The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 857 VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. } OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. .....NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1849.
VOL. XXII.—WHOLE No. 5097.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper, one year in advance.....$12 00
Country Paper, Semi-weekly, one year.....5 00
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.
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Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged as for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

Notice.

No person is authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duverger, our book keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk and Delaneo Veile, our collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE.
New Orleans 3d April, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER DECLOUET,
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
DUNCAN F. KENNER,
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
LOUIS BORDELON.
For Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT.
O. P. JACKSON.
SECOND DISTRICT.
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Monday morning, July 23, 1849.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from Savannah, Augusta, Ga

Mr. Calhoun's reply to Benton.

This is a very interesting document, on account of its extreme prolixity. If Mr. Calhoun had wished the people of the South to ponder on his words, he should have compressed them into one fourth of the space they occupy. We, however, have waded through it, and will endeavor for the benefit of our readers, to condense its essence.

Mr. Calhoun begins by intimating that he is personally indifferent to Col. Benton's assault, and should not have noticed it, but that he considers it into an attack on the people of the South. It is therefore his duty to repel the attack. Mr. Calhoun says that he has ever been unpopular in the North, but charges that Col. Benton has brought the hands of the Abolitionists and Free Soilers. Mr. C. likewise, that Benton, in 1837 were introduced into the Senate with a view to personal disunion. He considers the resolutions and adds:

They are as you see, confined to asserting principles appertaining to the nature and character of the General Government, and making no reference, really deserving the name, to any of those really deserving of notice from them, and which are of vital importance, in the question between us and the North, in relation to the Wilmot Proviso. But the latter is the ostensible object, and, therefore, the resolutions, if they mean anything, must mean that the assertion of the principles they contain, either expressly or by clear implication, is conclusive against the Proviso, and that to be carried into effect, it is only necessary that the power and purpose should exist.

Mr. Calhoun then proceeds to his support of Mr. Clayton's Compromise Bill, as a proof that he was not in favor of any settlement of the Slavery question, short of a complete surrender of the rights of the South. But the charge of being a disunionist, he regards as a small consequence in comparison with the accusation of being the real author of the Wilmot Proviso. This is ungenerous and unjust. Mr. Calhoun says that the Missouri Compromise and Wilmot Proviso are the same, and that the paternity of the former, which is admitted, belongs to Mr. Clay. He makes an able argument in illustration of the difference between the positive assertion of a right, which is the Proviso, and the adjustment on a conflicting question, which is the Compromise. The object of the last Congress is conceded by Mr. Calhoun to be a perfect surrender of the South's rights, and the bill was sustained by Senators Benton and Houston.

The next point examined by Mr. Calhoun, is the charge that he was a member of a cabinet which, on being requested by Mr. Monroe to express an opinion for or against the right of Congress to prohibit slavery in a territory, expressed unanimous belief in the existence of the power. The documentary evidence brought forward by Mr. Benton in support of this allegation, is examined by Mr. Calhoun with great minuteness. He disproves the accusation that the views of the Cabinet were unanimous, and declares, but from his own recollection, no written opinion was given, and is certain that he never uttered a sentiment in favor of the power of Congress over slavery. Mr. Calhoun further argues that the subject was at that time not agitated, and scarcely introduced into the discussions on the admission of Missouri—the latter being confined to the power of Congress to impose any other limitations on the admission of a State into the Union, than that prescribed in the Constitution.

Mr. Calhoun asks Mr. Calhoun, if the Cabinet were unanimous in their opinion, could he be responsible for the Wilmot Proviso. To escape from this dilemma, Col. Benton suggests that Mr. C. had a controlling influence in the Cabinet, but Mr. C. shows that he could not have controlled the President and three of the members of the Cabinet, and after disposing of this charge, concludes by drily remarking: "Col. Benton seems to have a most exalted opinion of my abilities—far more so than I have of his."

Mr. C. further denies that his lips were closed by the pre-ended revelations on this subject made by Senator Dix, and shows that he misquoted subsequently in the debate. He likewise shows that the principles of his resolutions were discussed by him eight months before Gen. Dix delivered to the subject.

Mr. Calhoun wonders why Col. Benton never noticed his resolutions before, and alleges that he had a thousand chances to do so, but pursued a discreet silence, until forced to declare his position before the people of Missouri. He has made up his mind to desert the South, and is said to play a prudent game, and feared to meet the subject in the Senate. This part of the subject is dwelt upon with evident complacency by Mr. Calhoun, who seems to think that Mr. Benton is afraid of him, and adduces several incidents in the Senatorial career of Col. Benton, to prove that he had been often rebuked and silenced by the South Carolina senator.

The next charge met by Mr. Calhoun is, that he gave away Texas. We give the accusation as stated by Mr. C.

"He asserts that I gave away Texas; and to make it out, he asserts that Texas belonged to the United States when the treaty with Spain was made, by which she ceded Florida to us, and the claim that Texas was a part of Louisiana, and that its boundary extended to the Rio Grande; that it was all slave territory, and looked to as the natural outlet for the increasing slave population; and finally, that it was surrendered by the treaty of Florida made in 1819 during the administration of Mr. Monroe, of which I was one of the members. On this statement he rests his charge that I gave away Texas."

Mr. Benton denied in the teeth of the Senate that Texas extended to the Rio Grande, but now when his object is to prove that Mr. Calhoun gave away Texas, he holds very different language. With the same motive he appears to become a warm advocate of slavery extension, and yet he made every effort to defeat the treaty which proposed to annex Texas without any restriction whatever in relation to slavery, and after its defeat moved certain resolutions to divide Texas into two parts, the eastern to be slave-holding and the western free, and after denying that the western boundary of Texas was the Rio Grande, he swallowed his own words, by voting for the bill declaring war against Mexico, and which assumed that blood had been shed on American soil.

Following up the argument, Mr. Calhoun avers that he could not have given away Texas, as he was not the President, to whom the treaty making power belongs, and that he was but one member of the Cabinet and the youngest. He further meets the charge by a distinct denial.—Mr. C. never did nor does he now believe that Louisiana extended to the Rio Grande, or even the Nueces. The Florida treaty was unanimously adopted by the U. S. Senate, a pretty good proof that the country was of the same opinion.

The next charge that Mr. Calhoun required a tract of land lying west of Arkansas and south of the compromise line, to be surrendered to the Indians as a permanent abode, is flatly denied. Mr. C shows that it was a temporary cession of land to the Cherokees, in return for their consent to vacate valuable portions of territory in the State of Mississippi. The slave States gained instead of losing by the arrangement. Mr. C. says, moreover, that during the time of his Vice-Presidency, he was in opposition to the President, and had of course no influence whatever with the administration, but was rather the object of its distrust and persecution. He is, therefore, in no wise responsible for Gen. Jackson's or Mr. Adams' treaties, and with the former Mr. Benton himself enjoyed the utmost influence.

The next charge is that Mr. Calhoun abolished slavery in Texas, by selecting in his capacity as Secretary of State, the resolution as it passed the House of Representatives instead of the amendments of Col. Benton's, as the basis on which to annex Texas. Mr. Calhoun admits that he did so, and assigns his reasons for the act, the resolutions from the House being more simple, more readily carried into effect, and the Senate's amendments threatening the whole scheme with defeat.

Events, says, Mr. Calhoun, prove that the selection was judicious. Texas was annexed against every effort of open enemies and treacherous friends, both here and there, and the most strenuous efforts to defeat it by England and France, and by it, your weak and most exposed flank was protected against danger from without, and the machinations of abolitionists and their abettors at home. It was a great victory, both for your cause and the country, and was felt to be so at the time. That it was due to the selection made, I have the highest authority. Mr. Donaldson, in his letter to me, after annexation was achieved, said that any other course but that pursued would have defeated it.

In respect to the charge of the House resolutions, containing the Missouri Compromise, Mr. Calhoun says he had to select between it and the Senate's amendment, and that the latter was much more deeply infected with abolition; and that under the circumstances he preferred the least offensive of the two propositions.

The charge that Mr. Calhoun voted for the Ashburton Treaty, which contained no provision of indemnity for the owners of the Comet, Emporium, Enterprise and Creole, is acknowledged, and Mr. C. says he is willing to bear the responsibility of avoiding a war with Great Britain, and of settling many conflicting interests in an honorable and satisfactory manner. That the treaty contained no such stipulation as Mr. Benton alludes to, is considered an objection, but not one of sufficient force to have justified its rejection. The cases in question were noticed in the Senate by Mr. Calhoun, who did all he could to procure indemnity for the sufferers, but in vain.

Having disposed of Mr. Benton's charges, Mr. Calhoun proceeds to notice Mr. B's position as a Free Soiler. He takes up Mr. B's several propositions that Congress has power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the territories; that it has always exercised this power; that slavery if local in its character; that it must be created by law, and cannot be carried an inch beyond the limits of the State that enacted it; that slaves cannot be carried into New Mexico or California, because the Mexican laws abolished slavery there, and are still in force, and that it is a mere abstract question of no importance. These assertions are examined by Mr. Calhoun in an argument which we must reserve for another occasion.

Mr. Calhoun's letter is written with terseness and vigor. It is manly in its tone, and though emphatic and lofty, is never scurrilous or abusive. We think it will please sensible and moderate men far more than the intensely virulent denunciation in which his antagonist has indulged.

☞ We are informed application was made some days ago to Recorder Genois, for the purpose of obtaining his action in the abduction case of Juan Francisco Rey; his Honor, however, refused to act, stating that he was personally interested in that the Spanish Consul had had nothing to do with the affair; and it is further declared that he intimated he would not issue any writ of arrest upon an affidavit in the case.
Picayune of Saturday.

The *Picayune* is wrongly informed in every respect. So far from Recorder Genois declining to act in the premises, he was most anxious to obtain such depositions as would have enabled him to make the necessary investigation of a matter that had created so much excitement in the public mind. But nobody offered even to make an affidavit, and the Recorder, consequently, debarred from prosecuting his inquiries in a judicial shape. Under these circumstances the documents submitted to his inspection by the Spanish Consul afforded the only clue to the solution of the difficulty, and until counterbalanced by a declaration under oath, charging the Consul with having been a party to the abduction, this gentleman had to certain extent the advantage of his accusers.—That declaration has since been made, and the whole matter will no doubt be made the subject of a searching investigation. But it is due to Genois, whose integrity needs no defence of ours, that the above paragraph in the *Picayune* should be contradicted.

New Works—Or thanks are due Mr. J. B. Strat, No. 14, Camp street, for the following new publications:

A History of Wonderful Inventions, illustrated with numerous engravings on wood. This is an excellent work. It gives a minute and most interesting account of those discoveries which have proved sources of lasting benefit to the human race, such as the Compass, Printing, Lighthouses, Clocks, the Telescope &c., and narrates the circumstances connected with their invention, in a perspicuous and pleasing style. To the juvenile reader a more interesting book could hardly be recommended.

The Incarnation; or Pictures of the Virgin and her Son; by Charles Beecher. This is an attempt to clothe the narrative of the Incarnation under the aspects which it presents to the imaginative mind, with the appliances of geographical, historical and critical knowledge. It is executed with considerable success.

Life in the Far West, by George Frederic Ruxton. This work by the author of "Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains," is certain to be read with instruction and pleasure. Unsupply the writer himself is no more, having descended to a premature grave, at the early age of 28. His productions are marked by freshness of coloring, glowing and truthful description and an animated and half familiar style, that imparts to them an indefinable interest.

The works are all from the press of Harper & Brothers.

Pittsburg, July 12.

There were three feet three inches water in the channel and at a stand. The weather is very hot.

There were six cases of cholera to-day and two deaths.

Cincinnati, July 12.

The cholera interments to day were 79, of other diseases 45.

The river has fallen ten inches since last report. The weather is warm.

The market is unchanged from yesterday's report.

The railroad has been repaired, and the cars departed to day as usual. The mails are all in.

The Miami canal is much damaged north of Dayton, and many bridges and mills have been injured.

There have been 80 deaths of cholera in the Ohio penitentiary since the 15th of last month.

The Independent Treasury.—The N. York Express says, that "from October 16th, 1846, to this date, one hundred and forty-six millions six hundred and sixty-seven thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and seven cents, have passed through the custody of the sub-treasury, without the loss to the government of a single farthing.

☞ The New Hampshire Patriot, a Locofoco organ, has published what purports to be a list of fifteen hundred appointments made by the present Administration. Our neighbor of the Democrat is shocked at such a record of the operations of the guillotine. Now when it is remembered that there are at least forty or fifty thousand offices under the U. S. Government, that on the fourth of March last, nineteen twentieths of three and indeed all, save a few insignificant and valueless ones, were held by Locofocos, that the incumbents as a general rule held their places upon the sole condition of using all their influence in the elections, and that probably at least one-half of the appointments made by the present Administration have been to fill vacancies occasioned by the expirations of commissions, the number of fifteen hundred cannot but appear exceedingly small. Locofoco editors, by making a noise about such a list, render themselves ridiculous and contemptible.—*Louisville Journal.*

Later from Mexico.

The steamship *Great Western* arrived at Mobile on Thursday, from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 16th inst. Our thanks are due one of the passengers for Vera Cruz and Tampico papers of the very latest dates. The intelligence from the city of Mexico by this arrival is to the 10th inst. We extracts from the papers before us everything of interest.

The cholera has appeared in the State of Zacatecas, but thus far its ravages have been inconsiderable.

A new paper, of the radical order, has been started in the city of Mexico. It is called "The Shade of Mejia."

The *Monitor Republicano* contains later accounts from Guatemala. Two Commissioners have been despatched by the Government to Quezaltenango, viz.: Senors Zetzena and Dugan, to negotiate a treaty of peace with two others appointed by Gen. Carrera. The preliminary stipulations had been agreed upon.

We learn from the same source that the Minister of the Interior had made an arrangement with the British creditors of the Republic, which is said to be very favorable to Mexico. The interest on the debt is reduced from five to three and a-half per cent. for thirteen years, and as a compensation for the fourteen millions of dollars which the creditors will lose, the Government stipulates to pay them the sum of four millions and a-half, in payment of dividends, this sum being taken in equal parts from the three instalments to be paid by the United States; and giving up, besides, the product of the duties on the exportation of the precious metals by the ports of the Pacific, and on the circulation of gold and silver throughout the Republic.

Very heavy and frequent rains have fallen in Mexico. On the 8th inst. all the streets of the capital were flooded. In some the water was eighteen inches deep. The paperseem to fear a general overflow of the city.

Senor Jorrin, Governor of the District of Mexico, has been prevented by sickness from discharging his official duties. It is stated that Senor Anaya has been appointed as his substitute.

Congress is said to be extremely remiss in its attention to the duties of national legislation and the journals of the opposition are loud and bitter in their complaints.

The news of the Declaration of Independence put forth some weeks since at Matamoras, and which we published at the time, has been transmitted to the Supreme Government by express, and has occasioned no small amount of agitation and disquiet. Gen. Avalos, the Commander at Matamoras and Gardenas, Governor of Tamaulipas, has sent in the Government requesting military reinforcements. By this time, perhaps, the authorities have learned that the projected explosion was a mere flash in the pan.

The ravages of Durango continue their depredations—the government seeming absolutely incapable of putting down the miscreants. An attempt at a *pronunciamento* was made at Istlahuaca, but the ringleaders were forthwith arrested, and the affair nipped in the bud.

The partisans of Santa Anna are actively engaged in the defence of their idol, and the press of Mexico teems with bitter articles upon the subject. The opponents of Santa Anna accuse his friends of continual though insidious efforts to bring him back into Mexico, and deprecate his return as the greatest evil that could befall the country.

We have looked over the proceedings of the Mexican Congress, but find scarcely any thing of general importance in them. A law is under discussion for the political organization of Lower California.

Since the above was written, we have received from the same obliging source a file of papers from the city of Mexico to the 10th inst. inclusive.

The *Monitor* contains a message from President Herrera, offering to submit to any reduction of his salary which Congress, in its wisdom, may deem proper to make, although a law of the nation provides that the salary of the President shall not be reduced during his term of office.

The Government of Chihuahua has made a bloody contract with an individual named Cabarello, stipulating to give him a bounty of so much per head for every Indian, dead or alive, whom he may secure. The terms of this atrocious bargain are published in the Mexican papers, which, to their credit be it said, denounce them as inhuman and revolting. The Chihuahuanos themselves are disgusted with the treaty.

The insurgents of Sierra Gordo, numbering about 600, assaulted the little town of Pinoore, in the State of Guanajerato, which was garrisoned by only 60 men. This feeble force, however, sufficed to keep the assailants at bay, and ultimately compelled them to withdraw. Killed 15 men, among whom was the leader, Juan Jurinez, and wounded 30 others.

The Legislature of Durango has refused its consent to the formation of a new state, to be termed the State of Guerrero. Several other States have assented to the proposed measure.

On the 4th inst. the diligence was robbed near Rio Frio. The escort came up, and in the conflict which followed one of the robbers was killed.

Henry Herz, the pianist, is in Mexico, and has been enthusiastically received by the music loving population.

A letter from Gen. Bustamente, Commander of the expedition against the insurgents of Sierra Gordo, furnishes the particulars of the capture of Rio Verde. The place was surrounded, and the enemy completely beaten, losing 29 killed, 6 wounded and 80 prisoners. All their arms and ammunition fell into the hands of the Government troops.

A sort of riot took place in the theatre of Talisco a few days ago. The Governor of the State had prohibited the representation of a piece entitled *Carlos y el Hechizado*, (the Enchanted.) The people crowded the theatre in large numbers, and insisted on the piece being performed. The Government became intimidated and withdrew its prohibition, and the play went off amidst the greatest confusion.—The piece is said to be immoral and irreligious.

A FRIEND.

The Locofoco Legislature of New Hampshire abuses Gen. Taylor in a set of resolutions which it has adopted; and the *Union* calls them the voice of the nation, and asks if Old Zack will not listen to it. We rather think he won't. If Locofoco denunciations could affect him, he would be dead long ago, and if they constituted the voice of the nation, he would never have been President of the United States.

☞ The editor of the Washington Union talks of filling one of his columns with the lies of his opponents. In that case he wouldn't have room for his own.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ The Washington Union wishes to know whether a party that acts from mere policy can long retain its ascendancy in this country. Most assuredly it can, if, like the Whigs, it acts from a sound and *just* policy.—*Ib.*

☞ The Washington Union says that the blood of the dismissed office-holders" will not sink in the ground." We are glad to hear it. The blood of the dragon elected by Cadmus sprung in the ground and sprung up a crop of armed men; and if the blood of some of the dismissed office-holders were to sink in the ground, it might spring up a luxuriant crop of thieves.—*Ib.*

Drowned on the Fourth.—*Canine Sagacity.*—The Buffalo *Republican* says: "On the fourth of July Mr. Alexander Wiltsmire, while attempting to swim across the Niagara river to an island called Strawberry Island, when about half way lost his strength and was drowned.—Mr. Wiltsmire was about forty-two years of age, and the youngest of five brothers, residing in the vicinity of Waterloo, Canada, opposite the Black Rock. He leaves a wife. There is an incident connected with the death of Mr W. that is quite affecting, as it exhibits the strong attachment and peculiar sagacity of his dog.—This faithful animal had accompanied Mr. W. in the water, and was the means of discovering his loss and the recovery of his body by his friends. The dog from the moment his master sank, continued to swim in a circuit of fifty feet, howling and barking, for about two hours.

The continued cries of the dog, uttered in the most pitiful and lamentable strains known to the race, attracted the attention of neighbors from the shore, who at length went to the dog, and recognizing him, concluded, from his mournful cries and earnest manner, that his master was in the water. This proved to be so; on searching, his body was found within the circuit made by the dog, as he swam round and round. When the body of his master was taken into the boat, nothing could exceed the expressions of joy manifested by this faithful animal, which quite exhausted and feeble, was taken into the boat along with the body.

We do not recollect ever to have read a more affecting incident, exhibiting the strong attachment and real sagacity of the dog, than is shown in this instance.

Great sale of Furniture, by the Sheriff.

☞ We are requested to draw the attention of hotel and boarding house keepers, and of the public in general, to the extensive sale of Furniture, which will take place THIS DAY, 23rd inst, and following days, at the St. Louis Hotel. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock, until 2 P. M., and will be continued from day to day, until the sheriff has disposed of the whole set.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce Mr. E. N. STRINGER, as a candidate for the office of Constable for the Third Justice Court, at the Election to take place on the 9th of August, 1849.
A FRIEND.

The ship DALMATIA, from Boston, is now discharging opposite post No. 14, Peoples' Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.
J. W. STANTON & CO,
Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

☞ Mr. JAMES H. MASBEY holds Cary power of Attorney during my temporary absence from the State.
J. H. PALMER.

☞ The ship BRITTUS, from Boston, is now discharging opposite the Orleans Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.
L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ AUSTE. MOLIER has removed to his old store, 90 ST. LO 118 STREET.

☞ The consignees of 50 Oil Casks, to order, per ship ROPE, from Boston, is requested to call at the subscribers office, concerning the same.
HAYMAN & HOLDEN.

☞ Neither the Captain nor the consignees of the French brig LES DEUX SOEURS, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said vessel.
L H GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ REMOVAL.—The subscribers have removed to their store to No. 31 Old Levee street.
TARDOS.

☞ NOTICE TO DRAYMEN AND DISCHARGING CLERKS.—We will in future pay no drayage for Ship Mr. Alexander Wiltsmire, while attempting to swim across the Niagara river to an island called Strawberry Island, when about half way lost his strength and was drowned.—Mr. Wiltsmire was about forty-two years of age, and the youngest of five brothers, residing in the vicinity of Waterloo, Canada, opposite the Black Rock. He leaves a wife. There is an incident connected with the death of Mr W. that is quite affecting, as it exhibits the strong attachment and peculiar sagacity of his dog.—This faithful animal had accompanied Mr. W. in the water, and was the means of discovering his loss and the recovery of his body by his friends. The dog from the moment his master sank, continued to swim in a circuit of fifty feet, howling and barking, for about two hours.

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Two Portraits.—A writer in the London Standard of Freedom sketches this portrait of Mazzini—now at the head of the Roman Triumvirate:

"Indeed he is a wonderful man, this Joseph Mazzini. Many knew him and loved him in London. For ten years he was seen in our streets occasionally. A slight thin man, above the middle height, with a mountache on his grave, pale face, with a lofty forehead, and with eyes large, black and expressive, a countenance singularly amiable and noble, might have been frequently seen walking between Chelsea and High Holborn. This was Joseph Mazzini. He was simple and gentle as a child. He was powerful only in his intelligence, his nobleness, and his love of Italy. To know him was to have faith in him for ever. Hence his power. He lived for truth and Italy. To know exactly the men and the affairs of Europe, and consequently his knowledge to his country, was the devotion of his life. Hence the singular fate of this man. His nobleness has sunk two governments into baseness. When his letters were opened, what infamy covered for ever Sir James Graham and Lord Aberdeen—ministers of England and spies of the Austrian diplomacy! But this baseness is small when compared to the lowest perdition of infamy in which the Bonaparte ministry have sunk themselves in reference to Mazzini.

The following account of Garibaldi, another of the notables of Rome, is from a French journal:

Garibaldi is 38 or 40 years of age, of medium stature, and with a countenance highly expressive of courage and vivacity. His form is athletic, and his whole bearing instinct with determination and courage. His long hair falls negligently over his shoulders, and a thick beard gives his countenance a martial air. A small room, twenty feet square, in the centre of which is a table, with a sofa on one side of it, composed all the personal quarters of the Roman gene-al-in-chief.

Not far off are his staff. There by candles stuck in a loaf of ammunition bread, or in other similar contrivances, are written out all his general orders. The house is on the verge of the line of defence with a terrace in front of it, where, from time to time, the officers charged with the scrutiny of the French operations report. The *bivadors* has been more than once traversed by balls fired by the French chasseurs.

The general did not anticipate my visit, and "here took him by surprise. The bold partisan sat on the sofa, with his legs crossed, and a soldier with a sword by his side was engaged in dressing a slight wound Garibaldi had received.

He shook my hand affectionately, and said: "You will excuse me, sir, (this was uttered with a good grace, and in perfect French,) for receiving you in this humble retreat." I apologized for disturbing him, but he at once continued, "Yes! I trust it is not the last time I will see you. Henceforth look on me as a friend who will try to make you comfortable." He then handed us all cigars, and the conversation became general. It had not, however, proceeded far before he remembered the affair of June 3d.

"I have," said he, "been cruelly tried by the loss of my dearest friends. Mazzini and Daverno were brave men and excellent soldiers, and would have become generals. With such men I could sleep at ease. A great misfortune! The tenor of the conversation changed, yet, I believe, he is a wonderful man, this Joseph Mazzini. Many knew him and loved him in London. For ten years he was seen in our streets occasionally. A slight thin man, above the middle height, with a mountache on his grave, pale face, with a lofty forehead, and with eyes large, black and expressive, a countenance singularly amiable and noble, might have been frequently seen walking between Chelsea and High Holborn. This was Joseph Mazzini. He was simple and gentle as a child. He was powerful only in his intelligence, his nobleness, and his love of Italy. To know him was to have faith in him for ever. Hence his power. He lived for truth and Italy. To know exactly the men and the affairs of Europe, and consequently his knowledge to his country, was the devotion of his life. Hence the singular fate of this man. His nobleness has sunk two governments into baseness. When his letters were opened, what infamy covered for ever Sir James Graham and Lord Aberdeen—ministers of England and spies of the Austrian diplomacy! But this baseness is small when compared to the lowest perdition of infamy in which the Bonaparte ministry have sunk themselves in reference to Mazzini.

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Senor Jorrin, Governor of the District of Mexico, has been prevented by sickness from discharging his official duties. It is stated that Senor Anaya has been appointed as his substitute.

Congress is said to be extremely remiss in its attention to the duties of national legislation and the journals of the opposition are loud and bitter in their complaints.

The news of the Declaration of Independence put forth some weeks since at Matamoras, and which we published at the time, has been transmitted to the Supreme Government by express, and has occasioned no small amount of agitation and disquiet. Gen. Avalos, the Commander at Matamoras and Gardenas, Governor of Tamaulipas, has sent in the Government requesting military reinforcements. By this time, perhaps, the authorities have learned that the projected explosion was a mere flash in the pan.

The ravages of Durango continue their depredations—the government seeming absolutely incapable of putting down the miscreants. An attempt at a *pronunciamento* was made at Istlahuaca, but the ringleaders were forthwith arrested, and the affair nipped in the bud.

The partisans of Santa Anna are actively engaged in the defence of their idol, and the press of Mexico teems with bitter articles upon the subject. The opponents of Santa Anna accuse his friends of continual though insidious efforts to bring him back into Mexico, and deprecate his return as the greatest evil that could befall the country.

We have looked over the proceedings of the Mexican Congress, but find scarcely any thing of general importance in them. A law is under discussion for the political organization of Lower California.

Since the above was written, we have received from the same obliging source a file of papers from the city of Mexico to the 10th inst. inclusive.

The *Monitor* contains a message from President Herrera, offering to submit to any reduction of his salary which Congress, in its wisdom, may deem proper to make, although a law of the nation provides that the salary of the President shall not be reduced during his term of office.

The Government of Chihuahua has made a bloody contract with an individual named Caballos, stipulating to give him a bounty of so much per head for every Indian, dead or alive, whom he may secure. The terms of this atrocious bargain are published in the Mexican papers, which, to their credit be it said, denounce them as inhuman and revolting. The Chihuahuanos themselves are disgusted with the treaty.

The insurgents of Sierra Gordo, numbering about 600, assaulted the little town of Pinoore, in the State of Guanajerato, which was garrisoned by only 60 men. This feeble force, however, sufficed to keep the assailants at bay, and ultimately compelled them to withdraw. Killed 15 men, among whom was the leader, Juan Jurinez, and wounded 30 others.

The Legislature of Durango has refused its consent to the formation of a new state, to be termed the State of Guerrero. Several other States have assented to the proposed measure.

On the 4th inst. the diligence was robbed near Rio Frio. The escort came up, and in the conflict which followed one of the robbers was killed.

Henry Herz, the pianist, is in Mexico, and has been enthusiastically received by the music loving population.

A letter from Gen. Bustamente, Commander of the expedition against the insurgents of Sierra Gordo, furnishes the particulars of the capture of Rio Verde. The place was surrounded, and the enemy completely beaten, losing 29 killed, 6 wounded and 80 prisoners. All their arms and ammunition fell into the hands of the Government troops.

A sort of riot took place in the theatre of Talisco a few days ago. The Governor of the State had prohibited the representation of a piece entitled *Carlos y el Hechizado*, (the Enchanted.) The people crowded the theatre in large numbers, and insisted on the piece being performed. The Government became intimidated and withdrew its prohibition, and the play went off amidst the greatest confusion.—The piece is said to be immoral and irreligious.

A FRIEND.

The Locofoco Legislature of New Hampshire abuses Gen. Taylor in a set of resolutions which it has adopted; and the *Union* calls them the voice of the nation, and asks if Old Zack will not listen to it. We rather think he won't. If Locofoco denunciations could affect him, he would be dead long ago, and if they constituted the voice of the nation, he would never have been President of the United States.

☞ The editor of the Washington Union talks of filling one of his columns with the lies of his opponents. In that case he wouldn't have room for his own.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ The Washington Union wishes to know whether a party that acts from mere policy can long retain its ascendancy in this country. Most assuredly it can, if, like the Whigs, it acts from a sound and *just* policy.—*Ib.*

☞ The Washington Union says that the blood of the dismissed office-holders" will not sink in the ground." We are glad to hear it. The blood of the dragon elected by Cadmus sprung in the ground and sprung up a crop of armed men; and if the blood of some of the dismissed office-holders were to sink in the ground, it might spring up a luxuriant crop of thieves.—*Ib.*

Drowned on the Fourth.—*Canine Sagacity.*—The Buffalo *Republican* says: "On the fourth of July Mr. Alexander Wiltsmire, while attempting to swim across the Niagara river to an island called Strawberry Island, when about half way lost his strength and was drowned.—Mr. Wiltsmire was about forty-two years of age, and the youngest of five brothers, residing in the vicinity of Waterloo, Canada, opposite the Black Rock. He leaves a wife. There is an incident connected with the death of Mr W. that is quite affecting, as it exhibits the strong attachment and peculiar sagacity of his dog.—This faithful animal had accompanied Mr. W. in the water, and was the means of discovering his loss and the recovery of his body by his friends. The dog from the moment his master sank, continued to swim in a circuit of fifty feet, howling and barking, for about two hours.

The continued cries of the dog, uttered in the most pitiful and lamentable strains known to the race, attracted the attention of neighbors from the shore, who at length went to the dog, and recognizing him, concluded, from his mournful cries and earnest manner, that his master was in the water. This proved to be so; on searching, his body was found within the circuit made by the dog, as he swam round and round. When the body of his master was taken into the boat, nothing could exceed the expressions of joy manifested by this faithful animal, which quite exhausted and feeble, was taken into the boat along with the body.

We do not recollect ever to have read a more affecting incident, exhibiting the strong attachment and real sagacity of the dog, than is shown in this instance.

COMMERCIAL.

The Market.

Saturday Evening, July 21, 1849.

The demand for cotton was very active to day, and the transactions reached 1000 bales out of a stock on sale not exceeding three times the amount. Prices of course are very full.

Nothing of consequence was done in any other article to day.

Exchanges are the same. Sterling, 7½@9 ₰ cent prem. France—*M.* 92½@5 20's. Bilbao N. York at 60 days, ¾@1 per cent discount. Checks ½@1 per cent premium.

Freights are the same

Great sale of Furniture, by the Sheriff.

☞ We are requested to draw the attention of hotel and boarding house keepers, and of the public in general, to the extensive sale of Furniture, which will take place THIS DAY, 23rd inst, and following days, at the St. Louis Hotel. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock, until 2 P. M., and will be continued from day to day, until the sheriff has disposed of the whole set.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce Mr. E. N. STRINGER, as a candidate for the office of Constable for the Third Justice Court, at the Election to take place on the 9th of August, 1849.
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New and Interesting Publications,

JUST RECEIVED AT THE
NEW ORLEANS STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 14 Camp street.

LIFE IN THE FAR WEST. By George Frederic Ruxton, author of Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains, &c.
A HISTORY OF WONDERFUL INVENTIONS Illustrated with numerous engravings on wood.
HISTORY OF MARIE ANTOINETTE. By John S. C. Abbott, with engravings
THE INCARNATION; or, Pictures of the Virgin and her Son. By Charles Beecher. With an Introductory Essay by Mrs Harriet Beecher Stowe. For sale by
jy23 J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

CHAMPAGNE—
96 baskets Blue Angels brand;
60 do Kunart, pere & fils do;
146 do Double Crown do;
66 do Rose do;
934 do Ship do;
96 do Crescent do;
100 do Tower do;
74 do Swan do;
For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
jy23 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

RED CHAMPAGNE CLARET—
40 boxes Red Champagne Claret, Montbrion;
10 do do Ville Dommange;
10 do do Mailly;
10 do do Cumieres.
In store and for sale by
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