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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from Baltimore. Several back mails came through.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

ANARCHY AND CIVIL WAR.

The mails by the *Tennessee* were distributed yesterday, but we failed to receive a single paper. This will be explained by the extracts below from our excellent correspondent, who prudently transmitted to us, in advance of the mail, slips from the *Trait d'Union* of the 15th and 19th instst., thus enabling us to add many interesting details to the meagre summary contained in the news of Vera Cruz:

MEXICO, JANUARY 19th, 1858.

[illegible] cannot even affirm positively that we shall receive any. To describe in detail all that happened within the last fortnight would be a tedious story; more than that I can command, would fill twenty columns of the *Bee*. Should you not get the largest, they will enlighten you somewhat as to the situation of Mexico.

An armistice has been concluded between the contending parties with a view, if possible, of effecting an amicable settlement. The conferences have, however, failed to produce any result, and hostilities recommenced last evening at half past 7 o'clock. Early this morning the ball was started by a lively cannonade. Poor country. Almost afraid to know itself. It cannot be called our mother, but our grave."

The *Trait d'Union* sent to us by our correspondent abounds in important information, which we offer extracts of, the reaction has been felt in the metropolitan press. The *Heraldo* and the *Monitor* ceased to be published. The *Razon* has just appeared, the *Eco* and the *Sociedad* are likewise suspended, together with the *Cronica*. The *Mexican Extraordinary*, the *Monitor*, and the *Trait d'Union* yet exist, and are distributed to their subscribers when our carriers are enabled to work their way among the barricades erected, and the armed bands which infest the streets.

With respect to the armistice alluded to in another place the *Trait d'Union* says:

"The armistice requested by COMONFORT was signed on Friday, the 15th, and was to continue to Saturday at 4 P. M. Nevertheless, it was kept up throughout the day at various points, and it was only at the accords between the Puente and San Diego, and the Calvario. A second armistice succeeded, and was to last from last Monday, the 18th, at 7 o'clock.

"Long before the expiration of these attempts at compromise were Messrs. SILICEO and RANGEL, on the part of Messrs. ELGUERRO and the insurgents. All efforts at negotiation, however, failed, and on the evening that the armistice expired by limitation, the parties met before the conference of the officers and soldiers of the garrison of Tacubaya, to retain their military rights in the army, and that COMONFORT should be elected President. By others it was thought COMONFORT should retain the chief command of the troops in the Federal District, that the new Lerdo and other obnoxious laws should be repealed. Not to accept the conferences separated, and hostilities were immediately resumed. The Ministers of War had addressed letters to the chiefs of the insurgent forces, requesting them to put an end to both sides should be spared the horrors of a siege. It further that the Acordada, the Hospital of San Pablo, the Lunatic Hospital of Santa Paula should be declared neutral, and the two first for the reception of prisoners, the third for the sick and wounded, and the last for the dead. These propositions were not yet adopted, although they offer a prospect of humanity, and have been very generous.

"The troops of the government occupy various points. A large force of Mexicans is daily expected to reach the garrison of Cuernavaca. As for the other, Gen. ANTRADA was to leave on the 17th with 3500 men for Toluca and Tlalpa, and more were on their way. According to the *Trait d'Union*, the city is miserably pressed between two dilemmas, and whether to succumb or resist, they are equally sure to be overpowered by the party triumph for a day, for the defeat is inevitable.

"The official daily bulletins of the Federal Government indulge in whole sale mendacity—these be the words of the Mexican papers are [illegible] particularly in time of war.

"[illegible] has issued general orders that any person endeavoring to desert to the government troops from the ranks of the insurgents will be shot. Those who are receiving from taxes [illegible] brought into the city [illegible] of hostilities.

"Mexico and its environs are at present [illegible] commotions. At San Augustin, which is occupied by government soldiers, the people are compelled to [illegible] as it cannot resist the [illegible] against it.

"An agent of Santa Anna, calling himself [illegible] was arrested on the 18th, and [illegible].

"Our [illegible] are displaying [illegible] the flags of their respective [illegible].

"Mexico says that a number of Spaniards, [illegible] in Indianola, amuse themselves [illegible] street passengers with their [illegible]. There have been several conflicts between the government troops and the insurgents, [illegible] of casualties is thus far [illegible] in Mexico are exceedingly [illegible] but not very bloody events. The [illegible] by the insurgents is [illegible] the occupation of the Hurtado [illegible] the National Guard were [illegible] and devastation are of [illegible] by the insurgents. When [illegible] with a decent man with [illegible] to liberate him, unless he [illegible] for his freedom. Several [illegible] are cited in the papers. [illegible] attacked a clerk of the [illegible] Cos, and robbed him of [illegible] of the mint. When [illegible] detected, bands of *leperos* [illegible] stole it, stood every thing [illegible] the furniture. A [illegible] of not escaped by [illegible] assailed. In one instance [illegible] a young man named [illegible] him from the scaffold [illegible] of construction. A [illegible] have been killed or [illegible] indeed of inof[illegible] have fallen than of actual [illegible].

"The government journal—estimates of the resolutions in the [illegible] 2000 soldiers and officers [illegible] are a large number of Spaniards [illegible].

"As all this information is, we [illegible] arrive at a definite conclusion respect to the probable termination [illegible]. The *Trait d'Union* evidently [illegible] the insurgents will be worsted; [illegible] it says that the opinions of [illegible] are influenced by its wishes and that, at all events, they can [illegible] the movements in the capital. [illegible] seem that the progress of [illegible] alarming, and it is by no means [illegible] that in the interior the insurgents [illegible] number the friends of the [illegible] of war this may be, it is [illegible] Mexico is now in the midst of [illegible] distracted by another of [illegible] familiar in her annals, [illegible] demonstrate, beyond a paradox, [illegible] quality of the Hispano-Mexican [illegible] government. The subject [illegible] exceptions, but we must refrain [illegible] for future occasions.

[illegible] LEGENDS OF SARSAPARILLA.—Hanan, [illegible] of Toulouse and Bourbon streets, who has for many years investigated the properties of Sarsaparilla, has, by a series of rare [illegible] conducted experiments, at great expense in preparing a vinous tincture of the [illegible] concentrated by [illegible] *Nimbus*, or the alkaline principle of Sarsaparilla, in a form far more agreeable than exists in the Lozenges. This tincture, in vinous tincture, is an invaluable purifier of the blood, a powerful tonic, and a mild aperient. For rheumatism, the secondary symptoms of certain orders, gout, &c., its efficacy is marked and certain. Accompanying each bottle are [illegible] of the most [illegible]. We refer the reader to the advertisement in [illegible] columns for further details. Dr. [illegible], is a medical gentleman of standing and experience, who pays particular attention to that numerous class of diseases for which Sarsaparilla, in its different modes of preparation, is a sovereign [illegible].

LEGUME ALMANAC.—We are much obliged to the editors of the New York *Tribune* for a copy of their excellent Almanac for the year 1858. It contains a valuable abstract of interesting political and other information.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

We are indebted to Col. S. F. Mason for a copy of his annual report, which is exceedingly voluminous, but full of interesting statistics. The receipts into the State Treasury for the past year were $2,961,357 34, and the balance on the 1st January, 1857, was $602,414 71—making the total receipts of the year $3,563,772 05. The expenditures during the same period were $2,225,615 29, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1858, of $1,058,056 76, distributed among the various funds enumerated. The estimated disbursements of the current year are set down at $1,267,940, and the receipts at $2,369,500.

The public debt of Louisiana is as follows:

Liabilities for property banks	$6,134,312 13
Liabilities for bonds to Municipality No. Two	198,249 00
Debts proper, in bonds maturing between 1867 and 1897	8,767,000 00
Debts proper, in trust funds, payable on demand	811,238 00
Grand total	$15,909,779 93

The Auditor gives the total population of New Orleans, according to the census of 1856, as 145,963. The entire value of the property of the State is put down at $363,299,505; the taxes assessed are $1,133,254 63. The total population of the State in 1840, 352,411; white, 303,371; free colored, 29,797; slaves, 384,985.

The report contains a formidable list of defaulting Collectors, their number being 72, and the amount of defalcations exceeding $400,000, during a period ranging between 1830 and 1857.

JOHN MITCHEL.—The announcement that this gifted gentleman would, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, lecture at Odd Fellows' Hall last evening, filled that capacious building with the beauty, fashion and intelligence of New Orleans. That portion of the audience who were unused to Mr. Mitchel's style were agreeably disappointed. It was a plain, manly, learned and lucid analysis of the history of British rule in India. It abounded in happy hits, which were not always appreciated by the audience—the leading idea suggested, rather than expressed, being that the work of civilization should progress at any cost—the precise mode in which it was carried on being of little consequence. Amen.

P. S.—As Mr. Mitchel is now in New Orleans for the first time, it is in contemplation to hold him for a little while, so that *all* his friends may hear him—the subject being "English ballads." The time will be duly announced.

GEN. WM. WALKER.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court refused yesterday to bring in any verdict against General Walker. The General is hourly expected to arrive in New Orleans, where he will meet with his associate, Capt. CALBEDAN PARSOUX.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: Felix Grima, Notary Public in and for the Parish of Orleans.

Thomas E. Paxton, Notary Public in and for the Parish of Bienville.

RICHARD CALDWELL has been elected Grand Master of the Odd Fellows of South Carolina, and Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of the State.

M. R. SMITH & Co.'s GRAND TOMBOLA.—In consequence of the gigantic character of this great gift enterprise, and the unavoidable delay in the preparation of the prizes, the drawing is necessarily postponed until the 1st March next. In the meanwhile we are glad to perceive that the tickets are being disposed of very rapidly.

MILLINERY.—By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mrs. B. DURAND, No. 185 Royal street, has just opened an assortment of superior fashionable and fancy goods, in the latest styles, which are offered for sale on very moderate terms. Her supply embraces every possible variety of articles suitable to a lady's toilet.

ARREST OF GEN. WALKER.—The Mobile *Tribune* of Sunday has the following:

A gentleman in some way connected with the United States authorities for Louisiana appeared yesterday before the United States Commissioner for this District, R. B. Owen, Esq., and made application, in legal form, for the arrest of Gen. William Walker, then in this city, in order that steps might be taken for his transfer, as a prisoner, to New Orleans. The gentleman exhibited to the Commissioner a certified copy of the record of proceedings had in New Orleans in November last, when a charge of violation of the neutrality laws was pending against Gen. Walker before Judge McCaleb, of the United States District Court in New Orleans, from which it appeared that, as Gen. W. then failed to appear to answer the charges against him, his appearance bond was forfeited.

The Commissioner accordingly issued his warrant, and Gen. Walker was taken into custody by the Marshal. But before he was brought before the Commissioner his counsel sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, by virtue of which he was taken before Judge Gayle, of the United States District Court for this District. After argument of counsel, his Honor decided that the showing presented by the record in the case was not sufficient to justify Gen. Walker's detention, and ordered that he be discharged.

Interesting News from the Plains.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 19th, says: A letter from the agent of the United States Express Company at Jefferson City, dated yesterday, communicates some interesting items of news from the Plains.

It is stated that Mr. A. Achner, an Indian trader, had arrived in that city from Fort Laramie. He left that fort on the 24 last. On his way, on the 23d December, he met between six hundred and seven hundred Cheyenne and Camanche Indians, returning from Great Salt Lake City to their villages on the Black Walnut Hills, about eighty miles Southeast of Fort Laramie, he accompanied by about twenty of the Mormon leaders. He understood that it was the intention of these Indians, of course under the influence of the Mormons, to remain in camp until the spring, and then to employ themselves in harassing and cutting off the trains of provisions, &c., intended for the relief of Col. Johnston. The Indians had been persuaded to believe that there were eighty thousand men among the Mormons, capable of bearing arms, and well equipped, and they describe them as having numerous fortifications. They also speak of a large number of lodges of the Sioux, as carrying concealed weapons, and giving Governor the appointment of Tax-Gatherers, Assessors and Constables in New Orleans.

Mr. Harper moved to suspend the rules in order to bring up a resolution to go into an election for State Printer at half-past 1 o'clock.

Mr. T. E. Adams called for the yeas and nays.

The House refused to suspend—ayes 36, nays 39. Adjourned.

Senate.—The bill extending the time for the payment of licenses in the city of New Orleans for one month passed.

Also the resolution providing that the State Printer to be elected, should abide by such alterations in the laws fixing the prices for public printing as may hereafter be made.

Mr. Simms introduced a bill fixing the salary of the Register of Lands at $3000 per annum.

Mr. Smart gave notice of a bill to change the 8th article of the Constitution, substituting the electoral for the total population basis.

Mr. Phillips gave notice of a bill to reorganize the Board of Swamp Land Commissioners and the internal improvement system of the State.

WEATHER AT 9 A. M., JANUARY 26.

At Cleveland cloudy and warm; mercury at 56 deg.

At St. Louis heavy rains over a wide extent West and North last night; mercury at 53 deg.

At Buffalo clearing up; mercury at 44 deg.

At Pittsburg clear; mercury at 42 deg.

At Louisville cloudy and raining; mercury at 54 deg.

At Dubuque raining; mercury at 56 deg.

At Nashville cloudy; wind South; mercury at 50 deg.

At Pensacola wind Southeast; variable and raining; mercury at 56 deg.

At Cincinnati weather wet; mercury at 46 deg.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Friday, Jan. 22d, 1858.

Senate.—The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Wm. F. Griffin, President *pro tem.*, in the chair.

The Auditor's report was presented, and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. St. Paul presented a memorial from the directors of the Alpine Orphan Asylum of New Orleans—rules suspended, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Phillips—A resolution that the Senate meet the House at 12 o'clock to count the vote for the present election—rules suspended and passed.

On motion, the concurrence of the House was asked.

Mr. Phillips—Resolution took place in relation to the Superintendents of Louisiana, and several resolutions were passed.

Mr. Hughes—Resolution in relation to Wm. Wright, and also authorizing Wm. Goodman to adopt Jane Gardner—passed.

Mr. Hughes—Resolution in relation to Laura Tuberdanelle, of the Asylum of Terre Bonne—passed.

Mr. Moore—Resolution in relation to the Sheriff of Jefferson—passed.

Mr. Moore—Resolution in relation to the Sheriff of Ouachita—passed.

Mr. Moore—Resolution in relation to the Sheriff of Rapides—passed.

Mr. Moore—Resolution in relation to the Sheriff of Bienville—passed.

Mr. Moore—Resolution in relation to the Sheriff of Claiborne—passed.

Mr. Moore—Resolution in relation to the Sheriff of Lafayette—passed.

Mr. Moore—Resolution in relation to the Sheriff of Jefferson Davis—passed.

Mr. Moore—Resolution in relation to the Sheriff of Caddo—passed.

Mr. Moore—Resolution in relation to the Sheriff of Ouachita