The Picayune Newspaper.

No. 1096. Vol. X.—New Series. Vol. XXIII—Whole No. 3437.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL OF NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1850.

MAGNE & WEZNER, Proprietors. No. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE REG.

Daily Paper (one year in advance) $12 00
Country Paper, semi weekly, (one year, in advance) 5 00

In all cases the subscriber undertakes one week's time in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

Advertisements—One dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent insertion. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent of one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Pic.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 24, 1850.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

A rather amusing illustration of the difficulty of making men agree on any one subject, is presented in the opinions of two of our contemporaries, upon the merits of the Governor's Message. The *Picayune* considers that document a very able production, worthy of the Chief Magistrate of the State of Louisiana and worthy too of Gov. Johnson's high reputation. That journal finds in it much to approve, little to dissent from, and nothing to censure.—Per contra, the *True Delta*, disparages the message, cuts it up in detail, and sums up a tolerably bitter criticism, with the following *coup de grace*:

"The literary merits of the message we cannot lend; it is certainly very imperfect; and we arise from an attentive perusal of the whole paper, with very little addition to our knowledge, or any very elevated idea of its statesmanship.

This contrast our readers must admit to be exceedingly marked, but it is due in justice to the Governor to explain, that while on the one hand the *Pic's* good-natured tendency to extol every thing, robs its laudation of half its sweetness, the disposition to crabbed criticism on the part of the *True Delta*, blunts much of the pungency of its censures.

On this occasion, however, we feel more inclined to take sides with those who decry, than with those who panegyrize the message. We agree with the *True Delta* in its estimate of the literary merits of the production, though very far from thinking it "a plain and unpretending document." To our mind, the message is a pompous and pretentious paper, full of words of learned length and thundering sound, covering poverty of thought with a swelling, a redundant phraseology: too brief on some subjects, too elaborate on others; obscure and unsatisfactory on almost all. We employ these strictures with regret, for few persons entertain a higher respect for the Governor, or have yielded with more entire willingness to the fascination of his eminently social and agreeable qualities.

Arrival of the Steamship Ohio.

The splendid steamship Ohio, Lieutenant Schenck, commanding, arrived here last evening from New York via Havana, which place she left on the 20th inst. We have no news from Cuba. The following is the list of passengers by the Ohio:

Da Ma Desommes, Don J B Merle and lady, Don Jose M Aguero, Levi Judson, C Guth, Don Juan Maria Calvo, Capt Stuart, Mr Cushman, Mr Bull, C W Pontiney, F Hopkins, Mr Walcott, Mr Lawrence, Mr Lewis and lady, Mr Desommes, Mrs Vanderbilt, Johnson, Don Auguste Doblan, Mrs Thomas and child.

The following is the report of Lieut. Schenck of the collision which took place yesterday morning between the Ohio and tow-boat Diana, with the bark Col. Stanton in tow.

On Wednesday morning, at about 20 minutes past 4 o'clock, the steam tow-boat Diana, with the bark Col. Stanton in tow going down the river, in attempting to cross the bows of the steamship Ohio, ascending the river, came in contact and notwithstanding the engines of the Ohio were stopped, and she had commenced backing, both the Diana and the Col. Stanton sunk almost immediately. The Ohio sustained no material injury; she lay by the wrecks until after day-light, and succeeded, it is believed, in saving all on board. At 7 o'clock, when the Ohio left, both wrecks had drifted nearly down to the Pilot Station, and Tow-Boats were going to their assistance, as neither vessel was entirely under water, much of the cargo of the Col. Stanton will be saved.

According to the statement of the Steersmen of the Diana, who was at the wheel at the time of the collision, the Captain and Pilot supposed the Ohio to be on the West side of the river, where in fact she was hugging the Eastern shore within 40 or 50 yards. The Diana had her helm hard a starboard. Several of the passengers and crew of the Col. Stanton came up in the Ohio.

From Peru.—The Congress of Peru adopted, on the 6th November, the agreement made at London by the Peruvian Ambassador with the company of Spanish American Bondholders, by which provision is made for the present transformation and future extinction of the Peruvian debt by means of a Sinking Fund, to be established from April 1st, 1855.

The election for President was progressing, and the contest was a very warm one.

I. O. O. F.—At the anniversary meeting of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of the State of Louisiana, the following officers were duly elected, and installed for the ensuing year:

John Crichard, of No 1, M. W. Grand Master; Henry G. Stetson, of No. 14, R. W. Grand Deputy Master; G. N. Morson, of No 12, R. W. Grand Warden; H. W. Olmstead, of No 8, R. W. Grand Secretary; C. H. Lee, of No 8, R. W. Grand Treasurer; Robert Mott, of No 8, R. W. Grand Representative.

Mr. Starke's Benefit.—The proceeds of the entertainments at the St. Charles this evening are for the benefit of Mr. Starke—an actor of very considerable merit. Mr. Buchanan has kindly consented on this occasion to perform *Iago* to Mr. Starke's *Othello*.

Miss Davenport.—This accomplished actress performs Constance in the "Love Chase" to night. It is the only purely comic character in which Miss Davenport will appear during her engagement, and we understand that it is one of her most brilliant and successful personations.

Mr. Murdoch, the celebrated tragedian, is arrived.

This sentence was submitted to us yesterday by certain gentlemen, who had made a wager touching its grammatical correctness. The phrase in our opinion is correct, though at the present day, rarely employed by standard authors. Our opinion is based first upon usage.—All the old authors, Shakspeare, Milton, Spenser, Dryden, &c., employ "is" as commonly as "has," in connection with the past participle of the verbs to arrive, and to come. Second, upon philological analogies. English is an off-shoot of the anglo-saxon, and the latter was but a modification of the German and Holland tongues, as spoken at the present day. In all the languages of teutonic origin, a large number of neuter verbs, and especially those signifying to come and to go, conjugated in the passive voice with "to be" and not "to have."—This form is imperative in German; it is voluntary in English. We may say "he is come" or "he has come." Such at least is the conclusion we arrive at, after some little reflection. Our forms of expression are, however, undergoing constant change, and few persons would now a days say "he is arrived," though the synonimous phrase "he is come" is habitually employed.

Ship ashore.—Captain Decan, of the ship *Champlain*, arrived yesterday from New York, saw a large ship on the 15th inst., ashore on the Gingerbread ground, but could not make out her name, appeared to have been on but a short time.

Another Gold Dust Robbery.—*More Forgery, &c.*—The New York letter of Monday evening, to the Philadelphia American, says:

"Another robbery has taken place in the Pacific steamer of $5,000 of gold dust, which has not been recovered. In the steward of the ship was discovered the notorious thief George Fish, known to every New York policeman for years past. Another robbery of $2,000 has also taken place on this business. The parties are laboring men, diggers, and were robbed while asleep at Gorgona. The police are on the trail of the thieves.

"The District Attorney's office at Jamaica has been broken open and all the Drury papers stolen. The thieves left the manuscripts, however, in the office of the Sheriff.

"Another forged check has been discovered, which is to the amount of $2,000 to the largest of the $6,500 Panama check forgery.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, of the 15th, a Committee on subject of French Spoliations prior to 1800, was chosen by ballot. The committee consists of Messrs. Smith, Bradbury, Mangum and Sturgeon.

Mr. Foote gave notice of his intention to call up his Territorial bill on Monday, 21st inst.

The joint resolution suspending for the present the limitation of the expense of collecting the Revenue, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Bradbury's resolutions calling on the President to state his reasons for the removal of public functionaries, were taken up and discussed. Mr. Mangum moved to lay them on the table—lost, ayes 22, nayes 29. Mr. Bradbury then rose and made an elaborate speech in defence of his resolutions. He contended that the removal of a public officer, upon the principles assumed by the President before the election, was a stigma upon his character for fidelity and character. He declared that the Whigs had become the spoils party, and inveighed against the rapacity for office with as much show of indignation, as if the Democracy were wholly immaculate in this particular. At the conclusion of Mr. Bradbury's tedious tirade, the resolutions were passed over. The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House, the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms was the first business in order. On the third vote Mr. A. J. Glossbrenner was chosen, receiving 107 to 102 for Senter M. Giddings. After some unimportant business, the House adjourned.

From Bolivia.—There is much politicking in this country. The general amnesty lately granted by the President occasions alarm. It is feared that the exiles when it permits to return may excite revolutionary disorders.

Interesting from Chili.—Files of Valparaiso papers, up to November 29, have been received by the Cherokee:

The steamer Chesapeake, from New York, formerly a packet between that city and Baltimore, arrived at Valparaiso, Dec. 12.

A sale of Flour was made at $30 per sack, weighing 196 pounds. Beef and Pork are nominally worth $25 and $35, but none can be bought at even higher rates. There are several cargoes on their way, which will lessen the prices.

The mines of Capiopo continue to produce as ever.

Lieut. Gillies, of the U. S. Navy, had arrived at Valparaiso, with his Observatory, and attracted much interest.

The subject of education, which always attracted more attention in Chili than in any other of the South American States, seems now to attract more attention than ever.

As to politics, there appears to be mutual dissatisfaction pervading among all classes, every member of the Cabinet having his own party or clique. The public, however, seem to be unanimous in the determination to construct a railroad to Capiopo.

The Extraordinary Congress was still in session, and much difficulty was anticipated on the revenue question.

Children guano has been sold at $15 per quintal, put on board.

Tools will fetch high prices. Chili is gradually but steadily progressing in commerce, notwithstanding California rivalry.

Appointments by the President.

Extract from the advice and consent of the Senate.

Alton Long, to be Register of the Land Office at St. Louis, Missouri, vice Thomas Watson, whose term of service has expired.

Charles Noble, to be Surveyor General of the Public Lands in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, vice Lucius Lyon, whose term of service has expired.

Samuel C. Major, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Fayette, Missouri, vice Alfred W. Morrison, whose term of service has expired.

John G. Allen, to be Register of the Land Office at Augusta, Mississippi, vice Woodson Wren, declined.

Ralph Guild to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Jackson, Mississippi, vice Aaron Snyder, whose term of service has expired.

Samuel Crase, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Huntsville, Alabama, his commission having expired.

Richard B Servant, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Kaskaskia, Illinois, vice John A. Langlois, whose term of service has expired.

A Marshal for Utah, to be Marshal of the United States for the territory of Pennsylvania, vice John Keatley, removed.

The Slavery Question.—There is some interesting information in the annexed letter from the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier:

Washington, Jan. 13, 1850.

Mr. Foote's Compromise Bill, or Concession Bill, is published in the Union of this morning. The bill preserves the honor of the South, in regard to the territorial question, and it gives to the North nearly what they have any right to demand. Hitherto, the concessions have been made, and the compromises offered by the South, as Mr. Butler's late speech in the Senate so clearly shows. If the South should unite upon this or some similar compromise, I cannot see how the North could refuse it.—Should not the question be compromised, and at this very session, it is the opinion here, that it never can be settled.

There is no reason to think that the tendencies, now so manifest, toward a mere sectional division of parties cannot be checked. The future Congress, at this session, to adjust the question, must lead to increased difficulties. There is a disposition on the part of the Senate to dodge the question, at this session, in the hope that it will settle itself, in the natural progress of events. But the hope is, I apprehend, not well grounded.

No question can arise in Congress, at this session, which will not run at once into the great question of the future relative power between the North and South.

I was struck yesterday, by a remark of a gentleman in the House, who had recently returned from a foreign mission. He said, that in Europe, wherever the war was, he found that this country and its institutions were highly appreciated; and he felt mortified at finding the House of Representatives wrangling for weeks over the trifling question of electing officers. This gentleman did not see that a great principle lies at the bottom of this apparently trifling difficulty—that it is a question, involving in its adjustment, no less a question than that of relative and sectional power.

I cannot but remark, in this connexion, upon the great change which has taken place in the disposition and course of Congress, on this subject, within some few years. I remember that at one time, and not very long ago, the mention of the word slavery was not tolerated in either House. I remember when an attempt to discuss the question of slavery was resisted by the whole body of the Southern members; when the resolutions of Pinckney, of Patton, and Atherton, prohibiting debate on petitions and all motions involving the subject, were, with general acquiescence, successively, and at different times, adopted. But, now, the discussion of the subject is to be the daily and engrossing business of both Houses.

If the subject be postponed to another session, to another Congress, and be continually agitated, until after the next apportionment of representation, there will be danger of collision between the North and South. Should the South generously propose a compromise, as she may do, the North must meet it.

The debate on the Vermont resolutions is to be continued in the Senate to-morrow. So far, the debate, which is fully spread before the public, in the Intelligencer and Union, has been able, interesting, and exciting. The principle is boldly and freely advanced, by the North, that Southern influence over the affairs of the Union must be checked.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, in his speech the other day, threw down the glove to the Northern men, and proposed that the question thus made here should be fought out—or that the fight should here begin, man to man.

The President and California.—Last evening's *Picayune* contains the annexed Telegraphic despatches:

Baltimore, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The President sent a message to Congress on Monday, in reference to California. He denies having exerted any authority in framing a constitution for California. Hon. Thos. Butler King and Gen. Riley had been instructed to aid in forming a constitution for that Territory, but no plan had been given them, and he did not anticipate the establishment there of a form of government without the sanction of Congress. The plan was left to the deliberate choice of the people in the Territory. The President thinks that the people should settle the slavery question themselves. We have no right to impose an arbitrary government on California, because she was conquered by us. It would be tion according to her views, but not by his direction. The President concluded by recommending the admission of California as a State, and urges the adoption of such a course as will prevent agitation, and secure harmony in every thing that has passed. He also admonishes us not to enter into a controversy that would impair the stability of the Union.

Case on the Wilmot Proviso.

Gen. Cass delivered a speech on Monday, (21st,) in the Senate, on slavery in the Territories. He asserted that the Wilmot Proviso was unconstitutional, and declared his determination to vote on no territorial bill that had the proviso appended to it. He would rather resign his seat than obey such instructions, and finally declared that Congress has no power over the question of slavery in the Territories.

Dangerous Characters.—The police of the First Municipality arrested yesterday the following notorious thieves and vagabonds: Daniel Wade, Wm. Wagner, Bonnie Forest, John Anderson, Geo. Anderson, James Frost, and Henry Foster. The Recorder required them to furnish security for their good behavior, and in default of bond, they were committed to the work-house for ninety days.

The Canadian News.

We find in our exchanges various items of intelligence contained in the file of papers brought by the steamer Canada:

Canadian Annexation.—Parliament will assemble for the despatch of business on the 24 of February, when it is rumored that various political and commercial measures will be brought before the Legislature. On the subject of the annexation of Canada to the United States, the Morning Advertiser, a well informed journal, has the following:

"The Cabinet has under its consideration the question of a severance between the mother country and her Canadian possessions. The conclusion arrived at is, that England would be no actual loser, were the Canadians to carry their threats of separation into effect. The result of a careful examination of the Canadian connection in all its aspects, is that so far from England being a sufferer from the renunciation of their allegiance to the British Crown on the part of the Canadians, she would be an actual gainer. It is a well ascertained fact, that the expense of the connection have more than counter-balanced its advantages. The maintenance of that part of our Colonial possessions subjects us to a yearly expenditure of more than £300,000 in hard cash. Will any one tell us that the Canadas confer us as benefits at all equivalent to this? It may be, indeed, debated, whether our expense to the Canadas would not be as great as they have been at any former period. At any rate we speak advisedly when we say, that this country will be no loser by the secession of the Canadas. That is certain by the conclusion at which the Ministry have arrived, after the most able and candid deliberation. On that conclusion they have resolved to act. When the session opens we shall see the facts brought fully before the public, with the grounds on which the Cabinet has come to the resolution at which it has arrived.

A desperate but futile effort, it is said will be made on the opening of Parliament to restore a portion of the old protection laws. No body, however, seems concerned at the idle apparitions which the ghosts of monopoly have assumed. The sweeper Niagara has been thoroughly repaired, in the Clyde. She would soon resume her place on the line.

France.—Since the sailing of the last steamer there has been but little news of moment from the French capital. Three-twelfths of the estimated expenditure for the year 1850, have already been granted to the Minister of Finance.

The bill to maintain the duty on potable liquors has been carried.

Louis Napoleon and Gen. Changarnier have been reconciled again.

A report was current in the early part of the week that a credit of 6,000,000 francs would be demanded for the President of the Republic.—Claims to that amount have been hanging against him.

The Bank of France has been authorised to increase its circulation of notes from 443,000,000 to 525,000,000 francs.

The Moniteur, of Saturday, publishes the following appointments: Gen. Decaisnes, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to St. Petersburgh; M. de Lesseur, Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna; M. de Persignney, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at Berlin; M. de Bassano, Minister Plenipotentiary at Stutgard; M. Boinard de Rercourt, Minister Plenipotentiary at Baden; M. Mareschiel, Secretary of the Embassy at London.

Louis Napoleon has commanded an immediate investigation of commerce into the question of the custom tariff—to ascertain if it would be proper to reduce the enormous duties on articles of food from abroad, so as to promote the welfare of the poor, and also encourage the manufactures by a reduction of the duties on raw materials. It is a glaring fact, that articles of food imported into France from foreign countries cost thirty per cent. more than in England.

Some slight disturbances had taken place at Senas but the authorities and the troops soon re-established order.

Russia and Turkey.—The Hamburgh Borsenhalle, announces the discovery of a desperate and very extensive conspiracy in Russia; its focus was at Moscow, and its object was to depose the dynasty of Romanoff. The *coup de dentat* was, we learn, that it was to have been attempted on New Years day. The conspirators who have hitherto been discovered, all belong to the high nobility, and to the Russian national party, the party of the Boyards; not a single Pole is implicated. The extent of the conspiracy is exclusively aristocratic and Russian. The Gazette of Breslau says it is the intention of Russia to concentrate all her forces on the Turkish frontier, in order to be able at any time to take advantage of events which may arise, and that Austria will garrison Poland.

The Rebellion in Servia.—Accounts from Berlin and Vienna to the 22d ult state that a rebellion of a formidable character had broken out in Servia and Selavia.

The military boundary stations are up in arms against the Austrian government. The Selavonians and Servian boundary regiments had revolted, and declared the cession of the Turkish frontier, so that their rear is fully secured from the troops on the rear in Turkey.

They were assured beforehand of a warm support—a circumstance which will complicate the relations, already sufficiently complicated, between Austria and the Sublime Porte.

The boundary regiments which have revolted are among the bravest and hardiest soldiers in the Austrian service. They are principally in the Servian, Peterwardein, and Vetreck military districts, which are exasperated at being excluded from the wood schaft.

The military force of the rebels is estimated at 129,000, which is hourly swelled by desertion from the Austrian regiments in Peterwardein and other places.

It is said that Russia has been intriguing to get up this insurrection, so as to embarrass Austria and Turkey entirely dependant upon her, in proof of which Russian agitation is daily growing more open and daring; and the incredible activity of agents of that power leads to the conclusion that sanguinary engagements will speedily break out between Russia and Turkey.

The Prince of Servia has already refused to pay the tribute due to the Sultan of Turkey, of 34,000 ducats, and the arming of all male adults is being carried on with the greatest possible activity, without one knowing where the arms come from.

A right honorable caned.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American* relates the following incident:

Newsham just reached this city after a personal rencontre which took place at Lynchburg, on the 10th of the last month, between your fellow citizen, Col. Zarbiff, W. Porter, the newly appointed Consul of the United States at Valparaiso, and the Hon. Henry Stephens Sullivan, nephew of Lord Palmerston, and Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires near the Government of Chili, the particulars of which as well as I can learn are as follow: On the 9th December last, it seems that Col. Porter with his family, being *en route* for Valparaiso, stopped at Lynn; it being necessary that the steamer should lie by several days at Callao, in order to take in a supply of coal. Col. Porter took lodgings for himself and family at the French Hotel. After having taken his rooms in the hotel, into which he was shown by the landlady in person, and as he supposed, comfortably lodged his family during the stay of the steamer at Callao, he walked out in company with a "compagnon de voyage" to take a view of Lima and its novelties and curiosities.

Col. Potter had not long left his lodgings before the Hon. Henry Stephen Sullivan with his family stopped at the Hotel and deliberately walked up to the rooms which had been assigned to Col. Potter and family, and took forcible possession of them, and turned Mrs. Potter and her infant child out of doors. Mrs. Potter brought him with tears in her eyes to await the return of her husband, who would only be absent for a few minutes, but it was all in vain. His British nobility told her that she was only a common American cook, and ordered her out with her child in her arms, directing a servant to fast other apartments for her. Gen. Herrera, who occupied rooms near those taken by Col. Potter, was appealed to by Mrs. P., and he and his daughter, Mrs. Mickle, went with her to the Charge and besought him to desist from the private of Col. Potter, but this appeal also was without effect. Mrs. P. was again ordered out of the room, and as she left in tears this accomplished functionary and chivalric gentleman vanished her with words of this sort—"Mamie, don't whip me—I'll be good next time—I will."

Some time after this brutal occurrence, Col. Potter returned to the hotel, when he was informed of what had transpired, and as soon as he could hear the story he called upon Mr. Sullivan, who had gone out.

After a short time he called again, but was again told that the gentleman was not in. Like a true American gentleman, Col. P. declined to disturb the family of this royal offender or in the least to take advantage of his absence, but went immediately to a hotel in the Plaza and procured other lodgings, it being then nearly night. Early in the next morning he again repaired to the room of the Charge and found him this time "at home." He requested him very politely to accompany him to the apartments of Gen. Herrera, in order to have an explanation of the disgraceful conduct towards Mrs. Potter on the previous evening. Mr. Sullivan coolly declined the request, and told Col. P. that it was he (Col. P.) who must make the apology to His Lordship. Upon this Col. Potter administered to him a well merited and well applied chastisement, cuaing him until they were both completely exhausted with the effort—the one in the passive, the other in the active sense.

This just retribution was witnessed by a large number of gentlemen, among whom were several Englishmen, and every body agreed that Potter was entirely in the right. It needless to add that as soon as the fact spread over the city of Lima, there was a universal burst of admiration of Potter's conduct on the one hand and of condemnation of Sullivan's on the other. It should be stated that this affair will teach Lord Palmerston a lesson not to send his nephew, or any home to abroad, is not disposed to break any insult even from one who is of blood kin to his lordship, and a high functionary of her British majesty, and by many also prized by this human and learn how to present an injury himself hereafter.

The general impression here is that Col. Potter acted well in refusing to retire upon the demand of the Charge, and that Sullivan was in the wrong in the first place, and in the second place in the manner in which he conducted himself.

THE HUNGARIANS IN WASHINGTON.

On the 15th inst. the Hungarian refugees, who had proceeded from Philadelphia, for the purpose of waiting on the President, were informed by Gen. Taylor, by Mayor Seaton, that he would receive them at 10 o'clock. The Recorder committed him to the Work-house for six months.

Three Sailors were brought on yesterday before Recorder Eaton, on the charge of disturbing the peace, and striking the police in the discharge of their duties. They were fined $10, and in default of paying, committed to the Work-house for fifteen days.

Larceny Suspect.—On Tuesday night the trunk of John Hutchinson, a passenger on board of the steamship Philadelphia, was broken open in the staterooms where it had been deposited, and $1170 in gold abstracted. The steward and chambermaid were arrested on suspicion of having committed the theft, but as there was no evidence to implicate them, they were discharged.

Violent Assault.—An affidavit was made yesterday before Recorder Gaunts by J. Seighrist, charging one A. Fish having assaulted him with a bitter of wood, and split open his head. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

Second Mayoralty.—A considerable number of prisoners were brought up yesterday before Recorder Eaton, for the offences of assaults, disorderly offences, such as vagrancy, drunkenness, &c. A few were sent to the Work House, and some forbashed security for their good behavior.

U. S. Circuit Court.—*The Gaines Case.*—This celebrated case came up for trial yesterday, and will occupy the entire attention of the court for several weeks to come. A vast array of counsel is engaged—viz: for plaintiff, John A. Campbell, of Alabama, J. R. Pitman and P. C. Wright; for defendants, J. T. Curtis, G. S. Duncan, J. Lanagan, M. Bonner, M. Vidal, Pierre, L. Janin, F. G. Ducros, H. B. Ogden, E. Pinnet, J. H. Holland and T. H. Lewis.

Fight Between Gangs.—*Judge McHenry.*—Robert Watson alias Baby Bob pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.....Henry Dutton was tried on a charge of larceny, and found guilty.....John Wilson, accused of larceny and pocket picking, was tried and found guilty on both counts.....James Ray, charged with larceny, was tried and acquitted.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 23, 1850.

The Cotton market was rather quiet to-day, and the sales were confined to 3,000 bales, at very full prices. Middling cannot be bought under 11½c ⅌ lb., which is remarkable compared with the Charleston market, which closed on Friday last, at 12½ 12¾c for Middling to Good Middling. The Canadian letters will reach town this morning.

The Sugar market is buoyant; sales to day, 900 hhds. at full prices. Of Molasses, 1000 bbls. were sold at 15½ 16c ⅌ gallon.

The Flour market is quite dull, and prices tending downward. In Corn, there were transactions to the extent of 8,000 sacks, at 46@47c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions are without any material change.

Small sales of Whiskey were made at yesterday's rates.

Exchanges remain as last quoted.

Freights are extremely dull.

—DIED—

This morning at 1 o'clock, FREDERIC LE BLANC, his friends and acquaintance, and those of his brother Jules LeBlanc, and of his brother in-law, Duncan Kennedy, Jr., are requested to attend his funeral (without further invitation) this afternoon at half past 4 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, in Esplanade between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.

Private Sale.—A man was brought on yesterday before Recorder Eaton, on the charge of disturbing the peace, and striking the police in the discharge of their duties. He was fined $10, and in default of paying, committed to the Work-house for fifteen days.

Valuable Assault.—An affidavit was made yesterday before Recorder Gaunts by J. Seighrist, charging one A. Fish having assaulted him with a bitter of wood, and split open his head. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

Second Mayoralty.—A considerable number of prisoners were brought up yesterday before Recorder Eaton, for the offences of assaults, disorderly offences, such as vagrancy, drunkenness, &c. A few were sent to the Work House, and some forbashed security for their good behavior.

U. S. Circuit Court.—*The Gaines Case.*—This celebrated case came up for trial yesterday, and will occupy the entire attention of the court for several weeks to come. A vast array of counsel is engaged—viz: for plaintiff, John A. Campbell, of Alabama, J. R. Pitman and P. C. Wright; for defendants, J. T. Curtis, G. S. Duncan, J. Lanagan, M. Bonner, M. Vidal, Pierre, L. Janin, F. G. Ducros, H. B. Ogden, E. Pinnet, J. H. Holland and T. H. Lewis.

Fight Between Gangs.—*Judge McHenry.*—Robert Watson alias Baby Bob pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.....Henry Dutton was tried on a charge of larceny, and found guilty.....John Wilson, accused of larceny and pocket picking, was tried and found guilty on both counts.....James Ray, charged with larceny, was tried and acquitted.

SUNDRIES.

VIRGINIA HAMS.—[illegible] Virginia Hams, of superior quality, for sale by [illegible] 24 Old Levee.

LEECHES.—[illegible] Leeches, two sizes, [illegible] for the use of the Hospitals, [illegible] children breath, to which they are [illegible] the Officers and others concerned that their [illegible]

Jas. Tassone, Jr's Vinegar, [illegible] Jas. Tassone, Jr's Nectar [illegible] Jas. Tassone, Jr's W. V. Whisky, half bbl; [illegible] Lager Beer, in Bots extra fine Gold Lead pounds; [illegible] D. M. Kenoch's Bass cordial, [illegible] D. M. Kenoch's Bass pale, pounds; [illegible] Dr. Baldwin's A. W. Mixture, pounds; [illegible] E. A. Mayo's Honey Dew, pounds; [illegible] S. S. Myers & Co.'s superior C C C, pounds; [illegible] F. Robinson's extra fine, pounds; [illegible] F. Robinson's Remarkable, [illegible] F. Robinson's D. J. Berry's, pounds; [illegible] Extra Fine, for Chile's Janes Brew, the W. Norwood's Fine, the Wm. D. Miller's non-cut, pounds; [illegible] Wm. D. Miller's Patent, lbs; [illegible] Henry's Nectar Leaf, lbs; [illegible] Also, a superior article of Scotch Snuff and Smoking Tobacco. [illegible] N. B. Will be sensible by every [illegible] Virginia, during the winter, fresh and choice brands. [illegible]

CUBA TOBACCO—50 bales Cuba Tobacco, entitled to debenture, for sale by [illegible] J. & J. TARDOS, 21 Old Levee.

VERA CRUZ TOBACCO—of superior quality, for sale by [illegible] J. & J. TARDOS, 21 Old Levee.

VUELTA ABAJO TOBACCO—Superior and fine, for sale by [illegible] J. & J. TARDOS, 21 Old Levee.

TOBACCO—50 bales Vuelta de Abajo, for Wrappers and Fillers, landing ex ship Arendal, from Havana, for sale by TROUSSEROS & LAWRE [illegible] 48 Old Levee.

LEECHES.—[illegible] Leeches, two sizes, [illegible] for the use of the Hospitals, [illegible] children breath, to which they are [illegible] the Officers and others concerned that their [illegible]

Jas. Tassone, Jr's Vinegar, [illegible] Jas. Tassone, Jr's Nectar [illegible] Jas. Tassone, Jr's W. V. Whisky, half bbl; [illegible] Lager Beer, in Bots extra fine Gold Lead pounds; [illegible] D. M. Kenoch's Bass cordial, [illegible] D. M. Kenoch's Bass pale, pounds; [illegible] Dr. Baldwin's A. W. Mixture, pounds; [illegible] E. A. Mayo's Honey Dew, pounds; [illegible] S. S. Myers & Co.'s superior C C C, pounds; [illegible] F. Robinson's extra fine, pounds; [illegible] F. Robinson's Remarkable, [illegible] F. Robinson's D. J. Berry's, pounds; [illegible] Extra Fine, for Chile's Janes Brew, the W. Norwood's Fine, the Wm. D. Miller's non-cut, pounds; [illegible] Wm. D. Miller's Patent, lbs; [illegible] Henry's Nectar Leaf, lbs; [illegible] Also, a superior article of Scotch Snuff and Smoking Tobacco. [illegible] N. B. Will be sensible by every [illegible] Virginia, during the winter, fresh and choice brands. [illegible]

CUBA TOBACCO—50 bales Cuba Tobacco, entitled to debenture, for sale by [illegible] J. & J. TARDOS, 21 Old Levee.

VERA CRUZ TOBACCO—of superior quality, for sale by [illegible] J. & J. TARDOS, 21 Old Levee.

VUELTA ABAJO TOBACCO—Superior and fine, for sale by [illegible] J. & J. TARDOS, 21 Old Levee.

TOBACCO—50 bales Vuelta de Abajo, for Wrappers and Fillers, landing ex ship Arendal, from Havana, for sale by TROUSSEROS & LAWRE [illegible] 48 Old Levee.

LARGE assortment of Austrian and Hungarian Leeches, just arrived per ship Andorite, from Havre. For sale by [illegible] 22 Rue Bienville st., bet'n Dauphin & St. Ann.

GAMBLE & BOYLE, No. 8 Bienville street, are now receiving, per the Adelite, Catalonia and Virginia, from Liverpool, the following, entitled to the Drawback, which they offer at the lowest cash prices:

9-8 fancy Prints; 9-8 printed Muslins and Organdies; Do do bl's and white; Bedtick and do; Thread; Britannia and Excepiles; 7-8 and 4-4 Platillas; Cross Leghtmas; Fancy Cotton and Linen Drills; 4-4 Imperials; Bayetas de Cuen Hilos; Fancy Flannels; Lancaster and Marseilles Cloths; Printed and Turker Red Flaxes; 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 colored Batteens; fancy Cambrics; English Silk Grenadines.

As well as the following, to which they invite the attention of buyers:

4-4 Linen Sheetings of all qualities; 5-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Linen Sheetings; Long Lawns; Printed Lawns; Linen Checks and Linsdoys; Osnaburgs; Burlaps and Hessians; 8-4 and 10-4 Table Damask; Damask Napkins and Cloths; Bidders Diapers and Towelings; Huckabacks; Fancy White and Brown Linen Drills; Painters' Linens; Team Shortings; Linen Cambrics; Linen Handkerchiefs; Tape Check, Swiss and Book Muslins; Victoria Lawns; 6-4 White Cambrics; Turkey Red Twills; small Bagging; Knitting Cotton; Ginghams, solid and fancy; Colored Linsdoys; Brown Hollands; Patent Thread, &c. &c. With a large supply of Alexander's best water-twist Spool Cotton on hand. [illegible]

VICTOR.

No. 16 St. Charles st.

Importer of French, English and American Goods.

RESPECTFULLY informs families that he has just opened his stock of French Goods, Crepe and Vesta, from Havre, Marseilles, Nantes, Lyons, &c. &c. with a large supply of Alexander's best water-twist Spool Cotton on hand. [illegible]

VICTOR.

No. 16 St. Charles st.

Importer of French, English and American Goods.

RESPECTFULLY informs families that he has just opened his stock of French Goods, Crepe and Vesta, from Havre, Marseilles, Nantes, Lyons, &c. &c. which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail.

3 cases Fancy Silk Hats;
50 dozen fine Linen Shirts, with gold studs;
60 do Cotton Shirts, linen bosoms;
70 dozen assorted Colored Shirts;
240 dozen Jaconet Collars, embroidered;
A large assortment of black and colored Silk Cravats, Stocks, Ladies' Embroidered Dressers, white, Colored and brown Socks, gentlemen's Gloves, Suspenders, ornamented with Valenciennes; gentlemen's and ladies' fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, with or without Initials; Cambric Ruffles, Collars, Bosoms, Dress Shirts, Ladies' Cambric Dressing Gowns; Porte-Monnaies, do steel frame, gold or silver, shells do; steel Snuff Boxes, with every kind of Fancy Articles; Combs of every description; Ladies' Dressing Combs; do Backs; Ladies' Hair Pins; a large assortment of Perfumery. Manufactures of Wax, Tortoise, and also, a large assortment of Hair for hair dressers. [illegible]

VICTOR, 16 St Charles st.

between Canal and Common sts.

Selling off at Cost to Close Consignments.

SILK and Lace goods, Embroideries, Cambrics, and in general, French and Domestic goods sold at the prices they cost price. The undersigned, being about to close his business, offers his Goods Brice, No. 20 Canal street, either in one or at retail, the balance of his stock of Dry Goods in general, comprising French Merinoes, Silks, and every variety of Fancy and Staple Goods. [illegible]

A. MOREAU, 20 Canal st. Corner of Canal and Bienville streets, Old Buildings. [illegible]

Garden Farm, and Flower Seeds.—Just received the Growth of Seeds, direct importation, by order, and for plantations and sold by the pound and ounce for sale wholesale and retail by the dozen, hundred, or thousand papers for retail dealers. [illegible]

Also, all kinds of Plants and Shrubbery, at lower prices than any other house in this city. Apply at the Seed Store, No. 50 Canal st. Old Buildings on the Levee.

WM. DINN, Agent.

Cauliflower and Radish Seed.—The subscriber has just received, per ship Ann, from Havre, a lot of superior Cauliflower seed, also, a lot of Radish, consisting of Long, Scarlet, Red Lump, and Red Long Radish, for sale wholesale and retail. [illegible]

French Goods.—[illegible]

Goods for the Mexican Market.—Entitled to Debenture.

20 Cases Cotton Sacks, all numbers; 20 cases Spool Thread, 100 and 200 yds; 3000 gross Pearl Shirt Buttons.

The above will be sold cheap for cash.

LOVE & HOGG.

At their Hardware, Cutlery and Fancy Store, 106 Poydras st.

Alpaca Lustres, &c., &c.—The subscriber offers to merchants at the city or country a large stock of ALPACA LUSTRES, of all qualities, in black and colors from 18 c. to $1 per yard.

Also, fancy colored Wool Berege, fancy Poria Dresses, Gala Plaids, solid chameleon Silks, fine oil colored Ginghams, black and white Ginghams, &c., &c.

J. H. PALMER,
36 Gravier street.

Winter Goods Reduced.

REGULAR WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE.

THE undersigned, with a view to make room for a large and early spring business, has reduced the prices of all kinds of WINTER GOODS, in some instances, below the Northern markets. Woollen Flannels, Plaid Linseys, Blue and mixed Jeans, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Kerseys, &c.

ALSO—More than 2000 pieces of dark printed Calicoes, 11c. J. H. PALMER, 36 Gravier st.

Positive Liquidation.—The subscribers leaving business and wishing to sell their stock of Dry Goods within the shortest delay, inform the public that they have reduced the price of all the goods in their store