Santa Anna, as the American Star of the 18th, published the following lines:

"*Again in the Saddle.*—Our Marion, with Hays, Polk, etc., is again in the saddle."

Collecting the tribute.—A paragraph (an advertisement) from the American, calls upon the Provinces to pay up:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VERA CRUZ, Feb. 25, 1848.

Notice is hereby given, that immediate steps will be taken to collect the amount of revenue laid by the Governor-in-Chief of the American Army on the different States of this Republic. The State of Vera Cruz being divided in four Districts: Orizaba and Cordova, Jalapa, Vera Cruz, and Acayucan. The proportion from the District of Vera Cruz amounts to $75,529, of which three instalments are now due. By order of Brig. Gen. Twiggs.

W. T. H. BROOKS, A. A. A. G.

Retiring Orders of Gen. Scott.—The following is published in the American papers:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Mexico, Feb. 18, 1848.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39.—By instructions of the President of the United States, just received, Maj. Gen. Scott turns over the command of this Army to Maj. Gen. Butler, who will immediately enter upon duty accordingly. In taking official leave of the troops he has so long had the honor personally to command in an arduous campaign—a small part of whose glory has been, from position, reflected on the senior officer, Maj. Gen. Scott is happy to be relieved by a General of established merit and distinction in the service of his country.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott.

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

Mexican Radicals.—It will be seen by the following paragraph, that a large class is being formed among the Mexicans themselves, whose interest it is to have the American Army in force there:

The Ayuntamiento, the new city Council of Mexico, oppose a peace very violently. They disobeyed the orders of the Supreme Government in accepting office, and their only hope for the future is in the Americans. They gave a dinner to Gen. Scott on Saturday last, at which many patriotic toasts were given by them, and one by the Alcalde was *very* strong—"*Death to Priestcraft and Military Despotism*—May the blood of those who uphold them flow as freely as the wines." You may plainly see how the cat jumps there.

Congressmen Playing Sly.—The American Star, (Mexico city,) of the 17th Feb., has the following:

We have exerted our *great* influence, and the members composing this body have agreed to meet—full quorumed—within ten days after the first advices on the subject of peace from Washington. To tell the truth, we care but little whether they meet or not until some action on the subject of peace is had by our Congress.

Seriously—we have been informed that when the governors of the different States express their opinion on the circular of Rosas, and it is thought this expression will be almost unanimous in his favor, the members will repair at once to Quéretaro,—their own responsibility taken off by the expressed will of the people. The general impression is, that the members will not hurry to the seat of Government, until the question of peace comes fairly before them, and then they will meet and prompt action will follow.

In continuation, the same paper of the 19th says:

QUERETARO.—Advices have been received from the Seat of Government up to Thursday last. Several new deputies had arrived, but the meeting of Congress was going on very slowly, and some were beginning to lose all patience. The Monitor's correspondent says he shall forward the names of all those who have presented themselves, and also, the names of those who have not, with the opinion in regard to the matter, of the States to which the latter belong.

At the meeting on Monday last, thirty deputies were present, though we infer from previous letters of the correspondent referred to, that more than this number have presented themselves, and are ready for action as soon as there is a prospect of a quorum. A communication was received from the Minister of Relations, stating that he was using every possible means for the assembling of Congress, enforcing the penalties ordered at a previous meeting of the members, and such as he was constitutionally invested with. Letters were read from the deputy substitute from Colimo, and from the member from Oajaca.

The former states that he supposed it was necessary for his principal to be qualified before he took his seat as his substitute. The latter writes, that as soon as he has the necessary means, he should repair to the Seat of Government. It was ordered to have the *substitute* from Colima informed, that he had been summoned as a deputy to discharge his duties—he taking the place of Pedraza, elected a Senator. He will therefore, no doubt, take his seat immediately among the members.

Opposition to Peace.—From the Monitor of the 17th ult., we take the following paragraphs:

The North American of to-day says, that by the last mail, various letters had been received from Zacatecas, announcing that there had been pronunciamentos in Guadalavara, Jalisco, San Blas, and other points in favor of the dictatorship of Santa Anna, and in opposition to any treaty of peace with the United States; that the whole western division is said to be united upon the subject, and waiting for Santa Anna to join them with his army.

Santa Anna's Passport Granted.—According to the writer, whose statements are above given, the "Great Chief" must be off from Mexico by this time. The writer adds that the passport asked for Santa Anna, by Senor Trigueros, had been made out for him.

Attack upon a Patrol and its Serious Result.—Night before last, between seven and eight o'clock, as the patrol, stationed near the Plazuela del Carmen, was passing through a neighboring street, accompanied by the officers of the guard, it was stoned and fired upon by a body of Mexicans. We cannot learn that there was the least provocation. The attack seemed to be a concerted matter, quite a large body of "Greasers" being armed with pistols. They were fired upon by the patrol, and took flight into a neighboring street where they were suddenly met by a second patrol. The firing also brought out the Texas Rangers, quartered in that vicinity, when the general melée followed. The result was, nine Mexicans killed, and some forty or fifty taken prisoners, and placed in charge of the police near El Carmen. No American was injured. The officers of the guard were extremely vigilant, and shot several of the attacking party.

The neighborhood where this affair occurred, is one of the worst in the city for leperos and ladrones, who live in mud huts. It is strange, however, that they should not have learned wisdom from the past. They must know that the American police of this city is on the alert, night and day, and that every attack of this kind must result in their total discomfiture. Besides those killed, there are forty or fifty prisoners, some of whom will be arraigned for participating in the attack, and some of whom will probably forfeit their lives in consequence, or at least be subject to a long imprisonment.—*American Star, February* 16.

Cuba and the Yucatanese—The Governor-General of Cuba, and the Spanish authorities of that Island, have offered their aid to the Yucatanese against the Indians who had been committing barbarities against the inhabitants there. A Spanish man-of-war had arrived at Sisal, with the offer. Respecting the matter, we add the following from the Vera Cruz Arco Iris of March 1st:

There is about to leave this port for the coasts of Yucatan, an American squadron, composed of one steamship and three sail vessels. It is supposed that this naval movement is instigated, by what has been said concerning the Spanish vessel of war, which arrived at Sisal, and offered its protection to the Spanish residents of that country, and to whoever wished to place themselves under the protection of the Spanish flag. The object is to observe whatever movement may be meditated by the vessels of war of any other nation upon the Yucatanese Peninsula, and moreover to aid the whites against the Indians in case of necessity.

It is certain that a French vessel has made the same demonstration upon another port of Yucatan as the Spanish one in Sisal; that is to offer its services to the white race, and to co-operate in its salvation should it be necessary.

Gen. Cushing.—This officer, accompanied by an escort of dragoons, left here yesterday for Puebla. We suppose he goes down to attend the court of inquiry ordered by the Secretary of War. Captain Ridgely, of the 4th Artillery, we believe, also went down.—*American Star, 19th Feb.*

Assassination.—On Sunday night last an American was killed in the lower part of the city, and horribly mutilated—his tongue and heart were cut out, and in fact he was literally cut to pieces.—*Ib.*

The Watch Tower.—We have received the Watch Tower, a newspaper published in Jalapa. It is the first American paper that has ever been published in that city, and its editorials show that it is well conducted. Mr. John Shea is the publisher.—*Free American, March 2d.*

Captain R. G. Livingston, of the Florida Volunteers, died at Fort Gandalupe, Puebla, on the 9th ult., of a wound received accidentally.

Short Work with Offenders.—We extract the following account of one morning's work at what answers to a Police Court, from the American of the 27th February:

The following persons appeared before the Lieut. Governor yesterday: Murillo, for getting drunk, was condemned to ten days in the chain gang; Pedro Sanchez, accused of robbery, was discharged; N. Rodriguez, drunk, fined five dollars; Mr. Blair, drunk, and making improper use of a loaded gun, fined twenty dollars; Wm. Eukler, drunk, and resisting the Police, fined ten dollars; B. Valdez, selling liquor to soldiers, second offence, fined one hundred dollars; Miranda, breach of trust, twenty days in the chain gang; Wm. Wilson, selling liquor to soldiers, discharged for want of testimony.

How They Drive Away Care in Vera Cruz.—Our papers, joined with written accounts from that place, evince that there is no need of dying for want of amusements at Vera Cruz. The otherwise undirected talents of the shrew ones, show themselves in divers ways—that is to say, what may be drawn from the following paragraphs, which we find in the Free American:

Grand Spanish Bull Bait.—Mr. Hart, manager of the Theatre, with perseverance and enterprise deserving of great success, has despatched an agent to the city of Jalapa, for the purpose of bringing the company of "Bull fighters," picadores, matadores, wild bulls, etc. So we may shortly expect to see an exhibition of this far-famed and popular national amusement.

The National Ball.—This rendezvous of the beauty of Vera Cruz deserves to be mentioned.—Last night a second ball was given, which was attended by the fairest black-eyed Senoritas. It is with pleasure that we notice the good feelings which seemed to exist in the room between the Mexicans and Americans—all seemed to enjoy equally the *fête.*

Besides these, there are two Theatres in full blast.

Passengers.

Per steamship New Orleans—Capt. G N Buel, 1st Reg't Mich Vol; Lieut J Wallin, Ga Mt'd Vol; Lieut Jno Donan, 4th Ky Vol; Lieut W D Gray, 13th Inf; Drs Wm Battie and W S Patten, U S A; Lieut Young, 5th Inf; D N Huget, S S Scaright, Thos Salisberry, and M J Blader, el'ks Qr Masters Dep't; Mrs M Gage, Mrs Ewing; Messrs C S White, Peallola, Guellierres, S Bonnafan, A Perance, C M Conant, F Seeberg, A Tane, T O Connell, T B Currens of Illinois, with the remains of Lieut Davis of the Mt'd Rifles, H H Spotwood of the sloop-of-war Jno Adams.

Washington Correspondence.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1848.

I wrote you a hurried note by the mail of Saturday, barely mentioning some of the ceremonies attending the obsequies of John Quincy Adams. A further description of the scene may not be necessary, and indeed, all words fail to impart an just conception of the solemn pageant. The sight within the Hall and beyond it, was wholly unusual here, for the numbers in attendance and the impression left. The ceremonies attending the funeral of General Harrison, were most imposing, but then Congress was not in session, and most of the powerful impressions left here have been incidental to the manner of the solemn death of the deceased, and the orders taken upon it by the two Houses of Congress upon the event. It was just one week since Mr. Adams entered the Hall and participated in the deliberations of the morning. He was there thirty minutes earlier than usual, for the purpose of counselling with Mr. Whittemore in regard to a memorial which he had promised to present to the House, and which was upon his desk at the time the death-stroke fell upon him. It is not easy to realize the changes of these few days, and they have tinged the whole city, all its public business and all its social enjoyments with solemnity. The city is yet in mourning indeed, and signs of the common affliction are seen in the sable weeds that are hung from the Capitol, the White House and all the public departments.

There was a large congregation in the Hall of the House, yesterday, to hear the usual religious services of the day. The vacant seat of the revered Adams, covered with mourning as it was, spoke a more eloquent sermon than could the tongue of an inspired preacher. The presiding Chaplain seemed to realize this, and hardly did more than to direct the eyes of his audience to a spot upon which they almost involuntarily rested. The President and almost all of our public men, were among the audience, and though the discourse was an able lecture upon the divine origin of Civil Government and Civil Freedom, the death of Mr. Adams in the capitol, was the impressive lesson left though all. There were the portraits of Washington, and Lafayette, too, hung upon the walls on the right and left of the Speaker. What lessons did they not speak from beneath the dark mantles which faintly shadowed forth the countenance of the Father of his Country, and of his companion, who had volunteered to aid a young nation, struggling to be free. The Muse of History, which every visiter to the capitol well remember as the beautiful device over the central entrance, was one which Mr. Adams suggested, and which affords only one of many evidences of his taste and genius. This, too, was draped in mourning, as was the showy drapery which overhangs and adorns the desk of the Speaker. All this will remain for some days, and perhaps for the session of Congress, and the remembrance of the week past can hardly be forgotten in all this time, if indeed the memory of them shall not last forever, and become to the moral sense of future time what the Pyramids of Egypt are in the physical world—enduring monuments of the patience and labor of those who built them.

In the return to the ordinary duties of legislation, the most prominent event is the Treaty negotiated by Mr. Trist, and laid before the Senate during the week past. Such is the urgency for Peace, and the determination to secure its existence, that exceptionable as most men of all parties regard the Treaty, there is a desire to see it ratified. I hear a great deal of indignation expressed by some of the Administration Senators against the conduct of Mr. Trist—but there are those, who ought to know the truth, who assert that he has not acted altogether beyond the President's instructions or advice. Be that as it may, however, if his Treaty is ratified, as the President in a written message to the Senate advises it shall be, it will far outnumber all the opposition which may attach to him here from all parties. The fact that the Executive recommends the ratification of the Treaty must restore him to the confidence of the country.

The ratification of the Treaty, however, will require a direct appropriation from Congress of twenty millions of dollars—fifteen millions for the payment of the territory named, and five millions for the payment of claims of American citizens for spoliations committed upon their property before the war commenced. It is not true, however, as at first supposed, that a standing army will have to be kept in Mexico after the ratifications are exchanged, and the nation, therefore, will be saved this expense. It is due to fact to say, also, that in regard to the treaty, there has been a change of opinion among many of the Senators. The first impulse with many was to reject it outright; but this opposition, under cooler counsels and calmer reflection, has subsided. I learn, however, that attempts will be made to urge its amendment, the effect of which will certainly be delay, and perhaps defeat.

Congress commenced the thirteenth week of the session today, and with a crowd of business in both departments, owing to the almost entire suspension of business during the week past.

The Supreme Court will adjourn in two weeks, leaving necessarily, from the crowd of business, more cases unargued than those which have been heard. There are yet arguments to be heard upon the Passenger Box case from Messrs. Webster, Davis and Ashmun, of Mass., (upon the Massachusetts law.) The New York case has been argued, but no decision rendered. Louisiana, I believe, has a direct interest in this decision.

The Land case, which was before the Court some time since, and in which the rights of the General Government and Louisiana Land Claims were involved, has been decided in favor of the Government, upon the ground of some irregularity.

All that the Senate has done to-day has been connected with the Treaty. The Senate went early into consideration upon this subject, upon the motion of Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas. Several of the articles are the subject of earnest discussion, and among them one in relation to land titles in Texas, and their recognition by the General Government. As lands in Texas are subject to State and not National legislation, there is difficulty in the matter. The great question is, whether the Treaty shall be amended or be ratified as a whole—and it may take some days to settle this controversy. How it shall be ratified gives rise to conflicting opinions, both as to what should be and what will be done under the circumstances. The House have had a busy debate upon the Deficiency Bill, appropriating some thirteen millions to meet the necessary supplies of the present fiscal year. All this is money to be expended, for which no appropriations have been paid.

The House very handsomely extended, and by a unanimous vote passed, a Joint Resolution granting the franking privilege to Mrs. Louisa Catherine Adams, widow of John Quincy Adams. Twenty thousand copies of the Funeral Addresses and Eulogies were ordered to be printed under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements. The most important act of the day was a vote upon the Wilmot Proviso, introduced by Mr. Putnam, of New York. The resolution was introduced in an abstract form. A resolution was made to lay it upon the table, the yeas and nays ordered, and the motion prevailed. The vote gives a quietus to the measure for the session. It was laid upon the table, 105 to 92—the Southern members rallying as one man upon this motion.

There was rather a stormy debate upon Taylorism in the House during the day, and quite a discussion elicited among the members as to the opinions of Gen. Taylor upon the great political questions which divide the country. Mr. Giddings figured in this debate, and made a very anti-Taylorish speech. Mr. Henley, of Indiana, upon the democratic side, did the same. ORLEANS.

P. S. It is arranged that Mr. Adams's remains shall leave the city next week, in charge of a Committee of One from each State and each of the Territories.

Mardi Gras.

Yesterday was the famous day for those who wished to see the colors of the rainbow in streets and squares. All of the principal avenues were filled with persons dressed in the most grotesque costumes. The "turbaned Moor" had his face made lily white by a dash of flour thrown by the hand of some inelegant imp who had less brains than wit. By-the-bye, we were glad to see that several of this tribe of promiscuous and uncompromising rascals got what "Paddy gave the drum," yesterday, for various acts of impertinence. The celebration of "Mardi Gras" is very pretty, but throwing flour in the face of a man whose imagination is not flowery, is an unpoetic act, and moreover, a diabolical abomination. No accidents, however, thanks be to Providence, occurred. Those females who personated the Amazon, bestrode their horses with all the gracefulness of Joan d'Arc. They looked "considerable" in their purple velvet pantaloons and Turkish pantalets. King Otho, of Greece, the gentleman who used to "snack it" with Lord Byron, would have enjoyed the scene amazingly. The masculine department of this time-honored celebration, was well attended, and the brave and loyal may repose themselves upon the green laureds which they gained yesterday. To say that a nervous young lady, or an hysterical old grandmamma, would not have been frightened into fits at the sight of the hideous masques, worn by those who "cavorted" about yesterday, would subject any "penny-a-liner" to the workhouse, or, strictly speaking, a more comfortable place—Baton Rouge. But, as Dickson of York once said, let's "take to something of more serious method."—Mardi Gras was celebrated yesterday in a very handsome manner, and, upon our conscience, we do not believe that more than a dozen fights took place during the day.

RATHER STRANGE.—We have not the slightest desire to invoke the shade of the gentleman in black who has apartments set aside for his especial use in the dormitory below, but if we did n't see a trick played night before last that "banged Barnagher," then a hat is at the service of any gentleman who is worthy of wearing it. A tall gentleman, with chesnut-colored hair, mustachios *a la Mexicano*, and, by-the-bye, a very handsome countenance, came into our sanctum night before last. At the first glance, we thought that he was the director of some travelling menagerie, but in a second discovered the mistake. His genealogy runs from the family of King *Cane*-ute—the gentleman who once upon a time told the waves that they need n't come any higher up, as he had thin shoes on, and might get cold. Well, the person in question took our baton of office—viz. the cane—stood it up in the middle of the floor, and placed a hat upon it. The cane, without any person being near it, stood as firmly as Sampson, when he placed the gates of Gaza upon his shoulders. Last, but not least, the same gentleman made the stick in question dance a jig to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." If any person disbelieves this statement, we will foot the account by stating that Dr. W. has rooms at the Planters' Hotel, and has considerable experience in the way of extracting corns.

☞ By the steamship Palmetto, Capt. Smith, we receive late Galveston papers.

THAT VENERABLE JOKE.—It is a curious and edifying fact, that the story about a lady of the French Court addressing our Minister there, and receiving some awkward reply, because the latter did not speak French, has been applied, in some of its phases, to every Ambassador we have had at Versailles, from the days of Franklin. Is it not about time that so *old* a joke should retire on half pay? Surely it has seen service enough.

HARD TO BEAT.—There is a family in this city consisting of 12 persons whose united ages amount to 206 years. The oldest member of the family is 40 years of age, and the youngest two years old. Six of the members of this family are married. The family consists of father, mother, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, and sons and daughters. If any gentleman in Vermont, New Hampshire, or Connecticut can beat this, then New Orleans will knock under.

WM. STUART GUINNESS. JOHN BUSH.

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(New Orleans partners of the late firm of Guion & Co.)

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Fans,	Card Cases,	Gold Pens,
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Vases,	Ink Stands,	
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And an endless variety of new and beautiful articles for PRESENTS, just opened at our new store.

☞ G. & B. are the sole agents for New Orleans and Moorhead's Improved Graduated Magnetic Machines and Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belts, Rings, etc. etc.

12 CAMP STREET. mh5 1w

☞ To Purchasers of Clothing.—Call at ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S *One Price Store*, No. 34 Magazine street, where may always be found the largest assortment of Goods in New Orleans, and at uniformly low prices. mh8

☞ Did you say you had a Cough? Do not for a moment neglect it, for life itself is often sacrificed by the tremendous mischief produced by the neglect of common Colds and Coughs. Use, then, one bottle of Dr. Allen's Balsam of Horehound, and save yourself from that most malignant of all diseases, Consumption.

Sold only at RUSTE & PADDOCK'S Medicine and Perfumery Store, 110 Poydras street, next door to the Delta office. mh5 6t

☞ Longley's Great Western Indian Panacea—A positive and permanent cure for Coughs and Colds. It is also an excellent physic, its effects being prompt and very gratifying.

Sold by RUSTE & PADDOCK, 110 Poydras street. mh5 6t

☞ Clothing—*NEW GOODS—Latest Styles.*—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 34 Magazine street, have received per ships St. Mary, Palestine, etc., a fresh supply of

Superfine French black cloth Dress and Frock Coats;
" " " Doeskin Cassimere Pantaloons;
" " " Elastic " "
" black and Colored Satin Vests, best styles;
Rich black embroidered Cloth Vests, beautiful patterns;
Extra rich fancy Silk Velvet Vests, superb quality;

ALSO—Brown, blue, olive green, olive brown, claret and mulberry Cloth Frock Coats, of best French Cloth;
White Marseilles Vests;
Rich light Silk Vests, for Balls and Soirees;

ALSO—A variety of other choice articles for Gentlemen's wear.

☞ Call and examine. *One Price for Goods, and no deviation.*

mh5 ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine street.

☞ Large Sales and Small Profits.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine street, are now selling off their entire stock of Fine and Fashionable WINTER CLOTHING, at as low prices as the same quality of goods can be purchased any where in the United States.

☞ We have the Largest Stock of Clothing in New Orleans, and we challenge the world to show, in one store, an assortment EQUAL TO OURS. Among other goods are the following:

1000 black and colored Cloth Dress and Frock Coats;
800 Cloth, Cassimere and Tweed Sacs, Paletots and Coatees;
400 long and medium blue Blanket Coats;
600 pairs colored French and English Cassimere Pantaloons;
100 pairs Black Cassimere and French Doeskin Pantaloons;
200 pairs black Satinet Pantaloons;
800 black and fancy colored Satin Vests;
300 colored French Cashmere Vests;
300 black Cassimere, Bonlarinne and Barathea Silk Vests;
Super black Silk Velvet and Royal figured Silk Velvet Vests;
Rich Paris Embroidered black Cassimere Vests;
Extra rich light Vests, for Balls and Soirees;
6000 Muslin Shirts, with linen bosoms—latest styles;
2000 all Linen Shirts—latest styles;
Under Garments of every description;
Black and white Kid Gloves; Suspenders;
Black and colored Silk Cravats;
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs; Trunks, etc. etc.

☞ Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.

☞ One price for Goods, and no deviation.

mh5 ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine street.

☞ NewOrleans Southern Brush Factory, No. 10 *Camp street.*—The proprietor of this establishment again calls the attention of his numerous customers to his very large and extensive variety of Brushes, just manufactured and on sale at Northern manufacturers' prices. Country Merchants and others will find it much to their interest to call and examine for themselves. Contractors for the army and navy, as well as conductors of public institutions, and all others that purchase Brushes in quantities, will save a large per centage, as we class them with wholesale purchasers, and sell them at Northern prices. Steamboat captains and owners would do well to call and examine our Steamboat Flue Brushes, that have given such universal satisfaction on the floating palaces that glide along the navigable waters of the Hudson. Call and examine them. To our retail customers, we have the largest assortment of Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail and Comb Brushes