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The New-Orleans Daily Delta.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 10, 1848.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived yesterday from Montgomery.

Senator Downs an Adopted Citizen.

The Hon. Solomon W. Downs, Senator from Louisiana, delivered a speech on the subject of the Mexican war, on 31st ult. In the synopsis of that effort as reported by the intelligent and accurate correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, we find the following sentiment, which we republish for the benefit of those of our readers who may have overlooked it in our own paper, or failed to perceive it in the garbled summary given by the Locofoco press:

Mr. Downs said that on the subject of our foreign relations, he was read to pay reverence and respect to the distinguished American who differed from his views, but he could not with the same feelings receive the opinions of a foreigner—he referred to Mr. Gallatin.

He would have no sentiment connected with the honor of our country mixed up with foreign prejudices, and sympathies, and feelings. He would have it altogether American, whether whig or democrat—exclusively American.

The passage we have quoted is an apt illustration of the intense bigotry and double dealing and hypocrisy of Locofocoism. This same Senator W. Downs, like ninety-nine hundredths of the party to which he is attached, has always professed the most devoted respect and admiration for our fellow-citizens of foreign birth. In our fellow-citizens of foreign birth, he was strenuous in his office seeking, he was strenuous in his opposition to every thing that savored of Native Americanism. In the Legislature and Convention, time and again, thunder of both his denunciation of the selfish and contracted views that would deny to the foreigner a thorough participation in all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the native born. No foreign born citizen he lavished endless panegyric on every foreigner who had done the State some service. Now that his aspirations are baffled—now that he, a waiter on Providence, he has been by legislative bounty, converted into an officer, the inbred and secret sentiments of his heart, are suffered to escape. He would not permit a naturalized American to express an opinion, though fifty years of patriotic service may attest his love for the country of his adoption. He would virtually abridge the rights acquired by citizenship, curtailing the naturalized citizen of that precious prerogative—freedom of opinion.

And, and if the more conspicuously and obviously to display the virulence of his prejudices, Mr. Downs selects as the victim of his vituperation, the venerable ALBERT GALLATIN—the aged statesman, philosopher and patriot, who with threescore and ten years silvered o'er with the frosts of nearly fourscore winters, and trembling on the verge of eternity, addresses to his countrymen an earnest appeal in favor of peace. Mr. GALLATIN's offence is error—it is poor, it is childish, cautious and timidity of extreme age. It may have fell his once acute perception; and that his mind and tongue, through the weakness of the tottering tabernacle, may not be sense, and of sound discretion. But we are not the reason, will, forsooth, be the vehicle of the assault of Mr. Downs. The Senator from Louisiana, dressed his elegant invective against ALBERT GALLATIN, because, that aged patriot did not happen to be born on American soil. In the stupidity of his bigotry, Mr. Downs is incapable to conceive that a man who first saw the light in France, may nevertheless become a sincere, intelligent American citizen. It is sufficient for Mr. Downs that ALBERT GALLATIN was born the subject of a monarch. To his soulless and sense-less capacity, it is thought that Mr. GALLATIN, by birth, became a resident of the United States, that he acquired more than half a century ago, the rights of citizenship; that his expansive intellect and undoubted patriotism rapidly advanced him to high honors in his adopted country; that he filled one of the most important offices in the cabinet of THOMAS JEFFERSON; that he has been for many years regarded as one of the shining lights of the age—a wise, an honest, and an upright man—an American in heart, feeling and impulse. These considerations weigh not a straw with the Locofoco Senator from Louisiana. Mr. GALLATIN is not a native born American, and therefore he must be vituperated and traduced.

We would counsel Mr. Downs to repeat the indelicate passage in his speech touching foreigners, which he indulges the Hon. Senator takes his leave. A Senator from the living sarcasm on the Senate of Louisiana Legislature we have to say seen, than is contained by implication, in the first paragraphs we have quoted. We trust that the first time Mr. Soulé ventures to rise in the Senate for the purpose of making known his views, he will remember that his liberal and high-minded colleague looks with scorn on the attempts of foreigners to intermeddle with the affairs of this country, and that he will act with our modesty and proper deference towards his enlightened brother in the great Democratic faith.

The Northern Allies.

John P. Hale, now the abolition Senator from New Hampshire, it will be recollected, says the Macon *Journal & Messenger*, was recently a prominent member of the Democratic party. We have but little confidence in his honesty, but as even the testimony of a rogue may be taken against his accomplices, we think it but fair to let the people of the South know what are the *domestic* views and opinions of the Northern Allies of New Hampshire, on the subject of slavery. Mr. Hale, in his recent speech in the Senate, enlightened his hearers as follows:

"Before I conclude (said Mr Hale) I wish to say a single word personal to myself, and to let you know, sir, and the Senate know, that if I be an opinion that I have uttered, I am not alone responsible for it. It is not peculiar to myself, nor those with whom I act. We had, a year or so ago, in the State of New Hampshire, a party of Democratic organs and it was rather doubtful whether they were entirely harmonious. But in May these New Hampshire patriots came together—they had an association—and when they came together they undertook to define the true Democratic faith upon this very question of slavery. I read from the New Hampshire "*Patriot*" of 27th of May, 1847, from an article, entitled, in capitals, *Which is the Pro Slavery Party?*"

"It is well known, as a general thing in the slave States, the Democrats are the most favorable to the abolition of slavery."

Again:

"The Democratic party of the South contains the men and the elements which are opening to the amelioration of the condition of the slaves, and will ultimately accomplish the overthrow of the institution of slavery."

Again:

"The Federal party is the pro-slavery party."

"Sir, that was "New Hampshire Patriot Democracy" last May. I do not undertake to say what it is now. Our annual election is near at hand, and I have not seen the official organ for some weeks. So, if I am inaccurate, I am not speaking authority for any fanaticism; and many may, it seems, entertain all the sentiments which I have advanced without being cast out of the pale of the Democracy as it is now organized."

VIRGINIA AND OHIO.—The Richmond *Whig* learns by a letter of the 29th inst. from Washington, that the Virginia and Ohio Commissioners have adjourned without being able to settle the boundary question. Ohio claimed the low water mark, but was willing to make the water in the channel, whether high or low, the boundary. This would make a variable, but at the same time a distinct and palpable boundary. This proposition, however, was not acceded to by the Ohio Commissioners, and nothing consequently has been done.

REFUSAL OF OFFICE.—It is said that Dr. Brown, of Virginia, has refused the chief clerkship of the Navy Department, with a salary of $2,000 a year, and but little to do. It has since been offered to Dr. Young, of the same State.

A PREMIER.—Dr. Wells, who committed suicide in New York last week, received a few weeks previous to his death, 4,000 from the National Institute of France, being the highest premium offered for the use of nitrous oxide gas in producing insensibility to pain.

From Matamoros.

By the arrival yesterday from Brazos St. Jago, of the schr. *Belle*, Capt. Morgan, and schr. *Heroine*, Capt. Ryan, we have received the Matamoros *Flag*, of the 26th ult., from which, we learn that Col. Davenport has ordered Captain Dunlap, with his Company of mounted men, to take permanent post at Santa Teresa, a considerable town, some sixty miles distant from Matamoros, on the route to Victoria. The *Flag* says

The object of sending troops to Santa Teresa, is to break up the Mexican Custom House established there, and to prevent the collection of duties from traders coming to Matamoros, or going to the interior, and to give them protection as far as circumstances will admit. This is a good beginning, and an augury of what is to follow. Next San Fernando, and then Victoria must be occupied, and so on until our troops are spread over all the country between Matamoros and the Mountains, giving protection to the people, and security to trade in every quarter. When our troops are scattered over the country, the trade of Matamoros will be equalized and the increased duties collected will be more than adequate to defray all expenses incident to the maintenance of troops at posts thus widely separated.

Besides, the inhabitants of the country will be brought immediately in connection with our people, and being freed from the conniving spirits, who are ever preying them against us, and nearly in every city now occupied by our troops. The good to result from this wide spread friendship is incalculable.

Gen. Wool has issued an order dated at Monterey, the 17th of January, requiring all disbursing officers of Government on this line, receiving money from merchants and others, for clerks on the United States, to charge six per cent on the amount of coin so received; per centage to be credited to the United States. Also requires the collector for the districts of the upper and lower *Rio Grande*, to state on the invoices of goods going to the interior, that the duties have been paid, mentioning the amount on each article. We had supposed that the merchants were accomodating Government, by giving their specie in fair exchange for checks; but it seems we were mistaken. Uncle Sam's paper is of more value than specie, by long odds.

The Matamoros *Flag* also states that a duel was fought at Camargo, between Capt. Joshua Collet, and Capt. Alexander Wilkins, both of the 10th infantry, now stationed at that place in which the former was killed. We have not learned the cause of the difficulty, but have been told, the meeting arose out of a dispute between Captain Wilkins and Captain Postley, of the same Regiment, in which Capt. Collet acted as the friend of the latter.

The following order, we find in the *Flag*:

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Monterey, Mexico, Jan. 12th, 1848.

ORDERS, No. 40.

To prevent, as far as possible, the evasion of the Orders of the Government, in relation to the collection of duties on importations to Mexico, the following regulations will be observed by all concerned, viz:

1. All persons leaving the lower Rio Grande, with goods, wares or merchandize, for any of the posts in advance of Matamoros, or any one leaving in like manner, the districts of the lower or upper Rio Grande for the interior, will before their departure, present to the Collector of the district, correct invoices in duplicate of the articles to be transported, specifying to what place they are to be taken.

The Collector shall satisfy himself that the required invoices have in each case been paid, and if such be the fact, he will endorse to that effect on the invoice, one of which he will send direct to the collector of the district in which the goods are to be sent, and will return the other to the carriers of the property, who will exhibit it to the commanding officer of each military post through which they may pass, who will countersign it, and afford to the person presenting it every protection and facility in his power. The absence of the invoices herein directed, or any goods detected in any of them, will subject the goods to be confiscated.

2. All persons going into the interior, or to the posts below, or passing from one post to another without having received a report to accompany a report from the commanding officer of the post, will have an entry made by the commanding officer of every one through which he may pass to reach his destination.

All persons arriving at a military post will invariably present their selves to the commanding officer, who is required to see that this order is in each case duly complied with.

Commanding officers will be careful to give passports only to those who may deserve to receive them.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wool.

IRWIN MCDOWELL, Asst. A. G.
Official. Geo. E. M'LEAN, A. A. A. G.

We commend to the thinking portion of the Whig party, the annexed pithy and forcible observations of the Savannah *Republican*:

A NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The question of a National Convention of the Whig party, for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, is now seriously debated by the Whig papers throughout the country. For ourselves, we consider it absolutely essential to the success of the opposing party, the administration, that a Convention should be held, and we hope the Whig members of Congress will, at an early day, designate the appropriate time and place for the Convention. The friends of Gen. Taylor have nothing to fear in a Convention, and we are unable to perceive how he can receive any effectual support except by a concentrated effort of his supporters. If the Whigs of the Southern States refuse to go into Convention, why the Whigs of the other States will not be apt to consider our wishes in the selection of candidates. We are convinced that in no event, can Gen. Taylor be elected unless by the united effort of the Whig party. We feel confident he can be nominated. How is that to be brought about except by a National Convention? We are opposed to any movement that has for its object a rupture in the Whig party. We shall support Gen. Taylor because we know him to be thoroughly great. Whigs in Congress we believe will let the President of the people and not of a party. The "Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union" was our motto in 1840, let it not be forgotten in 1848.

Solidification of Carbonic Gas.

Prof. Webster of the Medical College in this city, delivered a lecture upon the subject, at the College, on Throop street, yesterday afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock. We were present and listened to the lecture, and witnessed some of our grandest experiments that we have ever seen performed in a lecture room.

The Professor very briefly explained to the class and the other gentlemen present, the nature of air and gases, and illustrated his remarks with several interesting and very beautiful experiments.

In connection with the subject of Carbonic Acid Gas, he directed attention to the bad system of ventilation which prevails among us. He showed the enormous quantity of Carbon which exists in the air from respiration and combustion, also the enormous quantity which exists in alcohol, from which Olefiant Gas was made which the Professor experimented with.

The Professor then adjusted his apparatus to perform the experiment of solidifying the gas. This apparatus was made in England of the very best wrought iron, and tested to undergo a pressure of 2250 pounds to the square inch, while it is necessary that it should contain in the experiment a pressure of only 700 to 800 pounds to the inch. A definite quantity of super carbonate of soda and water to make a thick paste, and acid were placed in the vessel or generator. The acid was introduced in a long metallic tube, so as to come directly into contact with the soda. When every thing was arranged, the generator was turned bottom-upwards, at working upon pivots similar to the trunnions of a cannon, and the process of generation commenced. From the generator the gas was passed into a receiver, and again from the receiver to a metallic box where it was condensed. The experiment was perfectly successful. Large quantities of the solid gas were produced, which rivalled the snow in whiteness. He carried a piece wrapped in cotton for some two hours before it had passed off into gas. It was of course intensely cold, and had to be handled very gently if one did not wish to blister his hands.

Its permanence in a solid state is its great peculiarity. Pieces of it thrown into a vessel placed on a lamp cooling out in intense heat, dissolved very slowly—pieces were thrown into a red hot crucible, water introduced in a silver spoon into the crucible and the water was frozen. A quantity of mercury was frozen when in contact with it. The experiments were exceedingly interesting. One could hardly believe while looking upon the white mass in his hand that he was holding a gas which he imbibes in pretty large quantities every time he drinks a glass of soda, cider, &c.—*Boston Journal.*

An incident that occurred at Fuller's Hotel the other evening, may not be uninteresting—Col. Harney is 6 "full six feet four, and elegantly proportioned." Major Iturbide, son of a former emperor of Mexico, and now a Mexican prisoner on parole here, is little less than five feet in stature. Harney, the American dragoon, is therefore full sixteen inches more elevated than this Mexican aid of Santa Anna. "Allow me," said a gentleman, "to introduce you, Major Iturbide, to Col. Harney, of the U. S. dragoons." Harney, in his most polished manner, bowed. Iturbide bowed in return, and then looked up. Looking up for a moment with remained nonplussed, upon Harney, the Mexican said, "I should like to have the: you fit Cortes Gonde." The instant reply of Col. Harney was inimitable, while it was—it could be nothing else—gentlemanly. "Dear Major, I would have been too happy for the world!" The effect upon the Mexican was irresistible.—*Washington Cor. Balt. Sun.*

GREAT WEALTH.—The Duke of Devonshire has an income of $1,850,000; Louis Philippe is said to be worth $150,000,000; Sir Robert Peel $80,000; and John Jacob Astor $30,000,000.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

In Senate.

WEDNESDAY, February 9th, 1848.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. The Hon. Preston Taylor, Lieutenant Governor in the Chair. 29 Senators present.

The assistant Secretary transmitted to the House, for its concurrence, several bills and resolutions.

The bill introduced by Mr. Strickland, granting leave of absence to Jacob F. Watts, of the parish of Livingston, was taken up and passed.

Mr. VanWickle called up the bill to amend the seventh section of the revenue bill. After some discussion, the bill was referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Dial, from the committee on unfinished business, reported a bill establishing additional military divisions and brigades, and providing for the appointment of certain officers. Read once.

Mr. Van Wickle called up the bill for the closing and shutting up of Bayou Moreau and Marine. It was taken and gave use to a protracted debate. Pending the discussion, Mr. Moore moved that its further consideration be postponed until to-morrow. Agreed to.

Mr. Kenner presented a resolution which was adopted, directing the Auditor of Public Accounts, to furnish the Senate with certain statements respecting the proceeds of the five per cent fund from the proceeds of the sale of public lands.

Mr. Adams called up the bill to provide for the organization of Corporations throughout the State. Said bill was adopted by the last Legislature, and vetoed by Governor Johnson. Mr. Adams moved that the Senate insist on the adoption of the bill notwithstanding the Governor's veto. On that motion, the yeas stood [illegible] Mr. Pleasant then moved that the judiciary committee be instructed to report to the Senate a bill for the organization of Corporations throughout the State. Said motion was seconded to. Mr. Bradnax's bill to loan $30,000 to the Teche Canal, and Lafourche Canal Company, was next taken up for its final passage. Mr. Manuel Garcia said that as several Senators are now absent, he would move the postponement of the bill until to-morrow. On that motion, the yeas and nays being called for, resulted as follows: 14 yeas, 9 nays. Carried.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and shortly after, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Hon. Preston W. Farrar, in the chair.—60 members present.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor, transmitting the report of Commissioners appointed to select a site, and superintend the erection of public buildings at Baton Rouge. Said communication was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Morgan presented two petitions from John F. McCue, praying, that the exclusive privilege of navigating the river Amite by steam boats be granted to him for twenty years—referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Duprey presented a resolution instructing the State Engineer to make a survey and examination of the left bank of Grand river from the Park to Bayou Pigeon, and to report to this legislature the practicability and probable cost, either in money or labor, of constructing a levee between said Park and Bayou—referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Wason presented a resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best exertions to establish the mail route formerly existing from Baton Rouge to Madisonville, in the parish of St. Tammany. It was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Watson, Penn and Herron.

Mr. Philips, from the finance committee, reported without amendment the bill relative to insolvent corporations. It was read once.

The same member, from the same committee reported also a bill to amend the act in relation to the bonds of tax collectors and other public officers—read once.

Mr. Landry, from the committee on Parochial affairs, reported several bills, among which we noticed the following: a bill to authorize the police jury of the parish of Ascension, to pass ordinances relating to the marking, branding and killing of hogs in said parish. The same member, on behalf of the same committee, reported unfavorably to the petition of sundry citizens of Avoyelles, praying for the annexation of a part of said parish to the parish of Rapides. Said report was adopted.

On behalf of the special Committee, to which the Myles case has been referred, Mr. Pike, Chairman of said Committee, asked of the House to determine: 1st, whether the Committee had the right to interrogate Dr. Myles in the prosecution of their enquiry; 2d, whether, the Committee having the right to do so, Dr. Myles could be compelled to answer such questions as the Committee might think proper to propose to him.

The solution of these two questions gave rise to an angry and protracted debate, in which Mr. Pike, particularly, distinguished himself.—Messrs. McVea, Bodin, Morse and Lane, participated, also, in the discussion. The question was decided in the affirmative by the House.

The House next resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, to discuss the resolutions relative to the Mexican war. Previous to going into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Duprey had presented a resolution, that the various resolutions relative to the war be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, but it was negatived. The discussion was then resumed: Mr. Duncan, of Orleans, had the floor. Speaking which, the Committee rose and reported progress. The House then adjourned to meet at half past two o'clock.

EXTRAORDINARY PROMPTITUDE.—We received yesterday in due course of mail the Philadelphia *Ledger*, of 15th October, 1846. It had taken only one year, three months, and twenty-five days to travel from Philadelphia to New Orleans. This beats the Magnetic Telegraph.

THE CHOLERA.—All accounts from the Old World show that America must inevitably be visited, and that shortly, by the terrible scourge of Cholera; and, as yet, nothing is done either by national, State, or municipal authorities, to prepare for its coming. Most of our readers will remember that the Cholera of 1832 and 1833 was preceded by a remarkably mild and humid winter like the one now passing. If this be not proof of what may be expected, it certainly is a remarkable coincidence, as in both instances accounts of Cholera in Europe preceded this country at the same season. We look for some slight attacks before the dawn of another new year, and for its prevalence, as a pestilence, during the spring and summer of 1848. Merchants Reporter suggests that a commission be appointed to visit the scenes of the pestilence, to inquire minutely into its history, and to report the best prevential and remedial measures. We heartily endorse the proposition. While, however, we perform every possible preparatory duty, let the dread enemy be met without fear.—Dr. Dawson says, in reply to the Cholera—1832, that it was generally remarked that the most perfect immunity was enjoyed by those who combined habits of cleanliness, temperance and industry, with a happy and tranquil mind—*fear* being reckoned among the main active causes of the disease; a proposition borne out by the medical men who visited the sick, and who generally escaped all attack.—*N. Y. Sun.*

HINTS TO LADIES.—Men of sense—I speak not to boys of eighteen to five-and twenty, during their age of giddiness—men who know the worth the trouble of falling in love with, and the fatal and inconvenience of being married to, and to whom one might, after much thought and consideration, and a course, perhaps of hesitation and hesitation, submit to hold those ill-contrived bodies of obedience which we contracted at the place—such men want not dolls for their companions; women who would suit such men are just as capable of loving fervently, deeply as the kingfishers, full of song and sentiment; who cannot walk; cannot rise in the morning; cannot tie her bonnet-strings; faints if she has to lace her boots; never in her life brushed out her beautiful hair; would not for the world, prick her delicate finger with plain sewing; but who can work harder than a gaunt girl upon a lamb's wool shepherd's plaid; dance like a devise at Almack's; ride like a centaur, and, while every breath of air gives her fainting, her father's gloomy country-house, and the dullest, how how people can endure this climate, she can go out to dinner-parties in February and March with an inch of sleeve and half-a-quarter of bodice.—*Mrs. Thompson.*

A CHRISTMAS TALE.—While the last generation was flourishing, there dwelt in what is now a famous city not a mile from Boston an opulent widow lady, who dwelt in a queer mansion, composed of that odd compound of incompatibles, called human nature.

It was a Christmas eve of one of those old-fashioned winter, which were so "bitter cold." The old lady put on an extra shawl, put on the heaviest her shivering frame, the cook let her faithful negro servant:

"It is a terrible cold night, Sciip. I am afraid my poor neighbor, widow Brown, must be suffering. Take the wheel-barrow, Sciip; fill it full of wood, pile on a good load, and tell the poor woman to keep herself warm and comfortable." Sciip, being you go, Sciip, put quite more wood on the top, and make up a nice mess of Sip."

These last orders were duly obeyed; and the old lady was thoroughly startled, both inside and out. And now the trouble begins the about to depart on the errand of charity, Mami Sie considerate enough to accompany her.

"Stop, Sciip. You could not go now. The weather has moderated."—*Boston Transcript.*

PROFESSIONAL PROMPTITUDE.—A celebrated Dublin surgeon was known to give a lesson of economy on a wedding day. A young man, remarkably fond of the ladies, face and person. He was sent for one morning the patient extolled by a lady, and he was called upon his hand, while before his eyes was a five-pound note. After some, he was at length be removed his hand, and with a smile on his face, "Do I look anxious?" "Why, sir, I am afraid, the surgeon, "I do not like the appearance of that hand." "Well, sir, I am afraid that this hand will be amputated." "Amputated! Why, what do you mean?" "Why