The New-Orleans Daily Bee

No. 587. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XII.—WHOLE No. 587a.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.....NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1848.

MAGNE & WEEDEN, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres, cor. of Conty street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
CONVENT PAPER, Semi weekly; (one year in advance).....5 00

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee,

Monday Morning, May 13, 1848.

Gen Taylor and the Whig Convention.

Our cotemporary, the *Picayune*, of Saturday last, contains an article which ably and satisfactorily explains the position taken by Gen. TAYLOR.

It strikes us that the obligations assumed by Gen TAYLOR towards his friends, when consenting to the use of his name in connection with the Presidency, necessarily involved the determination not to withdraw from the canvass, until those who had placed him before the people as a candidate, should express a wish that he should retire. Any other course would have been inconsistent with his position, as well as unjust towards those whose repeated solicitations induced the gallant soldier reluctantly to quiesce in their desires.

The conclusion which the ultra friends of Mr CLAY seek to draw from this exposition of the case, is forced and untenable. They assert with much confidence that as Gen. TAYLOR will not decline running in the event of the choice of the Whig Convention falling upon another, his name cannot, in justice, be submitted to the Convention. This is a non sequitur, and is founded upon a palpable misconception of the powers and duties of that assemblage. A Whig Convention, in our opinion, is simply a gathering of intelligent representatives of the Whig party from all sections of the country, chosen by their respective constituencies for the purpose of consulting together and designating as a candidate, that Whig who, in their judgment, would be most likely to achieve success, and upon whom public sentiment may have previously been concentrated. In other words, a Whig Convention is no more than the embodiment of Whig opinions throughout the land, and its influence is derived entirely from the fact, that being composed of gentlemen from every State in the confederacy, its nominations are to be regarded as a sort of authentic and authoritative confirmation of the people.

Now, General TAYLOR by his own explicit avowal is a Whig, and his name, in common with that of any other Whig, may be, with great propriety, placed before the Convention for its consideration. If the Convention in its wisdom, conclude that he is the strongest man the Whigs can run, we can see no earthly reason why they should refuse to nominate him. The fact, that should they select another, he may remain in the field, cannot in reasonably affect their decision, because his position in that respect involves no breach of faith to the Whig party, but is entirely and exclusively the result of previous pledges exacted from him by those who first started him as a candidate. If, however, such a consideration possessed the slightest intrinsic weight, it might be sufficient to remark, that as the Taylor party is made up of a vast majority of Whigs, and as Gen TAYLOR expresses his willingness to withdraw where our friends deem it expedient, there can be little doubt, that if the Whig Convention should nominate another as our friend, those friends will advise the old soldier to withdraw. The determination of Gen. TAYLOR to abide the decision of his original friends seems to us eminently correct and justifiable. Indeed he could not have acted otherwise, without violating an implied if not an actual pledge.

It is one new thing for a Whig National Convention to pass judgement upon the claims of aspirants, who had made no previous promise of implicit obedience to its verdict. In 1840 Gen. HARRISON and Gen. SCOTT were both balloted for by the Whig Convention, and the former obtained the nomination, while neither had made a specific pledge to withdraw, if the Convention should choose another.

We really think that the scruples which some of our Whig friends seem to feel concerning the constitutionality of Gen. TAYLOR'S position with the presentation of his name at the Whig Convention, are wholly gratuitous, and evince a degree of squeamishness that verges upon absurdity. If the Convention be not overburthened with hair-splitters and sophists, it will have the good sense to confine itself to its mission, by ratifying the popular choice. That those whose names will be submitted for its consideration are Whigs and will accept the nomination, is all that it can ask.

CONNECTICUT.—The Legislature of Connecticut assembled at New Haven, on the 3d inst. The House was organized by the election of Whig officers. Governor Bissell's message, congratulates the Legislature on the prosperity of the people of the State. The present laws of Connecticut, besides abolishing imprisonment for debt, exempt the homestead of the debtor, to the value of $300, from being taken on warrant or execution for any debt whatever. The Governor recommends legislation to except from this protection the dishonest and fraudulent debtor.

WHIG CONVENTION IN CINCINNATI—Mr. I. Hommedieu has been chosen an delegate to the Whig National Convention, from Cincinnati. He prefers Mr. Clay, but will go for the most available candidate. Mr. Stevenson, editor of the *Atlas*, who is for Clay first, last and all the time, was appointed the alternate delegate.

Arrival of the Britannia.

DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE AND IRELAND.

By way of the West we have received intelligence of the arrival of the steamship *Britannia*, together with a meagre outline of the political and commercial advices which she brings. We are indebted to the officers of the fast running steamer *Peytona* for the news, which was transmitted to Louisville on the evening of the 8th inst. The despatch is as follows:

BOSTON, May 8, 1848.

The Royal Mail steamship Britannia arrived here yesterday, a report of her news was delayed by some derangement of the Telegraph wire East.

The excitement in France had risen to the highest pitch, in consequence of the attempted efforts of Ledru Rollin to destroy the Provisional Government. Troops were arriving at Paris from all parts of the country. The cause of hostility is ascribed to the supposed influence of the Bourgeois over the Provisional Government officers.

In Commercial affairs there is not much change to notice. Cotton is unchanged. Breadstuffs firm and advancing. Corn sold at from 24 to 27s per qr. Flour 25 to 27s per bbl.

Ireland continued in an excited state, and is regarded as being on the verge of war.

IMPORTANT TO TRUE.—We copy the following from the New York *Sun* of the 4th instant—a paper that is somewhat prone to manufacture incredible stories—such as the sale of the American Navy by auction, the projected annexation of Cuba, and the destruction of the Cataract of Niagara. Our readers may believe as much of the subjoined paragraph, as they please:

We stop the press to announce that a gentleman who arrived this evening from Montreal, whence he left on Monday at 12 o'clock, informs us that a meeting to express sympathy for the French Republic, was to have been held that evening at 6 o'clock, on the Champ de Mars, at which Mr. Papineau was to have spoken. Our informant learned from a Rebel officer that orders had been issued by the Governor-General to fire on the assembly, if it should be found meeting. Several pieces of artillery were ordered from the city from St. Helens's Island, for the purpose of enforcing

NAVAL.—The United States [illegible] *Plymouth*, Commander [illegible], sailed from the Pacific [illegible] days from [illegible] arrived at [illegible] the 5th instant.

☞ Theodore Mitchell has been convicted at Harrisburgh of murder in the first degree, having caused the death of Patrick McGeary by throwing him, while a general fight was going on, into the aqueduct, in which he was drowned.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1848.

Within the past week, the prospects of Gen. Cass as the nominee of the Locofoco Convention, have manifestly depreciated. He has still the numerical lead, but when a candidate in his position, once begins to decline, it does not take him long to reach the bottom of the hill. Already, he is a rolling stone, and consequently gathers no moss. In the circles of his party, the two-thirds rule is urged by Mr. Ritchie and others, with a view to bring forward some unheard of candidate or to force Mr. Polk again upon the Convention. If they are able to carry that proposition, Gen. Cass will soon find himself in the vocative, for his first and last hope, depends upon the adoption of the *majority* principle; which on account of its democratic spirit, was repudiated by the self-styled Democratic party. His anxiety to secure the nomination is evident to every body. No public or private effort is left unemployed, and by night and by day the labor assiduously engages his care. His book on the King and Court of France—written to ingratiate the favor of Louis Philippe and his introduction of the system, which requires American citizens to appear at the presentations in *Court* dress, have not been without effect upon the popular mind. It is easy to discover in these signs, the inclination of his feelings, and that, while he now advocates the most ultra and radical doctrines of democracy, or rather of that party, for pure Democracy teaches no creed of such political licentiousness; he is *at heart*, a royalist and aristocrat—one who professes largely to attract applause, but, in truth, one who shares no sympathy with the people at large, and who cares nothing but for his personal advancement.

Mr. Atchison, of Mo., has been named with some favor of late, as a compromise candidate. Without much pretensions as a statesman, he has many public qualities to recommendation. In private life, there is no more popular member of the Senate, which was evinced by the unanimous vote which he received as President *pro tempore*, the Whigs joining with one voice to offer the deserved tribute to his social worth. He has too much honesty and manliness to be a successful intriguer, and therefore the chance of his selection, is but an indifferent one.

It is a reasonable speculation, that the nomination of the Locofocos, will settle down between Judge Woodbury and Mr. Polk, though in the event of a collision, which, notwithstanding the intended dismissal of the New York "Barnburners," will occur, some *novus homo* like the present incumbent, of whose existence nine-tenths of the people are ignorant, may be fallen upon in an hour of despair for conciliation. Such a selection would not offend the personal pride of any of the competitors and hence it is by no means improable.

Mr Buchanan, Mr. Dallas and that order of aspirants, seem to have gone out of view in all the calculations. In bantering for the Southern vote, they have lost what little respect they possessed at the North, while they have gained nothing below the Potomac. In addressing to that section, the argument of deception which they have been accustomed to employ among their own followers, they attempted an experiment which had nothing to recommend it but their cunning and audacity. They have reaped their reward in the universal expression of contempt from all parts of the South; which respect their rights and institutions. Buchanan feels that he has no position in the contest. Yesterday a friend pleasantly remarked to him, that he looked like a man who was preparing for a great race. He replied that he was entered, but that he did not know how it would turn out. If he would save his credit—supposing him to have no such wise plan would be to pay forfeit and to abandon the struggle to those, who have not to carry the heavy weight of Federalism, opposition to the last war, and vituperation of Mr Madison.

The House was in a sullen humor to-day and indisposed to work. Some few private bills were passed, and then a fit of adjournment seized upon the majority which prevailed after one or two attempts. Until the two Conventions have closed their proceedings, very little business will be disposed of in Congress.

In the Senate, Mr. Reverdy Johnson's resolution calling upon the President to know why certain foreign nominations had not been submitted for consideration—which was evidently designed to reach the case of Gen. Pillow—was adopted without opposition or remark. Subsequently, the Locofocos discovered that they had committed a mistake in pressing themselves, and Mr. Allen rose to move a re-consideration. A colloquy occurred between him and Mr Johnson, in which the former charged that it was an unconstitutional proceeding. This was repelled by Mr. Johnson, who signified his willingness to admit the re-consideration, though the Senator from Ohio had no right to propose it unless he voted in the affirmative, if he desired to discuss the constitutional point. Mr Allen then attempted to extricate himself from the dilemma, pending which the regular order of the day was taken up.

This little manœuvre shows to what length Locofocism will go, in order to justify the excess and unworthy deeds of those, who happen to be favorites of the Executive. The party would not suffer a proper inquiry to be made of the President, because it was likely to involve an unpleasant disclosure of concerting a measure, which, in the most charitable construction, has disgraced the high military position which he occupies. Because Pillow who "made Mr. Polk President," according to his own assertions in Mexico, was to be exposed in the Senate and subjected through the highest legislative body, to that scorn and detestation, which his contemptible conduct deserves, the investigation was prohibited and the friends of the President of the Executive was shielded from the odium and indignation, which would necessarily attend a debate in the Senate. He cannot, however, be saved from ignomony by the interposition of the shield of his party. He has unconsciously, and are already cognigned to the base doom, which they, who would steal the blood-purchased laurels of brother soldiers, deserve. Society will shun them, and their only refuge will be in the bosom of men like Polk, who have now nothing to lose.

An animated debate occurred in the Senate, on the report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, to afford relief to Yucatan, which was represented yesterday. Mr. Hannegan, the Chairman, defended the policy of the Committee, with much zeal, which was opposed by Mr. Clayton, Mr Crittenden and others, who questioned the wisdom of establishing so serious a precedent, and of involving the government in the conflict of a people differing from us in every respect. The discussion will be continued. At present, the fate of the bill is much in doubt.

HOMO.

Congressional.

In the SENATE, on the 5th inst., Mr. Atchison, of Mo., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting certain lands in Missouri, for the construction of a railroad connecting the Mississippi with the Northern lakes at Chicago. Laid aside.

The resolution passed some days since, inquiring of the President whether any officers now in the service had been appointed by the President whose nominations had not been submitted to the Senate, and if so, why such appointments had been made—was, on motion of Mr. Allen, re-considered.

Mr. Allen contended that the Senate had no right to make such inquiries, the President having the constitutional right to make appointments during the recess of Congress.

On motion, the subject was laid aside informally.

The bill to enable the President to take military possession of Yucatan, being the special order of the day, was taken up.

Mr. Hannegan spoke at some length on the subject. He charged England with interfering in the affairs of Yucatan, by stirring up the Indian population to insurrection, and furnishing them with ammunition.

Mr. Clayton followed in opposition. He thought that the passage of the bill would be a violation of the treaty now before the Mexican Congress, if not ratified, and that it would also, in his opinion, be a violation of the armistice.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, moved as a substitute that part of the troops now in Mexico, be ordered to Yucatan, and that their places be supplied by volunteers.

Mr. Crittenden opposed the bill.

Mr. Foote spoke briefly in support.

Without action, the Senate adjourned over until Monday.

In the House, Mr. Stewart offered a resolution in favor of the principles of Gen. Taylor's letters, and adopting the same. Lies over.

A communication was received from the relations of DeKalb, in regard to the proposed present of his portrait to the Government. Referred.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills, which occupied the remainder of the day.

City Intelligence.

THE COURTS.—Nothing was done on Saturday last in any of the District Courts, which would be of general interest to the public. In the First District Court, the trial of criminal cases will be resumed this morning—Judge Rawlins, of the Third District Court, will sit during this week, in the Second District Court.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The following prisoners were arraigned on Saturday last, and severally pleaded not guilty: Michael Roeny, for horse stealing; John Milligan, for forgery, and William Johnston, John Addison, James Williams, Margaret Brennan, Wm. P. Douglas, George Curtis alias Cummings, and George Perrin, for larceny.

SWINDLING AND FORGERY.—The case of Jordan T. Fretwell, charged with swindling and forgery, was investigated on Saturday last before Recorder Genois. It appears that on the 6th May, Fretwell brought a letter to the house of Loison & Sylvestre, merchants in this city, No. 36 Chartres street, purporting to come from C. F. Adoe, of Cincinnati, enclosing a bill of lading for a quantity of barrels and half barrels pork, shipped on board the steamer Cincinnati Eagle. At the same time he presented a draft purporting to be signed by C. F. Adoe, upon the firm of Loison & Sylvestre, for the sum of $750, neither of the firm being present, the draft was not paid. On the same day, another draft was received through the post-office, from C F. Adoe, announcing the shipment of a quantity of pork, and enclosing a duplicate bill of lading. On the 8th of May, another draft was received from the post-office, purporting to come from C. F. Adoe, of Cincinnati, enclosing another bill of lading, and on the same day Fretwell called again with the draft. From the circumstance of three bills of lading being successfully received and coming through different channels, Messrs. Loison & Sylvestre were satisfied that an attempt to swindle them was being made, and had Fretwell arrested upon a charge of stealing the first letter, forging the third and also forging the draft. Apart of a letter addressed to Messrs. Loison & Sylvestre, if the handwriting of the agent of Mr. Adoe was found in the possession of Fretwell. He was committed in default of bail, to be tried before the First District Court.

RUNNING OVER A CHILD.—Archy, a slave of Mr J. Dunn, was brought up on Saturday last, before Recorder Genois, upon a charge of driving driven a dray over a little mulatto boy, about eight years old, the property of Mr. Daniel Morgan, of Vicksburg, a few days ago. The child, it will be remembered, died from the injuries received. Archy was remanded for further examination.

VOLUNTARIOS CATALANES.—This fine military company, under the command of Captain Vinoet, went through a parade yesterday, with a portion of the Catholic clergy, in the old Catholic Cemetery, for the purpose of consecrating their new monument just completed for the reception of the bodies of their deceased comrades. The ceremony was imposing; the Spanish orpanged Banner, together with the Spanish Flag, were hung in morning over the monument. When the ceremony was over, Mr. James Foulouze delivered in Spanish an oration which was listened to with great respect and attention. The company then fired three rounds over the tomb.

SWINDLING.—The case of Adolphe A. Solomon, was carefully investigated on Saturday last, before Recorder Baldwin. He is charged by Mr. Arthur Pavillier, dry-goods dealer on St. Louis street, with having obtained from him, about $100 worth of dry-goods by false pretences, and disposing of them for his individual benefit. He was held to bail in the sum of $500 to appear before the First District Court.

BREACH OF TRUST.—L. Mayer made on Saturday last an affidavit before Recorder Genois, stating, that some time since he was taken sick and conveyed to the Charity Hospital, leaving at the house of Peter Whelan, on the corner of Barracks and Levee streets, where he had been employed, a trunk containing sundry articles. Upon getting well and obtaining possession of his trunk, he ascertained that it had been broken open and rifled of about $12 worth of its contents, as he has reason to believe, by Peter Alheim. He was arrested and gave bail for his future appearance before the Recorder.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—William Christian, a good-looking sailor, was brought up before Recorder Baldwin on Saturday morning last, for an assault and battery upon Thomas McGuire, on board the bark Mazeppa. The evidence being closed, the Recorder seemed to think that Judge McHenry, of the First District Court, was the best person to decide upon the merits of the case.

☞ We learn says the Louisville *Journal* of the 6th, from the clerk of the Pontiac, that the steamer Isaac Shelby, while on her passage from Cincinnati to the Kentucky river, on Wednesday morning, burst a connection pipe—or rather the joints were unsoldered from the boilers, the firemen having undertaken to raise steam without any water being in the boilers. Water had been pumped into the boilers the evening previous, but from some accident, it had all run out.

No injury was done to any one on board, and the boat returned to Cincinnati to repair. The Pontiac took her passengers to Carrollton.

A DAY OF DISASTERS—The Albany *Evening Journal* of the 4th, says:

"During Sunday and Monday night last, accidents occurred on *six of the seven* railroads between this city and Buffalo! We have already given the particulars of the fatal accident on the Schenectady road.—The Syracuse and Utica road was flooded near Syracuse, by a break in the canal. The train ran off the track from one of the switches on the Syracuse and Auburn road. A similar accident occurred on the Auburn and Rochester road Between Rochester and Batavia the locomotive was thrown off the track by a snake-head; and on the Attica and Buffalo road, two engines were thrown off the track by running over cattle.

KENTUCKY.—An old and very highly respected citizen of Louisville, Mr. Nathaniel Hardy, committed suicide on the evening of the 4th inst., by throwing himself in the river. The body was recovered on the next day. The *Courier* says of Mr. Hardy: "He was for many years one of the most respectable merchants in this city and universally regarded as one of the most amiable, upright and correct men in our community. He seemed to have a perpetual sunshine playing around his heart, and he was one of the last upon whom we should have expected affliction could operate disastrously. We learn that his friends have been painfully anxious for some time on the subject of his health."

HEAVY FAILURE IN ST. LOUIS.—We learn by persons from St. Louis, says the Louisville *Courier* of the 6th instant, that [illegible] have taken place amongst the [illegible] of that place, the failure of the house of [illegible] Mississippi, also arrived at New Orleans on the 5th of April.

FROM BRAZOS.—The U. S. Steamer *Fashion*, Capt. Morgan, arrived last night from Brazos, which place she left on the 11th, reports the U. S. Steamer *Maria Burt*, Capt. Riddle, having left Brazos on the 10th instant, with Col. Hays' command of Texan Rangers, bound to Lavacca Bay.

The following passengers came on board the *Fashion*:—Messrs. Tanchoy, F. Ogden, Carrick, Hawthorn, Smirk, Essick, Carnavan, Cale and Horne, together with a few discharged soldiers and teamsters.

The U. S. Steamer *Gen. Butler*, also left Brazos on the 10th, for this port.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The *Advertiser* of Saturday says: The total amount of stock subscribed for in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at the closing of the books last evening, was 506,700.

FROM HAYTI.—We have Port-au-Prince papers of the 13th ult. The news of the French revolution had reached Hayti, and as in duty bound, the people there had a touch of the same thing. A great number of people assembled in the Champ-de-Mars, and demanded the abolition of the constitution of 1846, the restoration of the constitutional revision of 1816, and a dismissal of the Ministry; the army concurred in the same demands. President Soulouque, obeying the voice of the people, as rulers are accustomed to do in 1848, issued a proclamation on the 9th April, announcing that their wishes would be complied with. Of the same day, he issued another decree announcing the retirement of Gen. Paul from the Ministry of instruction, Gen. Gabriel, from that of the Interior, and Gen. Depuy from that of Finance, and the provisional appointment of Gen. Dufresne, citizen Vaval and Judge Franciaque of Gonaives, to fill their places respectively.—*Journal of Commerce.*

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—On Saturday night, as the steamer Gen. Clinch, Capt. Curry, was proceeding to Charleston, having left her wharf at the usual hour, she came into collision with the steamer William Gaston, Capt. Hebard, as the latter was coming out of the South channel.

The Wm. Gaston was cut down to the water's edge, and some of her berths on the larboard side stove in.

The passengers, among whom were many ladies, were miraculously preserved from injury, only a few of whom being scratched by splinters.

Mr. Clinch, son of Gen. Clinch, was knocked into the river, but Mr. Wilson, of this city, who is clerk of the Gen. Clinch, jumped aboard of the Gen. Clinch, threw a rope to Mr. Clinch, which the latter seized, and he was thus rescued from his perilous situation.

The Gen. Clinch is injured in her stern, and it was deemed prudent to return to the city for repairs.—*Charleston Courier.*

TRAGICAL EVENT.—One of the most deplorable events that happened in this part of the country for many years, occurred at Red River last evening. The wife of Mr. Laderich Borden, an estimable inhabitant of that town, drowned her two youngest children, one three years and a half and the other one year old, in a cistern, and then took her own life. Mr Borden has within a few days shown undeniable evidences of an unsound mind, expressing fears that they should come to want, though her husband was in good circumstances, &c. Yesterday afternoon, a girl who lives with Mrs Borden went out to get a pail of water. On her return, Mrs. Borden and the two younger children were missing. She asked an older child for her mother, who told her she guess she was told that she had gone into the cellar. She went to the cellar door but was afraid to enter upon hearing the groans of Mrs. B. The neighbors were called in and found Mrs. B. extended on the floor with her throat cut, but just alive. The children were both dead in the cistern. The dreadful tragedy has caused a great excitement in Red River, and a deep sympathy is felt for Mr. Borden in his sudden and dreadful bereavement.—*Baton Rouge Gaz.*

BURGLARIES.—The wholesale dry goods houses of Messrs. Anderson, McLyne & Barber, on Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and also that of Mr. A. Chase, on the same square above, were entered during Saturday night and robbed. The goods taken were silks, satins, &c. Yesterday morning some of the goods were found in the cellar of the new building erecting on the corner of Main and Sixth streets. The robbers, it is supposed, had made the latter place a depository, and fearing detection, did not take time to carry all the articles off. The front door of the store of Messrs. Anderson & Co. was found open on Sunday morning. In Mr. Gordon's store the thieves effected an entrance through the back door. *Louisville Journal 8th.*

By Telegraph.

PITTSBURGH, May 6.

There is 7 feet water in the channel, and falling slowly. The weather is very pleasant.

The news relative to the war is without change.

It is reported that the Erie Bank of Pennsylvania has broke.

CINCINNATI, May 6.

The river has risen four feet.

The large sugar refinery of Mr. Blackwell, near the railroad, was destroyed by fire last night.

The Hamilton County Convention have nominated L'Hommedieu as their delegate, and Thomas B Stevenson, of the Atlas, as alternate to the National Convention; both are Clay men, but are left without instructions.

MAY 7.

The river rose two feet yesterday, but since then it has declined 8 inches.

The line of Telegraph between Pittsburg and Philadelphia did not work last evening and this morning owing to a storm.

The steamer Britannia, fourteen days out yesterday, had not arrived at 6 o'clock last evening. She will bring news days later news from Europe.

NEW YORK, May 6, 12 M.

There is an active inquiry for flour, but the receipts being light holders are very firm, which prevents large operations. There is a good inquiry for wheat, but corn and oats are dull.—Sales of pork at $10 25 a $10 37 1-2 for prime. Holders ask higher prices, but buyers have not yet acceded to their demands. The market for beef is improving. I hear of transactions, the particulars of which had not transpired. It is known, however, that prices are 25c per barrel better. Sales of western lard at 6 1-2c. Sales of sides, in dry salt, at 5 a 5 1-4c., and of hams in bulk at 5 1-4c. Nothing doing in cotton.—The steamer Sarah Sands took out $250,000 in specie. Money matters are now easier. Treasury notes are steady at 3 1-8 a 3 1-4.

STRALING HARNESS.—F. T. Peterson was arrested by police officer McGovern of the 1st Municipality, on complaint of Wm. Davidson, charged with stealing from his premises in Customhouse street, between Derbigny and Roman streets, a cab harness; also, with selling the same and pocketing the proceeds. Recorder Genois held the accused to bail in the sum of $500 for his further appearance.

☞ **Dr. Bailey's Magical Pain Extractor.**—The original and only genuine, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H DAILEY," on the wrapper of each box.

Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Rheumatism May be Cured!

HEWES' NERVE and BONE LINIMENT and INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR—A Cure for Rheumatic Affections.—This article is most truly named, as it penetrates to every nerve and sinew of the person using it, and it has attained a reputation unequaled by any other article in Rheumatism. This externally, with the Indian Vegetable Elixir internally, will cure the most severe cases—extend contracted muscles and bring feeling and sensibility to limbs long paralyzed and useless. Sold at the Original and Only Genuine Pain Extractor Depot, by DOMONICK & CO., 56 PRYTANIA Street.

Also—HAYS' LINIMENT—For the Blind or Bleeding Piles.—Warranted to Cure, or No Pay.—Hays' Liniment is used extensively in the Northern Hospitals, and throughout the Province of Canada, with complete success, for the Piles, and accounted as almost infallible.

Th. Moreau, Perfumer,

(COURT STREET, AND TOULOUSE STREETS,)

DESIROUS of reducing his stock of Perfumery offers the following articles for sale, either wholesale or retail, at prices which are fixed below the ordinary rates, viz:

	per doz.	etc.
Persian Cream, glass pots,	$0 50	$10
Fine Pomatum, do	0,00	10
Cucumber Pomatum, earthen pots,	1 25	10
Extra fine Pomatum, china pots,	3,00	20
Beef marrow, do do,	3,00	20
Beef grease, do do,	3,00	20
Lion Pomatum, do,	3,00	20
Cold Cream,	3,00	20
Gnetonus Shaving Soap, 30c. a piece,	2,50	00
Guérlin do do 50c. do	3,50	00
Almond Cream, do 30c. do	2,50	00
Rice Powder,	2,50	00
Cologne water, quart bottles, with stopper,	7,00	00
do pint do do	4,50	00
do half pint do,	2,25	"00
do quarter pint do,	1,25	00
do in flasks,	00	00
Rouge Vinaigre,	1,00	00
Lavender Water,	1,20	00
Bout Water,	2,00	00
Tooth Water,	2,00	00
Opiat for the Teeth,	1,50	00
Coral do,	1,50	00
Odontine do. of J Pelletier,	2,00	00
Vegetable Elixir, do	2,00	00
Castor Oil, round flasks,	00	00
Cosmetics,	40	00
Bénédite, to dye the hair,	3,50	00
Vincent Sally's Vinegar,		
Orange Flower Water,		
Pomatum by the pound,		
Cologne Water by the gallon.		

With a variety of other articles of perfumery constantly on hand, and a complete assortment of everything necessary for the toilet.

☞ Orders from the country, accompanied by the money, will be promptly attended to. Perfumery put up in jars and boxes for the use of the Planters.

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HAVANA CIGARS—A large assortment of Havana Cigars, of the best quality, for sale by Th. Moreau, Perfumer, Court street and Toulouse street.

☞ Orders from the country, accompanied by the money, will be promptly attended to. Perfumery put up in jars and boxes for the use of the Planters.

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Letter Mail for England, Western Ports, &c.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
New Orleans, May 12th, 1848.

The British Steamship TAY, will leave Ship Island Harbor, on the 23d instant, for Southampton, England, via Havana. An unpaid Letter Mail will be made up at the office of the undersigned for the United Kingdom, Nassau, Bermuda, Jamaica and the other British Colonies in the West Indies. Letters must be posted before 3 o'clock P. M., on 20th inst.

m13 WM. MURE, 118 Common

Third Municipality.

MR. DOLBEAR will commence with a class in Pennmanship on WEDNESDAY, 17th instant, in the Third Municipality.

The class will meet at half past 6 o'clock, A. M., in the rooms of the institution of Mr. Williams, corner of Carondelet and St Ferdinand streets.

All who wish to join the class should be present m13 1t

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE ORLEANS NAVIGATION COMPANY.
New Orleans, May 8th, 1848.

THE meeting of the Stockholders, which was held on the 6th instant, having been attended by a few Stockholders only, it has been—

Resolved, That a new meeting will be called, to be held on MONDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, corner of Franklin street and Carondelet Walk, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

V. BURTHE, President.
G. LEGENDRE, Secretary.

m9-2t1tsd

Lost or Stolen, $4729 64.

THE public are cautioned against negotiating five certain promissory notes, drawn by G. Pascal to the order of P. Pascal, endorsed by the latter and our endorsed by F. Correjolles—all dated New Orleans, April 11th, 1848, for the sum of $945 93 each, and payable, respectively, at one, two, three, four and five years.

These notes had been deposited in the hands of the undersigned and their payment has been duly arrested. New Orleans, May 8th, 1848.

m9-1m1aw HENRY ST. PAUL, 60 Royal st

☞ The sale at auction of the Bills and Notes Protested, belonging to the Citizens' Bank, is postponed to Saturday, 20th May. Proposals for the purchase thereof, at private sale, will continue to be received until the 19th inst, inclusive.

m11 1aplm1m V. ALLAIN, President.

OFFICE AGENT SEA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
New Orleans, February 9, 1848.

PARTIES doing business with this Agency are informed that the premiums of Scrip, for 1847, are ready for delivery, and those holding Scrip for 1846, are entitled to six per cent interest.

The annexed statement exhibits the condition of the Company on the 6th of October last, the end of the fiscal year, and since then more than FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS of premiums have been taken.

L. MATTHEWS, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE SEA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
New York, October 28, 1847.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 10th section of the act of its incorporation:

Premiums on risks not marked off 6th October, 1846,	$232,130 80
Premiums received for the year ending 6th October, 1847, viz:	
On Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation risks,	$725,353 56
On Fire risks,	199,791 23
	1,125,675 19
	$1,357,813 88
Earned premiums during the year end:	
Less premiums returned,	$1,107,158 67
Less return premiums during the year ending as aforesaid,	53,113 35
Nett earned premiums,	$1,053,745 30
Losses during the same period on Marine, Inland Navigation and Transportation risks,	798,970 27
Losses on Fire risks,	56,319 26
Re-insurance during the year,	23,679 3
Expenses, salaries, office rent, boiling, stationery, fuel, lights, etc,	27,363 90
	906,332 46
Nett profits during the year,	$213 050 73
The Nett Profits for 1846 were,	206,270
" " " 1845 "	196,400
" " " 1844 "	195,180
Deficiency of 1843, arising from the disastrous fire in Broad street, 19th July 1843,	449,050
	319 191 90
Scrip issued in 1846,	126,000 00
Profits for the year 1847,	213,050 73
Total Profits,	$660,307 73
The Assets of the Company on the 6th October 1847, are as follows, viz:	
Cash in bank, and on hand,	$53,149 18
Bonds and Mortgages,	189,750
New York City Stocks, U. S. Treasury Notes, and other Stocks and U. S. Treasury Notes,	208,945
Bills receivable,	447,505 77
Premium Notes and Outstanding Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Interest due on Bonds, Mortgages and Loans,	51,721 36
	$1,051,071 31

The Board of Trustees this day declared a Dividend of Twenty per Cent. on the Earned Premiums of the year ending 6th October, 1847 for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of January next. Also, a Dividend of Six per Cent. in cash, on the Scrip heretofore issued, payable on and after the 1st November next, by order of the Board.

JOHN WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

SUNDRIES—In store and for sale by the undersigned:

BOSTON REFINED SUGAR—300 packages loaf, crushed and powdered sugar.
MACKEREL—200 Barrels No. 3 large mackerel.
SALERATUS—100 cases saleratus.
JAVA COFFEE—80 bags Java coffee.
TEAS—Hyson, Canisters, and 12 lbs. and 6 lbs. boxes Imperial Gunpowder and Pouchong.
SPICES—200 bags pimento, and 2000 matts cassia.
DEMINS—50 tubs Demins.
PRESS PORK—100 bbls Mess Pork, at Holmes' Ice House.
RICE—100 casks Rice.
CANNISTER TEA—100 cases Cannister Imp. & Black Tea.
NAILS—1000 kegs nails, assorted sizes.
HAVANA SUGAR—75 boxes yellow sugar.
GUNNY BAGS—200 bales Gunny Bags.

m13 NORCROSS & PODICK, 60 Magazine st.

COGNAC at the Customhouse Stores, for sale by the subscribers:

100 quarter pipes Brandy, J Durand, La Rochelle;
15 half do do do do
18 half do do do J. Ernud, 6th proof;
18 quarter do do do do
18 do old Cognac, Jean Louis;
9 half do do Magloire;
16 quarter do do do do
20 do do Otard, Dupuy & Co;
20 do do Pinet, Castillon & Co;
10 barrels do do do do.

m12 J & J TARDOU, 15 Conti.

Foreign Goods.

20 cases 4-4 Irish Linens, assorted qualities;
8 cases Brown Linens;
5 do Listados;
5 do Fancy striped Drillings;
5 do White, plain and fancy Drillings;
6 do Linen Lawns, for ladies' dresses;
2 do French plaid Ginghams;
3 do Linen checked Nettings;
5 do White Linen Hollands;

For sale, on accommodating terms, by

m11-2w McDOWELL & PECK, 96 Gravier st

GOODS suitable for the American markets—receiving per late arrivals and now in store,

50 cases fancy prints, fancy styles and light colors, 60 do indigo blue, heavy drills,
30 bales superior brown sheeting, 37 and 40 inch,
20 cases do bleached do,
25 do cotton cassimeres, fancy styles,
6 do each Marseilles quilts, marseille settings.

m11 McDOWELL & PECK, 96 Carondelet st.

PRESERVED MEATS—50 cases Beef a la mode, 1 dozen Beef, Venison, Salmon in tin canisters, hermetically sealed, suitable for any climate, in store and for sale by DE FOREST & CO.

m13 90 Customhouse st

PICKLES—200 cases in quart, half gallon, and gallon jars, in store and for sale by

m15 DE FOREST & Co, 90 Customhouse

SARDINES in OIL—2000 boxes and half boxes Sardines in oil, of the well known brand of B Guillous, and entitled to debenture, landing ex ship May Flower, from Havre, for sale by

m12 A. MOLIER, 90 St. Louis.

BLANKETS—Negro Blankets of Z. Iranmet Pile—Landing ex ship Oceanus, from Marseilles 25 bales 3 points, 1st quality; 18 do do white, without bars, for sale by

m12 H. DE GOER & RIPPLARD, 21 Mag.

150 Frais Bottles, Bordeaux, 22 ounces, for sale by D. LANATA,

m13 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

FOR SALE by the subscribers, 3000 pounds Sail Twine, imitation of Lynes. J. & J. TARDOU,

m13 15 Conti.

CIGARS—3000 Regalias, media Regalias and Militaires, for sale by the subscribers,

m12 J & J TARDOU, 15 Conti.

70 ESTAGNONS Orange Flower Water, first quality; 2 do Rose