DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. H. HAYES.....J. E. M'CLURE.
Office—No. 95 St. Charles Street.

TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
DAILY—*Fifteen Cents a Week*, payable to the carriers, weekly.....or, *Eight Dollars* per year—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates—in advance.....Single copies, *Five Cents*.....The office will receipt for all subscriptions exceeding one week.
SEMI-WEEKLY—*Five Dollars* per annum, in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS—not exceeding twelve lines, in Agate type, $1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. Those of greater length in proportion. Notices on the second page, of ten lines in Pearl type, $1 each insertion.
Advertisements published weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly or monthly, are charged $1 per square for every insertion. ☞A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.
MARRIAGE and OBITUARY Notices are charged 25c. per square.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1848.

☞ There was no mail through yesterday from north of Charleston—consequently, we lack the usual budget of news from that region.

SERVICEABLE COURTESY.—Our contemporary of the National has repeatedly supplied us with exchange papers. Only those who are aware of the inconvenience of getting along without these articles, in the commencement of a daily print, can appreciate the real value of such a courtesy.

☞ *The "Crescent" will be issued every morning, except Sunday.*

FIRST PAGE.—The readers of the Crescent must never forget to look on the *first page*—miscellaneous or late news articles will always be found. We shall pursue the invariable habit of putting fresh reading matter on *every page* of every number.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—This praiseworthy association will give their Fourth Anniversary Ball, for the benefit of the Association, on Monday, the 20th inst. Since last year this society has expended the sum of $1447 for medical attendance, medicine and nursing; and also for the relief of many persons who being impoverished, had to be sent home after their passages had been defrayed from the treasury of the Association. They have also afforded relief to many entire families, widows and orphans, who being without the means of support were dependent upon the gentle angel of charity. This ball, we understand, is to be given for the purpose of replenishing the now almost empty coffers of the Society, and we doubt not but that it will be handsomely attended. Gallant men, and the "lovely maidens of the lorn land of Judah" will there be seen. Music will lend its charms, and the "mazes of the silvery footed dancers" contribute to make the evening replete with pleasure and happiness—that happiness which springs from the consciousness of doing the noble deeds of charity.

COOL WEATHER.—Though yesterday was bright and clear, it was rather cooler than might be expected at this season. Indead, we have lately had quite a "spell" of these cool days, hereabouts.

☞ The steamer Western World has furnished us with Louisville papers.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH BARK JOHN AND ROBERT. Capt. King, of the bark Quincy, arrived yesterday from Rio de Janeiro, reports that he was boarded off the Little Caymans, on the 25th of February, by a boat with five men in, who stated they were part of the crew of the British bark John and Robert, Capt. Casey, of Belfast, which vessel was lost on the night of the 6th of February on the Little Caymans. The John and Robert was from Belfast, bound to Mobile, with a cargo of salt. The vessel and cargo a total loss; all hands saved

MAJOR BLANCHARD.—We are happy to be informed that in a few days the friends of Major Blanchard will present him with a splendid warhorse, with suitable furniture for his forthcoming visit to the "Halls of the Montezumas." The compliment is well deserved, and we are sure, will be warmly appreciated, coming, as it does, from the inhabitants of New Orleans.

☞ We owe an apology to the young gentlemen of the Post-office for our remarks on Thursday. On inquiry, it appears that the letter alluded to did not come in the regular mail; and, therefore, may not have been received as early. It was not, however, a "drop letter," as it was charged the regular postage—10 cents. We are thus particular, as we have no wish to do any one an injustice. The Post-office management of this city have enough of sins of their own to answer for, without our laying any doubtful charges at their door.

SUPREME COURT.—For the edification of gentlemen connected with the legal profession, we have to inform them that *City cases* will be called in the Supreme Court on Monday week next.

CONCERT—*Armory Hall.*—Mr. Müller, a gentleman who is both a musician and vocalist of no ordinary merit, will give a grand concert at the Armory Hall this evening. Mr. Müller has for some years been concerned with the musical department of the Public Schools of the Second Municipality, and has always given the greatest satisfaction by the simplicity and trueness of his mode of instruction. He richly deserves, and we hope will be, this evening greeted by an overflowing house. He will be assisted by the celebrated Irish comedian, the talented and versatile Mr. Collins, who, on this occasion, will sing some of the favorite airs of the "Green Isle of the ocean," together with one or two of the soul-breathing strains of our "Native Land." Mr. Theodore Von LaHache, a gentleman of eminent abilities as a pianist, will preside at the piano-forte, and several talented amateurs will lend their presence to the occasion.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL LECTURES.—By a reference to the advertisement, in another column, it will be seen that Mr. Gliddon, the celebrated lecturer on the mysteries of ancient Egypt, will commence a course of lectures at the National Gallery, (formerly Cook's) No. 13 St. Charles street, on Tuesday evening next. The devotees of science and mystic lore will hail this announcement with unalloyed pleasure.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—This evening the justly celebrated Senora Marietta Goze and Señor Piattoli from the Spanish and Mexican Theatres, will appear in some of their most attractive dances. These artists performed with great eclat in the city of Mexico, and were warmly applauded by the officers of our gallant army. The new play entitled the "Pride of the Market," and the drama of "Grist to the Mill," in which Mrs. Hunt and Mr. Chippendale will appear, will, also, be performed.

THEATRICALS—*Mrs. Hunt.*—Our friends of the St. Charles have done well in engaging Mrs. Hunt. Without claiming for that lady the highest order of histrionic talent, we don't know any person connected with the stage, of either sex, who can give more dash, life, spirit, and interest to a dramatic performance, than Mrs. Hunt. We mean this praise in its most emphatic sense. Mrs. Hunt never lets a piece flag in which she is engaged. For our part, we always hail the look of her petite figure, so graceful and Hebeish, on the stage—conscious that as long as we choose to stay and hear her, we shall be well entertained. At the Park theatre, in New York, where the audience is pretty fastidious, Mrs. H. ranked among *the* favorites; and in all her long list of varied characters, involving an immense amount of physical and mental work, there was not one that she did not impart life and grace to. No flagging, no want of vivacity, is ever observed in her word or act, upon the stage. Long may she continue to delight us!

Mr. Chippendale, also, is an actor who deserves favorable mention. When he chooses to cast himself, no actor upon the boards can play beyond him, or more intellectually. He is now playing an engagement at the St. Charles.

☞ The Savannah Republican, of March 3d, says the recent sales have caused a heavy feeling in the Savannah market.

Proceedings in Congress.

By Telegraph to the Louisville Journal of March 3.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 9½ P. M.

The Vice President called the Senate to order at the usual hour. Prayers by the Rev. Mr. Slicer.

Mr. Dix submitted a resolution for the consideration of the Senate, instructing the Library Committee to inquire into the expediency of directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Senate a standard of weights and measures with the French government, according to the standard of M. Vatemare. The resolution was adopted.

The Senate concurred with the House in the amendment of the bill making attachments issued from the Federal courts conform to the practice of the State courts.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of Paul Jones, recommending the concurrence of the Senate to the amendments of the House.

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate then went into Executive session.

In the House, after some unimportant business, Mr. Marsh moved that the Speaker fill the vacancies in the committees occasioned by the death of Mr. Adams, which was agreed to.

Mr. Couger, of New York, moved that five thousand copies of the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs be printed, whereon a debate arose concerning the delay that would occur in having the report printed, in which Messrs. Ashman, Wentworth, Palfry, Hunt, and Couger participated.

The bill granting additional salary to the examiner of patents in the patent office, was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the bill making appropriations for the deficiencies in the revenue.

A very discursive debate arose, in which Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, spoke against the Administration.

Mr. Trueman Smith followed, denouncing the Mexican war.

Mr. Ficklin replied, defending the administration in all its acts.

Mr. Levin followed, and took occasion to make some severe remarks relative to that portion of the President's message in reference to sending an ambassador to the Pope of Rome.

The discussion was continued for some time, when, on motion, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.—The National Intelligencer is averse to the retention of Mexican territory, because, says that journal, "it is the annexation of a people who are for the most part in a state of moral degradation, and are unfit, as they have shown themselves to be, to sustain a free Government."

To which the Union replies—"If this argument had extended to the whole of Mexico, there would have been great force in it. But fortunately for us, we obtain that very portion of the country which is the sparsest in population. It does not contain more than 100,000 people of all classes—and our own population, swelled as it will be by emigration from Germany and other countries of Europe, will so rapidly pour into the new territory as to control the actual settlers, and overcome their 'moral degradation.' Not five years will elapse, before we shall gradually amalgamate them with our institutions and habits—they will then become fit to partake of our destiny, and cherish our government and laws."

A GALLANT SON OF NEW ORLEANS.—We alluded last Wednesday to the sad news, brought by the steamship New Orleans, of the death of Lieut. Henderson—a death met while dauntlessly leading his men as an officer, and fighting among them as a soldier. There is every reason why the citizens of this place—particularly the printers—should feel a pride in paying honor to his remains; and we cordially endorse the recommendations in the following paragraph from yesterday's Mercury:

The Late Lieut. Henderson.—The remains of this gallant soldier, who died sword in hand and fighting for his county, may be expected shortly to arrive in New Orleans, and it becomes our citizens to receive them with all the honors which the living can bestow upon the dead. He has on many occasions done distinguished service, and while he elevated himself by acts of gallantry and daring, has materially aided in sustaining the nation's honor and shedding imperishable glory on our arms. Though a native of New England, Lieut. Henderson had resided in this city since his boyhood, and in the capacity of a printer had won the friendship and esteem of many of his craft, who are proud of his humanity, his gallantry, and his last acts in life, and will, we feel assured, do just honor to his remains. It will be remembered that Lieut. Henderson was reported to have been cut to pieces a few months ago, while at the head of a small company, and regret was universal among our citizens, but his daring and sagacity saved him then, and the account of his safety turned sorrow into rejoicing. He who is ever foremost in battle, and among the first to seek with daring hand the darkest danger, cannot be always saved by even undaunted courage and cool sagacity, and therefore, while we deplore the loss of Henderson, we must consider that he died as a brave man desires to die, with honor thick upon him and victory adorning his death. Though all our citizens feel a common interest in the career of Henderson, and desire to testify their respect for his remains, it is the special duty of the printers of New Orleans to do honor to his memory, and testify in this instance, as many of them have in the battle field, their love of humanity, and unyielding gallantry.

THE OHIO.—The Louisville Journal of March 3d, says "there were eight feet water in the canal, and over five feet on the falls, last evening. The river is falling slowly. The ground was covered with about two inches of snow, which the rain yesterday made mostly disappear. The weather continues cloudy.

BE ON THE QUI VIVE.—Merchants, bankers, and indeed all those who have any quantity of the "treasure which is laid up on earth," should now be on the look-out for thieving depredators. The events which have developed themselves during the last few days show that considerable attention should be paid to "locks, bolts and bars."

☞ The number of free letters that pass through the Postoffices of the United States is estimated by the Postmaster General at about five millions per annum.

Northern and Western Markets.

[By Telegraph to the Louisville Journal.]

BOSTON, March 2, 8½ P. M.—Business is almost entirely suspended, parties waiting for the foreign news....Sales Genesee Flour at $6 50, and Western New York at $6 37½.... Sales prime white Corn at 56c, and yellow at 53c, with steady demand....No activity in Provisions—quotations steady. Sales Mess Pork at $11.

NEW YORK, March 2, 9 P. M.—Sales Genesee Flour at $6 50@$6 50, and Howard street at $6 12½. The market, with moderate business, is in favor of the buyer.....Holders of Wheat are very firm, and buyers do not meet them....There is more doing in Corn, and the market has an upward tendency. Holders are asking 61c for prime white Corn....The sales of Provisions are only for the supply of the regular trade demand....Cotton firm....Dealers generally are holding off for the foreign news.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 9 P. M.—Sales of Flour at 5 87½; at the close holders were asking $6....Sales of prime red Wheat at 130c, and prime yellow Corn at 52@54c....Sales of mixing to good middling upland Cotton at 8¼c ⅌ lb. ....The market for groceries is without change....Sales of Lard at 7½@8c....Western Hams 7½@7¾c....Mess Pork $10 12½....Sales of Whisky at 25c.

BALTIMORE, March 2, 8½ P. M.—Sales of Howard st. Flour at $5 62½....The market for grain is without change. ....Sales of Mess Pork at $10 25 to $10 75, and prime at $8 25....Holders are asking $7 25 for prime Beef....Sales of Bacon Shoulders at 4½@4¾c.; Sides 5c., and Hams 8c.... Sales of Cheese at 8@8½c.

PITTSBURG, March 2, 7 P. M.—Sales of Flour at $4 37½ @$4 43¾....Sales of Wheat at 80@90c....Rye 50c.....Oats 35c.....Sales of Whisky at 18c.....Sales of Molasses at 28c. ....Sugar 5⅞@6½c....Coffee at 8½@8¾c ⅌ lb.....Sales of Lard at 6½, 5¾@6½c....Sales of Bacon Hams at 8@8½c.; Sides 4¾@5c.; and Shoulders 3¾@4c.....Sales of middling to good middling upland Cotton at 5c.....Sales of Timothy Seed at $2@$2 18¾.....Flaxseed 80@85c.....The market generally is without any particular change.

CINCINNATI, March 2, 7 P. M.—The market for Flour with moderate business is in favor of the seller, the demand exceeding the supply. Sales to-day at $4 37½@$4 50..... Sales of Corn at 36c.....Sales of Whisky at 17½c.....Sales of Pelash at 7½c., and Pearlash at 5c.....Sales of 20,000 lbs. bulk meat at 4c. for Hams; 3c. for Sides, and 3c. for Shoulders.....Sales of Mess Pork at $7 75.....The market for Lard is declining.....Sales of Molasses at 25c.....Cheese 7c.....Freights have declined. Shippers are filling contracts at 37c for Flour.

CINCINNATI, March 2, 7 P. M.—It has been snowing most of the day, and the weather is very unpleasant. The river has fallen six inches since yesterday. The Hudson arrived to-day.

PITTSBURG, March 3, 8 A. M.—There are some five feet water in the channel. It has been snowing all day, and there are now five inches over on the ground.

For the Crescent.

The Trist Treaty.

All really important events are brought about more by the operation of slow and constant forces than by those sudden and violent actions which frequently appear to produce consequences vastly disproportioned to the ordinary effects of similar causes. Minds more acute and inquisitive than they are broad and powerful, fall into the mistake of attributing great events to small causes, and are fond of tracing changes in Government and religion to the outraged feelings of an insulted husband, or the angry disappointment of an Augustin monk. But it is not in speculations founded on such narrow principles that we are to look for the great general laws by which the moral and intellectual world is governed. The force of man's will—the power of his intellect, make him feel that his destiny is not dependent on slight and trivial circumstances—that he is not the frail and feeble nautilus whose tiny sail is spread only when the sea is smooth and the breezes gentle, whose shell is tossed about, the sport of winds and waves, but rather the mighty ocean-steamer, propelled by an unvarying agent, and guided by the compass and the rudder.

In searching for the causes of past events, and endeavoring to deduce therefrom the probabilities of the future, we should not look so much to the acts of legislators and diplomatists as to those almost imperceived but yet irresistible influences which determine the opinions of the masses of mankind. And from all that we know of the past, and from all that we have thought of the future, we can only arrive at one conclusion in regard to the ultimate termination of our difficulties with Mexico. American Senators and Presidents, and President-Commissioners may, by a temporary co-operation with Mexican Congresses and Mexican Commissioners, put off for a time the completion of what must necessarily happen—they may cry "peace! peace! when there is no peace;" and to delude the people with the idea that they have really accomplished what they so loudly profess to have done. But the delusion will soon pass away, and Americans and Mexicans will find themselves face to face with a fact which they cannot conceal, and whose consequences they cannot avert. They will see that a peace between the United States and Mexico is impossible; and it needs no great learning or wise reflection to perceive, that when such a relation exists between States, the weaker must yield to and become incorporated with the stronger.

We say they will see that a peace between this country and Mexico is impossible. There may be a truce, but there cannot be a permanent and lasting peace. Two very good reasons lead us to this conclusion. A great difference exists between the two nations as to the terms of treaty—one expecting a considerable cession of territory, and the other almost dying with anger at the mere mention of giving up an inch of land it has been accustomed to call its own. Added to this cause of difficulty, there is one greater and still more insuperable. There is no such thing as a Government in Mexico; and it is as clear as any proposition in geometry, that nothing short of a miracle, or foreign interposition, can bring about the establishment of order and organization among a people so separated and exhausted as the Mexicans now are. Let the legislators who call themselves the representatives of the Mexican people, look around their hall at Querétaro, and see if it is not written on the walls, as clearly as at Belshazzar's feast—"Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin!" Without a Daniel, they can surely read the interpretation thereof. "Mene:" God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it. "Tekel:" Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting. "Peres:" Thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians. Truly, Mexico has been weighed in the balances, and found wanting. For twenty-five years, she has been trying to maintain a place among the nations of the earth. For twenty-five years, other nations have borne with her wrong-doings and short-comings. During this period, she has been left almost entirely to herself; and if revolutionary experience could teach wisdom, she ought to have learned it. Statesman after statesman—General after General—Congress after Congress, has been placed at the head of Mexican affairs; and the country has groaned successively under the rule of them all. Her sufferings have taught her nothing; or, if they have inculcated lessons of government, they have taken away the strength necessary for putting them in practice. Now she lies prostrate and helpless at the feet of a neighboring nation, better skilled than herself in the science of government. Is there but one way by which the unfortunate people of Mexico can be reclaimed from anarchy and semi-barbarism? The only conclusion we can see, is in the words of the prophet, Peres: "Thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians."

The Trist treaty may be a very good thing in its way—a very good piece of diplomacy, for example—as almost all diplomacy is intended for delay. But it cannot change the fate of Mexico. Suppose it is ratified by the American Senate, after some of the conditions are stricken out, and some of the articles remodeled. Then there is the probability that it will be rejected by the Mexican Congress, if such a body has the good fortune to exist when the modified treaty gets to Querétaro. Or suppose that the treaty, as it was drawn up by the signers of the *projet*, should be signed by duly authorized commissioners of the two governments; will there be the remotest probability of Mexico adhering to the treaty a moment after our troops have left the country, and Santa Anna or some other General makes a *pronunciamiento* against the administration which negotiated the peace? Both sides must see these difficulties; and with such prospects, we do not think that the farce of duly signing a treaty, will ever take place. How would commissioners appointed for such a purpose meet each other with grave faces, becoming the dignity of diplomatic personages? The treaty, however, which has been sent to the American Senate, will, if refused by the Mexican authorities, prove to the good people of the United States that there is no longer any thing to be gained by consulting Mexico as to the manner of bringing the present war to a close. And during the Presidential canvass of the coming summer and fall, when political questions will be most fully and thoroughly investigated in all parts of our country, the American people will probably determine for themselves what is to be done in regard to our difficulties with Mexico. Whether, however, a treaty be negotiated or not, the whole subject of our relations with our Southern neighbor will, in the coming canvass, engage the attention of the people. The masses will have an opportunity of forming and expressing their opinions; and in the mean while, the slow and gentle, but all-powerful influence of time will be preparing the Mexican people for a hearty concurrence in those plans we may devise for the benefit of both nations.

W.

New Orleans U. S. Quartermaster's Department.

The following statement of the number of vessels, and some statistical information as to the principal articles, which during the last eight months have been dispatched by the Quartermaster's Department in this city, will show with what zeal Major D. D. Tompkins has attended to the multifarious duties of his office:

14 Steamers,	72 Barks,
28 Propellers,	47 Brigs,
13 Ships,	186 Schooners.

with full cargoes of material for the army, and engaged in transporting troops, animals, etc., to the ports of Brazos, Tampico, and Vera Cruz—the following will show a portion of the purchases and shipments of supplies:

640	Cords of Wood,
391,235	Barrels of Coal,
88,788	Bushels of Corn,
141,608	Bushels of Oats,
6,866,468	Pounds of Hay,
665,212	Feet of Lumber,
1,493	Horses,
30,500	Pounds of Copper,
120,300	Pounds of Lead, assorted,
51,266	Pounds of Nails, assorted,
64,679	Pounds of Rope, assorted,
285	Sets of Harness.

In addition to the above statement, from twelve to fifteen thousand troops have also been furnished with conveyance to Mexico during the period above alluded to.

Louisiana Legislature.

SENATE—*Friday, March* 10.—The Senate met this morning pursuant to adjournment, the Lieutenant Governor, Trasimon Landry, in the chair.

Several bills originating in the House were read for the first time. The amendments of the House to the bill rendering Inspection voluntary, were concurred in by the Senate.

The bill providing for the liquidation of the affairs of the Union Bank of Louisiana, was taken up and passed.

The bill introduced by Mr. Bryce, relative to *quo warranto*, extending the cases in which they may be applied for, and regulating the proceedings therein, was, upon motion of Mr. Reynolds, laid upon the table indefinitely.

The bill for the improvement of the navigation of Bayou Rapides, was then taken up and discussed.

HOUSE.—Immediately after reading the journal, the resolution of Mr. Connelly, of Terrebonne, to hold no more evening sessions, was adopted.

The Committee on Parochial Affairs reported a bill to establish and define the boundaries between the parishes of Avoyelles and St. Landry, which was passed.

The Committee on Agriculture reported a bill to amend the act concerning the culture of silk in the State of Louisiana. The amendment provides that a premium of twenty-five cents shall be paid upon every pound of silk reeled in the State from cocoons raised within the same. The rules were suspended and the bill passed forthwith.

Mr. Smith, of Orleans, presented a memorial from the Historical Society, praying that an act be passed authorising the Secretary of State to deposit with the Historical Society copies of all printed acts, documents, reports, etc. The bill was passed.

The member from Point Coupée, introduced a bill concerning the advertisement of Sheriff's sales in the parishes of Point Coupée and West Feliciana. Passed.

An act to change the term of the District Court in the parish of Calcasieu. Passed.

An act for the relief of Major Gally's Battalion of Artillery, was referred to the Committee on Militia.

A resolution to appoint a joint committee from the Senate and House, to inquire into the expediency of purchasing the likeness of Gen. Jackson, now in possession of Jacob Barker, and to report upon the same, was adopted.

On motion, the bill for the relief of Jane Graves, *f. w. c.*, was then taken up and passed.

The Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the bill to provide for the improvement of the navigation of Bayou Bœuff, reported the bill back to the House with amendment. Laid over.

The same committee reported back the bill to provide for the sale of certain slaves belonging to the State.

The act to amend an act investing certain powers in the freeholders of the town of Alexandria, was on motion taken up and passed.

On motion, the act to incorporate the town of Logansport, in the parish of Desoto, was taken up and passed.

The House, in committee of the whole, Mr. Bullitt in the chair, then took up the bill for the relief of Abraham Penn. Passed.

After several bills for the relief of private individuals had passed, a bill from the Senate concerning roads and levees, in the parish of Point Coupée, was passed.

The committee then rose and reported the above mentioned bills back to the House, by which they were passed; when on motion of Mr. Duncan, of Orleans, the bill to amend an act concerning the Free Schools, was taken up, in preference to the order of the day. The bill passed. A supplementary bill on the same subject was then taken up, and passed with an amendment, offered by Mr. Smith, of Orleans, providing that the money due to the respective Municipalities of New Orleans from the school fund, should be paid monthly, instead of yearly, as heretofore.

The House went into committee of the whole upon the bill to purchase slaves, boats, and machinery for purposes of internal improvement, and to repeal acts 174 and 217, passed 1847. After being adopted in committee, the bills were referred back to the House and passed. The bill as passed, appropriates as much of the sum of $20,000, as was appropriated in 1847 for the purpose of purchasing two snagboats, one of which shall be fitted up as a dredging boat. It further appropriates the sum of $28,000 to the purchase of an additional number of slaves to increase the State force; and $24,000 to meet the expenses of the internal improvement service during the current year; and a like sum to defray the expenses of said service during the year 1849. It also repeals several acts passed last year providing for the performance of various internal improvements, and places the money to the credit of the internal improvement fund.

A bill to divide the State into four districts and equitably apportion the Internal Improvement Fund among the said districts, was taken up and passed. The bill provides that,

All that part of the State of Louisiana lying east of the Mississippi river, shall compose the first district. The Ouachita and Black rivers, and their tributaries, and all that country lying between said rivers and the Mississippi river, shall form the second district. The Red river and its tributaries, and the Sabine river and its tributaries, shall form the third district. The fourth district shall consist of all that part of the State west of the Mississippi river, and south of Red river. That so soon as the State Engineer shall have in his possession six boats, with the necessary machinery suitable for the public works, he shall send one boat with a sufficient number of hands to work it efficiently into the first district; one boat into the second district; two boats into the third district, and two into the fourth district. And any part of the State fund that may not be necessary to efficiently work the aforesaid six boats, shall be employed in making roads and levees, repairing materials, cleaning off the banks of streams, etc. That the State Engineer shall continue the State force as above divided, in their proper departments until all the work therein ordered is completed; provided, however, that should the stage of the water be such as to prevent the force from working efficiently in any district, the Engineer may remove said force to the nearest point where they can be most advantageously employed, and to return them to their proper department as soon as the stage of the water will permit them to work to advantage.

A bill to determine the Internal Improvement fund and for other purposes: passed. It establishes a specific fund for the purpose of Internal Improvement from all moneys accruing from the sale of the lands donated to the State for such purposes. Accompanying this bill was a report concerning the condition of the Internal Improvement fund, from which it appears that the State has already realized from the sale of public lands donated by the General Government in 1811 and 1841 the sum of $364,964 49, and may expect to realize the further sum of $520,828 75; that there has been appropriated the sum of $659,925 25, deducting the amount expended for slaves, machinery, etc., leaves $559,925 25, and that the State is liable or has paid as security for chartered companies classed as State debts for Internal Improvements, the sum of $1,390,926 66; deducting from this the amount received from the sale of the New Orleans and Nashville, and the Mexican Gulf railways $65,000, leaves a balance of $1,325,926 66. There has been appropriated out of this amount for the improvement of that portion of the State composed by—

Drawing a line due West from the mouth of Red River to the Sabine, the Western boundary of the State, including the Parishes of Catahoula, Concordia, Rapides, Natchitoches, Sabine, De Soto, Caddo, Bossier, Claiborne, Union, Jackson, Morehouse, Ouachita, Caldwell, Carroll, Madison, Franklin, Tensas, and Avoyelles, embracing a territory comprising about one-half the square miles belonging to the State, and composed of large bodies of land equal in fertility to any portion of the world, rapidly settling up, and demanding improvement—the sum of $61,781 07.

This sum, says the Report:—

Less than one-eighth of the actual appropriations made by the Legislature for Internal Improvement purposes, and about one-twentieth, including that for which the State is liable. These facts cannot fail to impress upon your honorable body the manifest partiality which has existed in the appropriations made, and the injustice to the Northern portion of the State, in the dispositions that has been made of the Internal Improvement lands granted by the General Government, the most, if not all of them, located in that part of the State, and upon which they had a right to calculate for that aid which the country demands, both on account of its local position, and its susceptibility to improvement.

Several bills of minor importance were then taken up and passed.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Pilié, providing for the payment of witnesses summoned to testify before the Myles Committee.

Mr. Bodin, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the law relative to trial by Jury in criminal cases, which was taken up. The bill provides that the Judge shall abstain from charging the Jury upon the facts of a case, or from recapitulating them.

An amendment was offered to compel Judges to instruct the Jury that they are to judge of the law as well as the fact. The amendment was adopted.

The bill, as amended, finally passed.

Mr. Bodin introduced a bill relative to tutorship, which passed.

A bill to amend article 3204 of the civil code, and article 278 of the code of practice, passed. One of the objects of this bill is, to allow a provisional seizure to be set aside upon security being given by the defendant.....On motion, the House adjourned.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES EXCHANGE.—Dr. Harney, A. P. Davis, J. J. Warren, J. Routh, S. M. Routh, La.; G. P. Dean, G. Y. Wetherell, Md.; W. E. Johnson, Jr., S. C.; R. W. Rawdon, A. Abbott, Ala.; W. J. McClure, Ia.; A. Bell, Miss Holmes, Miss Crossan, T. M Crossan, Pa.; R. G. Beale, Capt. S. P. French, U. S. A.; A. Jacobs, N. Y.; Murray, G. A. Yeatly, T. Jennings, J. B. Cobb, T. W. Wilson, T. E. Robins, Miss.; C. G. McHatton.

VERANDAH.—J. L. Torrey, W. Cooper, W. T. Martin, J. T. Connell, E. B. Murray, A. Kider, Dr. Jones and lady, H. Strong, Miss.; F. Milleroux, France; B. F. Whitten, Mr. Compton and lady, B. G. Greenfield, W. Sherman, W. S. Parham and lady, A. A. Green, La.; G. Roche, Liverpool; B. D. Mann, N. C.; J. L. Schoolfield, Va.

HEWLETT'S.—F. N. Bissell, Capt. C. M. Haile, La.; J. A. Jordan, Ark.; R. Lockhart, Houston; Dr. W. S. Miller, E. Narhal, Col. Beasley, M. Pruett, J. W. Speight, W. Hall, E. Williams, Miss.; A. Jenkins, Tenn.; F. S. Heith, J. H. McClenden, Ala.; J. E. Tunts.

PLANTERS.—F. Lewis, Texas; W. McClure, Tenn.; G B. Gregory, Ark.; E. Edgar, N. O.

ARCADE.—A. J. Leman, A. Levison, La.; S. Black, Mo.; T. N. McKay, E. A. Carrington, T. B. Merritt, Ala.; B. Slater, T. D. Harper, H. Jenkins, C. J. Gay.

Municipal Election....Candidates.

☞ **For Mayor.**—We are authorized to announce A. D. CROSSMAN, the present Mayor of New Orleans, as a candidate for re-election at the next Municipal Election. mh10

☞ **For Recorder.**—We are authorized to announce JOSHUA BALDWIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Recorder of the Second Municipality, at the election in April. mh10

☞ **French, Spanish, English and Italian Languages.**—*VIVA VOCE SYSTEM.*—JAMES De PALOS, Professor of Modern Languages, No. 14, Exchange Place, opposite the Postoffice, between Canal and Customhouse streets, New Orleans, teaches the above Languages correctly, in a peculiar and easy manner. His system, the result of eighteen years labor and experience in the art of his profession, is founded on sound principles, governed by the laws of nature, and has been successfully practiced in this city for the last ten years. It has been demonstrated to be the only system by which a *scientific* and *practical* knowledge of a language can be acquired at the same time, and to such an extent as to enable the student to read, write and speak the language as if it were his native tongue.

Persons wishing to honor him with their confidence, are requested to call at his office from 9 to 12 M., or from 3 to 8 P. M., No. 14 Exchange Place.

References numerous and respectable. mh11 3mis

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AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
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Scissors,	Pocket Books,	Parasols,
Razors,	Port-folios,	Umbrellas,
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.

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Superfine French black cloth Dress and Frock Coats;
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" " " 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.*
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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 owing to 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.

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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.

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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.

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☞ **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;
500 Cloth, Cassimere and Tweed Sacs, Paletots and Coatees;
400 long and medium blue Blanket Coats;
600 pairs colored French and English Cass