lot in our body, and that the receivers shall have the same fees on bounty and warrants as where the lands are sold at $1 25; to be paid after the passage of the bills by the Secretary, and retrospectively out of the Treasury of the United States; which, he said, he should vote against, considering the fee as too large.

Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, made a few explanatory remarks as to what took place in the conference; and Mr. Jones moved the previous question, which was carried; and the question as to receiving the report was ordered.

A motion to reconsider prevailed, and the main question lies over till to-morrow.

Mr. Houston repeated his motion, that all debate on the Deficiency bill terminate to-day at 4 o'clock

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, moved Friday at 4 o'clock; as the Committee on Indian Affairs, he said, had rejected items that are included in the Deficiency bill, and he wished for time.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, moved to substitute to-morrow at 4 o'clock, which was carried—yeas 79, nays 49.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and again took up the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Appleton, of Me., commenced a very neat and well digested speech by attributing the discordance in the democratic ranks to that innate energy which it possesses, and which must lead to ultimate success. He expressed himself in favor of the Compromise measures, which, he said, had gone through the country with heating on its wings, and was satisfied that no desire existed at the North to disturb it. He attributed the necessity for passing it, however, to the absence of the democratic party from power, but which came to the rescue.

He then reviewed the affairs of France as being opposed to that progress for which this country had been distinguished, where the duties of the President are defined. With reference to the candidate for the next Presidency, various States had, he said, their favorite; but he was satisfied that a man of integrity and ability would be selected by the democratic party, which ought not to differ on unimportant points.

Mr. Townsend, of Ohio, said the question of slavery was the great question before the country, and interferes more with the business of the country than any other subject; and asked what Congress had to do with it? He quoted several instances in which, as he said, Congress had interfered with the internal affairs of different States, in which category he classed the Fugitive Slave Law, and which, he said, it had no power to pass; and contended that the country would not remain quiet while it remains in force. He concluded by alluding to the state of public feeling in Ohio, as respects slavery, to which it is opposed.

Mr. Chandler, of Pa., said the Deficiency bill had now been three days before the committee, and not one word of it had been read by the clerk. The democratic members of Pennsylvania, he said, did not bring their complaints before Congress, knowing that they were not sent there for that purpose. He went on to allude to the injurious consequences that might result from such a course, and what must inevitably tend to centralization. There were evils existing in the country, he said, which were alluded to in the President's message, upon which no action had been taken; he went on to show that the difficulties which exist in different States were not proper subjects for discussion in the House of Representatives, while every day members occupy the time of the country in debating party questions at the expense of the public treasury, because the papers cannot be paid to do so. He was proceeding in the course of argument, when

Mr. McLanahan, of Pennsylvania, said the democratic party is desirous of closing up the debate which had taken place.

Mr. Chandler replied that he would terminate his speech with a vote of thanks.

The committee then rose, and after a report had been received, and one or two measures of minor importance were disposed of, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

DAILY CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT

OFFICE No. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET.

Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $6 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

From and after this date, the following rates of charges, pursuant of ten lines in pearl, will be invariably adhered to, viz:

First insertion in all cases.....$1 00

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Advertisements in the second page are charged as new each day.

A liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.

All Advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.

The Crescent has strong claims upon advertisers as a medium of communication with the public. Its circulation, which was large when it came into the hands of the present proprietor, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season just closed (October 30, 1851).

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1852.

☞ Mr. John Lynch has been appointed CARRIER for the Crescent, on the route between Canal and St. Louis streets, the River and the Swamp, in the place of Mr. Berghman, and is the only person authorized to deliver the paper to our Subscribers, or to collect the subscription from those who take it by the Week or Month.

Apology.—The Editor of this paper has been indisposed for several days and confined to his bed except at intervals, for the last two or three. This must be our apology for many deficiencies in the paper during the past two days.

The Election—The Vindication.

The elections of last Monday have resulted in the choice of a whig Mayor, A. D. Crossman; a whig Comptroller, Ovide DeBuys; a whig Treasurer, Wm. H. Garland; a whig Street Commissioner, James Jolls; a whig Surveyor, Louis H. Pilie; three democratic Recorders, J. L. Winter, First District; Joseph Genois, Second District, and W. W. Vaught, Recorder of the Fourth District. In the Upper Board, Converse and Stockton, Clark and Giquel, are elected upon the regular whig ticket. Harris, Sewell, Gasquet, Labatut, and Lugenbuhl on the democratic ticket. Messrs. Robb and W. C. C. Claiborne on the Independent. In the Fourth District, Mr. J. M. Burke was elected on his "own hook." This gives five whigs, five democrats, and two Independents. The two Independents have heretofore been recognized as whigs; and if, as we hope, they continue to act as such, the whigs have a majority of two in the upper Board of Aldermen.

The returns show that Mr. Robb's name was scratched on one thousand and sixty-eight tickets. Mr. J. B. Slawson, in spite of his peremptory refusal to run, announced in the most positive and prohibitory terms, received five hundred and eighty-four votes. Had it not been for this, Mr. Slawson might have easily been elected and Mr. Robb defeated. As it was Mr. Robb, exceptionable to both parties, chiefly owes his election to the fact that his name was on all the three sets of tickets, and there was not time left to combine sufficiently against him. Hundreds to whom he was distasteful voted the regular whig or democratic tickets without thinking or noticing that he was on the ticket. That, under all the circumstances, his name was erased, shows how decisively, with a little more time, his defeat might have been effected.

And there is another point yet to be noticed, and it is this. The whigs have succeeded against the most extraordinary combination of political hostility, of moneyed power and personal animosity we have ever known in political history.

The recent elections were held up to both parties as the turning point in the history of politics in Louisiana. The leaders of both parties bestirred themselves with every energy to secure a triumphant result upon their own sides. This alone was a tremendous opposition for the whigs to face. In the next place there was an immense moneyed power at work. From all we can learn the independents spent not less than ten thousand, the democrats not less than eight thousand five hundred, and both through their money and their influence against the regular whig nominees. Money is a strong thing in elections. We do not believe, and we have the best opportunities of knowing, that the whigs had on hand during the whole election more than enough for the current expenses of the election, such as hand bills, advertisements, election tickets, lights of public buildings, and so on.

In the next place, the whigs had to contend against the most extraordinary personal hostility—not to say personal malice—we ever heard of in political history. Against three of the candidates, Messrs. Crossman, Garland and Marks, no possible insinuation was left unuttered. It is creditable to these gentlemen that none of these slanderers dared make a direct charge against them; and that their great and only crime was untiring energy in behalf of the whig party, and sagacity, experience, and utility above what their abusers possessed. One of these gentlemen, and one only, has been defeated, but he can calculate upon the unshaken confidence and increasing appreciation of the whig party.

We call the result of this election a vindication. It vindicates the integrity of the whig party. It vindicates the sanctity of private character so ruthlessly, so slanderously and so unscrupulously invaded, as to arouse all the most bitter and personal feelings. It is the verdict of the people against unsubstantial insinuations, slanderous rumors and private malice. It is the declaration of the people that they will be governed by their known friends, not by self-appointed rulers, bond agents bank controllers.

The Election.

The full returns of the election on Monday, which we are now enabled to lay before our readers, show a complete whig triumph. A whig Mayor, a whig Treasurer, a whig Comptroller, a whig Street Commissioner and a whig City Surveyor, have been elected. The democrats have elected three Recorders: J. L. Winter in the First District, Joseph Genois in the Second, and P. Seurenceau in the Third. W. A. Vaught, whig, has been elected in Lafayette, beating Mr. Bouligny, also a whig, 19 votes. In consequence of the lateness of the hour at which we received our returns yesterday morning, we were unable to give them in an extended form as we intended to have done. The following figures give the general result, although there may be some slight errors which we will correct at a future day:

	Mayor.		Treasurer.		Comptroller.		Surveyor.		St. Com'r.	
	Crossman	Lewis	Garland	Dimeon	Wright	DeBuys	Callom	Pilie	Grant	Jolls
1.	243	200	199	195	51	259	240	220	220	195
2.	201	212	208	191	68	228	218	230	243	198
3.	268	296	252	298	53	248	336	272	310	233
4.	423	260	345	213	110	362	311	382	306	364
5.	318	292	276	245	90	262	323	320	289	306
6.	605	332	430	282	130	433	526	456	376	255
7.	316	604	246	462	76	236	543	382	518	225
8.	338	237	317	155	90	327	248	339	182	291
9.	139	127	96	154	66	126	136	160	101	94
10.	299	118	217	147	18	297	120	324	62	215
11.	188	236	216	66	16	246	174	205	114	174
12.	203	248	207	202	30	232	214	345	100	163
13.	192	332	106	275	34	220	289	404	192	197
14.	113	115	141	97	26	148	114	201	54	90
15.	307	254	314	160	34	273	316	393	192	320
16.	39	42	40	35	4	45	35	57	21	39
17.	36	11	41	4	4	44	1	43	2	37
18.	106	226	105	206	25	139	187	143	192	97
19.	22	43	30	22	15	230	123	29	33	24
20.	124	234	126	169	44	46	32	178	171	123
21.	30	73	37	38	12	63	39	52	52	28
1w350		231	508	223	56	280	307	316	278	308
11w375		251	169	229	24	161	274	137	236	108
	4992	4877	4580	4131	1016	4949	4849	5673	4106	4309
Maj.	115		449		100		1567		56	

RECAPITULATION.

FOR MAYOR:

	Crossman, Whig.	Lewis, Dem.
First District	2352	2096
Second	1442	1437
Third	562	564
Fourth	534	482
Total	4992	4877
Crossman's majority	115	

FOR COMPTROLLER:

	DeBuys, Whig.	Callom, Dem.
First District	2026	2296
Second District	1560	1236
Third District	529	579
Fourth District	431	581
Total	4549	4849
DeBuys's majority	100	

FOR TREASURER:

	Garland, Whig.	Dimeon, Dem.	Bright, Int.
First District	1955	1886	559
Second District	1445	1141	249
Third District	705	652	122
Fourth District	447	452	76
Total	4580	4131	1016
Garland's plurality	449		

FOR SURVEYOR:

	Pilie, Whig.	Grant, Dem.
First District	2168	2269
Second District	2120	714
Third District	883	624
Fourth District	493	509
Total	5673	4106
Pilie's majority	1567	

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER:

	Jolls, Whig.	Sibele, Dem.
First District	1876	1881
Second District	1256	1248
Third District	658	658
Fourth District	516	436
Total	4309	4223
Jolls's plurality	57	

RECORDERS.—FIRST DISTRICT.

	Winter, Dem.	Giscuric, Int.
Eighth Precinct	320	216
Second Precinct	237	220
Third Precinct	259	367
Fourth Precinct	382	296
Fifth Precinct	289	303
Sixth Precinct	432	303
Seventh Precinct	224	371
Total	2276	2076
Winter's plurality	200	

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Genois, Dem.
Eighth Precinct	256
Ninth Precinct	154
Tenth Precinct	220
Eleventh Precinct	218
Twelfth Precinct	282
Thirteenth Precinct	358
Fourteenth Precinct	148
Total	1672
Genois's majority	524

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Solomon, (W.)	Seurenceau, (D.)	Collens, (I.)
Fifteenth Precinct	171	201	37
Sixteenth Precinct	36	23	—
Seventeenth Precinct	45	2	—
Eighteenth Precinct	92	78	100
Nineteenth Precinct	23	13	19
Twentieth Precinct	64	93	153
Twenty-first Precinct	13	47	42
Total	464	559	471
Seurenceau's plurality	95		

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Vaught.	Bouligny.	Cotton.
First Precinct	203	286	52
Second Precinct	250	148	9
Total	453	434	61
Vaught's plurality	19		

ALDERMEN.....FIRST DISTRICT.

Whigs:		Democrats:	
Converse*	2571	Harris*	2294
Tompkins*	2100	Gasquet	1871
Marks	2068	Sewell*	2230
Stockton*	2942	Mercier	1671
Slawson	593	Robb, Ind.*	1576

SECOND DISTRICT.

Collens*	1258	Gasquet*	1411
G. Clark*	1528	Burrin	1172
Giquel	1876	Labatut*	1505
Pecquet	1213	Fosdick	1083
F. B. Duncan, Ind	321	Montgomery, Ind	326

THIRD DISTRICT.

Laidlaw	417	Davis	434
Lugenbuhl*	820	Claiborne*	851
Castera, Ind	157		

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Burke*	444	Florance	168
Perkins	394		

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.....FIRST WARD.

D. R. Forbes*	493	W. G. Mullen	292
H. M. Summers*	513	P. Cummings	300

SECOND WARD.

Thomas L. Leeds*	706	B. Wheedahan	548
Geo. W. Shaw*	686	E. Grinnell	548
J. G. Nixon*	531	D. Corcoran	516

THIRD WARD.

R. G. Stetson*	1157	Jos. M. Howell	1045
T. B. Winston*	1129	Walter Cox	1038
S. B. Sykes*	1149	S. W. Gakey	1011
L. H. Place*	1134	Josiah Coit	1058
N. E. Bailey*	1133	Dr. J. S. Crockett	1024
J. F. Wilson*	1110	T. O. Stark	1018

FOURTH WARD.

J. W. Andrews*	411	P. Conniff	330
J. M. Relf*	465	Jas. Kathman	334
V. Heermann*	470	Thos. Bailey	328

FIFTH WARD.

J. Lanata*	633	H. L. Pelre	407
F. Alpuchte*	603	G. Schmidt	531
Emile Wilts*	562	J. L. Lamothe	218
P. Devenges	505		

SIXTH WARD.

A. Derbes*	418	J. L. Warner	206
U. Ramos*	460	J. A. Bonneval	151
Ant. Fernandez	214		

SEVENTH WARD.

L. Barthe*	347	J. E. Holland	170
A. Luzio*	378	J. M. Cucullu	91
J. J. Ker	191		

EIGHTH WARD.

F. Slowersson*	236	J. B. Leefe	134
Geo. Eustis, Jr	230	S. P. Labarre	100

NINTH WARD.

J. B. Dolhonde*	311	Jacob Usber	107

TENTH WARD.

J. A. Watkins*	436	A. Marks	194
S. W. Fillbrick*	356	A. S. Fletcher	90

ELEVENTH WARD.

McKay*	219	C. Ott	98

* Elected.

W. C. Tompkins and Isaac N. Marks.—Messrs. Marks and Tompkins, two of the whig candidates for Aldermen, have been defeated. They were specially singled out by the democrats and the bond holders. They were altogether too "independent" for the bond holding agents. The whigs will remember that their crime is whiggery of unquestionable devotion and untiring energy.

Another Pronunciamento.—We learn by a passenger who came on the brig Brownsville from Brazos, that Canales had pronounced against the Central Government on the 16th inst.

A New Temperance Law.—A petition is being signed in New York, praying the Legislature to pass a law by which any person found drunk is liable to be arrested and be taken when sober before a magistrate, who shall ascertain from where the liquor was obtained. The seller in such cases shall be fined in a sum not less than $25, and not more than $100.

Mike Walsh on Salaries.—Mike Walsh has been making some funny speeches in the New York Legislature on salaries of public officers. Mike is of the opinion that the salary of the Governor should not be less than $10,000 per annum.

Lady Bulwer's Last Novel.—J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, has received the new novel by Lady Bulwer Lytton the "School for Husbands." This work has created considerable sensation on the other side of the Atlantic, and is said to be excellent. The authoress has been for several years separated from her husband, and in this work she is said to have given him some severe cuts.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the People's (Morse) Line.

New York Markets.

New York, March 24.

Cotton has been active to-day, and the sales embrace 4000 bales at former prices. The quotations now are for Middling Orleans and Mobile 8¾. Middling Uplands 8@8 1-16. The sales of Monday, Tuesday and to-day sum up 7300 bales. Flour is yet heavy, with sales at $4 50@4 62½c. ℔ bbl. Pork is steady at $17 ⅌ bbl. for Mess, and $16 for Prime. Lard 9@9¼. Rio Coffee 8¾@9c. ⅌ lb.

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, March 24.

In the House to-day Mr. Duncan gave notice of a bill to amend the Tariff of 1846, by reducing the duties on various enumerated articles, including flax and raw silk. The resolution was not received.

In the Senate, the Chair laid before that body a communication from the War Department, enclosing General Pillow's account of the battle of Cerro Gordo, as called for by a resolution a few days ago. The account was ordered to be printed.

Ohio River.

Pittsburgh, March 23.

There are now six feet ten inches water in the channel of the Ohio at this place, and the river falling.

Pittsburgh, March 24.

The river is still falling, with six feet six inches water in the channel.

Cincinnati, March 23.

The river here has fallen 18 inches during the last 24 hours. Weather moderating. Flour dull, small sales at $3 25 ⅌ bbl. Whisky 15½ cents ⅌ gallon. Provisions have been more active, and 100,000 lb bulk Meats have sold at 7½ cents ⅌ lb for sides and hams, and 6¾c. for shoulders. Prime Lard has sold at 8¾c. for bbls. and 9½ in kegs; Mess Pork $19 25 ⅌ bbl.

Cincinnati, March 24.

Flour is steady at $3 20@$3 25 ⅌ bbl. Provisions are in good demand at previous rates. Bacon sides 7½c ⅌ lb.

Pittsburgh, Wednesday Evening, March 24.

The river here is now stationary, with nearly 7 feet water in the channel. Weather—cold, rain and sleet.

Louisville, March 24.

The river here is yet falling, with 5 feet 4 inches on the falls, and 8 ft. in the canal. Weather clear and pleasant.

Steamer Arrived.

New York, March 24.

The steamer Brother Jonathan has arrived from Charges and St. Juan via Kingston, Ja.

Steamboats Passing.

Vicksburg, March 24.

The following steamboats have passed this place during the last 24 hours, bound for New Orleans: the Chancellor at 8 last night; General Scott at 7 this morning; Delaware at 2 this afternoon, and Alex. Scott at 5 this afternoon.

Kossuth.

Jackson, Miss., March 24.

Kossuth left here for Vicksburg in the afternoon train of cars. He leaves Vicksburg for New Orleans this afternoon in the steamboat Natchez No. 2.

Steamer Sailed.

New York, March 24.

The steamer Asia sailed to-day at noon for Liverpool. She takes out 70 passengers and $84,000 in specie.

India Rubber Case.

Trenton, March 24.

The U. S. Circuit Court commenced its session to-day. The great case between Charles Goodyear & Co. vs. Horace H. Day, is the principal business before the Court.

Thanks to the polite Clerk of the steamer Delta for river favors.

School Examination.—The examination of the Girls' High School in the Second District, the First Municipality, took place on Tuesday and yesterday, at the Masonic Hall, in Rampart street, under the direction of the able Superintendent of the District, Mr. Fabre. The exercises were of a very interesting character, and proved the excellence of the system carried out by Mr. Fabre, and reflected much credit upon the teachers of the young ladies, most of whom manifested a remarkable degree of proficiency in the different branches of education in which they were examined. The public schools of the Second District are most creditable to our city.

Grand Performance.—To-day the Grand Pavilion on Baronne street is to be the scene of the most remarkable equestrian and scenic performances that this age has witnessed. Dan Rice will appear in all his glory, and with all his forces, and afford altogether such a day's sport as may never again be reasonably expected. Let every body read Dan's advertisement in another column, and then return, if he can, from paying him a visit.

Large Sale of Furniture.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that J. M. Weymouth, No. 107 St. Charles street, will have a large sale of fine furniture at 4 o'clock this evening.

Dupuis's Adam and Eve.—These Paintings still draw attention, notwithstanding the crowd of exhibitions now in this city, and no wonder, for their artistic merits have been pronounced by the greatest connoisseurs as near perfection as the art can go. We advise all to see them, as the price of admission is so low, only twenty-five cents.

For California.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that the schooner Brazos, now lying at the Lower Pleasure Tier, is to sail on Saturday for San Juan de Nicaragua. We are assured that passengers by this route can get to California much cheaper than by any other, and they are secured from delay by recent arrangements, under which, we learn by letters from San Juan brought by the Cherokee, six new steamers have arrived to be placed on the San Juan river. These can take all the passengers that travel by that route. Steerage passengers can go through by this route for $150, and will, from only twelve miles of land travel between New Orleans and San Francisco. We recommend passengers to call early for their tickets at the office of the agent, W. J. Dewey, 88 Gravier street.

Glidden's Panorama.—We copy from the London "Punch" a description of the Panorama of the Nile when exhibited in London, in 1849, previous to its purchase by Mr. Glidden:

"You start from Piccadilly. It has been a matter of doubt which was the real source of the Nile. That doubt is for ever set at rest—it is the umbrella-stand of the Egyptian Hall. Never mind about hand-boxes, carpet-bags, or trunks—travel far once without luggage. Now, the first city you observe through the chiaroscuro is Cairo. There is no capital in the world which is so well off for soap, for it has nobles than seventy baths; but this must not be wondered at, for, if you recollect, Egypt was the land where the pail of civilization was first discovered." "The Mosque of Sultan Toolooon is well worth notice. The ascent is on the outside, by a spiral flight of steps. The idea was taken from the Lycoria Phenice, which, when it was built, was found to have no staircase to the gallery." "Two of the Pyramids of brick have temples attached to them. This clearly must have been suggested by our Brick Court Temple." What thieves those Egyptians were!" "As we saw now approaching the Desert, you had better run out to Farmer's and get an Ice, you know that Ices generally came in with the Desert. Besides you cannot be far wrong, for if Wilkinson and Gunter tell us rightly, the latitude delty of Egypt was 1816." "We are again compelled to halt awhile. We will rest for a minute under the shade of the welcome Gemala, and enjoy in peace the national Kief. Repose is most useful in travelling in Egypt, as without it the mind would become perturbed with astonishment at the marvels it was continually called upon to digest in this wonderfully gifted country of millstones." "Next week we will finish our cheap excursion. Recollect, there is no additional charge for these delays. You pay 6d footage to the bank, which is merely in Pharaoh's office street, and we are sure you will not object to it,—for that is all the fares—to see the two banks of the Nile." [Vide Punch, 18-25 Aug., and 1 Sept., 1849.

From Dubuque.—The Steamer Lamartine arrived at St. Louis on the 18th from Dubuque, she being the first boat from that point this season. At the time she left, the 12th, the river was full of floating ice. There were three and a half feet water on the lower rapids.

The Dubuque Affair Again.—The case of Samuel Drury against George Wilkes, A. M. C. Smith and other officers of New York, for larceny, in removing from his house certain property at the time it was searched and himself arrested, was called a few days since at Hempstead, L. I., and no complainant appearing, a *nolle prosequi* was entered.

Increase of the Mormons at Salt Lake.—We see it stated in some of the Western journals, that a vast emigration is expected to go westwardly, from the valley of the Mississippi, during the ensuing summer, towards the desert of Utah—the home of the Mormons—the number of those emigrants from the North and Eastern States, alone, being estimated at five or six thousand persons. In addition to this emigration, we may state that a vast accession will also cross the Atlantic from Europe, to the same destination—probably of an equal, if not superior extent.

From all sources, it is generally estimated that, during the present year, ten thousand persons, if not more, will be added to the population of Utah territory—all blending and mingling with the Mormon church and the Mormon movements in that region. According to the last census, the Mormons numbered about twelve thousand persons; but from recent sources of intelligence, we are led to believe that at present they reach twenty thousand, and, with the additional emigration expected during the present year, they will probably soon be over thirty, and will be rapidly growing on forty thousand persons, of all sexes, believing in the Mormon creed, promoting the plurality of wives—seven to each man—and having faith that Joe Smith was a prophet of God for these latter days.

The rise, growth, increase, principles, and practices of Mormonism will soon begin to call the attention of the rest of the nation, and more especially of Congress, to its singularity, its position, and its menaces. Already they form a society stimulated by the deepest feelings of faith or fanaticism in their own creed and practices. These principles and that creed are utterly hostile to the rest of the Union, and must be the cause, one of these days, of some serious *emeute*, unless steps are taken in time to provide a remedy before the evil is too great for the grappling of Congress.

Late from South America—Defeat and Flight of Rosas—New York, March 23.—A brig has arrived here from Rio Janeiro, with dates to the 10th of February from that city. The brings advices of the total defeat of Rosas by the allied forces of Brazil and the revolting provinces, and of the capture of Gen. Urquiza at Palermon, the country seat of Rosas. The battle was a bloody one, and great loss was suffered on both sides, but its date is not given. Rosas and his daughters took refuge on board an English steamer, lying at the time in the Rio de la Plate.

New York Markets—New York, March 23.—The Cotton market closes dull and depressed, the sales summing up about 1800 bales—quotations as before. Flour is also dull at $4 50@$4 75 for State brands, and $4 62½@$4 87½ for Ohio, etc. Corn, 56@58c. ⅌ bushel for mixed and yellow. Mess Pork closes more firmly, with sales at $17@$17 25 ⅌ barrel. Lard has sold at 9c. ⅌ lb., in barrels. Rio Coffee 9½c. ⅌ lb.

Congressional Proceedings—Washington, March 23.—In the House to-day a resolution from the Pennsylvania Legislature was presented, asking for the establishment of a Navy Yard and Dry Dock on the lake frontier.

A communication was received from the Executive, informing Congress of the facts relative to the seizure and confiscation, by the Spanish authorities of Cuba, of the vessels Georgiana and Susan Loud.

The Territorial Salary bill was taken up and ordered to be engrossed. [Evening Delta.

Half hours with the Artists.

Kyle and Dallas.—There are co-partnerships in Literature, why not in Art? Beaumont and Fletcher, Irving and Paulding, are established connections, as familiarly known on the high change of Literature as the style of any mercantile firm in the "busy mart of trade," and although their "notes of hand" may not pass as current in the money market, their association is as "familiar as household words" to the many who seek a lethe for their cares and troubles in the quarto and folios of Literature. It was probably the happy result of such alliances which induced the two worthy and accomplished Northern Artists whom we name above, to connect themselves in a permanent partnership for the prosecution of their several plans in the various departments of Art, in which both excel, and in which both have acquired honorable reputation.

Our Art readers are doubtless aware that these gentlemen have been for several weeks in our city and neighborhood making sketches for their great Panorama of the Mississippi. During a recent visit to their studio we had the good fortune to examine many of these sketches, and entertain no doubt that when completed, the Panorama will fully realize the high expectations which have been raised regarding it.

The name of Kyle is too well known among connoisseurs to permit us even to indulge our partiality in an elucidation of his varied excellencies. As a Landscape painter, he has few equals in this country. He has worshipped at "Nature's inner shrine," and whether he portrays the busy and dusty streets of the city, or the still and shady walks of the woodlands, none can fail to recognize and admire the truth, force, and beauty of his work. That "Nature never betrayed the heart that loves her," is well illustrated in his success. His skies are the

"O'er-arching canopy of Heaven,"

whether seen through the mist and dust of the city, or worshipped amid

"God's first temples;"

His earth, whether covered with foliage, smiling with flowers of "rarest hue," or encumbered with brick and mortar, is alike faithfully delineated. His atmosphere is that something which encompasses us whether under his magic pencil it is seen interpenetrated with dust and smoke, radiant with the dawn, or strewn with the golden tints of evening, and musical with vesper bells. His portraiture of water, whether stagnating in unseemly ditches, or flowing sunlist sylvan scenery reflecting in its bright mirror the flowers and trees mingling in its banks, or dashing its "tenth wave" upon the sands of the seashore, is equally true and beautiful.

Our limited space will not permit a passing allusion to the peculiar and rare merits of Mr. Dallas. As a sketcher he is possessed of wonderful talent and skill. His outlines remind us very much of those of Flaxman, with more originality and more complicated detail than characterized the great English artist. He has all the genius of Maurice Retzsch without any of the incongruous mysticisms and absurdities which have given his name "bad eminence." In everything he undertakes there is a perfect propriety and naturalness which but few sketchers have attained or can keep within the bounds of, as in the case with the German artist. He has mastered all the difficulties of outline, and beneath his touch it assumes almost the force of written language. Remarkable for the exuberance of his genius, the delicacy of his fancy, and the freedom and boldness of his execution, his pencil revels in all the intricacies of detail; and without the assistance of shadow or color the picture impresses you almost as an animated reality and stands before you as clearly defined as it could be rendered in the flowing verse of Milton or Shakspeare.

We learn with pleasure that several Paintings by these accomplished artists are shortly to be distributed by lot in this city. They are now at J. B. Steel's Bookstore, Camp street, where our friends can examine them.

Major Schlesinger.—Mr. Barlinger, our Minister at Spain, in a letter to Mr George Parr, dated Madrid, January 21, states that he has a friend—

"Who is very much interested in the fate of two Germans who were engaged in the Lopez Expedition. I can not find their names on any of the lists that I have. Their names are Sigismund Rodenkorf, from Heidelberg and Sumon Hirsch, from Ehrenstein. I fear they may have been killed in Cuba. Will you do me the favor to inquire of all the men, and especially of any who can speak German, now at Vigo, if they know any thing of the fate of these poor strangers—dead, or gone to Ceuta—or what became of them—and write me as soon as possible concerning them, if you know any thing of them.

"I received a letter this morning from Genis, from poor Major Schlesinger. His hair is completely shaved off—his beards taken away—he is put in irons in the fortress, and is at hard labor. God knows how long." So with all the rest of your late foreign comrades.

"I still try to do what I can for them. How fortunate you have all been to escape their fate. D. M. D."

The New York Herald says: "The poor German, Hungarian, and native Cuban prisoners who joined the expedition, being unable to bring that influence to bear on their behalf which the English and the United States Governments possessed, have all been sent to Ceuta, a dreadful penal colony in Africa, and are condemned to ten years' hard labor in chains, which sentence is being rigorously carried into effect, against the principle of clemency which is said to have actuated the queen of Spain towards the American and English subjects."

The Indian Delegation.—We learn from the Wakulla (Fla.) Times of the 10th inst., that the Seminole delegation from Arkansas left Sam Soto for Calloosahatchee on the 27th ult., and probably arrived at the latter place on the 1st inst., from whence they were to proceed immediately into the nation. The delegates laugh at the predictions which have been made, that they would be put to death as soon as they enter into the nation. Jumper, who is now acting as principal chief of the nation, Old Abram and a sister of Billy Bowlegs, are among the delegates. They are confident of being able to induce Billy Bowlegs and Sam Jones to emigrate. As an inducement Jumper will pledge to Bowlegs that his slaves shall be restored to him, and that he will resign his authority as chief to him as soon as they arrive in the West. It is supposed that Billy's sister will have considerable influence over him. Capt. Jernigan has gone down with a small party to drive the "bontlegs" into the nation, or else capture them. It is not his intention to go into the nation with his party.

Death of an Old Revolutionary.—Mr Henry Gibson, the old revolutionary soldier who was present at the celebration of Washington's birth day in New York, died on the 15th at his residence, in Orange county, from the effects of a severe cold which he contracted during his stay in that city. It will be remembered that he was over one hundred years of age.

Severe Storm.—A severe snow storm raged all day in Philadelphia on the 17th inst.

City Intelligence.

Contested Election.—The Fifth District Court was yesterday occupied nearly all day in hearing arguments on the numerous case relating to the election on Monday. The case came up on the petition of William H. Wilder, a voter, praying for the issue of a mandamus commanding Sheriff Freret, Recorder Caldwell, and Justices Byrne and Lugenbuhl to recount the votes cast during this election, and especially those of 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th and 16th precincts, to recall and tally the names of each candidate voted for, etc. The petitioner states that it is his opinion that such a recounting and retallying will change the apparent result of the election, as important errors had occurred in counting, tallying and making up the returns.

Separate answers were filed by the parties defendants one of which, that of Recorder Caldwell, admitted the existence of errors, and stated that he had insisted upon a scrutiny, but was overruled by the Sheriff in his demand, in consequence of which act on the part of the Sheriff, he, Mr Caldwell, had refused to act.

Christian Roselius appeared in behalf of Mr. Freret, Perry S. Warfield, Jr., for Recorder Caldwell, and Messrs. J. J. Lugenbuhl and G. Schmidt for the petitioner. Mr. Freret also addressed the Court at some length in his own behalf, and was followed by Mr. Roselius. Messrs. Schmidt, Warfield and Lugenbuhl followed, and we left the last named speaking at a late hour in the evening.

The St. Charles Hotel.—This noble edifice is making daily additions to its fair proportions, and is fast changing the character of its appearance, from a pile of bricks to that of a magnificent ornament of the city. We notice that a portion of its walls have attained their full height, and other parts are rapidly reaching a similar elevation.

Burglary.—Recorder Caldwell yesterday sent Philip Reily to the Workhouse for sixty days, to cure him of a vile habit that he has acquired of breaking into people's houses.

Stolen Watch.—John Fagan will be examined this morning, by Recorder Caldwell, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch worth $100, from the premises of Elizabeth McDermott, corner of St. Mary and Good streets.

Arraigned.—Madame Duree was yesterday arraigned before Judge Larue on the charge of having aided and abetted her husband Charles Duree in the murder of Renson, the Exchange Alley hatter, in August last. She pleaded "not guilty."

Murder Case.—The jury in the case of Patrick Collins and John Kelly, charged with having murdered watchman Zieber, in November last, came into court yesterday morning, after being out all night, and declared that they could not agree. Judge Larue accordingly discharged them.

Dismissed.—Dyson, the man charged with having enticed away Spenser, the slave of John R. Shaw, was yesterday brought up for trial before Judge Larue, but the prosecutor did not appear, and the Judge discharged Dyson on his own bond.

Larceny.—Thomas Igo, *alias* Quinn, was yesterday examined before Recorder Caldwell on a charge of having stolen a lot of plants from the corner of Poydras and Levee streets. The testimony bore rather hard on Mr. Igo, and the Recorder committed him for trial before the First District Court.

Robbery.—Andrew Armstrong was arrested yesterday afternoon by the First Municipality police, charged with robbery, and Joseph Thomas, char