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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Thursday Morning, April 8, 1847.

Buena Vista—Gen. Taylor—The Presidency.

The news of the heroic conflict at Buena Vista had, at the last advices, travelled as far north as Washington and Baltimore, and every journal teems with the narrative of that desperate battle and glorious victory. The rapture of the triumph is in proportion to the intensity of previous solicitude, and those who most dreaded a reverse exult most at the victory. The Washington Union says: "What a glorious triumph! With the most decisive odds against our troops—three or four to one in point of numbers, and more than four-fifths of these volunteers! We congratulate the country upon the skill and valor of our General, the chivalry of our men and the glory of our arms."

The *Intelligencer* mingles tears for the fallen, with joy for the victors, as follows:

"An obstinate battle of two days has crowned our arms with imperishable honor, but an honor which has been purchased by the slaughter of fresh hundreds of our brave countrymen. While our hearts swell with pride at the gallantry and courage of our brave army, and, especially, at the invincible valor and heroism of the noble veteran who led it, the painful thought intrudes itself of the hundreds of hearths which this victory will make desolate, and the thousands of hearts to which it will carry the bitterness of bereavement and sorrow."

The Richmond press considers the event the proudest in the military annals of any country. One of the papers of that city, the *Republican*—concludes an eloquent tribute to the army, in the following words:

"Honor to our gallant soldiers! Honor to the veteran Taylor, whose name has never been allied with defeat, whose polar star is Duty, whose iron arguments are his only answer to cries in front and rear, and who, in the centre of the furious fight, seems to be shielded by the invisible buckler of that wise Providence, which may be sparing him to work out some still greater good for the country, whose arm he has illustrated in the field by the most splendid military genius and the most indomitable valor."

Farther north than Baltimore the people had not learned the entire extent of our triumph.—The authentic accounts received here through Dr. Turner and Lieut. Bliss had not in due course of mail proceeded beyond Maryland, and the derangement of Telegraphic communication by the late storm, rendered the immediate transmission of the intelligence impracticable. In the interim, however, the New York and Philadelphia papers had received the first accounts of the victory, brought to New Orleans by the *William C. Preston*; and though some of them were disposed to consider these advices unworthy of credit, the best informed journals regarded them as entirely credible. In this they showed their sagacity, for the accounts we speak of were substantially correct, though different somewhat in detail from the actual occurrences.

Among those presses which rely on the truth of the intelligence and comment upon it freely, the New York *Courier and Enquirer* stands prominently forth. As a newspaper of acknowledged ability, vast circulation and large influence, its opinions are entitled to considerable respect. In the course of some reflections on the battle of Buena Vista, the *Courier and Enquirer* says: "To us, the idea of any President *appointing his successor* has always been one of horror. We have trembled for the consequences to the institutions of our country. But there are exceptions to all general rules; and thank God, although President Polk has virtually nominated Zachary Taylor his successor to the Presidential chair, the people of the United States, much as they may despise the man who has placed him in nomination, will with one accord, promptly, and gratefully respond to it. All the parties and all the politicians in the country, may combine against him; Abolitionism, Fourierism and Radicalism, may unite to cry him down; the North may rally as it pleases upon *Wilmot proviso*, and the cry of *Slave holder* may be uttered from every Abolition Press and abolition throat in the whole Union, but it will not avail. A great generous, and grateful people, will unite with one accord to place him in the very seat of him who planned his destruction; and by so doing, they will not only do honor to themselves, but they will once more, and we trust forever, hush the cry of disunion, and unite the North and the South in the bonds of fellowship and fraternal love. Honor—Spurning honor—to General Taylor and the Spartan band with which he fought his way to Monterey."

There are pregnant signs all around the political horizon indicating that such sentiments as those we have quoted are the precursors of a spontaneous and general movement throughout the country, of which the object and aim will be the elevation to the Presidency of "Old Rough and Ready." We saw his name suggested for that high office a few days ago, in a strong democratic paper published in Western Virginia, and now we behold his name decorating the columns of an able Whig journal in this city. This is only the beginning. If the people think fit to greet Gen. Taylor with a token of their imperishable gratitude by elevating him to the highest office in their gift, party will be prostrate, and small need will there be of caucuses and conventions. He would mow down your mere politicians and party puppets as the sickle shears the ripened sheaf.

VICTORIES IN BUENA VISTA AND VERA CRUZ.—Tuesday's Mobile *Tribune* says: The demonstrations of joy since the receipt of the news of the fall of Vera Cruz, have been unbounded. On Sunday evening a salute was fired on the public square. Last night our entire population united to give eclat to the brilliant victories won by the American arms at Buena Vista and Vera Cruz. At 9 o'clock a National Salute was fired by the State Artillery, Capt Todd which was the signal for illumination. Instantly the front windows of nearly every house in the business part of the city and many of the private dwellings were in a blaze of light, followed by bonfires, rockets, fireworks, &c. All was joy and exultation. A torch light procession by the fire department closed the demonstrations of public enthusiasm.

☞ The condition of the poor of London, says the foreign correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, is most melancholy. The streets exhibit remnants of humanity, objects so pitiable, that the scene is quite heartrending. Turn which way you will, to the wealthy capitalists in the city, or the possessors of beautiful residences at the west end, you will find the mart of the one, and the mansion of the other, alike besieged with deplorable, emaciated, starving beings, of all ages and sexes, imploring food, and pointed for the direst crust, or the bone on which the half pampered dog has left its gnawed morsel. On the 27th ult., in the work-house yard of the parish of Marylebone, one of the wealthiest in the metropolis, there were 800 poor clamouring for work and food, for hours, in vain. There were no work to give them, and in consequence no food. The cries of the miserable wretches became fearfully appalling, at last, that the Board of Guardians sent for the parish surveyor, who promised to get them work, no easy matter when 22,000 had been found work during that week in the parish. More than 50,000 paupers are now in the city workhouses, 60,000 are getting out-door relief, and about a couple of thousand nightly receiving shelter in the refuges for the houseless.

THE UNION AND MR. CALHOUN.—The official paper of a late date contains a reprint of Mr. Calhoun's late speech at Charleston, and a leading editorial thereon, some two columns in length. The organ denounces the Senator from South Carolina, in no measured terms, and almost as if it were a mere matter of course. The Union takes ground particularly against Mr. Calhoun's proposition, "to reject the instrumentality of a National Convention in selecting the next candidate for the Presidency, and to make the slavery question the main question of the Presidential canvass." The organ attempts to convict Mr. Calhoun of a glaring contradiction, in urging the South to avoid a National Convention,—into which the Union thinks it would go with all the advantages on its side—because, in its opinion, the adoption of his advice would tend to "unite the whole North against the South, by making the Presidency a strict sectional issue." And towards the close of the article the Union winds up its denunciation, by pronouncing Mr. Calhoun "an injudicious leader," "an unsafe statesman," and the "political Ishmael" of the "democratic" party!

SMART BUT NOT QUITE TRUE.—The Baltimore *Clipper*, speaking of the Mexican war, says:—"The contest between the two nations is like a suit in chancery between individuals, where, whichever may win, both are ruined." The comparison is not altogether perfect, because though the war may ruin Mexico, it only em-

Important from South America.

An extra of the New York *Herald*, dated March 30th 3 P. M., has the following:

"We have received by the arrival of the Maid of Orleans, *Jornal do Commercio*, and *O Mercantil*, published at Rio de Janeiro, to the 12th ult inclusive.

They contain intelligence from Buenos Ayres to the 22d of January, and from Montevideo to the 29th.

It appears that the Argentines or Buenos Ayreans, have obtained one or more victories over the Montevideans, or the "savage unitarians," as they are sometimes called.

It will be recollected that Gen. Reveira lately captured Paisander, but his soldiers committed so many excesses that the inhabitants revolted and aided by Oribe's troops—they drove the Montevideans out of the place. This occurred on the 24th of January.

The Buenos Ayrean General, Servando Gomez, pursued Reveira to Maldonado. *En route* he was attacked at Sarndi by Barrios, who captured all his horses and cattle and took one hundred prisoners.

Reveira reached Maldonado on the 27th of January.

The mediator between Corientes and Buenos Ayres, General Urquiza, of Entre Rios, has declared himself fully in favor of Gen. Rosas.

It seems that Gen. Oribe is master of nearly all Paraguay. Colonia is the only point not now in his possession.

Those South American Republics are about on a par with Mexico.

NAVAL.—Commander Geo. S. Blake has been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Lieut. Geo. T. Sinclair to the U. S. brig Perry as 1st Lieutenant, and Lieut. Ring to the Navy Yard, Gosport, in his place. Lieut. Gilmen has been ordered to the U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga.

☞ The U. S. ship *Jamestown*, laden with about 8,000 barrels of breadstuffs, was to sail from Boston on Thursday, the 28th ult., for Cork, on her errand of mercy to the distressed inhabitants of Ireland and Scotland. The Boston *Journal* justly remarks:

"This is an event honorable to our people and our government. It shows that the true Christian spirit is becoming more and more diffused with each revolving year." The following is a list of the officers of the J.—

Robert B. Forbes, Esq. commander; Capt. F. W. Macondry, 1st officer; Capt. James D. Farwell, 2d do; Capt. James H. Foote, 3d do; Capt. John B. White, 4th do; Luther Parker, Jr., surgeon; William Peele, gunner; William Jones, boatswain; Ezra B. Brintall, carpenter; George F. Clapp, sailmaker.

☞ The severe gale of the 26th and 27th ult., was very heavy at Boston and in its vicinity; but the damage sustained was but trifling. The storm of the 26th was felt severely at Albany. On that day and the succeeding night snow fell to the depth of 18 inches, and not only were the wires of the Telegraph injured, and all communication between New York and Albany cut off, but the traveling by railway was seriously interrupted.

☞ The New York *Express* states that the Supreme Court of that State has given its decision on the point whether or not the premium notes given to Mutual Insurance Companies, and which, in fact, form their capital stock, are valid against the makers. The Court considered that they are valid and binding against the parties giving them, subject to the 5 per cent. interest as agreed upon by the Company in cases where such agreement exists, down to the time the notes passed to receivers.

TAMMANY MAYORALTY COMMITTEE.—Another attempt was made on the 29th ult. to nominate a Mayor, but without success. On the last vote, Brownell stood 16, Gillender, of the 15th ward, 15 and Fowler, of the 3d ward, 13.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.—On last Wednesday night, says the Charleston *Courier* of the 3d instant, the residence of one of our citizens was assailed with stones and brick-bats and a number of the panes of glass broken, several of the missiles flying into the drawing room with force sufficient to have taken the life of any one had they unfortunately been in the way.

SHOT.—A few days since, says Saturday's Baton Rouge *Gazette* as Mr. Thomas Spinks and brother were out hunting turkies, the former was accidentally killed by the other. Having secreted himself in a thicket, and imitating the call of a turkey, he was mistaken by his brother for the game, and was shot—he died instantly.

GRANDILOQUY SAID.—The Mobile *Register*—an ultra democratic sheet—speaks of the achievements at Vera Cruz, as follows:

"We have great and glorious news this morning from the seat of war—the capture of VERA CRUZ and the fall of the Castle of SAN JUAN D'ULLOA, declared by engineers to be impregnable. The army has covered itself and the country with immortal honor, and SCOTT, the conqueror of Vera Cruz, has won a new title to the gratitude of his country, and all the honors which its government can bestow. We will never say another word about that piece of soup, or any other of the foibles of greatness, at which we have been accustomed to have our smile. The blaze of the triumph at Vera Cruz, will cover the specks upon Scott with a veil of brightness.

GEN. TAYLOR AND HIS FAMILY.—A letter from New Orleans to the N. Y. *Mirror*, says:

"It is understood here, that Gen Taylor will soon apply for leave to retire from his present military duties. He has been absent now nearly three years, and constantly in the field. This for an old man, is a severe and protracted service; but he is a tough, patient and persevering old fellow. His family are now here, though their residence is at Baton Rouge. His unmarried daughter is a beautiful, accomplished and interesting young lady; she attracts much attention among the fashionables at the gay St. Charles. The old soldier's private fortune has been much impaired by his long stay from home. He was quite well off at one time, but unfortunately made a purchase of a cotton plantation on the Mississippi, a large portion of which caved in; this, and the failure of his crops for several years have somewhat embarrassed him, and demand his present attention and care."

ROUGH AND READY.—It was during the war of 1812, that Major, now Gen. Taylor, won the first Brevet rank ever conferred by our Government. His gallant and brilliant defence of Fort Harrison, a feeble log building, garrisoned by some thirty men, against 100 Miami Indians, prompted Mr. Madison to confer on Capt. Taylor the commission of Major by brevet.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

MRS. JUDSON.—Readers will remember the interest which "Fanny Forester" excited in this country as a writer, her marriage with Rev. Dr. Judson, and her departure with him to enter upon the Baptist mission in Burmah. Their arrival in that country has been announced in this journal, with the intimation that a letter had been received from her, from which possibly we might make an extract. The letter is dated "Maulmain, December 5, 1846." Mrs. Judson thus speaks of her new home:—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

"I write you from my very pleasant but very old looking house, which I saw for the first time on Monday last. I am delighted with the appearance of things here. The grounds are mostly rich and beautiful, the foliage exuberant and the weather perfectly charming. The people, although very degraded, are exceedingly interesting in appearance, and have faces full of intelligence. I should think the Burmans far superior to the Hindoos.

Our city is a pelect Babel, so far as languages and dress is concerned. Besides English, American and Burmans, we have people from nearly all the nations of the East—Chinese, Hindoos, Malays, Karens &c.—Mussulmans, Armenians and Israelites.

"There is now passing my window a singular procession—men running my window a singular antics, wax images tricked out gorgeously, a large and magnificent carriage, adorned with some dozen gilded umbrellas, fringed with golden drops, crimson tents and other gay trappings, &c. &c.

"We had a long voyage—a hundred and forty days—but it seemed scarcely a tenth part of that to me, it passed so pleasantly. I enjoyed every moment of the time.

I feel that I am on the right side of the world; God grant that greater good may come of it than my own happiness, though I am deeply grateful for that.

"Dr. Judson is quite well."

BREAKING OF THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.—FATAL ACCIDENT.—A most singular accident occurred on the Boston and Albany railroads, on Saturday last, 27th inst. A freight train was passing along at a rapid rate between Boston and Springfield, when the wire of the electric telegraph which runs within a few feet of the track, suddenly broke. It is a practice for the brakeman to stand or sit on the top of the cars. The force of the wind, it is supposed, carried the flying end of the wire against the train. It struck the locomotive, wound around the smoke pipe, snapped, and sweep across the top of the train. The forward brakeman was badly cut about his head and arms. His right arm will probably be amputated. Mr. Pratt, the conductor, who was in the middle, was slightly injured. The last brakeman, named Coleman, was instantly killed. The wire seems to have wound around and dragged him to the ground. His body was horribly cut and bruised.—*N. Y. Sun.*

HEAT WITHOUT FUEL.—A Hungarian chemist has discovered the method of producing heat without fuel. He places in contact two iron plates and a copper cylinder, highly polished, turning on an axis at the end of a lever, with a balance weight at the other end to keep the plates in contact. When by means of a very simple apparatus and trifling exertion, a glowing red heat may be produced in five minutes.

City Intelligence.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—The Council met last evening agreeably to adjournment. Mr. Palfrey was elected President.

Mr. Holland on behalf of the Committee on Claims, to whom had been referred the letter of the editor of the Louisiana Courier, asking an extra payment for certain works done by order of the Council, presented a resolution appropriating the sum of $81 to the editor of the Louisiana Courier. This report and resolution was adopted.

Mr. Crozat presented a resolution relative to the rent of the Court House, and declaring the manner in which said rent shall be paid by the different Municipalities to the Church Wardens of St. Louis Cathedral. Said resolution was adopted.

Shortly after, the Council adjourned.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Thomas Kelly was yesterday arraigned before Judge McHenry, on a charge of larceny, and pleaded not guilty.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—John Carroll was yesterday arrested by officer Lartigue, of the First Municipality police, on a charge of breaking open a cask of hams, belonging to the steamer Sultana, and carrying away the contents. A portion of the stolen article was found secreted on board of a flat boat, at the foot of St. Louis street. The accused was brought up before Recorder Genin, who committed him for trial before the first district court on a charge of larceny.

THE ASOLO AMERICAN.—Mr. WARD, agent for this excellent family and literary paper, which is published weekly in New York, containing 24 pages, at the low rate of $1 per annum, is at present in this city, delivering the engravings for the present year, to those who are already subscribers to the publication, and also to others who may be desirous of obtaining it. This consists of a well executed mezzotinto engraving, representing the Duke of Wellington when he was 35 years of age, and Lord Nelson, the likeness having been taken in 1805, when the Duke was about opening, and the British Admiral closing a splendid career of military and naval renown. Mr. WARD is also agent for the British Periodicals, and Blackwood's Magazine, reprinted in New York by Leonard Scott.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

In Senate.

WEDNESDAY, April 7th, 1847.

Mr Scranton called up the resolution relative to the French spoliations, whereby our Senators and Representatives in Congress are requested to use their best endeavor to obtain the payment of the indemnity. This resolution gave rise to a long debate, and was finally adopted by 12 yeas, 6 nays.

Mr Hereford called up the bill to appropriate additional contingent funds to superintend the public buildings at Baton Rouge. The 1st Section was adopted, and after a protracted debate, the further consideration of said bill was postponed until to morrow, this morning.

The Senate next took up the bill, establishing a State University in the City of New Orleans, and had it under discussion up to the hour of adjournment.

House of Representatives.

Mr Lewis presented a resolution allowing the Special Committee appointed to investigate certain charges brought against Judge Boyle, permission to sit daily. Passed.

Mr. Canigan from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably to the bill authorizing J. Kelly late printer to the Louisiana Convention to institute suit against the city.

Mr Shields from the Improvement Committee, presented a resolution for the improvement of Black river, Bayou Boeuf, Bayou Barthelemy and several other bayous, and an instructing the State Engineer to examine and report on several bayous and roads. Passed.

Mr Moore from the Judiciary, reported the bill to establish a criminal system in the 2d and 11th Judicial Districts for a limited period—Read three times and passed.

The same member reported unfavorably to the bill relative to the collection of parish taxes. Report adopted.

The bill appropriating $5,000 for the improvement of Bayou Rapides, was read three times and passed.

The resolution instructing the State Engineer to make certain improvements of Bayou Sara or lake Lafourche, the cost not to exceed $7000, was adopted.

The bill for stopping the levees of the parish of Madison, the cost not to exceed $15,000, to be paid from the proceeds of the improvement lands, was read three times and passed.

Mr Carrigan reported favorably on the bill relative to the establishment of houses of refuge in the several Municipalities of New Orleans.

Mr. Delhomme introduced the bill amending articles 1264 of the civil code, and 619 of the code of practice. Both were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr Shields from the Committee, reported the bill granting certain powers to the police juries of the parishes of Lafourche and Terrebonne. Said bill was read three times and passed.

Mr Ogden, of Rapides, presented a protest on behalf of himself and others against the school bill.

The bill to commissionate certain Printers of the city of New Orleans, was read three times and passed. The bill allowing the clerks and printers a compensation of $300 for certain services rendered the Committee on Public Printing.

The bill to regulate the office of the Secretary of State, was, on motion of Mr Vasbit, made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The prior bill was, on motion of Mr. Smith, made the special order of the day for Wednesday next, to be taken up immediately after the reading of the journal.

The House next resumed the discussion on the Corporation bill. After a lengthy debate upon its provisions, the House adjourned without taking any final decision.

N. B. We are requested by Mr. DERBES, a member of the House, to state that the bill mentioned in the above report of the proceedings of this body, defining the limits of the parishes of Iberville and Ascension, and of Iberville and St. Martin, was not called up by him, but by Mr. Wickliffe, the member from Ascension—Mr DERBES strongly opposed the passage of the bill as amended by the Senate.

We hasten to correct an expression in our remarks in the last night's Union, respecting the reinforcements sent forward from the Rio Grande—being the companies belonging to the new regiments, and recruited under the act of February 11, 1847. It is calculated to lead to error. We stated, "It is expected that at least two thousand would be at the Brazos, or near that destination, by the end of March, and three thousand by the middle of April." We did not catch with sufficient precision the letter which was kindly shown to us by the Adjutant General's office. We should have said about two thousand would be *en route* for the Brazos by the end of March, and probably three thousand by the middle of April. Six companies of the 1st infantry, five of the foot rifle, or *voltigeur* regiment, one of the 9th infantry, and two of the third dragoons, (several of which, we learn, are over one hundred strong,) besides a detachment of recruits from New York—in all fourteen companies, exclusive of the recruits, are actually *en route* for the seat of war; and the Adjutant General does not doubt that as many more will be on the way within the next ten days, if the recruiting service be pushed in the western states, where, with the vigor and success which has marked it, the service in Pennsylvania and Maryland.—*Union.*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

Washington, March 26th, 1847.

IMPORTANT AND NOVEL COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT.—The Secretary of the Treasury, soon after the adjournment of the Congress, called together what one of the Whigs, in a debate on the Tariff, called Mr. Walker's Congress—consisting of the officers of the Custom Houses in the principal Atlantic ports, or rather, if it should be said, a portion of them. Mr Bogardus of New York, and Mr. Bridge, of Boston, are the principal persons in attendance.

The object for which they were summoned was to make a tariff for the ports and places in Mexico in possession of the United States. In the course of a day or two you will receive a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, headed "Treasury Circular and Commercial Regulations with regard to Mexico." It will be a document of considerable length, probably not less than three columns of the Express, and directed to the various military officers and stations in our possession in Mexico, requiring them to levy a duty, some of a specific and some of an *ad valorem* character, (principally specific, however, and ranging, when not specific, from low rates to as high as forty per cent. *ad valorem.*

The regulations will be, as you perceive, entirely under military officers, sometimes of the highest rank down to the privates, according to circumstances. The tariff, of course, will not apply to American goods.

The Revenue Cutter Hamilton, Capt. Josiah Sturgis, came into port yesterday from her arduous cruise in the Gulf last winter. The Hamilton has been absent 71 days, and has boarded or spoken upwards of 250 vessels, to several of which assistance was rendered. Capt. Sturgis has sailed upwards of 3000 miles during his cruise.—*Boston Traveller.*

GROWTH OF BOSTON.—In the course of the debate on the Salary Bill in the Common Council on Thursday evening, Mr. Whiting, the chairman of the Committee who reported the bill, stated the following interesting facts illustrating the growth of our city in twenty years:

In the year 1826, the valuation Book for the twelve Wards of the city, contained 738 pages; the amount of real and personal property in the twelve Wards was 59,449,200 dollars; the number of polls in the city was 12,602.

In the year 1846, the valuation book for the twelve Wards, contained 1480 pages; the amount of real and personal property in the twelve Wards was 148,839,600 dollars; the polls in the city, 25,971.

The amount appropriated in 1826 for the Assessors' Department for salaries, there being at that time five Assessors, was $3000

The amount for salary in 1846 for three Assessors $8,600

Appropriating for clerk hire and other purposes for the Department, say $2000, of which sum less than $1,100 were used for clerk hire 1,100

Powder Mills Blown Up.—We learn from the Westchester Sun, that one of the mills of the Haubold Powder Works, called the drying house, at White Plains, containing about nine hundred pounds of powder, was blown up, and its timbers strewn in a thousand directions, on the 9th. Only one man was in the building at the time, and he was killed on the spot. Two others were severely injured; and one woman, who was within a few hundred yards of the place, received several bruises, but not that may prove mortal. The Company's car house was damaged, and several other buildings were more or less demolished. It is said that timbers and brickbats flew through the air a mile from the spot where the explosion occurred, and that the windows in the neighborhood were shivered by the concussion.

A SINGULAR LIFE PRESERVER.—The following singular circumstance we copy from "Scott's recollection of a Naval Life." A young man had just joined the ship, and who was unacquainted with the excellent qualities of the dog, endeavored, while bathing, to entice him from his station into the water. The noble animal paid no attention to his invitation. One of the crew told the marine that if he swam out of reach, and would call out as if in distress, and suit the action to the word, Mr Bonswain would certainly obey his summons. The marine took the hint, got out of the sail, and began to enact the part of a drowning man to perfection. The dog instantly sprang into the water with his ears erect, his eyes dashing fire from intense anxiety; away he swam for the soldier, who, on the approach of his canine friend, began to have some misgiving as to the wisdom of his proceedings. He now became alarmed lest the dog should seize him, which manoeuvre Bonswain appeared resolved to execute. His fears increased with the dog's endeavors to effect his purpose, and finally he roared out most lustily for help from his shipmates. The louder the poor fellow sang out, the more determined was the sagacious brute to seize him, and he very soon accomplished his purpose, grasping him firmly by the hair at the back of the neck, and swimming his fair towards the heavens, brought him along side, amidst the enthusiastic roars of laughter of the whole ship's company and the piteous cries of the poly man. Bonswain would not resign his hold till the frightened man was seized up the side by the bite of a rope being then placed overboard for his conductor, he placed his fore legs into it, up to his shoulders, and, holding himself stiffly out, was hauled up, and shaky resumed his watch, as if nothing had happened.

"NOT DEAD, BUT SLEEPING."—A Foreign journal mentions a remarkable case of a female supposed to be dead, and who came near being buried alive, but was saved from premature interment almost miraculously. The girl had sickened and died, as her friends thought, she was laid out as usual, and remained in all appearances and a corpse for three days, when the time arrived which was appointed for her burial. When the undertakers came to screw down the lid of the coffin, a slight perspiration was noticed upon her skin, which being immediately regarded, an examination was made, she was soon found to be in the body, and she was restored to health. The most interesting part of the circumstances is the account that the girl gave of her own experience during her inanimate state. She said she appeared to dream that she was dead, but was sensible to everything that was passing around her, and distinctly heard her friends bewail her death; she left them envelope her in the shroud and place her in the coffin. The sensation gave her extreme agony, and she attempted to speak, but her soul was unable to act on her body. She describes her sensations as very contradictory, as if she was in and out of her body at the same instant. She attempted in vain to move her arms, to open her eyes, to speak. The agony was at its height when she heard the funeral hymn, and found they were about to nail down the coffin. The horror of being buried alive gave a new impulse to her mind which resumed its power over its corporeal organization, and produced the effects which excited the notice of those who were about to convey her to a premature grave.

FEAT OF A YOUNG SONNAMBULIST.—We learn that a girl of about fifteen years of age, whose parents reside near the line between Hampton and Perrysburgh recently during a very severe cold night, got up in her sleep and without adding to her night dress anything more than a pair of shoes, left her house and proceeded to about 21 miles, when in attempting to go up the steps to a house she stumbled, and from the sensations of pain thus given, immediately awoke. Suddenly beneath a cotton sky in an awkward situation and perfectly ignorant of the means by which she was to overcome such a terror, and alone! The fact is within by her relatives, who were taken in a state of complete stupefaction at the unfortunate wanderer's return from her cold. The girl had never before evinced any somnambulistic traits, or symptoms of sleep-walking.—*Toledo Blade.*

A BRILLIANT SPEECH.—Lord Lyttons eminent Judge Sir John Patteson, once said at a public meeting in London: "We live in the midst of blessings that we enjoy without thought or gratitude; we are entirely dependent to their existence, and yet the only acknowledgment we give for our freedom, our laws, and our religion, is how large a share is due to Christianity. But Christianity, out of the history of human history, and what would the world have been—what his civilization? Christianity is interwoven with our very being and our daily life; nature is not a fit or an object around us which does not wear a different aspect because we have the spirit of Christian love in our hearts; a man who knows not the truth and gentleness to Christianity—not a man who has not cultivated the tranquillity of all its holy, beautiful parts, is the Gospel.

☞ Mr RETTER—Please to announce Mr JAMES HILLY as a candidate for the next election of an Alderman to represent the Fifth District of the First Municipality.

MANY BROTHER MECHANICS AND FIRMAN.

LATEST DATES.

NEW YORK	Mar 29	LONDON	Mar. 3
WASHINGTON	Mar 27	LIVERPOOL	Feb. 20
CHARLESTON	Mar 31	HAVANA	Mar. 20
CINCINNATI	Mar 29	HAVANA	Mar. 25
BRAZOS SANTIAGO	Mar 20	HAVANA	Mar. 25
GALVESTON	Mar 22	TAMPICO	Mar. 25

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7, 1847.

COTTON.—The sales of cotton to-day amount to 1240 bales of all qualities.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—On sugar about 200 hhds. found purchasers, the sales include Mr. Morgan's new crop clarified, at 5½ c. Fair crop.

FLOUR.—The demand is quiet, sales to-day about 5,000 bbls. at $4 75 for superfine, and 4 50 for brands, and 200 bbls St Louis at $5 25 per bbl.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is in good demand for Pork in Bacon about 150 cases of sides, and shoulders were sold at 5½ c. for ribbed and 5½ c. for flat.

In Lard 600 bbls sold at 5½ c.

CORN.—Some 3000 sacks sold at from 50 to 55c. per bushel. The market is rather dull.

EXCHANGE.—No alteration.

FREIGHTS.—No engagements to day.

Dinner to the Hon. Mr. P. Soule. The Committee charged with the arrangements for the complimentary dinner to Mr. Soule, announce that it will take place on Thursday, 15th inst. at 6 o'clock, at the Hall Room of the Orleans Theatre.

Subscribers may call on Mr. Alvarez at the St Louis Exchange for their Tickets as soon as it will send them from 12 o'clock to-day, 8th April 1847.

Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods. The attention of dealers is called to the catalogue sale of Dry Goods to take place this day, 8th April, at 10 o'clock, at F. H. Pettigrew's auction room, No. 6 Canal st. apr8

COMPTOCK & CO'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA for all the cures arising from an impure state of the blood. Wholesale agent, Comptock, Clarke & Co. 17 and 19 St Louis street.

BEEF—100 barrels, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 and 19 St Louis street.

PORK—200 barrels and 100 half do, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 and 19 St Louis street.

FRENCH DRILLS—10 bales just received and for sale by CHARLES DUFOUR, No 11 Conti street.

CLARET—100 cases different qualities, 30 barrels Old Medoc, in store and for sale by CH DUFOUR, No 11 Conti street.

WHITE WINE—60 barrels Sauterne, superior quality, in store and for sale by CH DUFOUR, No 11 Conti street.

CATALONIA WINE—20 pipes Catalonia Wine, 10 half pipes do, for sale by HEPBURN & TURPIN, No. 31 Old Levee st.

MOSES—137 bales black moss, well packed and in good order, for sale by HEPBURN & TURPIN, No 31 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR—250 boxes Yellow and Brown Havana Sugar, for sale by L. CANTIN, 42 Gravier st.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR—30 barrels 1st quality Vinegar, for sale by HEPBURN & TURPIN, No. 31 Old Levee st.

VANILLA—one case of Vanilla, received and for sale by HEPBURN & TURPIN, No. 31 Old Levee st.

PORK—50 bbls clear Pork, for sale by Reeves's inspection, for sale by J. O. WOODRUFF & CO. 60 Camp street.

HAVANA SUGARS—100 hhds and Regalia and Millar, for sale by HEPBURN & TURPIN, No. 31 Old Levee st.

SALTPETRE—50 kegs refined, for sale by ROBERTS & HALL.

OIL—350 jars Spanish Oil, landing and for sale by LORELIE & CO. cor Royal and C'Hoche.

CUPPERAS SHEETS, cor Royal & Custombouse.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR—30 barrels for sale by LORELIE & CO cor Royal & Custombouse.

DRY PRUNES, in large bottles, for sale by B TALAMON, 198 Royal st.

CATALONIA WINE—300 pipes, for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis st.

CLARET—100 cases St Sauterne and Medoc, for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis st.

A SSORTED CORDIALS—25 cases, for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis st.

LARD—150 barrels Lard in store, and for sale by J P WHITNEY & CO, 73 Camp st.

MACKEREL—200 bbls Scotch, No 3, for sale by NORCROSS & PORDICK, 69 Gravier st.

CURACOA MARASCHINO—100 boxes, for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis st.

CHEESE—80 boxes Eye, for sale by ROBERTS & HALL, 73 Magazine st.

Dissolution of Co-partnership. THE SIGNAN, having this day, 8th of April in consent, by an act before P. Lacoste transferred to Messrs. Surcum and Elstein all his rights and interest in the Commercial Firm of Lanagan and Stephenson, said firm is from this day dissolved by common consent, the partners having no claim to exercise against each other. THOMAS BECKER. N. O. 6th April 1847. E. LANAGAN.

Large stock of Dry Goods saved from the Fire, selling off. THE SUBSCRIBERS have now about $40,000 worth of Reasonable Dry Goods saved from the burning of this former store. Said goods consist of a general assortment of Family, Planter's and Fancy Dry Goods. Such as are damaged will be sold at very low prices, to close the business of the season. Also just received from the New York auctions, 60 cases of New Goods for Spring and Summer sales, which will be closed out at less than import cost. A large assortment of mixed goods and in no price from 12½ to 25 cents per yard, the largest and cheapest collection in the city.

10 cases new Calicoes, very cheap.
5 cases Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
500 dozen hemp Bags at 20c.
5000 yards real Worsted Barege at about one half the former price.
10 cases Irish Linens.

This opportunity offers to purchasers an exceedingly rare chance of buying good goods cheap, as the stock is to be closed immediately.

C. M. SIMPSON, 61 Chartres st. 2 doors from Conseville st. apr7

Lake Rains. FRANCIS DESGRANGE informs his friends and the public, that on Monday the 12th instant, he will open the FIRST HOUSES for GENTLEMEN, erected at the end of the Bridge of the Pontchartrain Rail Road, to be open to the public. The improvements have been made with more in view than all kinds of comfort. Those who desire to enjoy fishing exercise can find it accommodated with boats. Refining table &c. (apr6 4t) FRANCIS DESGRANGE.

Fire Pavilion to let. TO RENT the Ice Pavilion of the First Municipality. Every apply to E. W. MURPH