DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. H. HAYES.....J. R. M'CLURE.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
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TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1848.

☞ Having been obliged to change carriers for our paper, in that part of the Second Municipality bounded by Poydras, St. Charles and Canal streets and the Swamp, those of our subscribers who do not receive their papers will please make it known at the office.

COURT OF INQUIRY.—*New Orleans, May 8.*—The members of this body, who lately arrived in our city from Mexico, convened at the St. Charles Hotel, and resolved, after taking, in this city, what testimony has a bearing on the case, to adjourn to Frederick, Maryland, where they will convene on the 29th inst., there to finish their investigations.—It is expected that their session here will occupy two or three days.

EXTENSION OF THE PORT.—Official notice has been received of the extension of the Port of New Orleans, by act of Congress, so as to include the Port of Lafayette. The Port of New Orleans now extends from the lower line of Freeport above, to the lower limits of the Third Municipality, giving all facilities for the great and increasing quantity of shipping annually visiting the port. We congratulate our friends in Lafayette on the great prospect for increase of revenues, business and prosperity.

☞ See first page for items of Mexican news, crowded out of yesterday's paper.

☞ We give place to-day to an interesting letter from Mr. Jacob Barker, in answer to a letter published in the New York Herald of the 16th ult., from Doctor Carroll, who claims for his late father the merit of having saved the original portrait of Washington, by Stuart, at the time the British burnt Washington City, in 1814.

GEN. TAYLOR AT THE THEATRE.—Quite a sensation was created in the St. Charles Theatre, last night, by the appearance of Maj. Gens. Taylor and Pillow, with some other officers of note, in the dress circle. It was just as the model artists, on the stage, were in the midst of their tableau of the "Circassian Slaves," that the hero of Buena Vista, and his companions, entered the house. In the dim light, the gas being turned off to give effect to the performances, the old General's entrance was not noticed by the audience. When the lights shone out again, however, the most vociferous cheering announced that the people recognized him. The orchestra played "The Star-spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia"—and the next tableau was one purposely complimentary to Gen. Taylor. It was received with loud cheering and plaudits.

DEATH OF SENATOR ASHLEY.—The Richmond Enquirer has a telegraphic message from Washington, announcing the death of Chester Ashley, Senator from Arkansas. Mr. Ashley was a gentleman of high character and standing, and greatly esteemed by all parties in the Senate. He was Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary.

SALUTES.—A federal salute of thirteen guns was yesterday fired from the Place d'Armes and Lafayette Square, in honor of the distinguished military officers now in the city. They have all participated in the Mexican war, and some of them have borne conspicuous parts in many of the combats with the enemy. Yesterday was an auspicious day, for it was the anniversary of the battle of Palo Alto. To-day a national salute of twenty-nine guns will be fired in honor of the battle of Resaca de la Palma.

Major Gen. Scott and New Orleans.

The following is a copy of the late correspondence between Major-Gen. Scott and the Mayor of New Orleans. It will speak for itself:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, April 20 1848.

General: The agreeable duty has devolved on me, in compliance with resolutions of the Municipal Councils, to tender to you on behalf of your fellow-citizens, the people of New Orleans, the hospitalities of the city; and to invite you, during your sojourn with us, to become the City's Guest.

In communicating to you this evidence of the high regard and affection with which you are held by the people of this city, I shall forbear to dilate on the great and brilliant services rendered by you in the campaign of Mexico, by which you have added so much to the glory and renown of our country—they are indelibly impressed on the hearts of your countrymen.

Permit me to add that I entertain, in common with my fellow-citizens, those sentiments of admiration and regard which have prompted this welcome, on your return to your country.....I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, your friend and fellow-citizen,

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

To Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott.

BRIG PETERSBURG, VERA CRUZ, May 1, 1848.

Sir: Approaching the harbor, I had the honor to receive your note of the 20th ult., tendering to me in the handsomest terms, on behalf of the Municipal Councils and the people of New Orleans, the hospitalities of the city, in case I should pass up the Mississippi river. I am infinitely obliged to my spirited and patriotic countrymen of New Orleans for this distinguished mark of regard, which will ever be cherished as one of the most precious that an old public servant has received for his ardent endeavors to serve a great and grateful country. Louisiana and her beautiful capital, being the nearest to the recent theatre of war, has nobly done the honors of the whole United States towards my gallant brother officers and soldiers who have preceded me in their return from the field, and it is with deep regret that I too—blending my own small services with the great mass of military distinction recently acquired—cannot participate in the distribution of kindness from the same liberal hands. But, sir, I am laboring under the public displeasure of the President of the United States, and as a soldier, dutiful to constitutional authority, I may not, for the time, obtrude myself upon my partial countrymen, or make any personal movement, it may be in my power to avoid, that might provoke their greetings. I am, therefore, already embarked for one of our Northern ports, the nearest to my family, and shall, in retirement await the further orders of the War Department.

With great respect and esteem,
I remain, sir, faithfully yours,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

His Honor A. D. Crossman, Mayor of New Orleans.

THE MAYOR'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Yesterday the Mayor elect of the city of New Orleans, Mr. A. D. Crossman, gave an entertainment to the different Recorders, and the Municipal Officers in general. The spacious and splendidly furnished Council room was relieved of its super-abundant furniture, and mahogany desks gave way to lengthy tables. Wines and liquors of the most delightful flavor, and viands of the rarest variety decked the board.—Toasts were drunk, and healths innumerable pledged. The entertainment was gotten up under the superintendence of Mr. Michel, the worthy Sergeant-at-Arms of the Council.

☞ We would call the attention of the friends of Dr. Mathewson to his card in this morning's "Crescent."

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.—The Star of the 22d, in speaking of the members of the Court, says—"The Press of this city and of New Orleans are indebted to the courtesy of the members of the Court, and we hereby tender them our grateful acknowledgments. To Capt. Ridgely are we, and our reporter, particularly indebted."

AUCTION—*This Day.*—Messrs. Pierson & Bonneval sell at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, valuable improved and unimproved Lafayette property.

OYSTERS.—Walter, 46 St. Charles, has a fine lot. Be in time.

ICE CREAM.—There is no better ice cream to found in the city than at Jacob's quiet little establishment at the Garden, opposite the St. Charles Theatre. Jacob sells his cream at 10 cents a glass, and is deserving of patronage.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.—Mr. Blade, No. 8 Commerce street, advertises Risley's sugar cured hams which he sells in quantities to suit purchasers, a, the present low market prices. Those who want hams for family use will find them a rich flavored, juicy article.

England—The Chartists.

Universal Cockaygne is in extacies that the Chartist meeting passed off without plundering teaspoons or breaking shop-windows. The Minister, the day before, quaking with fear for the existence of oligarchical rule, assumes his place on the Treasury benches with an easy, comfortable air of perfect security, and the confident smile of conscious power; the clerks at the bank cease the awkward manipulation of the musket, and return to their quills; the pensioner and place-holder, who had turned pale at the thought of being hereafter compelled to follow some honest occupation for a livelihood, enjoy with new zest the pleasures purchased by the sweat of others; and shop-keepers, stock-jobbers, tuft-hunters, toad-eaters—in fact, flunkeyism in general—recovers from its alarm, and contents itself with boasting what deeds of prowess and valor it would have performed, if "them bloody Chartists" had only attempted to parade through the streets of London, and frighten the women and children. What was all the fright about? Why was the Queen sent away, the military concentrated, the police quintupled, and flunkeyism armed and alarmed? It was the mere announcement of a meeting, in Kennington Common, of a portion of the disfranchised people of England, to petition for a redress of grievances and a restoration of rights. Is the Government of Great Britain, heretofore the mainstay of tyranny and oppression all over the earth, so weak that it dreads an assemblage of its own happy, enlightened and contented subjects, who but exercise a right secured to them by what is facetiously called the "glorious revolution!" This is certainly a most singular state of things, and indicates any thing but a consciousness of strength or of rectitude in the power that affects to give the law to the earth. This fright on the part of the Government, holds out the hope of some relief to the people. It shows a real weakness in the ruling powers, which invites, and we hope may lead, to their overthrow. We hope it, because we look upon the social condition of the English people, as the very worst in Europe. The aristocracy and landed gentry, the cotton-lords, the priests, lawyers and place-holders, the absurd and ridiculous conglomerate called the middle class, and the useless slaves and ornaments of wealth, liveried servants, find the present order of things endurable, if not comfortable; but the men of toil and travail—the suffering, ignorant, over-tasked, half-starved and starving millions—the great substratum of humanity upon which the boasted power and glory of Great Britain rests, are worse off in England than the masses in any other portion of the earth, except the sister kingdom of Ireland. These are the people who lately assembled to petition, with all humility, for the restoration of a portion of the rights which they claim as human beings, and who are described by the courtly and aristocratic *Herald*, as "poor fellows, whose pale faces, and puny and ill-clad frames, were calculated to inspire much less of horror than of sympathy and pity." Well might their faces be pale!—theirs is a life of unremitting and unrequited toil; well might their frames be puny! from generation to generation, and from the cradle to the grave, drudgery and want has been their lot on earth. And how could they be well clad, the produce of whose labor is snatched from their hands to maintain an army of pampered drones, and to furnish forth the silks and satins, the furs and feathers, gold and diamonds of a court gala day? But where was the sympathy and pity this display of misery was calculated to excite? The former was exhibited only in the determination of the privileged classes and their dependants to put them down—and the latter gleamed from the sabres of the dragoons, or glittered on the bayonet-points of the infantry.

But the Chartists held their meeting, and presented their petition. This was all they designed to do. The petition was received by the House of Commons; and it has been discovered by the enlightened and laborious members of that distinguished body, that it did not contain seven millions of names—as Mr. Feargus O'Connor, in one of his vaporing fits, boasted; that among the names are those of the Queen and the Duke of Wellington, which certainly were never appended with the consent of their owners; and that there is also signed to it the names of several women, who, it is insinuated, have neither rights nor griefs. Upon these notable discoveries, many speeches have been made, and much wit and indignation wasted. But not one word has been uttered relative to a redress of the wrongs complained of—nor will there be. Not an attempt has been made to meet the reasoning, nor combat the justice, of the claims of the petition—nor can there be. But it will, nevertheless, be scornfully rejected. The Government has got over its fright, and believes itself to be invincible, because it was not attacked; the Chartists may, therefore, continue to toil and starve, or steal and hang, in welcome.

We confess that we are not disappointed in the result. The people of England are not now prepared for revolution. They have no organization; how can they contend against the different portions of the privileged classes banded and knit together by the ties of interest, and perfectly organized? They have no arms—how are they to put down an overwhelming armed force? But worst of all, they have no leaders, or none worthy of the name. The loud words and pitiful deeds of those who now affect the station of leaders, are not fitted for great emergencies or revolutionary times. And it will be long, perhaps, before the proper men arise to superintend the work of public regeneration. Such men must be too powerful for the Government to crush—too pure for it to purchase. They are not yet—but they will come. The revolution may be delayed, but it cannot be avoided. The present agitation of the popular mind will lead to inquiry into abuses, and to an anxious desire and energetic determination to remove them. Aristocracy may triumph now, and flunkeyism may rejoice in and imagine that it partakes of the triumph—but the day of the people must come at last; and the longer it is delayed, the more terrible will be the reckoning, and the more radical the reform. The account which has been running up from the days of the Norman Conquest, must finally be settled—and woe to those who have large balances to pay!

In writing thus, we know that we shall shock flunkeyism at home, almost as much as we should in London, if our paper happened to reach that headquarters of its power. We lay ourselves open to the accusation of radicalism, jacobinism, agrarianism, and all the other hard names with which well-fed and well-clad propriety delights to distinguish those who think that the poor man has rights which it is his duty to assert by all means in his power—by reason or by force. But we regard this but little. Our sympathies are with the people. We look upon the meanest laborer at Tamworth, as the equal, before Heaven, of Sir Robert Peel; and believe that the dirtiest and blackest drudge in the mines of Newcastle, is entitled to the same rights and privileges with the gentleman who exercises the enviable office of husband to the Queen. We believe that men were created for something besides digging coals, spinning cotton, or making pins; and if it be necessary to win that something by a little hard fighting, and by overturning many of the established monstrosities of society, we think that the sooner they begin, the better—and shall ardently pray for the success of the undertaking. Like the editor of the Herald, we sympathize with and pity the Chartists, but hope that they may not long remain objects of sympathy or pity to any one—but that they will go ahead, and overturn the strongest and worst, the proudest and meanest Government with which humanity is cursed.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Our neighbors at Mobile are congratulating themselves on the fact that a very large portion of the stock of the above-named road has been subscribed for in their city.

☞ Why is a certain reverend in this city more lenient to his congregation than other pastors are to theirs? Because he don't give them hell.

Mexican Correspondence.

VERA CRUZ, May 2, 1848.

Eds. Crescent—Since my last, by the McKim, General Scott, the man—the *General*—of the age, arrived in town, without pomp, pride or ostentation. He arrived at the Mole in a close carriage; and, though he endeavored to avoid any display, yet he could not prevent those who saw him from giving vent to their feelings; and consequently, the air was rent with shouts, and in a very few moments the Mole and its vicinity was thronged with admiring friends. All were anxious to see the modern Conqueror of Mexico. Not finding a boat ready, he withdrew to the office of the Collector, and in about half an hour afterwards he embarked on the brig Petersburg for New York. Notwithstanding all his efforts at privacy, a salute was fired from Fort Conception, and one from the frigate Cumberland, in honor of the distinguished General. Great regret has been expressed by his friends—and they are "all hands"—at the quiet manner in which the General left. I have heard that a Government steamer was offered to him, but he declined going on any Government vessel, even a transport. The next day, about noon, the brig was towed to sea by the steamer Thompson. Thus left the Mexican shores the greatest General of the age—the terror, yet the admiration of the enemy—the beloved of the American army. In this there is room for much reflection. The departure of General Scott was immediately followed by the arrival of Maj. Gen. Pillow. A salute was fired, but no enthusiasm was manifested. Then came Gen. Towson and the balance of the Court of Inquiry. Also, Col. Childs, the late Governor of Puebla, who goes home. The Colonel is considered a very strict disciplinarian.

You will find, from some who go on the New Orleans, many items which I cannot crowd into this letter. There is nothing, however, of any particular importance. I have seen the latest dates from the City, and so far there is no quorum of the Mexican Congress. It is supposed Messrs. Sevier and Clifford will soon be at liberty to return home.

The guerrilleros in our vicinity are becoming daring again. Two men, belonging to our Mounted Battalion, went about a mile and a half on the Orizaba Road in search of a stray horse, when they were fired on by a party of guerrilleros. One was killed and the other returned to camp, when a party was sent out in search of the guerrillero party, but returned without meeting them, bringing back the body of the man who was killed. His name was Ealer. The next day a party of five took a ride on the beach about a mile or two from Camp Bergarro. They had only two pistols in the whole party, and were attacked by a party of guerrilleros about twenty strong. The guerrilleros fired their escopetas without effect; but in the charge, one of our men was severely cut by a sabre. He is recovering from his wounds.

The Court Martial in the case of the deserters has concluded its sitting. The sentences have not yet been promulgated.

I might give you many pages of useless speculation, but I know too well the value of your space. HOMBRE.

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1848.

The two Houses of Congress to-day received the following message from the President of the United States, upon the subject of our foreign relations, and the crisis in the internal condition of Yucatan.

To the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States:

I submit for the consideration of Congress, several communications received at the Department of State from Mr Justo Sierra, commissioner of Yucatan, and also a communication from the governor of that state, representing the condition of extreme suffering to which their country has been reduced by an insurrection of the Indians within its limits, and asking the aid of the United States.

These communications present a case of human suffering which cannot fail to excite the sympathies of all civilized nations. From these, and other sources of information, it appears that the Indians of Yucatan are waging a war of extermination against the white race. In this civil war, they spare neither age nor sex, put to death, indiscriminately, all who fall within their power. The inhabitants, panic-stricken, and destitute of arms, are flying before their savage pursuers towards the coast, and their expulsion from their country, or their extermination would seem to be inevitable, unless they can obtain assistance.

In this condition, they have, through their constituted authorities, implored the aid of this government, to save them from destruction, offering, in case this should be granted, to transfer the "dominion and sovereignty of the peninsula" to the United States. Similar appeals for aid and protection have been made to "the Spanish and the English governments."

Whilst it is not my purpose to recommend the adoption of any measure with a view to the acquisition of the "dominion and sovereignty" over Yucatan; yet according to our established policy, we could not consent to a transfer of this "dominion and sovereignty," either to Spain, Great Britain, or any other European power. In the language of President Monroe, in his message of December, 1823, "we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." In my annual message of December, 1845, I declared that "near a quarter of a century ago the principle was distinctly announced to the world, in the annual message of one of my predecessors, that 'the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power.' This principle will apply with greatly increased force, should any European power attempt to establish any new colony in North America. In the existing circumstances of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and reaffirm the principle avowed by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy. The reassertion of this principle, especially in reference to North America, is at this day but the promulgation of a policy which no European power should cherish the disposition to resist. Existing rights of every European nation should be respected; but it is due alike to our safety and our interests, that the efficient protection of our laws should be extended over our whole territorial limits, and that it should be distinctly announced to the world as our settled policy, that no future European colony or dominion shall, with our consent, be planted or established on any part of the North American continent."

Our own security requires that the established policy, thus announced, should guide our conduct, and this applies with great force to the peninsula of Yucatan. It is situate in the Gulf of Mexico, on the North American continent, and, from its vicinity to Cuba, to the capes of Florida, to New Orleans, and, indeed, to our whole southwestern coast, it would be dangerous to our peace and security if it should become a colony of any European nation.

We have now authentic information that, if the aid asked from the United States be not granted, such aid will probably be obtained from some European power which may hereafter assert a claim to "dominion and sovereignty" over Yucatan.

Our existing relations with Yucatan are of a peculiar character, as will be perceived from the note of the Secretary of State to their commissioner, dated on the 24th of December last, a copy of which is he ewith transmitted. Yucatan has never declared her independence, and we treat her as a State of the Mexican republic. For this reason we have never officially received her commissioner; but, whilst this is the case, we have, to a considerable extent recognized her as a neutral in our war with Mexico. Whilst still considering Yucatan as a portion of Mexico, if we had troops to spare for this purpose, I would deem it proper, during the continuance of the war with Mexico, to occupy and hold military possession of her territory, and to defend the white inhabitants against the incursions of the Indians, in the same way that we have employed our troops in other States of the Mexican republic in our possession, in repelling the attacks of savages upon the inhabitants, who have maintained their neutrality in the war. But, unfortunately, we cannot, at the present time, without serious danger, withdraw our forces from other portions of the Mexican territory now in our occupation, and send them to Yucatan. All that can be done, under existing circumstances, is to employ our naval forces in the Gulf, not required at other points, to afford them relief; but it is not to be expected that any adequate protection can thus be afforded, as the operations of such naval forces must, of necessity, be confined to the coast.

I have considered it proper to communicate the information contained in the accompanying correspondence, and I submit to the wisdom of Congress to adopt such measures as, in their judgment may be expedient, to prevent Yucatan from becoming a colony of any European power, which, in no event, could be permitted; and, at the same time, to rescue the white race from extermination or expulsion from the country. JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, April 29, 1848.

A debate arose upon this message at once, Mr. Rockwell, of Massachusetts, attempting a debate upon the annexation of foreign territory, which, however, was ruled to be out of order. How to dispose of the question, became a subject of considerable conflict among the members. The Territorial Committee, the Foreign Committee, the Committee of the Whole upon the Union, and Select Committee, were all named, and advocated by different members.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, expressed his willingness to do for Yucatan whatever Congress had a right to do, but he was not sure the Government aid could rightfully be invoked for the protection of a foreign State. He had believed it to be the duty of the Government to do something for Ireland more than a year since, and had voted accordingly, and if there was power here, he should not hesitate. But it was a serious question to interpose the authority of arms in behalf of a foreign nation.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll blamed the President for not moving in this matter until he had been compelled to do so by the sympathies of the people. The Commissioner from Yucatan had invoked the aid of the General Government as early as the 7th of March. The delay was unjust. Humanity shuddered at the slaughter of the Yucatanese by the Indians, and the tragedies which had been committed, were of unexampled horror.

Mr. Holmes protested against the use which the President had made in his message, just read, of the message of Mr. Monroe, in regard to planting European colonies on the continent of North America. Here was a case where a people invoked aid to save their lives, and the rendering of aid, the President made an act offensive to mankind and almost a cause of war. Mr. Monroe never meant anything like this, and he was surprised at the construction of the message.

Mr. Root, of Ohio, was for setting the tide of sympathy in a different direction. He thought the message meant more annexation, and might possibly end as annexation previously had, in war. He thought, also, that according to speeches and action in Congress, it was the Indians who were to be sympathised with, and not the aristocratic interlopers whom the Indians were driving out. The Indians were the democrats, and the whites the aristocrats, and the House must retrace its steps and prove its sympathy, if it meant to be consistent in its approval of the conduct of the blouses of France.

There was no very earnest disposition to debate the question further, and the previous question put an end to the matter by referring the subject to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an order to print, and to make the whole matter the special order for Tuesday.

The Senate still more briefly considered the subject. There Mr. Calhoun made a brief speech after it was read. Without further debate it found its way to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and was ordered to be printed.

The death of Mr. Ashley, at 2 o'clock yesterday, at Coleman's Hotel, after an illness of five days only, caused an early adjournment. He died of the same disease as the lamented Barrow, of Louisiana, and after the same time. The death will be announced to-morrow, and the funeral take place on Tuesday.

The present week will almost be without public business, owing to the funeral, and the custom of putting the Hall of the House in its summer dress on the 1st of May.

ORLEANS.

☞ The Norfolk Herald states that orders have been received to get ready for sea the frigates Raritan and St. Lawrence.

Stewart's Washington—Mr. Barker.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5, 1848

James Gordon Bennett, Esq.—Dear Sir: Doctor Carroll has appeared again in the columns of your paper. It is strange that he does not understand human nature better than to indulge in coarse epithets and vulgar phrases. This is an age of reason and dignity of thought, and he who expects to make a favorable impression on the public mind by such scurrility as the Doctor has indulged in, will find himself mistaken.

I should have deemed the author of such epistles unworthy of notice, had they not found a place in a respectable newspaper. Your having thought proper to give publicity to this man's abuse of me, it would have been kind in you to have published, in your invaluable paper, Mrs. Madison's statement, and *my reply* to his first effusion, which effusion appeared in the Herald of the 31st January last. In days past, you seemed to delight in vindicating your old friend, and did it with great ability and success, insomuch that you corrected and controlled the public opinion of the nation.

The Doctor asks his readers to discredit my statement, viz: "As soon as our troops broke and retreated, the President sent his servant express to warn his good lady of her danger, with directions to leave immediately. This messenger must have reached the White House by 2 o'clock, and Mrs. Madison, Mr. and Mrs. Cutts and servants, left immediately thereafter," because Mrs. Madison times a letter written to her sister on that day, at the White House, "3 o'clock," in which is mentioned the arrival of the servant to bid her fly. The difficulty in taking down the portrait—its accomplishment—its delivery to two gentlemen from New York—the arrival, dialogue, ill-humor, and departure, of the Doctor's father, leaving Mrs. Madison dependent on her servants to complete the work, with the arrangement of other matters necessary for a journey and long absence, may well have occupied an hour, and in nowise rendered the use of the expressions, "immediately thereafter" improper. Had it been otherwise, no person can be expected to recollect time with such precision as to state the exact minute of an occurrence, after a lapse of thirty-three years, without there having been some incident to engrave it on the brain.

Again: in naming the hour, Mrs. Madison may not have consulted the clock. Had the note been written twenty minutes *after*, or twenty minutes *before* 3 o'clock, that hour might have been mentioned without subjecting the writer to any unfavorable criticism; hence, that record, so far from discrediting my statement, fully sustains it. The Doctor seems to have taken great offence at the belief expressed by me, that the alleged insult offered at that place by his father, to the Secretary of War, was a fiction.

The Doctor professes to give the statements of unnamed witnesses. Let the public have their names before their pretended statements are considered or discussed in detail. There should not be any concealment; the opposing party should have an opportunity to ask explanations from all witnesses, and to test their credibility before it is too late. I may yet live a hundred years; but it is not probable that many others who were in the vicinity of the far-famed Bladensburg races, will retain their recollection of such unimportant matters so long. Therefore the Doctor's witnesses should appear immediately with his promised statement of facts connected with this affair. One position assumed by those vaunted statements is, that when the Secretary at War returned to Washington, he was informed that the President was at Windmill Hill, and that he, the Secretary, repaired to that place for an interview: the Secretary might have been so informed without the President being there. I was dining with him *at that time* at his brother-in-law's, Mr. Cutt's, on F. street. While at dinner the Secretary's expected return was the subject of conversation; and before the cloth was removed, or the company had left the table, his arrival was announced. The President immediately excused himself, and went to meet him. The President and Secretary were together that afternoon at the house occupied by Mr. Monroe, near O'Neal's Hotel. They separated at that place at about 7 o'clock to meet again at 8, at which hour they did meet, and had their final interview. If the Secretary was really informed, however erroneously, that the President was at Windmill Hill, it is possible that he went there to meet him; and the President, not finding the Secretary at the Hotel, may have followed him to Windmill Hill, which, however, is not probable, as there was not any other enemy in the field to reconnoitre than the mal-contents referred to by all parties. Yet, they may have met there in presence of the Doctor's father, who, in defiance of all rules of decorum and respect for his superiors, may have descended to the vulgar act of rudely insulting a Minister of State in the presence of the President; and the President and Secretary may have proceeded thence to the office of the Secretary of State. All I know of their movements on that afternoon is, that the President left the house of Mr. Cutts between 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M., for the avowed object of meeting the Secretary of War—that they were in consultation before 7 o'clock, at about which hour they separated, and Gen. Armstong repaired to O'Neal's Hotel, where I took tea in his company between 7 and 8 o'clock.

The Secretary being informed, on his first arrival, that the village-mob had circulated a falsehood, with the view of injuring him, viz: that Fort Warburton had been blown up by his order, sent an express to the commanding officer, (I believe Capt. Dowson,) requiring him to report under what circumstances, and by whose order that Fort had been blown up. An immediate answer was received from the commanding officer, exonerating the Secretary from all knowledge or a participation therein.

If the disgraceful scene ever occurred which the Doctor labors to brand on the memory of his father, I conclude it must have been at some other place than that mentioned. Yet, as it is not of the least importance in the professed object of the Doctor's appeal to the public, which was to establish that his father saved, or originated the thought of saving the portrait of Washington, I shall not pursue the subject of the Windmill Hill further.

The Doctor says, in his letter of the 31st January last, that "by a cunning and insidious falsification of history, I wish to appropriate to myself the honor of an act which might serve to elevate me to a political station. Again—"that I wished to appropriate to myself the lion's share of the merit, so clearly belonging to another, and to ride into Congress on the picture of Washington."

Such a tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation does not merit notice; yet, I may be excused for remarking that, at all times, and on all occasions, in public and in private, I have declared that the idea of saving the portrait did not originate with me—that I acted at the bidding of Mrs. Madison—that all I did was to carry out successfully the directions of that excellent lady.

In the first publication which excited the Doctor's ire, I say: "Several persons assisted in taking down the portrait, and the most active was the venerable Mr. Carroll, of Duddington"—when I should have said, "of Bellevue." For this unintentional and harmless mistake, the Doctor continues to empty his vials of wrath, although I made prompt and full atonement the moment the error was suggested.

The reader may have been misled by my having said the Doctor's father assisted in taking down the portrait. By Mrs. Madison's record of the transaction, made at the time, it would appear that the Doctor's father had not much more to do with the affair than to remonstrate in bad humor at that good lady's refusal to leave until the work had been accomplished. Having thus remonstrated, he went to join the President, leaving her dependant on her servants to complete the work, about which she wrote thus:

"Our kind friend, Mr. Carroll, has come to hasten my departure, and is in very bad humor with me because I insist "on waiting until the large picture of Gen. Washington is "secured, and it requires to be unscrewed from the wall. "This process was found too tedious for these perilous moments. I have ordered the frame to be broken, and the "canvass taken out. It is done, and the precious portrait "placed in the hands of two gentlemen from New York for "safe keeping."

And again—when writing to Mr. Depuyster, she says:

"The impression that Mr. Carroll saved Stuart's portrait of "Washington is erroneous. I have heard that his family "believed that he rescued it. On the contrary, Mr. Carroll "had left me to join Mr. Madison, when I directed my servants in what manner to remove it from the wall, remaining with them until it was done. I saw Mr. Barker and "yourself, (the two gentlemen alluded to) passing, and accepted your offer to aid me, in any way, by inviting you to "help me preserve this portrait, which you kindly carried between you to the humble bat sale roof which sheltered it a "while."

Compare this with what the Doctor says, in claiming that his father saved the portrait, viz:

"An act, doubtless the impulse of the moment, was a suggestion that might naturally strike any right-minded American, could not escape a patriot and a citizen—one born and reared there in sight of Mount Vernon, on the very soil of his ancestors, and stamps at once any other solution of the problem itself a fraud. He being there—fortunately, too, in the room at the time—this picture caught his eye, intuitively, as it were, almost as the alarm was given, that somarvelously caused its preservation."

Comment is unnecessary. I never considered this occurrence as entitling me to political favor. It was never spoken of, written, or published in Louisiana, to my knowledge, during the last Congressional canvass, to which the Doctor alludes. My political sentiments are too well known over the whole nation, and have been ever since the overthrow of the alien, sedition, and stamp laws, with the reign of terror under the elder Adams, to require any such collateral aid; and as to professions of patriotism in the matter, no such idea ever occurred to me; my thoughts were engrossed in carrying out the wishes of the most distinguished lady in the nation, whose publication should have operated as an extinguisher on the Doctor's picture story, yet he takes exception at Mr. Depuyster's saying, in his letter to the Editor of the Express: "It appears that he (Mr. Charles Carroll) had no agency whatever in this matter—(the saving of the original portrait of Washington)."

My statement was written on the 8th of February, and published in the New Orleans Delta of the 11th February, and Mr. Depuyster's letter was written in Connecticut on the 15th February, consequently before he had seen my statement; and nothing could be more natural than the conclusion he drew from that of Mrs. Madison's, viz: that Mr. Charles Carroll had no agency whatever in this matter; and as to Mr. Carroll's cutting the canvass from the frame with a penknife, as the Doctor alleges, no such thing happened.—The canvass was extended on a light wooden frame, placed in the usual way within a gilt frame, and the latter was secured to the wall, which latter was broken down, and the light frame with the canvass taken out perfect, and continued so until it was returned to the White House. Whether the large gilt frame was broken down from the wall with a penknife, or with an axe, is not of the least consequence.

It will have been perceived that, so far as I was concerned, no attempt has been made or sanctioned by me to claim the honor of having originated the thought, or of having removed the portrait from the wall to the floor. My statement is not only supported by the testimony of Mrs. Madison and Mr. Depuyster, but remains uncontradicted, which was, *that at the bidding of Mrs. Madison, the portrait was removed from the floor of the room, in which it had been hanging, by Mr. Depuyster and myself, aided by two colored boys, and taken by us to the woods, and subsequently returned by me.* Where, then, is the falsification of history alleged by this notable Doctor.

The Doctor characterizes my letter as cunning. If it were, as intended, an unvarnished relation of facts, with self-evident deductions, and logical conclusions, it was cunning—attributes no wise pertaining to the Doctor's splenetic effusions.

Your obedient servant,
JACOB BARKER.

SECRETARY MARCY AND GEN. SCOTT.—The latest passages of correspondence between the Secretary of War and Gen. Scott is altogether too voluminous for our columns. As the case at present stands, however, the Secretary has decidedly the advantage of the General—at least, as the case appears on paper.

☞ Mr. Nugent, the correspondent of the New York Herald, who has been in "durance vile" for a month past, for furnishing the Herald with the Mexican treaty, has been discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

☞ The "Canadian Youth of Montreal" have sent an address to the youth of France, congratulating them upon the establishment of a republic, and expressing a belief that the time will soon come when the words "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" will be the device of the whole continent.

☞ By a recent decree of the French Provisional Government, no action for libel will lie, which is founded on newspaper criticisms of official conduct.

☞ The Ocean Steamers now on the stocks in New York it is ascertained will cost upwards of Five Millions of Dollars. Already our internal steam navy exceeds that of all Europe, probably of the whole world, and in ten years ours will probably be the finest ocean steam marine in existence.

☞ Miss Ann Anderson, a girl of 22, has recovered $1,000 of Capt. McAlpin, of bark Hyndford, for maltreatment during a recent passage from Glasgow to one of the Northern ports.

☞ The Cybele, wrecked on the Berry Islands, was insured at Boston to the amount of $46,000.

Died:

On the 21st April, in the city of Mexico, Mr. JOHN TRACY, of the Sappers and Miners—he was a native of Pilacelphia.

☞ We have received, per ship Silas Holmes, a supply of *FINE LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTS*, and *Linen and Cotton DRAWERS*. These goods are got expressly for us, and are made of the best material and in the best manner. A fit is guaranteed.

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☞ 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

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Black and colored Cashmerette Polka Coats and Sacs	6 00 to 14 00
" " Drap d'Ete do. do.	12 00 to 14 00
Llama Cloth and Caspian Tweed Sacs and Polka Coats	6 00 to 12 00
Croton cloth, Drap d'Inde and Seersucker Sacs and Coatees	3 50 to 6 00

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French Merino or Drap d'Ete Pants	from $5 00 to 7 00
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White Linen Drill, Irish Linen and Linen Duck	3 00 to 5 00
French, English and American Cottonade	1 00 to 2 50

Vests.