The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Saturday morning, March 10, 1849.

GEN. TAYLOR AND GEN. CASS.—This morning, writes the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, I was witness to a singular spectacle. Gen. Cass, who looks as if he had just come from a wedding party, in company with Mr. Fitzgerald, Senator from Michigan, called to pay his respects to General Taylor. On entering the room the General was seated, but perceiving General Cass, he rose and went to meet him. "Good morning General, how do you do?" says General Taylor. "Very well indeed, General Taylor, this is the second time I follow your route, but you got twice ahead of me." "The race, repeated old Zack, with great urbanity, "is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." The audience smiled. "How do you find yourself after your long journey?" "Tolerably well," replied Taylor, "in Indiana they knocked in few of my ribs; but its nothing—mere circumstance!" "I shall be happy to see you." "Do call whenever it is convenient" Exit General Cass. On coming out, an old friend of General Cass, shaking him by the hand, inclined to him, "I have stumped it in seven States for you, and all voted right; but it would not do." "I wish you had stumped it in one or two more," said General Cass, good-naturedly, and the parties separated.

A Business Transaction.

The Free Soilers in the Ohio Legislature, numbering some four or five, hold the balance of power, and no public officer can possibly be chosen without their concurrence. At the late election of U. S Senator, these disinterested patriots struck a bargain with the Locofoco members. "Give us," said they, "the Senator, and we will give you all the Judges who are to be chosen this year." The offer was a fair one and was instantly embraced. Accordingly, Salmon P. Chase, a lawyer of Cincinnati, who has made himself conspicuous for his exertions in harboring, protecting and defending fugitive slaves; who is a radical Democrat in politics, and a furious fanatic on the Abolition question, was elected by the united votes of all the Locofocos and the Free Soilers—the Whigs voting for Thomas Ewing, a man entirely untainted with political Abolitionism.

Locofocoism, having achieved the glorious feat of sending to the U. S. Senate a worthy coadjutor of Hale, claimed its share in the fruits of the transaction, and got it. We see from the end of the Free Soil votes, Messrs. Sawyer and Carpenter are elected Superior Court Judges, P. Bliss Presiding Judge of the Hamilton, and Cyrus H. Brown, of the Cuyahoga District, Presiding Judge of the 9th Circuit. It is scarcely necessary to add that every one of these nominees is a Locofoco.

There would be nothing particularly remarkable in this election, were it not that in the South the Locofoco press is ever seeking to persuade the people that Northern Locofocoism is desperately in love with Southern institutions; and that the facts we have just related furnish one more proof, among a thousand, of the thirty years sedulous upon which such assertions are based. For the sake of a few social offices, the immaculate and self-sacrificing Democracy of the Ohio Legislature, were content to send to the Senate of the United States for the next six years, a man who is known as an abolitionist of the deepest dye, and who we venture to say, will prove a constant source of mischief and irritation in that body. This is a striking example of the love which our "Natural Allies" bear the South. If the truth were known, it would be seen that Ohio Locofocos love office much better than they do anything else. It may suit them in certain contingencies, to profess a regard for the South, but the only things they really admire are fat places, and the only persons they truly love are themselves. They are demagogues of the first water, and in all ages that particular class of people has furnished the basest specimens of humanity.

We wonder how many so styled Democratic papers will publish the details of this disgraceful coalition, and accompany the narrative with fitting comment?

The Ex-President.

It is rumored that Mr. Polk will proceed by way of New Orleans, to his home in Tennessee, and that he will reach our city in the course of the coming week. We trust that the Municipal authorities and the people at large, without distinction of party, will unite in welcoming him with genuine Southern hospitality. Mr. Polk has occupied the loftiest station to which an American can aspire, and the dignity of the office from which he has just retired entitles him to the respectful attention of our citizens. He is no longer the head and front of a political party, but a gentleman whom the country honored by placing in the exalted position of her Chief Magistrate. As a public man he has ceased to be the subject of criticism or censure, but retains all his titles to the respect of the community. The city of New Orleans, which has always been foremost in greeting distinguished visitors, should receive Mr. Polk with the honors due to the office he has filled, and with the cordial kindness characteristic of her citizens.

☞ The Telegraph despatch of the *Delta*, dated the 5th inst., gives the following abstract of the proceedings of Congress:

Both Houses remained in session until seven o'clock, this morning, when they adjourned, *sine die*. Towards the close there was great excitement. The General Appropriation bill has passed, but not yet a conference between government over Texas and New Mexico, has been detected—Another attack, a fight occurred in the Senate relative to Messrs. Borden of Mississippi, and Cameron of Pennsylvania. Near the same time, a fight took place in the House between Messrs. Johnson, of Arkansas, and Ficklin, of Ohio. The former struck the latter, and blood flowed copiously. Both parties, those of the House and of the Senate, finally settled their respective difficulties amicably. A resolution was adopted, to forbid debates on the Appropriation bills, and allusions to slavery and a sectional character.

Mr Polk arrived here the night, and signed all the bills that were passed.

It may thing can be imagined more utterly disgraceful than these pugilistic encounters in the National Legislature, we are at a loss to conceive it. The tumult of a bear garden, or the rowdyism of a prize fight, though disgusting, is not unnatural, but a bout at fisticuffs between grave Senators and Representatives, stunning above the indignation of every man who loves the institutions of his country in respect. The practice, however, is not likely to be discontinued until Congress evinces a settled resolve to enforce its dignity, by the stern expulsion of every bully and blackguard who degenerate the Halls of Legislation by brutal exhibitions.

☞ We have just heard, says the *Union*, a very curious anecdote from an American who has recently returned from Liverpool. He obtained it from General Armstrong, who had it immediately from the gardener of the Earl of Derby himself. The Earl lives within about eight miles of Liverpool. He had just received some bulbous roots from California, wrapped up in the dirt of their native country; and as a mere matter of curiosity, he directed the earth to be washed for the purpose of seeing whether it contained any particles of gold. His instructions were followed, and the result was nearly a handful of gold dust and shells from the washings of the earth.

A MAN WHO APPRECIATES HIS POSITION.—Mr. Gales, of the *National Intelligencer*, gave an entertainment on the 22d ult., to a large party of friends. Some one said to the veteran editor, "awhile ago, Mr. Gales, I saw your name mentioned in connection with the post of State Department." "I do not know," was his reply, "that it would be any great honor to give up the Intelligencer for a place in the Cabinet." What a glorious press we should have, if all editors throughout the land placed a proportionate estimate upon the dignity and importance of their vocation.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1849.

Mr. Gentry's declination of the Post Office Department has occasioned some derangement in the original programme of the Cabinet, and to a certain extent unsettled the purposes of the President. This embarrassment is only temporary, and will be removed within the next forty eight hours. Three of the Departments remain as indicated in my last letter, viz: Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State, Mr. Crawford, Secretary of War, and Mr. Lawrence, Secretary of the Navy. At present, the inclination of Gen. Taylor, is to offer Mr. Meredith, of Pa., the Treasury, and either Mr. Vinton or Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, the Post office. The Attorney Generalship remains in doubt.

The last three appointments are only indications upon the surface and may be changed to suit a condition of things that does not now appear. In Pennsylvania there is much division of preference among individuals, and the friends of those who have been named in this connection, are zealous in advocating their importance and claims for consideration. Gen. Taylor will, however, be influenced by no other motives in making his selections, than such as apply to the public good.

The report on the tariff, which Mr. Hudson was directed to make by the Committee of Ways and Means, ten days ago, was reported to the House yesterday and ordered to be printed. As this paper will speak its own praise better than any comments of mine could, it is most proper that the public judgment should be formed upon its abstract merits, than upon any commendation from a secondary source. It has already been published in one of the Northern presses and doubtless, will be reprinted extensively elsewhere. When it has been examined with an impartial eye, I venture to say, that the opinion of the country will fully confirm all the favorable estimation that has been expressed in its favor.

A singular and striking correspondence appeared in the *Intelligencer* this morning, between Gen Shields and Mr. Breese, growing out of an alleged charge made by the latter against the former, in reference to the recent contest for U S. Senator, in which both were competitors. The letter of Gen. Shields reflects anything but credit upon its author and is written in a style, which indicates the absence of all taste, propriety or sense. No bad consequences are expected to grow out of the publication and whatever may have been the position of Mr. Breese heretofore, it is quite certain he has not suffered in this controversy. There is a point of endurance at which public toleration stops, and Gen. Shields, in consuming his taste and feeling on this personal question, has taxed it beyond endurance.

After various conferences with the Committees of Finance in the two Houses of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury, has recommended an issue of five millions of Treasury notes, based upon the principle of the act of 1846, and designed to meet any emergency in the Finances, which might occur during the recess of Congress. This recommendation has been called out by the depreciation in the receipts from public lands, during the last two quarters, by an apprehended diminution in the revenue from Customs, and by the augmentation of appropriations beyond the estimates of the Secretary. The power conferred by the Bill to be reported, is limited within the absolute necessities of the Government. Should this contingency not arise to call for the issue, the notes will not be issued.

In order to receive his successor with becoming propriety and to prevent any interregnum in the Administration of the branch of the public service to which he is attached, Mr. Buchanan, will remain in the Department of State until Wednesday next. Whatever difference of political feelings may be entertained between the present incumbent and Mr. Clayton, this act exhibits a proper sense of consideration, which is worthy of all praise.

Information has just come to me from an authentic source, that the programme of the Cabinet has been finally arranged as follows:

For Secretary of State, John M. Clayton, of Delaware.

For Secretary of the Treasury, Wm. M. Meredith, of Pennsylvania.

For Secretary of War, George W. Crawford, of Georgia.

For Secretary of the Navy, Abbott Lawrence, of Massachusetts

For Post Master General, Thomas Ewing, of Ohio.

For Attorney General, Wm. Ballard Preston, of Virginia.

It may be possible, that Mr. Ewing will not accept, owing to obligations of a personal character. In this event, following out the principle followed by Gen. Taylor in other cases, he will look in another direction and probably select Mr. Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana.

A conference of such members of the Cabinet, as are within reach, will be held on Saturday.

HOMO.

☞ The following excellent and eloquent article is from the editorial column of the *Richmond Republican*:

A CONTRAST.—Two years ago, when the sun of the 22d February arose, Zachary Taylor was gloomy and thoughtful on the plains of Buena Vista, with as gloomy and lowering prospect, to ordinary eyes, as ever expanded before the vision of mortal. After a long period of inaction to which he had been condemned by the government, he was suddenly plunged upon a theatre of the most absorbing excitement and peril. He was now an old man, though still hale and vigorous; he was a soldier, with the recollections of forty years of hard service; since he had "fleshed his maiden sword," nations had grown up in the fields which his early valor illustrated, and flourishing towns invaded the forests where the red man learned to his cost that the young Kentucky brave was superior to both Indian valor and stratagem. The memories of later scenes must have been still more fresh in his mind—Without self-conceit or vanity, he could not but remember that the ancient motto of his family, "*Faithful and Ready*," had never been sullied by his hands, and that at Palo Alto, Resaca and Monterey, he had done all that Duty demanded, and had achieved that success which never fell on his long and eventful life had deserved his standard. But, notwithstanding this, he had seen his government turn upon him a distrustful look—confine him to a sphere of obscurity, and remove from him the flower of his army. The eye had gazed with a proud, yet saddened glance, upon the departing banners that he had so often guided to triumph and glory, until the last bayonet of his veterans disappeared forever from his view.

He now stood alone, sustained, with the exception of a few batteries of artillery, by a handful of volunteers. Before and around him was a drilled and disciplined army of twenty thousand men, five to his one, commanded by the first military genius of Mexico. In all human probability, on the field of Buena Vista Taylor was to close his illustrious career, either a prisoner or among the dead. There was to be the end of a life consecrated from youth to age to his country's service. There, in a foreign grave, was to be the reward of the toils, fidelity and valor of nearly half a century.

But, instead of a sword that was never drawn by a President, a sword that was never drawn by you, but in defence of the country. You have been called to preside over the destinies of this great nation, and the triumphs of your military career are guarantee to us, that they will not be eclipsed by the triumphs that await your civil administration. We are rejoiced, Sir, to have such a Chief Magistrate as yourself, our near neighbor, and I again extend to you the cordial welcome of my fellow-citizens."

The President-elect replied, and said, that he was overwhelmed with the kind reception which he had received at the hands of the good people of Georgetown. "I have been forty years in the country's service, but my victories are not my victories. They are the victories of the soldiers who fought the battles. It was honor enough for me to have had the fortune of leading such soldiers to victory. You refer, Mr. Mayor, to Washington. The country has never had but one Washington, and I fear it will be a long time before there will be another. I trust to be pardoned for trying to follow his example. I shall administer the government without fear or favor for any one."

He then expressed his warmest thanks for the kind attentions which had been bestowed upon him, and retired to the room provided for him, where he exchanged salutations with his fellow-citizens, and received the congratulations of the ladies of Georgetown with his accustomed courtesy and gallantry.

At an early hour he returned to his headquarters, delighted with his visit.

FIRE IN BOSTON.—About ten o'clock last night three blocks of unfinished houses were destroyed in Lenox street. The fire was first discovered in the middle block, and soon communicated with the others, right and left.—There was a high wind blowing at the time, and in less than forty minutes about $10,000 worth of property was in ashes. It each of the blocks destroyed there were from seven to ten houses. A fourth range of ten tenements escaped uninjured. The fire was undoubtedly the act of an incendiary. The greatest loss by the conflagration is felt by the mechanics who were employed on the buildings, and who lost all their tools. The buildings were owned by Mr. J. Wainer, who is insured to the amount of $5,700. Loss, $10,000.—*Boston Transcript.*

☞ The ship CHRISTIANA, Capt. Edmund Hammond, from New York, is now discharging at the St. Joseph street wharf. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expenses and risk.

J W STANTON & CO.
Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts

☞ The ship OSCAR, Capt. Lobary, from Bordeaux, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Passenger for which no permit will have been handed on board within five days from the 7th instant, will be sent to the Custom House stores.

V. MAGNAN, 27 St. Louis st.

☞ French ship OSCAR.—Neither the Consignees nor the Captain of said Ship will be responsible for any debts contracted by her crew. m8

☞ The ship JACOB, Captain Hamilton, from Boston, is now discharging alongside Carondelet st. Boston Merchandise destined for shipment to inland to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their proper risk.

L F PAYE & CO.

☞ Messrs. Brewster—Please announce Mr. Jas. Mann, per ship HAYTIAN, 2d Boatswain, will please call at the office of the undersigned, and receive the same. L. H. HALE.

HAVANA CIGARS—SUPERIOR QUALITY.—Just received, per ship Oscar, comprising a full assortment of Impudentes, Regalias Olimpicos, Panatelas and Half Panatelas, which I offer at very reasonable prices, and to merchants in lots will repurchase.

T W CABALLERO, 28 Old Levee st.

HAVANA.—By the brig *Adams Gray*, Captain Schneider, arrived last evening, we have received late Havana papers. They are barren of interest.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—As the supply of this great work is very low in our city the public will be glad to learn that STEEL, No. 14 Camp street, is in daily expectation of a large invoice, consisting of sets of both volumes published.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER COURIER.—The steamer *Courier*, running as a regular packet between New Orleans and the Balize, struck a snag on the evening of the 8th, which probably broke through a plank in her hull. The *Courier* continued her voyage until arriving opposite the Concord plantation, when it was perceived that she was leaking badly. The Captain ran her into shoal water, where she sunk in a few minutes. No lives were lost and nearly all the freight saved. The boat was insured for one third of its value.

LUCIUS NATUR.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says: Mr. Louis Sanches has on exhibition at the Coffee House of Mr. Capoulade, a monstrosity of a most unaccountable genus—one which has baffled the professional skill of our most learned zoographers to classify. This nondescript is the progeny of a cow, and in appearance, resembles several species of the animal creation. It is of a dark mouse color, with the tail of a jackass, and a head resembling a dog, minus eyes and upper jaw.

Virginia.

The Congressional elections in Virginia take place the fourth Monday in April. The candidates so far are as follows:

NORFOLK.—Gen. Millson, Locofoco, in place of Mr. Atkinson, present member. The Whigs have not yet made a nomination.

ACCOMAC.—Gen. Bayly, Loco, and Ed. P. Pitts, Whig—Gen Bayly, present member.

ESSEX—James M. Forbes, Whig, and A R Holliday, Loco. Mr. Beale, Loco, present member.

BRUNSWICK—R. K. Meade, Loco, present member.—The Whigs have not yet nominated—but surely they can beat the ally of Mr. Giddings.

BUCKINGHAM.—Thos S. Bocock, Loco, present member.—Henry P. Irving, Whig.

ALBEMARLE.—Wm. L. Goggin, Whig, present member; Paulus Powell, Loco.

ROCKINGHAM.—James McDowell, Loco, present member—no opposition, though the violently threatened by impatient and ultra locos.

LOUDON.—John S. Pendleton, Whig, present member.

MONTGOMERY—Wm B Preston, Whig, present member; Henry Edmonson, Loco.

WASHINGTON—Fayette McMullen, of Scott, Wm H Cook, of Carroll, John B George, of Tazewell, Locos, and Wm. W Hanson, of Smyth, Whig—Fulton, the present estimable member, returns.

HALIFAX—Thomas S Flournoy, Whig, present member; Dr. Averett, Loco.

KANAWHA—Wm M'Comas, Whig; J M H Beckley, Loco; Mr. J S Duncan has been nominated by a portion of the District, but we cannot, under the circumstances, that no division will exist in the ranks.

PRESTON—Richard Parker, Loco, in place of Mr. Bedinger superseded. It is probable that Mr. Andrew Hunter or Chas. James Faulkner will be the Whig candidate, with fair prospects of success.

WHEELING DISTRICT—Alex. Newman, Loco, in place of Brown, Loco.

RICHMOND DISTRICT—The Locos yesterday nominated Mr. James A. Seddon; the Whigs will nominate a candidate the 15th.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.—The following bill, deeply interesting to Louisiana, has passed both Houses of Congress, and is now the law of the land. Its passage is due to the constant exertions of the entire Congressional delegation from our State:

A BILL to aid the State of Louisiana in draining the Swamp Lands therein

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to aid the State of Louisiana in constructing the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands therein, the whole of those swamp and overflowed lands, which may be, or are found unfit for cultivation, shall be, and the same are hereby granted to the State.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That as the Secretary of the Treasury shall be informed by the Government of Louisiana that that State has made the necessary preparation to defray the expenses thereof, he shall cause a personal examination to be made, under the direction of the Surveyor-General thereof, by experienced and faithful deputies, of all the swamp lands therein which are subject to overflow, and unfit for cultivation; and a list of the same to be made out, and certified by the deputies and Surveyor-General to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall approve the same, so far as they are not claimed or held by individuals; and on that approval, he for simple to and lands shall vest in the said State of Louisiana, subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof: *Provided however*, that the proceeds of said lands shall be applied exclusively, as far as necessary, to the construction of the levees and drains aforesaid.

SEC. 3 *And be it further enacted*, That in making out a list of these swamp lands, subject to overflow, and unfit for cultivation, all legal subdivisions, the greater part of which is of that character, shall be included in said list, but when the greater part of a sub-division is not of that character, the whole of it shall be excluded therefrom; *Provided however*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any lands fronting on rivers, creeks, bayous, water courses, &c., which have been surveyed into lots or tracts under the acts of third March, eighteen hundred and eleven, and twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four; *And provided further*, That the United States shall in no manner be held liable for any expense incurred in selecting these lands and making out the lists thereof, or making surveys that may be required to carry out the provisions of the act.

GEN. TAYLOR AT GEORGETOWN.—The Washington *Whig* of the 1st inst. says:

On Wednesday at half past two o'clock, the President-elect, accompanied by Colonel Bliss, took a carriage and repaired to Georgetown. He was met on the brow of the hill on the east side of Rock Creek by a committee and an escort consisting of one hundred men, five to his one, commanded by the first military genius of Mexico. In all human probability, on the field of Buena Vista Taylor was to close his illustrious career, either a prisoner or among the dead. There was to be the end of a life consecrated from youth to age to his country's service. There, in a foreign grave, was to be the reward of the toils, fidelity and valor of nearly half a century.

But, instead of a sword that was never drawn by a President, a sword that was never drawn by you, but in defence of the country. You have been called to preside over the destinies of this great nation, and the triumphs of your military career are guarantee to us, that they will not be eclipsed by the triumphs that await your civil administration. We are rejoiced, Sir, to have such a Chief Magistrate as yourself, our near neighbor, and I again extend to you the cordial welcome of my fellow-citizens."

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At an early hour he returned to his headquarters, delighted with his visit.

City Intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—For some days past the weather has been singularly balmy and beautiful. The days are warm, but not oppressively so, and the nights with the clear, brilliant moon overhead, are positively delicious. But alas spring with us is a brief season, and in a few short weeks we shall be fairly launched into the heats and torments of summer.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Canon.—In the Case of the Louisiana State Bank; Defendants taking exception to some of the grounds alleged in the petition of Plaintiffs.*—His Honor delivered his decision yesterday, sustaining the position of Plaintiffs and dismissing the exceptions. The argument was on two of the grounds, viz: that petitioners had no authority to pray for and obtain the writ and the remedy prayed for, and secondly, that the petition is vague and insufficient, and upon its face, sets forth no ground of action. We give the greater portion of his Honor's decision *verbatim*:

Article 826 of our code of procedure in that part of said code which treats especially of the writ of *quo warranto*, says: "A mandate to prevent the usurpation of an office, in a city or other corporation, may be obtained by any member of the same, and the party to whom it is directed must make his answer in writing, within the time allowed by the Court, state the authority under which he exercises his office." Article 873, same code, says: "When the Legislature has granted to a corporation the right to determine the validity of the elections of its members or officers, courts of justice shall not issue mandates for the purpose of compelling into that fact."

It is not shown that the right alluded to has been given to the corporation, now before this Court. We might take it for granted that every stockholder of the Louisiana State Bank has a right to pray for and to obtain the writ of *quo warranto*, and that the party to whom it is directed must make his answer in writing, within the time allowed by the Court, and state the authority under which he exercises his office.

2. The Code of Practice Chap. 10, Art. 786, enacts "that besides the powers which are granted to courts of justice, according to the provisions above mentioned, there are other conferred on them in certain cases, which are exercised in a summary manner, without going through the ordinary forms of action." The right of issuing the writ of *quo warranto* is one of the powers contained in the said 10th chapter. The proceedings on that writ must be summary and without going through the ordinary forms of action. All the grounds of defence must be contained in the answer, which must *state the authority under which he exercises his office*—(Art. 860.) The obligation for defendant to file together all his grounds of defence lessens not the force of any of them; they must all be viewed in reference to the laws. The obligation of respondent to state the authority under which he exercises his office" cannot be a difficult one, if he has any legal authority.

To dismiss petitioner's complaint on a technical exception if it should be established in it, at what the vagueness lies and how it can injure respondent, would be violating that part of our laws which requires the petition to be conducted in a summary manner, without going through the ordinary forms of action."

Certainly the petition on its face sets a sufficient ground of action, to wit: the illegality of the election and the assumption of authority of Directors and Presidents of the Louisiana State Bank. The above grounds of defence being so found insufficient, the court will proceed to hear the remainder of the answer on Monday next, the 5th instant.

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS—*Second District Court*—A writ of *Habeas Corpus* has been sued out by Mary Jane Owen, natural guardian of her son John Dudley Owen, aged 11 years, who is now confined in the House of Refuge, Second Municipality. He was arrested on the 13th day of November last by the Second Municipality Police, and immediately committed by Recorder Baldwin on a mere suspicion of vagrancy and in the total absence of any specific charge.—He was not allowed a trial by jury on the right of being heard, nor were any witnesses brought forward to confront him. It is therefore contended that the Recorder has exceeded his jurisdiction, and the matter will be brought before Judge Canon.

STRADIVARI'S CONCERT.—The musical entertainment of this distinguished artist attracted last evening a rather numerous and very discriminating audience at the Armory Hall, who testified by enthusiastic applause their appreciation of the superior performances of Mr. STRADIVARI. He is indeed a pianist of the most finished excellence. In the mastery of merely mechanical difficulties, he is not surpassed by Leopold De Meyer. Witness the wonderful *Prayer from Otello*, with variations for the left hand alone, performed last night, while in energy, grace and purity of touch, coupled with keenness of sensibility, and the exquisite merit of his compositions, he is the equal of Thalberg