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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Monday Morning, June 5, 1848.

"Call you this backing your Friends."

The nomination of Messrs. Cass and Butler is received with infinitely less satisfaction than we anticipated. It is true that such presses as the Washington *Union*, the N. Y. *Tribune*, and others which have been swollen to repletion by crumbs from the public crib, raise their sweet voices in behalf of the nominees, and pronounce them to be marvellous proper men. But there are other journals equally able and influential and far more independent, which manifest decided symptoms of rebellion. In New York, the *Globe* protests in emphatic language against the doings of the Baltimore Convention and repudiates it bantlings; while the *Evening Post*—the most respectable and talented organ of which the Democracy can boast—uses the following language in reference to the nomination of Gen. Cass:

The Baltimore Nomination—Mr. Cass, it seems has been agreed upon by the mutinied convention of Baltimore, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The news is received with great joy by the Whigs in this quarter. The journalists are already presenting their thanks to the Convention, and the friends of Clay wear much more cheerful faces. The nomination has been made without the vote of New York; if her delegates had been admitted into the Convention, it could not have been made; and it now remains for the Democracy of this State to say whether, *by accepting the nomination they will sanction the outrage which it thrust out their representatives, and lend to the nomination of a candidate who, of all the Democrats spoken of for the office, was the most unacceptable to our citizens.* This is a grave question, and we are certain that it will receive due attention.

This is strongly indicative of the course which the Barnburners mean to pursue. People who talk that way are not very likely to swallow their words. Mr. John Van Buren and his associates will make themselves felt by the Locofocos ere the campaign is over, or we much mistake the material of which the Barnburner faction is composed.

While New York denounces the Convention for one reason, South Carolina gives it the cold shoulder for another. Here, what that intelligent and moderate paper, the Charleston *Evening News* says of the nominations:

It will be perceived that Gen. Cass and Gen. Wm. O. Butler have received the nomination of the Democratic National Convention, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. It is our opinion that this nomination will not receive the assent of the State of South Carolina; and we have no doubt the State will, in its primary assemblies, disavow the act of the individual who has claimed to represent her in the Convention. No one who sat in that assembly was authorised to cast her vote for Gen. Cass or any other candidate. She is not bound, therefore, in honor or principle, to abide the decision of that body. The State is untrammelled to pursue that course which her sense of duty, under the constitution and her own rights and interests, may direct. The State of South Carolina has manifested her repugnance to sharing in a nomination of the Chief Magistrate of the Union by bodies not recognized by the Constitution, and without the sphere of regular action.

The *Mercury*—which is the organ of the old State Rights party, is very emphatic in its condemnation of the Convention and its candidates. In an elaborate article it reviews the proceedings of that body, expressing unqualified disapprobation throughout, and winds up with the following pointed paragraph:

With regard to the nomination of Gen. Cass by the Convention, we need scarcely say that it is unsatisfactory, and, indeed, of all the names before that body, his was least acceptable to the Democracy of South Carolina. There are other points of the proceedings of the Convention equally as distasteful as the nomination; but upon these we will reserve our remarks to another occasion.

From all this, it is apparent that the "Harmonious" are rather badly off for the nonce.—Whether they will settle their family feuds is more than we can say. We should be loth to decline anything of such a conclusion, because nothing is more common a spectacle in the ranks of Locofocoism, than to behold the most radical differences of principle reconciled, in view of forfeiting the spoils. But whether united or discordant, we care not. Let the Whig Convention but present us with a nominee around whom every man in the party can rally, and we shall beat Locofocoism without the aid of South Carolina or New York.

From Mexico.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.

There have been two arrivals from Vera Cruz since our last publication, viz: the U. S. steamship *Virginia*, which left on the 26th ult., and the steamer *Hetzel*, which brings dates three days later. By the latter, we have the important intelligence of the final ratification of the Treaty. The news was brought to Vera Cruz by the British Courier on the afternoon of the 28th ult., and the *Hetzel* was ordered to sea on the morning of the 29th, with despatches for the Government at Washington. Major Graham was hourly expected at Vera Cruz with the ratified Treaty when the steamer *Hetzel* left, and one of the naval steamers of the squadron was ordered to be held in readiness to convey him to this city or Mobile, on his arrival at Vera Cruz.

Gen. Kearny says the *Free American* of the 24th ult., is ordered to the command in the city of Mexico, in place of Gen. Smith, who is to superintend the embarkation of the troops.—Gen. Patterson, it was said, would come down to Vera Cruz with Gen. Smith.

The U. S. schooner *Espida* likewise arrived on Sunday from Tampico. Sailed thence on the 25th. She brings a report of Indian depredations, particularly in the State of San Louis Potosi. Just before Capt. Davis left, on the 28th ult., information had been received that 5000 Indians had taken forcible possession of the city of San Louis Potosi, driving all the white inhabitants out of the city. The war party in Mexico, it is said, is at the head of the Indian movement.

The Virginia brought over 50,000 Mexican dollars to the Quartermaster's Department in this city.

FROM TABASCO.—The "*Arco Iris*," of Tampico, of the 24th ult., states (under the head of "Alarming") that persons who had just arrived from Santiago brought intelligence that many families had arrived there, flying from the interior of Tobasco, where the Indians had risen, and commenced a war of extermination against the white population. That journal calls upon the authorities to take immediate measures to guard against the calamities threatened by the savages.

MAINE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—The Whigs of Maine held their State convention on the 24th ult., and nominated Elijah L. Hamlin, a well known Taylor man for Governor. Edward Kent, of Bangor, and George C. Getchell, of North Anson, both Taylor men, have been elected delegates to the Whig National Convention. Charles S. Davis, of Portland, and C. W. Hinckley of Blue Hill, also friends of Taylor, were chosen for electors at large.

EXECUTION AND ARREST FOR MURDER.—Wesley Pine, who murdered Mrs. Russell, of Pleasant Valley, Duchess county, N. Y., on the night of the 19th January last, was hung in the county jail in Poughkeepsie on the 26th ult., at half past 12 o'clock. On the morning before, Dr. Joel Divine, of Pleasant Valley, late of Poughkeepsie, was arrested and lodged in Poughkeepsie jail, on charge of murdering an Englishman, who was shot through the head and died instantly.

☞ The reception of Gen. SCOTT, in New York, is given at great length in the New York papers, and is decidedly most flattering to his pride—his reply to Alderman FRANKLIN, was characterized by beauty and eloquence. He passed through the principal streets in full uniform, on horse back, and in the evening, the Astor House was brilliantly illuminated.

GEN. TAYLOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Newburyport *Herald*, a whig paper, says it is now pretty well settled that Gen. Taylor will be nominated for President by the Whig Convention, and Abbott Lawrence for Vice President.

The Hibernia's News.

We received yesterday, an Extra Slip from the N. Y. *Herald*, containing ample details of the accounts by the *Hibernia*, which arrived at N. York, on the 27th ult. The latest accounts from Liverpool and London, are of the 13th ult., noon.

The news from France is very important. An order had been received at Boulogne, from Paris, to put the whole line of coast in a state of defence, and to mount guns on the detached forts, which are built a little way out at sea. The gates of the upper town are also to be repaired and fortified. This looks like a preparation for war.

The triumph of the liberal party is complete, and Louis Blanc and Albert have retired.

Several bloody conflicts have taken place between the Poles and Russians.

One of the most important points of this news is the declaration of war by Pope Pius the Ninth, against Austria, and that at the last accounts the situation of the Austrian army in Italy was very perilous. After this, the electric telegraph reported the imprisonment of the Pope for backing out of the war.

Serious skirmishes have taken place between the Hungarians and the Jews.

The Danes, it appears, have completely blockaded the German ports.

There is nothing important from Ireland.

Lord Palmerston has officially announced, under date Foreign office, May 9th, the Danish blockade of Stettin, Halsound, Nortsch, and Wismar, from the 2d; Pillau and Dantzic from the 3d, and the Elbe from the 4th inst. Also, the blockade by Austria of the port of Venice, from the 23d ultimo.

There had been a decline in the middling and lower grades of cotton of one eighth of a penny per pound..

The corn market was inactive, and prices feebly supported. There had been a decline in flour.

The Latest Intelligence

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

(From the London Times, May 13.)

A military insurrection took place at Madrid on the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock in the morning, which was suppressed after a sanguinary conflict which lasted several hours.

The number of the dead was not known, but it was considerably greater than in the insurrection of the 26th of March.

Among the killed was the Captain General Fulgosio, brother-in-law of Maria Christina.

Thirty-four of the prisoners taken—one-half of them civilians, the other half military men—were tried and sentenced to death by a court-martial, and were about to be shot when the post left.

It was apprehended that an armed demonstration in favor of the Poles would take place in Paris the day.

Imprisonment of the Pope.

A report prevailed in Paris, yesterday, that the Pope, repenting his late hostility to Austria, had revoked his declaration of war; that in consequence, the people had risen en masse, and deposed him from his temporal authority—placing him under restraint in the Castle of St. Angelo.

The *Journal des Debats* confirms the above. It appears that Rome has regularly rebelled against him, and the probability is, that his Holiness will be deposed as a temporal prince.—In fact, the entire executive authority appears to be exercised by the sacred college, without any control on the part of the Pontiff.

We learn from Borne, under date of the 9th inst., that M. Ochsenbein had resigned the presidency of the directory of the diet and his other offices. This resolution was adopted by him in consequence of the question of the intervention of Switzerland in the affairs of Italy, which he opposed.

On the 9th, it was to be decided if his resignation should be accepted; if it were, it would settle the question of intervention in the affirmative.

France.

PARIS, May 11, 10 o'clock.

The following named gentleman embrace the new French ministry:—

Foreign Affairs,	M. Bastide.
War,	M. Charras.
Finance,	M. Duclerc.
Justice,	M. Crémieux.
Public Instruction,	M. Carnot.
Commerce,	M. Flocon.
Public Worship,	M. Bethmont.
Public Works,	M. Trelat.
Marine,	M. Casey.
Interior,	M. Recurt.

The appointment of M. Bastide is considered as unobjectionable. He was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under M. de Lamartine, and gave satisfaction. There was a report at Paris that Ledru Rollin had tendered his resignation.

"As soon (says the *Presse*) as General Negrier was nominated one of the questors of the National Assembly, he gave orders for 900 muskets to be brought in. 'The representatives of the people and the National Guard charged to defend them are threatened,' said he; 'but, if the National Guards be attacked, the 900 representatives must also have arms to combat and die with them.' The 900 muskets were accordingly taken to the Assembly; and on Tuesday morning 10,000 ball-cartridges were also sent, in consequence of the rumors of an attack being projected on the Assembly."

At the meeting of the National Assembly on the 7th, M. Lamartine delivered a speech of great interest.

There were, he said, two parties after the late revolution—those who thought war the necessary consequent of a Republic, and those who looked for liberty, peace and prosperity. For his part, he belonged to the latter class; and though war might be indispensable, yet the people ought to be aimed at constantly. The whole policy of the foreign department of France might be comprised in two words—armed diplomacy.

The people had willed by the revolution three things—a republic; democratic progress and peace, accompanied by prosperity and plenty. The hon. deputy said that he should endeavor to show that the system which he had adopted was perfectly suited to the present position of affairs.

He should proceed to remark on the position of France as to her foreign policy after the revolution of July. Instead of standing forth amongst the nations of Europe in her strength, she had stood apart in a state of isolation and inactivity.

There were two courses which might have been adopted after that event—either to declare war on Europe, or to adopt a system of peace founded on the fraternity of nations.

The government which existed after the revolution of July did neither, and in consequence it had reduced France to a state of deep humiliation.

The hon. member then proceeded to give a sketch of the events in Europe since the revolution of February 24, with a view to prove that the several nations were actuated by the same democratic feelings as France, and that consequently there was no chance of any power attacking France. He alluded to events in Austria, Prussia, Sicily, and Italy; spoke of Switzerland, Russia, and the various parts of Germany; in fact, went through the whole of Europe and drew the conclusion that France might rest in peace if she was, at peace, but prepared for all events.

Formerly France, with her thirty-six millions was isolated; now she stood in the closest bonds of fraternity with the greatest part of the nations of Europe, and far from fearing war from them, could look to them for aid. Under the late government, all was confusion, now all was the verity of democratic principles.

A proposition was submitted on the 9th, to appoint a Committee of five Representatives, who should name the Ministers and direct the Government, and another proposition was read, to name directly, by ballot, the Ministry individually, with a President of the Cabinet, without a Portfolio—this entire Cabinet to form an Executive Council, responsible to the Executive. After a warm discussion, the Assembly proceeded to the ballot. The result was as follows:

For the Ministry to be appointed by an Executive Committee, 411
For the Ministry to be appointed by the Chamber direct, 385
Majority, 26

The result was received by loud shouts of "*Vive la République!*"

On the 10th, the Executive Committee were appointed by the following vote:

Number of voters,	794
Absolute majority,	398
Arago,	725
Garnier Pages,	715
Marie,	703
Lamartine,	643
Ledru Rollin,	453

The five members having obtained the required majority, were proclaimed members of the Executive Committee.

The Government has issued the following proclamation:

The National Assembly, faithful interpreter of the sentiments of the people who have elected it, before commencing its labors declares, in the name of the French people and in the face of the whole world, that the Republic proclaimed on the 24th of February, 1848, in and will remain the form of government of France. The Republic which France desires has for its device, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." In the name of the country, the Assembly conjures all Frenchmen, of all opinions, to forget their old differences, and to form henceforth only one family. The day which unites the representatives of the people is for all citizens the festival of concord and fraternity. *Vive la République!*

Ireland.

The law officers have, for once, had luck on their side. Chief Justice Blackburne, on Wednesday, in the Queen's Bench, overruled Mr. Mitchell's plea of abatement, but his trial will probably not take place until after next term.—The case of Mr. O'Brien is fixed for Monday, that of Mr. Meagher on Tuesday, supposing the proceedings in the first instance, to be concluded in one day.

The Confederates had a great meeting in Kilkenny, the town of oats, and Messrs. Meagher and Duffy made very violent speeches in utter temporary forgetfulness of the "gagging act." It is said by parties who ought to be well informed, that, for the present, at least, the separates have determined that the council of 300 shall not be called together. Induced by the recent proclamation of Lord Clarendon, the determination has the concurrence of the Confederate, as well as of the "moral force" repealers.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—It is said, in very well informed quarters in the metropolis, on Thursday, that on the approaching royal visit to Scotland, Ireland will be taken by the way. Much confidence is felt in the loyalty of the mass of the Irish people. Some recent circumstances have proved that; and, as the Queen has no personal fear of danger, it is deemed not at all unlikely that the resolution, since the "battle of Limerick," will, by this regal manifestation of good will, become a permanent feeling of attachment. The visit is said to be positively fixed for July. Her Majesty will first visit Carton, the seat of the Duke of Leinster.

Austria.

A fresh ebullition of popular indignation in this city has been occasioned by the (alleged) interference of the archbishop in favor of the expelled religious society of the Liguriani, a sect affiliated to the order of Jesuits. It was supposed that the archbishop was soliciting the Government to recall the obnoxious religionists, and not content with disturbing the slumbers of the unfortunate prelate, the insurgents shivered the lower casements of his palace to atoms, and one individual climbed to a window of the first story, and tore down the German flag suspended there.

Poesn.

The Poles in this duchy, and the Prussian garrison troops has had some desperate conflicts. The town of Posen has been nearly destroyed by fire. A battle was fought on the 29th ult. at Milostaw; the Prussians were victorious. The people are in apprehension that their religion, the Roman Catholic—is to be subverted; and the Polish Committee protest against the projected territorial arrangement, connecting the German districts from the duchy, and incorporating them with the confederation. A general insurrection is looked for. Martial law has been proclaimed, and all persons found in arms are shot. Eight hundred German volunteers have arrived, as a free corps, to fight against the Poles.

Germany.

The Frankfort committee of fifty have voted a resolution, urging the Germanic Confederation to keep the promise made to the Poles, and declaring that the Poles shall be allowed will to pass through Germany on their return to their native land. They recommend, also, the appointment of three delegates, one from Austria, one from Prussia, and one from the other federal States, to join "the men of confidence" in the consideration of federal objects.

The Prussian minister of foreign affairs makes the following demands from the German Diet at Frankfort:—1. That the German Confederation shall declare itself responsible for the cost of the war and the loss to private property, caused by its hostilities against Denmark, in the Schleswig-Holstein question; and 2. That a complete restoration of all the property of Prussian subjects be made the first condition to any peace to be concluded with the kingdom of Denmark.

Italy.

There is little positive news from the seat of war in Italy. The Sardinian troops have obtained some advantages. A rumor has reached England of Verona having fallen into the hands of the troops of Lombardy and Sardinia. It was certain that the Austrians had been driven from all the points between Valegio on the Mincio, and Pontone on the North Adige, above Verona. The king is represented to have greatly distinguished himself in action, and to have at one time descended to use his sword, and fight like a soldier.

Denmark and Holstein.

REPRESSION, May 8.—According to a private letter from Gravesend, of the 6th instant, the Danes crossed the Straits of Alsen, during the morning, under the protection of a heavy fire from their ships. An order of the day issued by Colonel Schiøler, to Wrangle, declares that after taking possession of Fredericia there should be a cessation of hostilities.

A private letter from Copenhagen intimates the expectation of a speedy termination of the war. It is inferred that the blockade of the Elbe will not be carried into effect, and that although Prussian ships were condemned on the 5th at Copenhagen, both ships and cargoes will remain untouched till the re-establishment of peace.

An extraordinary supplement to the *Vienna Gazette*, published on the evening of the 4th, announces officially the resignation of Count Pillersdorf, and the temporary appointment of Baron Pillersdorf as president of the ministry, and Baron Lebzeltern as minister of the foreign department.

The persecution of the Jews at Prague has proceeded to such a height, that it has been found necessary to proclaim martial law.

The *Vienna Gazette* of the 5th May, published an official statement of the losses of the Austrian army in Italy, from the 18th of March to the 22d April. The total loss amounts to 16,518 men.

LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT.—The following is the reply of Gen. Scott to a communication from Governor Johnson, informing the General that the sword voted to him by our State Legislature, was ready for delivery:

BAY PERSAGOLA, (at sea,) May 19, 1848.

SIR—In the act of sailing from Vera Cruz, I had the honor to receive your Excellency's letter of the 7th ult., informing me that the sword of honor voted by the Legislature of Louisiana, on account of my services at the siege of Vera Cruz, and the battle of Cerro Gordo, was ready for delivery at any time and place I might designate.

I now regret the more, that circumstances did not allow me to take New Orleans in my way returning to Washington, as the value of "the elegant and beautiful testimonial" of partially from that liberal and patriotic State, would have been enhanced by receiving it from the hands of her distinguished Chief Magistrate.

As it is, I shall be proud to receive the present at Washington, at any moment it may be convenient for your Excellency, to transmit it to that city.

I have the honor to remain, with high respect,
Your most obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

To his Excellency ISAAC JOHNSON, Governor of Louisiana.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The Columbia S. C. *Telegraph*, of Monday, says:—"At the special election held on the 22d and 23d inst., in the Pinckney Congressional District, for a Representative in Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. JAMES A. BLACK, H. H. THOMSON, Esq., of Spartanburg, has been elected, we understand, by a majority of 150 votes."

AFFRAY AT MOBILE.—The *Tribune* says that an affray occurred in that city on Thursday, between Dr. Lee Fears and Mr. Cornelius Robinson, in which the former was seriously wounded.

EXPLOSION ON THE KENNEBEC RIVER.—NEIGHT LIVES LOST.—The eastern expresses this morning, announced that the steamer Halifax, Capt. Chs. Taine, a small boat running from Waterville to Hallowell, on the Kennebec, with passengers for the larger boats plying between Hallowell and Boston, burst her boiler yesterday, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock, while passing through the lock at Augusta dam. There were, as near as ascertained about twenty souls on board; five were killed instantly, and three more were missing—supposed to have been blown over the lock into the river. The Captain, says the Times, was mutilated in a shocking manner—literally torn to pieces, and could not be recognized by his countenance. A man named Angel Bartlett, and another named William, were killed. The Captain's son, a small boy, was badly scalded, but will probably recover. Several ladies, whose names we did not learn, were badly scalded, and thrown several rods into the water. Nearly all on board were more or less injured. The boat sank in the lock in about one minute, and is probably a total loss. The boat was new—being her second trip. The accident was, no doubt, caused by carelessness in racing, and omitting to keep the boilers filled with water.—*Boston Transcript, May 24.*

EXTENSIVE FIRE AND DESTRUCTION OF HORSES.—About 2 o'clock, on Thursday night, the extensive stables and workshops of Messrs. Kipp & Brown, the proprietors of the Chelsea Line of Omnibuses, were discovered to be on fire. The alarm was immediately given, and the fire department was promptly on the spot, and rendered all the assistance possible, but the premises themselves being very combustible, and there being a large quantity of hay in the loftu, all their efforts were unavailing to stay the progress of the flames until the whole building was destroyed. The fire made such rapid progress, that speedy efforts were seen to be necessary to rescue the horses from the stables—in which there were upwards of two hundred and fifty—and more than one hundred of these fell a prey to the flames, all efforts being in vain to save them. Fully two-thirds of Messrs. Kipp & Brown's stages were burned, including all the hirsses and most valuable and leaving them but 16 out of a total of some 50. A large quantity of hay which had been just received, together with a great quantity of valuable harness, workmen's tools, &c. &c., were also destroyed. Unfortunately, also, the horses which were burned, were the most valuable, those which were saved, not being worth so much. The buildings were on 20th and 27th streets, and west of 8th avenue, occupying a space of about 320 feet by 200, and were all of brick except a very small portion. The loss is estimated from $20,000 to $100,000; the insurance was to the following amount in the respective offices named: Insured by Greenwich, for $4,500; North American, $4,500; Trust, $8,000; Lexington, $5,500; North River, $8,000; Jefferson, $6,000. Total, $30,500.

Messrs. Kipp & Brown were burned out once previously, when located on the corner of Chatham and Hudson street, in 1833, but their loss at that time was not near so extensive as now. Great sympathy is felt for them in the 16th ward, in which their premises are located, and it is stated by Alderman Smith, that measures have been taken to open a subscription in aid of them. Rumors prevailed that eight persons were sleeping over the stables when the fire broke out, and that they had not been heard of or seen; but this cannot be traced to any authentic source.—*N. Y. Courier, 27th.*

Still Later from Europe.

News in Four Days from New York—Quickest ever brought to New Orleans.

By the steamer *Missouri*, Captain Twichell, arrived last night from St. Louis, we have been favored with the following:

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH, May 31st, 1848.

The steamship *United States* arrived in New York to-day, 4 days later from England.

COTTON—Lower grades declined 1-8d (probably the same decline as per *Hibernia*.)

PARIS, May 15th.

The people have seized on the National Assembly, and forcibly enterred the rooms.

M. Debert proclaimed in the name of the people the dissolution of the Assembly. This demonstration originated in sympathy for Poland.

The workmen have all left their shops, and all the clubs, with banners, had assembled at the Boulevards, singing the Marseillaise, thence proceeded to the Assembly and rushed into the chambers.

The National Guards remained firm, and finally dispersed the mob; several leaders were arrested.

News from Ireland says that Mitchell was arrested under the new felon law. O'Brien's trial was progressing.

Nothing important from Spain.

The Austrians were defeated in a bloody conflict near Verona.

City Intelligence.

INFORMATIVE DECISION.—Judge Buchanan rendered, on Saturday last, a decision in the case of the State of Louisiana vs. The Archafalaya Railroad and Banking Company, as a rule taken by Josephine Armor, executrix of James Armor. We take the following from the minutes of the Court:—"An act of the legislature of the State, entitled, 'An act to annul the act entitled an act to provide for the liquidation of the affairs and payment of the debts of insolvent corporations,' approved 6th May, 1847, having been approved 16th March, 1848, and promulgated in the official Gazette, and the said act of the legislature having this day been brought to the knowledge of the Judge of this Court, the Court considering that by the 5th section of the said act, 'it is enacted that it shall be the duty of the Judge, before whom the liquidation may be pending, to remove any and every liquidator, on proof that such liquidator has not deposited the funds collected, in accordance with the provisions of the law.' Considering moreover, that it has been proved, on the trial of a rule taken by Josephine Armor, executrix of James Armor, upon Alexander Walker, liquidator of the Atchafalaya Railroad and Banking Company, that Walker has not complied with the rule, and failed to deposit by said liquidator in the manner provided by law, it is hereby ordered in conformity with the duty with the duty imposed upon the Court by the 5th section of the said act, that Alexander Walker be removed from the said office of liquidator of the said company. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be served upon Alexander Walker, and another copy upon the Governor of the State.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Sentence was passed on Saturday last, by Judge McHenry, upon the following persons, convicted of assault and battery: B. C. Mohan, to 48 hours imprisonment; Daniel Carney, to 48 hours; Patrick Carr, to 48 hours and a fine of $20, and James King, to one week. John Donohoe, convicted of stealing money from the money-drawer of McKenzie's Exchange, was sentenced to three months imprisonment. George Hogan, alias Twopenny Stallings, convicted of robbery, was sentenced to three years imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary. James Chapman, a boy, who was engaged with Hogan in the robbery, was sentenced to two years imprisonment, sentenced to twelve months imprisonment only. Several persons were arraigned on charges of assault and battery and pleaded not guilty.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—The case of Ann Henderson, praying for a writ of habeas corpus, to have her brought into Court, and which we published a few days ago, was decided on Saturday trial on Saturday last. Judge Buchanan decided that as the defendants had shown no legal authority or control over her, it was ordered that she be set at liberty, to go whenever she pleased. In the exercise of this right, the girl returned to the House of refuge with Mr. Williams, the keeper, which fact speaks strongly in favor of the treatment to which the establishment is conducted. The defendants in the case, were ordered to pay costs of proceedings.

ROBBERY.—Jean Pierre Morel, who resides in Barrack street, was robbed on Saturday morning last. It is alledged that Francis Samuel, f. m. c., who was lodging in the room close by, forcibly broke open a door which leads into the yard of Morel's house, and brought three trunks out there, where he brake them open and took away with him a gold watch and $125.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.—Peter Nichols and John Jean, were yesterday, arrested by the police of the First Municipality, at the Mansion House. They are charged with attempting to pass a ten dollar counterfeit Bank bill of the State of Mississippi. They will be brought up to-day, before Recorder Genois.

ARRESTED AGAIN.—Charles Boone, one of the Omnibus drivers who was fined $25 by Recorder Genois, was again arrested on Saturday for the same offence. The case was dismissed by Judge Canon, and charging him with perjury, in making the first complaint, and also threatened him with personal violence. Recorder Genois will examine the case in a day or two.

TARGET SHOOTING.—The Orleans Guards, lieutenant Derbes, commanding, went yesterday morning, on the other side of the river, to practice target shooting. The board was well riddled. The prize medal was won by Sergeant Martel.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Sarah Hill and Sarah Grace, were both arrested on Saturday last, by the First Municipality police, charged with keeping a disorderly house on Bienville street. They will be brought to-day before Recorder Genois.

BEWARE GROCERS.—On Saturday last, Recorder Genois fined four persons $50 each, for selling groceries in the Vegetable Market.

THE RAZOR CASE.—The examination of John Forrestin, f. m. c., charged with having, about a week ago, assaulted and cut with a razor William Spriggs, with intent to kill him, will take place to-day, at 12 o'clock, before Recorder Genois.

FRENCH RECEPTION IN 1848.—Our thanks are due J B Steel, No. 14 Camp street, for a copy of a publication entitled "The Three Days of February, 1848, with sketches of Lamartine, Guizot, &c., by Percy B. St John, an eye-witness of the whole revolution. We do not doubt that it must be a highly interesting work, as a slight examination of its pages indicates us to believe that it is a perspicuous and accurate narrative of those recent events which have shaken the security of every throne in Europe.

COMMERCIAL.

Foreign Markets.

PER THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—Our cotton market during the week has been united upon by the late import, and has consequently rather given way in the middling and common qualities of American. The decline in these descriptions is nearly 3-4, all other kinds remaining as before, leaving fair uplands as quoted last week, namely, 4¼d, and fair Orleans at 4¾d. The sales of the week amount to 32,000 bales. United States will consist of the qualities most under the influence of the present pressure—that is, the coarse and middling qualities. On the other hand the fair to good, which are in demand for export, and for becoming cooperatively scarce, maintain their ground steadily, and the superior qualities are rather higher, however, they firmly maintain previous quotations.

The total sales of the week have not exceeded 94,158 bales; there have been taken for export 1630 bales American and Egyptian. To-day the trade are buying steadily; the rise of one eighth on the last week's prices. Brazils and Egyptians are dull of sale, but there is without material change in value. Surats are only in limited request, but they remain at former rates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, May 12.—The sales of cotton this week have been 32,000 bales, with a fair demand, the market is firm, and the currency of yesterday is fully sustained, viz: Orleans and having been received too late, Madras Rohes offers them at 40 per cent below the ordinary price.

art7—10d

SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.—Mrs. J. Lane, corner Royal and Bienville street, respectfully informs the Ladies, that being obliged to retire from business, on account of her health, she will sell, up to the 5th of June next, her Fancy Goods at cost price.

On the 5th of June, the stock will be sold at auction.

Ladies' Bonnets and Ribbons for sale under cost price.

m27—4d

CLOVES—40 bales Cloves, on board of ship Elkin Brooks from Havre, and for sale by

je3 3t A & Z CAVELIER.

SUNDRIES—In store and for sale by the undersigned:

BOSTON REFINED SUGAR—300 packages loaf, crushed and powdered sugar.

RIO COFFEE—1,500 bags Rio Coffee, cargo of bark Medora.

MACKEREL—300 Barrels No. 3 large mackerel.

SALERATUS—300 Boxes Saleratus.

JAVA COFFEE—450 bags Java coffee.

TEAS—Half chests, Gunpowders, and 12 blds. and 6 lbs. boxes Imperial Gunpowder and Pearl tea.

SPICES—300 bags pimento, and 3000 mats cassia.

DEMINS—50 pieces Demins.

CANNISTER TEA—100 cases Canister Imperial tea.

NAILS—2000 boxes nails, assorted sizes.

HORSEFEED & PODDICK, 88 Magazine st.

LANDING from brig T Brown, from Havana, 24,000 Regalia Shackgoing; 40,000 Milar do; 10,000 Regalia, Prime Cigars; about 6,000 do Palos; 8,000 Milar, Prime, for sale by

DABAN, QUEYROUZE & Co,

Bienville st.

RECORDER'S OFFICE,
Municipality No. One,
New-Orleans, June 1st, 1848.

REPORT of the Police Jail from the 24 to 31 June, 1848.

Anna,	Biron,		Surrendered
Henry,	D. Poincy	Caleb,	Runaway,
Espinge,	McDecros,	Oil,	do
25 June, 1848.		O. DE BUYS, Clerk.	

☞ A rumor having been put in circulation that Madam Boyer intends to leave New Orleans in order to fix her residence in New York, she begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that this report is *entirely* false. Madam Boyer will continue to reside in New Orleans, where, for the last seventeen years, a liberal encouragement has been extended to her in the exercise of her profession. 1t

☞ N. Vignie, Auctioneer, will sell TO-DAY at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, without reserve, Protested Notes, Judgments, &c. &c., for account of the Citizens Bank of La.

☞ The attention of City and country Dealers is respectfully called to the very extensive sale of choice SEGARS, of the most approved brands, by Murphy & Nevins, to take place THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store of B. VALLS, No. 27 Common street.

☞ We would particularly direct the attention of Capitalists and others, to the advertisement of a sale by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, to take place on THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock M., in the Rotunda of the City Exchange.

The Real Estate is situated in suburb Tremé, &c.

☞ **H. Bailey's Magical Pain Extractor.**—The original and only genuine, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H. Bailey," 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.—The Article is most truly named, as it penetrates to every nerve and sinew of the person using it, and it has attained a reputation unequalled by any other article in Rheumatism. This externally, with the Indian Vegetable Elixir internally, will cure the most severe cases—stiffened contracted muscles, and bring feeling and sensibility to limbs long paralyzed and useless. Sold at the Original and Only Genuine Pain Extractor Depot, by COMSTOCK & CO., 30 POYDRAS 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 esteemed as almost infallible.

☞ The following consignees per ship REMITTANCE, Capt. Marshall, from Havre, will please make themselves known at the office of the undersigned, viz.: A. Gallappi, 4 bales marks A G, Ferrara & Chiesa 1 package marked R P. I. Duchy 1 package marked L D, N F, and Dufour Freres, 3 packages marked D.

Also, Mr. M. E. Duriver, consignee of 1 box marked D S, per ship Rockall, Capt. Foster, from Havre.

Also, Mr. J. Masterson, consignee of 99 crates marked B in a diamond per ship Waldron, Captain Moses, from Liverpool.

je3 J. P. WHITNEY & CO., 73 Camp st.

☞ The Publisher will not pay any debt, which the steward or crew of steamboat Courier may contract

G. THOMAS,
Agent for Wm. J. Lawson.

☞ Consignees per ship CHARLEMAGNE, Capt Paine, from Hamburg, are requested to get out their permits within five days, and attend to the re-export of their goods on the Levee, or they will be sent to the Public Stores at their risk and expense.

J. P. WHITNEY & CO., 73 Camp st.

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FRENCH REVOLUTION of 1848—The Three Days of February, 1848, with Sketches of Lamartine, Guizot, &c. by Percy B St John, an eye witness of the whole Revolution.

LOVE IN A COTTAGE, by T S Arthur.

LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF THOMAS, the Yankee Peddler, by Mad Morris.

Just received and for sale at the "New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse."

J. B. STEEL,
14 Camp st.

Anthon's American Precedents, or, AMERICAN PRECEDENTS OF DECLARATIONS, collected chiefly from manuscripts of Chief Justice Thomas, and other accomplished pleaders in Massachusetts, digested and arranged under distinct titles and divisions, with a prefixed Dissertation on Pleading, and Practical Observations, to which are added the most recent rule and approved English Precedents of Declarations, with extensive explanatory notes, and also, the most accurate forms of Pleas, Replications, Rejoinders, Surrejoinders, Demurrers, &c., with explanatory notes, extracted from Chitty's Pleadings, and other approved books of entries by John Anthon, Esq. 6th edition, with considerable additions, 1846.

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Volume 3d DENIO'S NEW YOR SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

Also

A further supply of "Pother on Obligations." 2 vols.; "Taylor's Law Glossary;" "Davis' Justice in Criminal Proceedings, &c. &c., for received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,

Law & Bookseller and Stationers,
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Penmanship.

THE WRITING ACADEMY of Messrs. DUBLEAU & BOUTIN, 13 Camp streets will be kept open all day during the entire year. Profession al and business students, can, in a short time