Constables, excepting in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, passed.... An act relative to appeals in civil cases was then passed.... After some further unimportant business the House adjourned.

DAILY CRESCENT.

BY HAYES & M'CLURE.

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

Office — No. 95 St. Charles Street.

TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1848.

THE NEW ORLEANS PRESS.—It is with no little pride that we challenge a comparison between the press of this and any other city, in respect to courteous and liberal tone. *We*, at any rate, ought to be conscious of the fact; for our "Crescent," thus far, has received no other mention than that in the way of kindness from our contemporaries; and this kindness it *has* received from them all.

The *Picayune*, we see, comes out in a beautiful new dress—making one of the neatest papers published "in any land or any age." The Pic. is the oldest of the papers of its class in these "diggins," and has never flagged in interest—or profit.

We may, with propriety, mention, too, the advent of our contemporary of the *Republic*. Its editor, Col. Wagner, is a sort of Nestor among us all: his life and talents have always had New Orleans for their field of operation, and so may they long continue to have.

Our other contemporaries, whom we need not mention by name—though their merits are not inferior to those alluded to above—must accept our thanks for what they have said about us. They may also rest assured that one of our highest gratifications, in conducting our paper, will be to preserve that spirit of courtesy and gentlemanly feeling which has hardly yet been broken at all, among the newspapers of the Crescent City. As one of our near neighbors and old friends justly says, "there is room for us all," without, in the least, stepping on each others' toes.

☞ See third page for late Congressional news.

FROM HAVANA.—By the Great Western, just arrived at Cat Island, we get news from Havana up to the 3d inst. The Spanish frigate Isabella arrived at Havana on the 29th ult., at noon. She brought D. Federico Roncali, appointed by her Spanish majesty, Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba, to succeed Gen. O'Donnell, recalled to Madrid.

TAXATION.—We publish this morning, in our Legislative proceedings, a report of the minority of the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives, on a subject of great importance to our citizens. If the positions taken in the report be susceptible of successful defence—and we confess that to us they appear so—it is evident that many of the ideas which our legislators have heretofore entertained on the subject of Taxation are erroneous, and will have to be abandoned. To one point we may particularly call the attention of our readers, and that is the suggestion that if we wish ever to get rid of the unequal, absurd and ruinous tax upon "professions," which has done so much to retard the progress of our city, we must, in the words of the report, discuss the matter out of the Halls of the Legislature, and signify our decision by sending representatives capable and willing to carry it out.

MASONIC.—We learn that, pursuant to previous notice, a Masonic Convention was held last evening in the Masonic Hall, corner of Baronne and Perdido streets, for the purpose of forming a Grand Masonic Lodge in this State, composed of the delegates from George Washington Lodge No. 1, Lafayette Lodge No. 2, Warren Lodge No. 3, Marion Lodge No. 4, Crescent City Lodge No. 5, Hiram Lodge No. 6 and Eureka Lodge No. 7, all working under charters from M. W. Grand Lodge of Mississippi. The Convention, after organizing, proceeded to form said Grand Lodge, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: M. R. Dudley, M. W. G. M.; W. P. Coleman, G. S. W.; G. Gorin, G. J. W.; D. Blair, G. Treasurer; Wm. H. Howard, G. Secretary; J. A. Stuats, Grand Tyler.

COMMERCIAL BANK AND WATER WORKS.—At an election of six Directors in this Company, on Monday last, for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were duly elected by the Stockholders: Messrs. James Saul, Geo. Lee, Alex. Graithe, H. R. W. Hill, P. N. Wood and Alex. Gordon. And at a meeting of the Directors, James Saul, Esq., was elected President.

MR. MOONEY.—This celebrated gentleman, whose lectures have given such satisfaction throughout the United States, has arrived in this city, and will shortly deliver a course of entertainments. Mr. Mooney will be sure to draw crowded houses.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—This evening Gen. Tom Thumb will positively make his last appearance in New Orleans this season at the St. Charles Theatre. On this occasion this conqueror in miniature will appear in some of his most attractive pieces. The versatile Mrs. Hunt and Mr. Chippendale will also "set the audience in a roar" by their inimitable dramatic personifications. The St. Charles Theatre will certainly be crowded this evening.

BOOKS.—From the book and stationery establishment of Mr. J. B. Steel, we acknowledge the receipt of a volume of fugitive poems, entitled "Fruit of Western Life," by David Reeve Arnell. It is beautifully printed.

We have also received, from the author, Mr. S. F. Glenn, a copy of his oration, delivered before the Sons of Temperance of this city. It is full of eloquent and sensible remarks. See extracts.

☞ "Ernest Clemenceau; or British Philanthropy Illustrated," is the title of a work sent us by J. B. Steel, from his store. The work is translated from the French of Soulie, by a lady of Charleston, S. C. Its scene is Guadaloupe, in the year 1848.

EXTENSION OF THE TELEGRAPH AT THE NORTH.—The St. Louis Reveille of the 2d inst., has this paragraph:

First Flash from Detroit.—We received yesterday afternoon the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Cincinnati, March 1st, 1848: "The whole line between Buffalo and Detroit, more than five hundred miles by the route taken, is now completed, connecting all the flourishing cities of Lake Erie with other portions of the telegraphic world. In accordance with the arrangements of Henry O'Reilly, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and the Atlantic cities are now exchanging compliments with Detroit. The cities of Nashville and Chicago will soon join in the lightning salutations."

New York News.—From the same paper we get the following telegraphic dispatch, dated New York, March 1st, 1, P. M.

The ship Huntress arrived this morning from Canton, Wabash from New Orleans, and Norma from Havana.

The stock market is dull. Exchange firm. No news of the steamer yet.

The Government store-ship Ozark, Capt. Walton, sailed this morning for California and Oregon. She carried the mail, but no passengers.

☞ At New York, March 1, Treasury Notes were taken at 1⅞ to 1½ per cent. prem. Exchange on London, 10½ per cent. premium. The Money Market was tight.

TELEGRAPH IN PERU.—An electro-magnetic telegraph aparatus (Morse's) has arrived at Lima, Peru, for a line between Lima and Callao.

A Sorry Business.

Every mail from the North, strengthens our suspicions that this miserable production of intrigue, will be ratified by the United States Senate. That grave and respectable body is about to sanction by its assent, a flagrant violation of law, and to adopt as its own, the offspring of British cunning and Mexican presumption. The President of the United States by sending the treaty to the Senate, and that body by consenting to act upon it, have compromised their own dignity and that of the country. In the negotiation—if the proceedings can be called so—which produced this precious document, the American government was not represented, for Mr. Trist, the moment his powers were withdrawn, from him by the President, became no other than a private citizen. Strictly speaking, he does not even stand in the position of an American citizen—he is no more nor less than a Mexican agent. For there being no person concerned in the *negotiations*, empowered to represent the United States, there was evidently but one party, and that party was Mexico. Mr. Trist, a citizen of the United, was honored by the Mexican government with its confidence, and selected by it, as its agent or commissioner, to present the propositions which it had condescended to make, to the government of the United States. Mr. Trist, in accepting that office, has virtually renounced his citizenship of the United States and rendered himself a Mexican.

But the act has been committed, and it only remains for the Senate to reject the treaty, which we much fear it will not do. Let us now come to the treaty itself. One of its provisions stipulates the payment of the sum of $15,000,000, "in consideration" of the cession of New Mexico and the Californias. We have always been of opinion that the war against Mexico was prosecuted with a view to indemnity. "Indemnity for the past, and security for the future." Have we by this treaty obtained such indemnity? It may be said that the acquisition of the immense amount of territory ceded to us—about 500,000 square miles, is ample indemnification for all expenses we may have incurred by the war. But do we not pay for this territory? Do we not give $15,000,000 for it? And can that for which present payment in full is made be considered as indemnity for past losses? It will doubtless be said that the territory is worth much more than the sum which we pay for it; but if we recollect aright, it is more than we gave for Louisiana, a country larger, if we remember rightly, than that we now acquire. Admitting however that the intrinsic value of the territory is more than $15,000,000,—what does the treaty say? "In consideration of the large cession of territory made by the Republic of Mexico to the United States, the United States agree to pay to the Republic of Mexico, the sum of—." Nothing is here said of indemnity; it is evident from the language of the treaty, that the Mexicans consider they are receiving a full consideration; that they are making a fair exchange. This is a full and perfect abandonment of any just claim to indemnity, and an acknowledgment that the only object of the war was to force our antagonist to sell us certain provinces which we have long coveted. We may chuckle over our good bargain, and congratulate ourselves upon our Yankee expertness in overreaching our opponent, but we cannot conceal the fact that if this treaty be ratified, we confess ourselves wrong in commencing, wrong in prosecuting, and only right in terminating the war as speedily as possible, and upon any terms.

There is moreover a clause in the treaty, which must render it inoperative should that provision be retained. The United States guaranties that Mexican grants of land in Texas, prior to the year 1836, shall be respected. Whence does our government derive the right to make any such guarantee? The lands of Texas, belong to Texas—she alone has jurisdiction over them. The United States does not own a single acre in the whole Commonwealth, and it does not possess the constitutional power to enforce the provision we have referred to, should Texas dissent. Texas herself has many times refused to recognize the old Mexican grants. Should the government of the United States now endeavor to force that State, in opposition to her own will, to legalize those grants, it would be a palpable infraction of the rights of a sovereign state, and a violent assumption of power not delegated. Texas would never consent to such an invasion of her sovereignty, and she would not stand alone, she would be supported by the sense of justice of all the other members of the confederacy; and we can hardly persuade ourselves that the Senate of the United States will ratify a treaty containing a principle so odious, and so evidently conflicting with the spirit of the Constitution. This whole project might very aptly be called "un tratado muy *triste*."

OPINIONS OF THE WASHINGTON UNION.—We get the following from the New York Express of the 28th ult. We don't think much of it:

The Treaty.—The Washington Union of Friday night has a running commentary upon rumors about the treaty that had got into the papers, from which we gather—

1st. That the treaty was not, as is alleged, made by Mr. Trist by private instructions from Mr. Polk, and that the cabinet knew nothing of it. The Union say there is not a syllable of truth in the rumor.

2d. That there is no provision in the treaty about the Wilmot Proviso, as has been stated.

3d. That there is a large cession of country made to us, "of a greater extent than any country in Europe except Russia," "that the territory does include the bay of San Francisco," in the 37-38th degree of north latitude. "In fact," adds the Union, "we acquire, according to the reported stipulations of the treaty, all the best ports on the Pacific line in California, even counting down to the extreme cape in the peninsula. We shall gain some of the finest harbors in the world; harbors which are essential to the comfort and convenience of the six or seven hundred whale ships that flock to that region. On this account, alone, Massachusetts may well boast of the acquisition, if it should be accomplished."

We also infer from the remarks of the Union, that Mr. Polk is not unfriendly to the ratification of the treaty.

ANOTHER VIEW OF MRS. GAINES'S CASE.—The Commercial Bulletin of yesterday, 8th inst., has the following on the subject of Mrs. Gaines's case:

"*Speculations and Truth.*—Some of the New York speculators have, it is said, offered Mrs. Gaines nine millions of dollars for the property which she has lately recovered."

We continually see such ridiculous and absured paragraphs as the preceding, in the Northern prints, relating to Mrs. Gaines, and the late decision of the Supreme Court.

The Delta recently gave a very correct statement of this decision, which was universally regarded here, as a "made up" case between the parties. At any rate, it was so considered by all those interested in the property claimed by Mrs. Gaines, and they all refused to go into court to assist in the defence, or to have any thing to do with the case, which they of course would have done, had they thought the decision would have any serious bearing upon the real merits of the claim. Mrs. G. is no nearer the possession of the property she claims, than she was previous to the late decision, nor are her claims considered as improved thereby. The great battle is yet to be fought, and this little affair of outposts, will in no way affect or influence the final result.

As regards the whole value of the property in dispute, the reports are ridiculously exaggerated. The most sanguine, and those best informed on the subject, do not estimate it, with all its increased value since the death of Mr. Clark, thirty-five years since, at above two millions of dollars, and it will probably fall much short even of that sum, and instead of nine millions having been offered for it, we do not believe that any capitalists would risk $100,000 for her claims, and take all the chances and expense attending the recovery. Our sympathies are with Mrs. Gaines, in this business, if she really has been unjustly kept out of her legal rights, but we regret that she, or her friends, allow such ridiculous stories as the above, to circulate uncontradicted.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The act incorporating the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, after a severe struggle, has passed the Ohio Legislature.

☞ Hereafter, the steamers from New York for Europe, are not to start on Sundays.

Five Days Later from Europe.

We yesterday received five days' later intelligence from England, by the arrival of the steamship Great Western at Cat Island. She brings Liverpool dates to the 1st of February, from Paris to the 31st of January, and from Spain to the 25th. We take our extracts from the Courier of last evening:

At London, and throughout Great Britain, there had been but few new failures. Not so, however, in the other European States, which had all, more or less, felt the pressure of the commercial crisis in England.

The news from Italy will be read with interest.

FRANCE.—The Royal Family of France, who were already in mourning on account of the death of the Princess Adelaide of Orleans, had had an additional cause for gloom in the death of Christian VIII, the King of Denmark.

The Journal de l'Aisne announces the disappearance of Mr. Clergot, a banker of Laon.

ITALY.—The Paris Presse, of Jan. 30, publishes cheering news from Naples. The revolutionary movements in Sicily were bearing their fruits. The Gazette of the Two Sicilies, of Jan. 18 and 19, publishes five royal decrees countersigned by the Marquis of Pietracatella, President of the Council of Ministers. The first of these decrees concedes the following privileges to the *Consultes* of Naples and Sicily, instituted in 1821:

1. The Consultes will give advice on laws and royal ordinances of general interest.
2. They will share in every financial question, particularly the National Debt, etc. etc.
3. They will be consulted in relation to commercial treaties, tariffs, and the petitions of the provincial councils. The corporations of Naples and Sicily will administer their own affairs under the inspection of the Government. The Consulta General is charged with the drafting of a law in this sense and based on the free choice of the Communal Councillors.

The second decree establishes the mutual and absolute independence of the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, in every thing relating to the administration of justice. Offices in Naples are to be occupied by Neapolitans, and in Sicily by Sicilians. The two Kingdoms are to be administered independently, and the separation established by the decree is to be fully accomplished within four months.

The third decree institutes a *Consulta* extraordinary, charged with aiding the King—a Council Cabinet, as it were—to be composed of Neapolitans when the monarch resides at Naples, and of Sicilians when in Sicily.

The fourth decree assigns the government of Sicily to the following persons:

Lieutenant General, the Count d'Aquila (the King's brother); Auxiliar Minister, the Prince of Campo Franco; Home Secretary, Foreign Secretary and Minister of Commerce, Agriculture and Public Works, the Duke of Montalba; Director of Finance and Public Worship, D. Giuseppe Buongiardino; Minister of Justice, D. Giovanni Cassisi.

The fifth decree condedes to the Press the same liberty which it enjoys in the other Italian States.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals are filled with reflections on the news of the loss of the Spanish corvette *Villa de Bilbao*, which sometime since conveyed the new Governor General of the colony to Porto Rico. The loss must have taken place on her return voyage to Europe. The *Militar Espanol* of January 20th regards the news as improbable.

The duke of Victory, Espartero, was still the object, at Madrid, of the people's congratulations. He had been welcomed by a great number of distinguished personages, among others, by General Fulgosi, Captain General of Madrid; by Lieut. General Count d' Ezpeleta; by General Baron de Meer—by the French and Danish Ambassadors, and other diplomatists. All this would seem to foreshadow Espartero's return to favor. We read, however, in the *Faro* an announcement of a contrary nature. This journal intimates that Espartero had determined to leave Madrid and take up his abode at Logrono.

Letters of the 24th of January, from Madrid, state that the government had proposed and would soon submit to the Cortes, a new law on the liberty of the press.

A letter from Alicante announces that the bishop of Orihuela had been arrested in consequence of the conspiracy just discovered at that place.

The influenza was still raging at Madrid, as well as in most of the other cities of Europe. It is calculated that one-third of the population had been attacked by it. On the 24th there were 80,000 sick in the capital. The disease was of a serious nature, and had carried off many noted persons. Among the victims were D. Francisco de Burgos, an eminent *savant* and *literateur*, who was about completing an edition of his works; the Marquis of Santiago; a son of the Marquis Casa Gaviria; the Count of Santa Maria; the Marquis of Zambrano; the priest Caldera, Vicar of Madrid, and Generals Capaz and Isidor.

On the night of the 19th, were recommenced the Court balls, which had been suspended on account of the death of the Princess Adelaide, sister to the King of the French. The Queen, at the opening ball, was clad in a magnificent robe of black lace, surmounted with roses; the Queen-mother, in a robe of black velvet. The Court was still in half-mourning. The balls will take place every Wednesday during the Carnival.

PORTUGAL.—Advices of the 17th January, from Lisbon, state that the preparatory meeting of the Chamber of Deputies had presented its report of the elections of Tras Os-Montes and Algarbe. The report was favorable to said elections. The Cabralisto journals intimate that there will be no reduction in the budget of expenses. Meanwhile the financial embarrassment in which the Cabral are plunged, deprives the public employees of the half of their salaries.

All the public establishments are likewise in a most deplorable state. The new National Theatre of Donna Maria had been closed, and the opera of San Carlos completely deserted. Thefts were more frequent than usual at Lisbon, and this was ascribed to the great distress, which had been daily increasing.

Bills of the Bank of Lisbon were not worth more than 2020 reis, whereas they represented 4800—a loss of over fifty per centum.

The English steam vessel of war, the *Terrible*, arrived at Lisbon on the 16th, with important despatches for the British Ambassador. These despatches were said to relate to claims on the Portuguese government.

Letters of the 19th January from Lisbon, question the loss of the Spanish corvette, the "Ville de Bilbao." It would seem that some discharged sailors of Setubal, who had arrived at Lisbon, had affirmed that the wrecked vessel was an English steamship, but there was nothing showing that the Bilboa had met the same fate.

FIRE AMONG THE STEAMBOATS—LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.—The Louisville Journal, of the 29th ult., has the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Cincinnati, February 28th, 4 o'clock, P. M.

"There was a terrible and most disastrous fire at our City Wharf last night. The steamers Hendrik Hudson, Trenton, and Circassian, and the Maysville Wharf Boat, were all destroyed by the conflagration. Four lives were lost. The Hendrik Hudson had a full load for New Orleans. The boat and entire cargo are lost."

The Journal says: "By the Fashion, we learn that the fire broke out about 1 o'clock, night before last, and it was not known whether it originated on the Hendrik Hudson or on the Circassian. The Hudson was bound for New Orleans, and was loaded about two-thirds; the Circassian was a Maysville packet, and had little or no freight on board; the Trenton had been refitting and had just dropped down to the landing to resume business. All three of the boats were burned to the water's edge, and the hulls of the Hudson and Trenton sank. Their machinery is rendered useless.—Among the persons missing is the Second Engineer of the Hudson."

The Democrat has a dispatch which says, that the value of the three boats is estimated at $45,000—Insured for $28,000. The cargo of the Hendrik Hudson is said to have been worth $20,000.

OHIO RIVER.—At Pittsburg, March 1, 7 P. M., there were five feet water in the channel, and falling. At Louisville, same date, five feet, and falling. At Cincinnati, same date, the river had fallen two feet.

☞ The Buffalo Express of the 22d ult., states that the ice has passed out of the harbor, and all is free for the resumption of navigation. The Lake is as clear of ice as in July. A strong wind from the south-west had been blowing for several days, and no ice had made its appearance, which is good evidence that there has been none of consequence above. This is without precedent in the history of Lake Erie navigation.

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A New York paper of the 28th ult., says "the Hudson river is now open, after a fashion, to Hudson, whence a boat came down yesterday morning. The Columbia leaves for up stream this afternoon."

☞ Washington City has just adopted a new Charter, by the decisive vote of 1580 to 324, and voted to elect its register, Surveyor, and Collector of Taxes by the people, by 1420 to 431.

☞ The great Illinois Canal is expected to be in operation throughout by April.

Vera Cruz Correspondence.

VERA CRUZ, March 2, 1848.

To the Editors of the Crescent:

Col. Biscoe, Capt. Kerr and Capt. Wofford started on the 19th with a command of 93 men. At Matta-Cordena, 2 P. M., 17 miles from Vera Cruz, on the Orizaba Road, they engaged a large body of guerrilleros—400 cavalry and 300 infantry. The first charge, by Capt. Wofford and Lieut. Henderson, was gallantly made. Our men cut though the line and returned upon the enemy's rear. Lieut. Henderson, killed in the return, was engaged hand to hand. He pierced his adversary in the breast, was lanced in his back by a second person, but thrust his sword to the hilt in the one he was engaged with. Both fell to the ground at the same time. The Louisianians made two consecutive successful charges, and drove the enemy before them; then took up their line of march for Orizaba, according to previous orders. Our men behaved well. Capt. Fairchild went the same night, by orders, to reconnoitre; and he orders returned, reported, went again the same day, formed a junction and returned, went the same night to the field, and brought in the body of Lieut. Henderson. Capt. Taylor assisted, and Lieut. Anderson, formerly of Twiggs's Rifles, both Geo. Mtd. Vols. The Mexican force was—Gonzales 500, Pueto 250, Zenobia 200. All, however, did not come to action. I am sorry I cannot give you particulars. Do n't take all the letter-writers' accounts—they will not be all correct. I repeat, our men made three successful gallant charges. Z.

[Through the most culpable tardiness in the Post-office of the city—which seems ambitious of the prize for being lazier than any other in the land—the above letter, which came early in the morning of day before yesterday, in the steamship New Orleans, and should have been in our possession on Tuesday, was kept till yesterday. Had we received it properly, it would have appeared in yesterday's paper.]

Mr. Collins---the Irish Comedian.

Mr. Collins, the inimitable Irish comedian and accomplished vocalist, will give an entertainment this evening at the Armory Hall. Mr. Collins undoubtedly is the only person that we know aught of who deserves to wear the mantle of the late lamented Tyrone Power. Mr. Collins has all the wit, humor and vivacity of his countrymen—his voice has a splendid compass, and his tones are as varied as the different sounds of the lyre. We hope sincerely that he may have an overflowing house.

By-the-bye, in speaking of Mr. Collins we cannot help recollecting one or two anecdotes of the late Tyrone Power—anecdotes which we are sure have never been given to the world. We were told the story by one of Powers' earliest and best friends—a man who used to read John Philip Kemble's dramatic parts to him before he delivered them, and who occasionally gallanted the celebrated Mrs. Jordan, the then mistress of the Duke of Clarence, (afterwards William IV,) to Covent Garden and Drury Lane.

During the American revolution, when that great aristocrat, Lord A. did all that he possibly could to impede the progress of liberty, he became acquainted with and formed a matrimonial connexion with a beautiful English girl of birth and fortune. William Power (albeit he called himself Tyrone) was the offspring of this marriage, and after many stages of fortune, Tyrone found himself playing juvenile tragedy characters in one of the most celebrated Theatres in Dublin. The comedian of the establishment was suddenly taken ill, and Mr. A. who was the stage manager of the theatre, ordered, or rather requested Mr. Power to sustain an Irish character. The next morning Power sent a challenge to Mr. A. for daring to cast him—a tragedian, in the character of a bog-trotting Milesian. Mr. A., whose hair was even at that time grey, very coolly put the challenge in his pocket, and in a few days afterwards went to London, where he took charge of one of the minor theatres. Tyrone Power came to London, with not a single guinea in his pocket, and after playing some nights in a small establishment, he was suddenly called upon to sustain a prominent character in one of the large theatres. After much solicitation he consented, and his success was eminently characteristic of his succeeding career.

Like Lord Byron, Mr. Power woke one morning, and on waking up the next morning found himself "great." Power enacted a character that he did not want to personate, and the next morning found out that he was thought to be the great actor of Irish characters in Europe.

"William," said Mr. A., "I hope you are well. How did you get along last evening?"

"Excellently well, sir," answered Power, while a blush suffused his face.

"How is juvenile tragedy, now, my dear William?" said Mr. A., with a smile.

"S....., my dear old friend, don't speak of that cursed Dublin business. I believe you were right, after all. I believe, also, that Dennis Bulgruddery is a better friend of mine than Mr. Marc Antony, or even Mr. Julius Cæsar, decked out in his Sunday's best. Don't have that challenge published, my dear friend, in the 'Times'—I know I was wrong, and I beg pardon."

"Oh, William, it must go in the 'London Times.' I cannot help feeling revenged for the insult you were heaped upon me."

"Oh, Mr. A.!" said P., in a supplicating tone, "forgive me! I did not mean what I said. You have been a friend—nay, more than father to me—forgive me for what I have said!"

The grey-headed man—to whom even John Kemble used to bow—took hold of Mr. Power's hand, and said: "William, the challenge shall not be published. Come with me, to my house, and do not forgetthat John H. K. will ever be your friend."

Tyrone Power took the hand of his guide, and six months afterwards was married. One morning, while Mr. A. was eating an egg and sipping a cup of coffee, Tyrone burst into the room, exclaiming: "My dear Mr. A., please excuse me for about three years. I've a splendid speculation in Africa, and I'll leave my wife to your fatherly care until I return."

Power went to Africa and did not return for nearly three years. He came back—

"Went upon the stage—
Became the boa of the age."

Gold and favors of all descriptions were lavished upon him, and wherever he went his name was the signal of success. Twelve years ago a gentleman, dressed in the height of the fashion, was walking up Chatham street, in New York. "That gentleman," said an old man, "is William Power—the most talented comedian on the stage. Poor Willy, God bless him—he would n't know me now—but, no matter!" The old man drew his withered hand across his whitened eyebrows, and sobbed, for an instant, like a child. Memory and the heart were at variance, and his soul could not contain its tears. Poor Tyrone! if ever genius existed, it was existent in that true Milesian breast of thine. Wit, as true as steel—and humor, as pure as "gold seven times refined"—were thine. And yet, Tyrone, the blue curtain of the ocean wave lulled thee, with its flapping, to the sleep of death, and the silver fringe of the foaming spray tinged thy last visions of earth. There is not one, who remembers the old St. Charles, who can or will forget Tyrone Power.

BET BETWEEN THE HERALD AND TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.—This bet has been decided by the umpires in favor of the Herald. The following is the certified circulation of the respective papers:

New York Herald.		*New York Tribune.*	
Av'ge daily circulation.	16,711	Av'ge daily circulation.	11,455
" weekly "	11,432	" weekly "	15,780
" presidential "	780	" semi-weekly "	900
Total	28,943	Total	28,195

The quantity of paper used by each establishment during the four weeks above specified, was as follows: By the New York Herald, 975 reams for the Daily; 95½ reams for the Weekly, and 5 reams for the Presidential. By the New York Tribune, 573 reams for the Daily; 131½ reams for the Weekly, and 16 reams for the Semi-Weekly.

The bet was $200, which the Tribune has paid over to the two Orphan Asylums of the city.

OHIO DEBT.—The Legislature of Ohio, on the 23d ult., passed a bill providing for the extinguishment of the State debt.

☞ Miss Maywood, of Philadelphia, is now *premiere danseuse* at Milan. She is said to be "an American lady by no means devoid of talent."

ADDITION TO THE NEW ORLEANS AND LIVERPOOL MARINE.—We get the following from the N. Y. Tribune of the 28th ult. There seems to be no doubt about the United States as a quick and substantial steamship: "The ocean steamer United States, just completed by W. H. Webb, of this city, and intended to ply between New Orleans and Liverpool, made her first trial-trip Saturday morning. Leaving Secor's Wharf, foot of Ninth street at about half-past nine, she reached Fort William, Governor's Island, in twelve minutes; Fort Diamond in thirty-four minutes more, and in forty-four minutes more was at Sandy Hook, about eighteen miles from Fort William, a distance which was performed in one hour and eighteen minutes, without any extraordinary exertions. In returning she met the Hibernia at Quarantine, rounded under her quarter, and running out seven miles, beat the Hibernia one mile in the distance. She had 1000 tons of coal on board, a quantity sufficient to carry her through two trial trips and a passage across the Atlantic. The United States is a magnificent ship of about 2300 tons burden, and during this trip her machinery worked most admirably. Her engines are from the manufactory of Messrs. Secor & Co. We understand her first trip across the Atlantic will be from this port to Liverpool, and that she will sail in about two weeks."

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES EXCHANGE.—James Smith, E. E. Dunbar, Messrs. Bridge, Wilmerding, Bucussen, C. M. Laughlin, D. L. Snydam, J. R. Snydam, Miss Hall, Miss Whitney, J. M. Whitney, J. Williams, New York; J. G. Whittaker, Wm. Knox, J. Case, C. T. Evans, Alabama; J. Henderson; W. Bonell, Maryland; R. Beasley, Georgia; T. A. Cooke, Louisiana; J. H. White, G. H. Foote, A. W. Dabney, L. E. Houston, James Brown, Mississippi; C. W. Poultney, Pennsylvania; A. G. Hamer Kentucky; A. D. Dubuque, France; L. Charles, Mo.; A. C. Odell, Tenn.; J. C. Ward, Va.; J. J. Hart, Jamaica; R. Witherby, W. Ferguson, Eng.

HEWLETT'S—D. C. Fulton, J. H. Stirman, Ark.; Wm. Donnan, La.; J. Black, Miss.; J. F. Whink, Messrs. Primrose, Gambell, Neil, Judge Cooley, J. Robb, Allen Bowie, Mexico.

VERANDAH.—G. M. Barnes, J. Handeman and lady, Mrs. Perry and servant, Miss Slaughter, Mrs.; R. Pryor, Ark.; R. T. Brandy, W. Falconer, S. H. Lorty, La.; Thos. Riggs, W. H. Hibbler and lady, Ala.; C. H. Marshall, J. Henderson, Md.; J. E. H. Gray, E. T. Moore, Missouri.

WM. STUART GUINNESS. JOHN BUSH.

GUINNESS & BUSH,

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

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

American, English, French, German, Turkish and Chinese

FINE FANCY ARTICLES,

COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 12 Camp street.

Fans,	Card Cases,	Gold Pens,
Canes,	Bosomet Holders,	Pins, Studs, Etuis and
Knives,	Needle Books,	Thimbles,
Scissors,	Pocket Books,	Parasols,
Razors,	Port-folios,	Umbrella,
Tablets,	Accordeons,	Stocks, Socks,
Pencils,	Music Boxes,	Scarfs, Cravats,
Reticules,	Dressing Cases,	Suspenders,
Purses,	Work Boxes,	Money Belts,
Vases,	Ink Stands,	Fine Linen and Cotton
Whips,	Camp Bottles,	Shirts, of fourteen
Desks,	Camp Cases,	sizes.

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. mh5

☞ Did you say you had a Cough? Do not for a moment neglect it, for life itself is often sacrificed by the irremediable 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

Improved Magnetic Machines.—*Moorhead's Graduated Magnetic Machine.*—It is now universally admitted by the learned and scientific that the mysterious power called Galvanism or Magnetism is in fact the principle of vitality or life, and that disease in many of its most painful forms is entirely owingto the absence of this galvanic or magnetic power in its healthy proportions. If, then, we can readily supply this wonderful power when it is thus deficient, we can successfully combat disease; and this has been fully and perfectly attained by the present beautiful and scientific instrument.

MOORHEAD'S GRADUATED MAGNETIC MACHINE

is an important improvement over all other forms of manufacture, and has been adopted by the medical profession generally, as being the most perfect, convenient and effectual magnetic machine in use. It is exceedingly simple in construction, and therefore not liable to get out of order, as is the case with all other instruments. It admits of the most perfect control, and can be graduated to any power, adapted to the most tender infant, or sufficient for the strongest adult, at the pleasure of the operator. The magnetic influence is imparted in a continuous manner, and with no unpleasant sensation to the most delicate patient. It requires no assistant in its use, and is in every respect perfectly harmless.

Moorhead's Magnetic Machines are used with positive and permanent success in all cases of Rheumatism, acute or chronic, seated either in the head, joints or limbs; Gout, Tic Douloureux, Nervous and Sick Headache, Paralysis, Palsy, Fits, Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Spinal and Hip Complaints, Stiffness of Joints, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Nervous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Diseases. As a preventive of Apoplexy, the machine is confidently recommended, and in the most confirmed cases of Scrofula, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Deafness, Curvature of the Spine, and all similar complaints, its effects are equally successful.

Each machine is compactly arranged with the Battery, and all necessary appliances, put up in neat rosewood boxes. Accompanying each is a new manual, containing full and simple directions for its use and application in the various diseases in which it is recommended. Any person of ordinary intelligence can successfully use this machine, as every thing regarding it is perfectly simple and intelligible.

Every family should possess one of these beautiful instruments. It will always be found a valuable companion and very often the best physician in time of need.

Price of the machines, complete, $12 and $15, according to size and power. They can be readily and safely sent to any part of the world, and each instrument is warranted.

☞ Manufactured by D. Moorhead, 182 Broadway, N.Y.

☞ For sale, wholesale and retail, by

GUINNESS & BUSH,

DEALERS IN FINE FANCY ARTICLES,

12 Camp street.

Sole Agents for New Orleans.

☞ Orders addressed as above, accompanied with the cash, will be promptly and carefully fulfilled. mh5 M Th S 3t

☞ 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;
900	Cloth, Cassimere and Tweed Sacs, Paletots and Coatees;
400	fine and medium blue Blanket Coats;
600	pairs colored French and English Cassimere Pantaloons;
1400	pairs Black Cassimere and French Doeskin Pantaloons;
300	pairs black Satinet Pantaloons;
500	black and fancy colored Satin Vests;
300	colored French Cashmere Vests;
300	black Cassimere, Bombazine 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