The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 606. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 3493.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.——NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1848.

MAGNE & WEBBE, PROPRIETORS,
No. 81 Chartres, and 12 Camp street.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Tuesday Morning, June 6, 1848.

☞ The letter of our Washington correspondent, which we publish to-day, will be found unusually interesting.

Democratic Dispensions.

We *referred* yesterday to the manner in which the nomination of Gen. Cass was received by the radical press of New York. The brief extracts which we published, inadequately portray the bitter feelings of resentment which actuate the Barnburners. The *Evening Post* which we quoted, reviews the proceedings of the Convention in detail, with a running accompaniment of burning invectives and excoriating sarcasm. Take the following paragraphs as a fair specimen of the spirit that pervades the article;

The final vote given for Mr. Cass is not properly a two-thirds vote after all. It comprises two-thirds of the votes given, but not two-thirds of the votes of the Convention. If the representatives of the New York people had been allowed their rights, Mr Cass could not have been nominated. It was important, therefore, to his friends that their votes should be either excluded or neutralized—a fact of which the Washington politicians who attended, were well aware before they left home.

None of the votes given for him were cast by one negro driver from South Carolina appointed at a "neighborhood gathering," and assuming to vote for the whole State—where Mr. Cass is sure of receiving no support from any party unless he makes an entire new declaration of principles on the slavery question. Neither has the convention given the nomination its usual unanimous confirmation. The delegates from Alabama and Georgia refuse to abide by it until fuller and more explicit explanations are given on that very question by Mr. Cass's friends in the Convention.

What sort of nomination then is this—a nomination made in a Convention mutilated and packed in such a manner that it can by no admissible figure of speech be called a body representing public opinion in the party from which it was constituted, a nomination, which even now depends for its validity in some democratic states upon new oaths of allegiance to slaveholders, which are yet to be proposed, debated and exacted?

These concessions will probably be granted, and the contemptible proceedings of this convention will be as disgraceful in their inception.

It is not a little singular that while one of the leading objections of the Barnburners to Gen. Cass is that he is not sufficiently tinctured with abolitionism to please them, South Carolina denounces him because his course on that subject has been so shuffling, equivocal and prevaricating as to deprive all confidence in the sincerity of his opinions. Thus the "inevitable war candidate," in attempting to avoid Scylla, has fallen into Charybdis—in seeking to soothe the South, he has alienated the North; in endeavoring to conciliate the North, he has offended the South. His political strategy has been lamentably unskilful, and on the Wilmot Proviso he has evinced precisely the same double distilled duplicity, vaccillation, irresolution, and inconsistency, which characterized his course on the Oregon controversy and other grave topics of national concern.

To return, however, to our theme, we have next to cite the N. Y. *Globe*—less able and perhaps less influential than the *Evening Post*, but not less virulent and vindictive. Hear how this Barnburner sheet thunders its anathemas upon the devoted head of Mr. Candidate Cass:

"We do not regret that this gentleman was preferred—for, in regard to him, the views of the Democracy of our State have been decisively and fully expressed. His course upon various questions, but more particularly on the subject of maintaining freedom in territories where it now exists, has earned him the hearty contempt of the people of this State, and we are gratified that an opportunity is presented of declaring this sentiment at the polls.

"And again, in the same paper:

"We trust arrangements will be made to receive our delegation with the honor due to a distinguished fidelity and ability; to hear their report, and to *consult with us the individuals* who should be present at this crisis, to hear aloft the glorious standard of free principle. New York has been outraged and insulted—the retribution will be signal, and will long ring in the ears of those who have sought to prostrate freedom at the shrine of slavery, by submitting a *Broderick* for a HAVENEYER, as a representative of our city democracy, and putting up a dough face as the head of a nation of freemen."

This is significant enough, and the Locofoco nominee, after perusing it, may calculate to a fraction the chances he stands of receiving the 36 Electoral votes of the Empire State.

Our venerable cotemporary of the *Union* is sorely stricken at the discord that menaces the organization of the once "Harmonious Democracy." It exhausts the language of entreaty in its efforts to close the breach, and acknowledges its deep disappointment at the obduracy of the Barnburners to its moving appeals. But the *Union* trusts that few of the New York Democracy will go astray with the leaders of the Barnburners. In that hope it finds its only comfort. The future will develope the value of its expectations.

"TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS."—This precious maxim of Locofocoism is admirably illustrated by the following statement of the rewards portioned out to those delegates in the National Convention of 1844, who represented Mr. Van Buren and nominated Mr. Polk:

Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury	$24,000 00
George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy	12,000 00
Geo. Bancroft, Minister to England	43,500 00
Cave Johnson Post Master General	24,000 00
Nathan Clifford, Attorney General	4,350 00
Nathan Clifford, Commissioner to Mexico	36,950 00
Ralph J. Ingersoll, Minister to Russia	22,500 00
Son of Minister, Secretary of Legation	4,000 00
Romulus M. Saunders, Minister to Spain	40,000 00
Geo. W. Hopkins, Charge d'Affairs to Portugal	14,625 00
Benj. G. Shields, Charge d'Affairs to Venezuela	18,000 00
Henry Hubbard, Sub Treasurer at Boston	6,500 00
Marcus Morton, Collector at Boston	25,000 00
Phineas Allen, Post Master at Pittsfield, Massachusetts	4,020 48
C. G. Green, Public Printer at Boston	16,000 00
R. Rantoul, Jr. District Attorney for Massachusetts	3,000 00
J. H. Wright, appointed Navy Agent, and rejected by the Senate	3,000 00
C. C. Eastman, Post Master, Montpelier, Vermont	1,798 86
H. K. Smith, Post Master, Buffalo	6,847 44
B. F. Butler, U. S. District Attorney, N. York	24,000 00
Daniel S. Benzer, Inspector of Customs, Baltimore	4,036 00
Gabriel Holmes, District Attorney, N. C.	3,000 00
W. T. Colquitt—son a postmaster	3,000 00
D. B. Dunbar, Post Master Huntsville, Alabama	4,966 00
Charles A. Bradford, Surveyor General, Jackson, Miss.	4,000 00
Gov. R. Pail, Public Printer, Miss.	2,000 00
S. H. Laughlin, Recorder Land Office	9,000 00
Gideon J. Pillow, Brig. and Maj. Gen.	2,670 00
G. A. Caldwell, Major in the Army	2,304 00
J. W. Tibbatts, Colonel in the Army	4,392 00
Samuel Medary, Post Master, Columbus, Ohio	6,192 40
T. H. Bartley, U. S. District Attorney for Ohio	3,000 00
W. D. Morgan, brother of the Secretary of Legation to Brazil	8,000 00
John S. Simonson, Capt. Dragoons	3,000 00
J. C. Bloo, Receiver at Shawneetown, Ill.	4,000 00
Wm Walters, Public Printer, Springfield, Ill.	3,000 00
A. H. Reuter, Commissioner to Mexico	22,500 00
W. P. Ritchie, Printing and Advertising	3,000 00
W. F. Ritchie, Father, editor Union and Public Printer, *only*	289,478 82
B. H. Brewster, Cherokee Commissioner	2,920 00

This furnishes an aggregate of *six hundred and ninety-six thousand, five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty-six cents*, for thirty-seven delegates, or nearly *nineteen thousand* dollars a head. A pretty respectable price for democracy, but cheap enough when it is considered that Mr. Polk very prudently pays his friends out of the public treasury.

But all the hungry cormorants could not be paid out of the legitimate "spoils of the country," so the nominee of the Baltimore Convention contrived to get up a war with Mexico. The whole amount of actual *appropriations* by law stipulated to be paid under the treaty, is *one hundred and five millions, seven hundred and fifty-one thousand, three hundred and one dollars and fifty-six cents*. This of course is exclusive of the expenditures that are constantly accruing and increasing, and which are estimated at one hundred millions more.

We gather the above facts from statistics furnished by Mr. Cocke, a member of Congress from Tennessee.

MISSOURI.—The Whigs of the 1st District have unanimously nominated Hon. John D. Cook, as their candidate for Congress.

M. BIDGNET has been appointed Consul General at New York by the French National Assembly.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, May 26th, 1848.

After an exciting session of five days, the Locofoco Convention has adjourned, having consummated its distractions, and forced the two divisions of the party into an attitude of the extremest hostility. Gen. Cass and Gen. Butler are the candidates of our opponents. If the wishes of the Whig party had been consulted, no more acceptable nominee for President could have been offered, than he upon whose shoulders the mantle has fallen. It has been the fortune of Lewis Cass, to have occupied in his day and generation, prominent positions in the two parties which long ago divided the country. He started life as a *Federalist*, following the example of his father, and whilst a teacher at Wilmington, Delaware, it is notorious, and so recorded in Nile's Register, that he wore the infamous black cockade. To relieve himself from the effect of his past associations, he turned *Democrat*, and like all converts, became one of the most zealous and uncompromising advocates of the new faith which he embraced. On all the dividing questions, Gen'l Cass has been a dangerous ultra—he has taken the extreme course, and so far, as his vote and voice would go, his constant aim has been to plunge the country into war, and to embarrass its commercial interests by injurious legislation. His hope has been to wipe out the stain of the past, by going beyond the prudent and safe men of his party in the present. To be sure, the General has surrendered as occasion required—he has followed the President, and always contrived to keep on the blind side of power. He went into the Oregon controversy very hot, but he came out very cool—he was for fifty-four-forty, but, he submitted to forty-nine. In fact, there is no great issue upon which he has not played a double faced part, and, upon that of Slavery, particularly, he has gambled both for the South and the North, acceding as circumstances suggested to the wishes of both sections, and losing the confidence of the honest and independent men of each.

This nomination may be regarded as settling the Presidential canvass, for New York is conceded to be lost by a majority of 40,000, and S. Carolina will in no event, support Gen. Cass—Alabama is placed in a most dubious attitude, while Florida is rendered certain for the Whigs. Of all the candidates presented to the Convention, he was the most unacceptable to the disaffected; because it was through the agency of his friends that the two-thirds rule was adopted in 1844, which secured the defeat of Mr. Van Buren. They have longed for an occasion to revenge that injury, and they rejoice at the opportunity which is now offered. Mark me, there will embrace it with eagerness and zeal.

Gen. Butler can give no positive strength to the ticket—he was defeated in Kentucky for Governor under every advantage, and his hopes now are certainly less encouraging than they were four years ago. In his selection, both Alabama and Mississippi were considerably disappointed—the latter particularly, for her delegates had every confidence of the nomination of Gen. Quitman, and every reason to believe that he was the fair choice of the Convention. When the east lost Woodbury, they turned in to defeat Quitman, the ultra Mississippi, both of whom had bargained with the friends of Cass for the office of Vice President. They succeeded very much to the surprise and mortification of the rival aspirants, who would gladly have retreated from the arrangement if an opening had been afforded.

Poor Dallas was well rewarded for his treachery, and received the best evidence of the appreciation of those for whose purposes he betrayed the interests and prosperity of the country—Not a corporal's guard could be found to vote for his nomination after all the drilling and dragooning of the session. The convention at Worth was recompensed with six votes on the highest ballot, which gradually dwindled to one!

It is currently reported that several of the delegates to the Convention, were approached through the administration and appointed to office during their presence in this city. One or two from Missouri are named among others—The motive is palpable, however the administration may attempt to dispute it.

The Barnburners held a caucus last night in Convention on the 22d of June, to submit a report to their constituents and to take action upon the outrage on their rights, which they allege to have been committed in the refusal of their seats. This is but the beginning of the end. They propose to extend the organization to New England, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and to defeat Cass, cost what it may. We wish them joy of their undertaking.

They have assembled here in large numbers, and openly avow their determination to crush the party, which they pronounce to be spurious in its *Democratic* professions, and false to the usages consecrated by time and observance. Their presence is any thing but agreeable to the other faction, who, though they have triumphed, feel that they have degraded themselves, and know that they have sold so by Mr. Yancey and others in the Convention. They will never even the consolation of respect for their servility, for they creeped in through the first hole that opened a chance of ingress, and volunteered to put on the yoke of bondage in the presence of the very men who insulted their State and refused them the privilege of representation.

A marked re-action in favor of Gen. Taylor, has developed itself since the result of the Baltimore Convention. Many members of Congress heretofore inclined to the nomination of other Candidates, have signified their readiness to adopt him, as the most advantageous under the circumstances—the most likely to unite all interests, and to secure a glorious and complete triumph. It is our duty as Whigs, desiring the ascendancy of great principles, necessary, as we believe, to the progress and prosperity of the country, to consult availability in a proper degree, and to enter upon the approaching canvass with the confidence of victory inspired throughout our ranks.

While Gen. Taylor possesses the faith of the party, he unites with it this important element—In this view, to discard him would be suicidal—while to nominate him, would be to seal the fate of the election before beginning the contest. As a minority, we are powerless, and we might as well be Hottentots as Whigs, for all the good that can accrue to our principles. The final object aimed at should be success and the defeat of Locofocoism. This much accomplished, the path is open and the rest will follow. I have reason to believe that Gen. Taylor will be chosen by the Whig Convention, and I have the fullest reliance that he will then be elevated to the Chief Magistracy by a vote so overwhelming, that the scattered fragments of the enemy will appear again be organized into the show of opposition.

The Senate did not sit to-day and the House adjourned at an early hour, after passing over a few private claims.

Our Delegates to Philadelphia begin to arrive. They seem animated by the best spirit and are ready to pursue a prudent and wise policy. Personal partialities will not be permitted to interfere with the good of the cause. They will meet like brothers, prepared to give and take, and they will draw profitable instruction from the wranglings of our opponents.

The intelligence from Mexico has thrown a shade over the political circles. Peace was expected on all hands. If the treaty has been rejected, as is understood to-day, and the government of Peña Peña has been revolutionized, our course is a plain one—to take what we mean to hold and keep it. If Mexico can prevent it, let her try the experiment. HOMO.

Congressional.

The Senate did not sit on the 27th ult.

In the House the bill from the Senate, authorising a register to two Spanish steam vessels, to be used by the Messrs. Howard & Son, of New York, in their line of war steamers between that port, Charleston, Havana, New Orleans, Vera Cruz, &c., until American vessels shall be completed to take their places, was taken up, read the third time and passed.

Also, a bill from the Senate, granting to Spanish steamers the right to touch in American ports, on the same conditions that the steamers of Messrs. Howard & Son are permitted by the Spanish government to touch at Havana.

Also, with an amendment, Senate bill supplemental to an act to confirm the survey and location of claims for land in the State of Mississippi, east of the Pearl River and south of the thirty-first degree of north latitude, approved March 3, 1845.

On motion of Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, the House, in committee of the whole, Mr. Coleman in the chair, resumed the consideration of bills on the private calendar. Several were considered and reported to the House, and then, at about half past 2, the House adjourned to Monday.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—The spacious chocolate mills, at Dorchester, Mass., belonging to Walter Baker, together with all the valuable machinery, were wholly destroyed by fire on Thursday night.

The chair factory of Mr. Alford, in Hitchcockville, Conn., was destroyed by fire on Friday, with most of its contents. Loss several thousand dollars.

The extensive tannery belonging to Austin Strong in Fallsburg, N. Y., was entirely consumed by fire on the 21st ult. Loss $22,000—insured.

On the evening of the 28th ult., the extensive cotton factory known as the Lexington Factory in Baltimore, situated in Lexington street, was discovered to be on fire. In a few minutes the building was one sheet of flame. The devouring element quickly extended to the adjacent structures, destroying 7 three story brick houses, 16 houses in Jackson Court, 4 two story houses on Lexington street, and a number of other buildings. Fifty-eight dwelling houses, besides two large factory buildings, were consumed.—The amount of loss is not ascertained, but is probably very heavy. The two factories alone, with their contents, were worth from eighty to a hundred thousand dollars.

There were three other fires in Baltimore upwards Saturday night and Monday morning.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.—We learn from the *Crescent*, that a letter has been received from Maj. Gen. Butler to Gen. Brooke, dated the evening of the 26th, at 6 o'clock, which states that the Treaty was ratified by the Senate by a vote of 33 to 4, and that in all probability the exchange of ratifications would take place the following day. Gen. Butler also requests Gen. Brooke to have transportation provided for 27,000 men, who would be on the coast in twenty days. The movement of the army from the interior would commence in a week.

GEN. SCOTT.—This distinguished soldier reached Baltimore, from Philadelphia, on the night of the 27th ult., on his way to attend the Court of Inquiry in the case of Major General Pillow, which was to assemble at Frederick on the 29th. His reception was cordial and enthusiastic. The Baltimore papers give glowing accounts of the outburst of feeling with which the presence of the persecuted Hero was hailed. Gen. Scott's journey has been one continued popular ovation.

IOWA.—A letter from a correspondent in Iowa, to the editors of the St Louis *Republican*, speaks of the State of political feeling in that State as follows:

Here in Iowa, the feeling is very strong in Gen. TAYLOR's favor. He will sweep the State, but whether any Whig politician can, if nominated in his stead, obtain a majority, I deem very questionable. Numbers of Democrats like myself [we know the writer to be one] disgusted with the present Locofoco dynasty and its adherents, will use all their exertions in his favor, though I doubt if they will consider it a matter of conscience, (as I shall do) to vote even for Mr. CLAY, should such a Locofoco as POLK or CASS obtain the nomination, to the exclusion of some decent *Democrat*, as VAN BUREN, BARTON, or the like.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—It appears that H. H. Thompson, was not elected a representative to Congress from the Spartanburg District, in place of Mr. Black, deceased. The successful candidate is Gen. Dan'l Wallace, and the vote stands as follows: Wallace, 2139, Thompson 2134, Davis 1925.

WISCONSIN.—From the returns of the recent election, received from our young, and therefore inexperienced, *sister* State, we find that Dock County is the only one that gives a Whig majority. Our party friends have then a fine permanent basis upon which to build up their principles.

NEW JERSEY.—The Whigs of New Jersey held their State Convention on the 24th ult., at Trenton, and appointed two Senatorial and five District Delegates to the National Convention. Of the former, one is for Clay and one for Taylor; of the latter, three are for Clay and two for Taylor.

MAINE SENATOR.—The House has confirmed the caucus nomination of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin for U. S. Senator, by a vote of 92 to 42 for Hon. Geo. Evans, and 3 (Whig scattering.)

ILLINOIS.—Thos. C. Drummond of Galena, is the Whig candidate for Congress in the VIth District, now represented by Thomas J. Turner, Loco. It is a close District, and may be carried with proper exertion.

HAVANA.—We received yesterday files of Havana papers to the 27th ult., inclusive. The local intelligence is without interest, but the papers contain news from Venezuela a few days later than that received from the North. At the last accounts it was rumored that the Vice President Urbaneja was about to be deposed, and Senor Gozman to be appointed in his stead. The Legislature of Venezuela adjourned sine die on the 21st of April.

MURDER AND INCONSTANCY.—The trial of Jacob Houck, for the murder of Isaac D. Adkins, terminated at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 16th inst. Houck was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for life. The facts of the case, as proved in evidence, are:—Houck boarded with Adkins; a criminal attachment existed between him and Adkins's wife; he procured arsenic, which his guilty partner administered to her husband, and he sickened and died. Mrs. Adkins, after being arrested, was discharged. She immediately left the country, and has escaped for the present the punishment due her atrocious crime.

☞ We learn, says Sunday's Mobile *Herald*, that the telegraph wires have been broken a second time on the Montgomery line, just beyond where they were broken before. The wires on the *New* Orleans line have also been again broken not far from the City. There was, consequently, no communication through this latter line yesterday.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—There was nothing of any interest yesterday before this court. Judge McHenry was occupied in hearing civil suits. Sheriff Lewis is now drawing a jury for the present term.

RECORDER GENOIS.—Charlotte Lattimore, f. w. c., yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Genois, against one Bernard Convent, f. m. c., whom she charges with having, on Saturday night last, forcibly entered her premises and with having assaulted and seriously wounded her with a knife, in the left breast. Fanny was immediately arrested and held to bail for her further appearance.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.—This Council was to meet last evening, but the sitting was adjourned until next Monday for want of quorum. The Mayor will probably call a special meeting of the Council on Thursday next.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Watchman William R. Hayes, stated yesterday morning, before Recorder Baldwin, that while on duty, on Saturday last, on Girod street, he saw a row in which were engaged about 100 persons, and that in endeavoring to part said row, he was assaulted and struck with a stick by one H. Johnson. The latter was committed for trial before the First District Court.

THE RAZOR CASE.—The examination of John Formantin, f. m. c., took place yesterday at noon, before Recorder Genois. He is charged with cutting with a razor, about a week ago, one William Spriggs, in a Barber Shop, on the cane, the accused was sent before the First District Court.

STABBING.—On the morning of the 26th of May last, a woman named Brown entered forcibly the premises of Mr. Michael Daily, by breaking open the front door, and wounded him in the right hand with a knife. She was arrested, examined by Recorder Seasoness and committed for trial before the First District Court.

ROBBERY.—On Friday last some robbers entered the premises of Mr. Joseph Trigo, within the limits of the First Municipality, and carried away therefrom various articles. Mr. Trigo having strong suspicions on one Peter Robertson, caused him to be arrested. The accused has not yet been examined.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Mrs. Sarah Delaney and Mrs. Quinn were both brought up before Recorder Baldwin, charged with selling liquors without a license. After an examination of the case, Delaney was sent to the First District Court, and Quinn was released.

INQUEST.—Coroner Spedden, held yesterday an inquest on the body of a white lad, named Wilson, aged about 14 years, found drowned in the river, at the foot of St. Joseph street, 2nd Municipality. The boy, it appears, was in a skiff on Sunday evening last, and having accidentally fallen into the river, was drowned. Verdict accordingly.

More Indian Enormities—Attack upon the Mormons, at the City of the Salt Lake—Men, Women and Children Massacred.

The steamer *Missouri*, arrived yesterday morning from the Missouri river. We are indebted to the officers for a St. Joseph *Gazette*, of Tuesday last, which contains some exciting information from the Mormon colony, at the City of the Salt Lake. It is stated, that Mr. Shrader passed through that town on the previous day, on his way from Fort Kearny, with information that an express had just reached there from the Mormon colony, bringing intelligence that the Indians had murdered a member of the men, women and children at the City of the Salt Lake. No cause was assigned for this outbreak. The express had been sent in for the purpose of getting assistance from the Government, as it was feared that the Indians would gather in still larger numbers, and murder all the emigrants at their place. It would seem, from the intelligence from Oregon and the City of the Salt Lake, that the Indians have determined upon a regular war upon the colonies, though widely separated from each other; and there is too much reason to apprehend that many of them will be cut off before aid can reach them. A military force of several thousand men will be absolutely necessary to protect our citizens in that quarter, and, great as the cost may be, it is the duty of the government to give them this protection.

We learn from the officers of the *Mustang*, that six hundred wagons, containing Mormon emigrants, were to leave Camp Israel, sixty-five miles above the Council Bluffs, to-day, for the City of the Great Salt Lake. But, after the events which are stated in the preceding part of this article, we think it doubtful whether they will move forward without some promise of protection from the Government.

It is stated, that two thousand Pawnee Indians had come into Bellevieu, for the purpose of obtaining provisions, of which they were in great want.

A report is also brought to us, that the first United States train which left Fort Leavenworth this spring, was attacked by Indians at Walnut Creek, and in the attack twenty persons were killed. The names of —— Bisson and two Leroys are mentioned among the number. We are not informed how this report was brought to the settlements, but we are inclined to believe that it is much exaggerated, if not altogether incorrect. The Mexicans, who came in from Santa Fe, the latter part of last week, and left there on the 23d of April, made no mention of such a affair, although of sufficient interest to have attracted their attention.—*St. Louis Republican, 29th ult.*

BY TELEGRAPH.—The Baltimore *Sun* has received the following despatch:

NEW YORK, May 27—6 P. M.

The news by the Hibernia was received about one o'clock to-day, and has caused quite a depression in business. There has been sales of about 500 bales of cotton mostly prior to the receipt of the Hibernia's news, but the market has since been very much depressed.

But little has been done in breadstuffs to-day. Sales of 3,000 bbls of flour at $5,25 for Michigan.

Sales of a few thousand bushels Jersey corn were made at 56 cents.

Rye is dull and depressed.

Pork is dull and depressed at $10 for mess.

Sales of 200 bbls whiskey at 21 cents per gallon.

☞ 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 seven years, a liberal encouragement has been extended to her in the exercise of her profession. tf

☞ The sale of Protested Notes belonging to the Citizens' Bank of La., will be continued TODAY at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, by N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer of said Bank.

FOUNTAIN'S PROPERTY.—We are requested to call the attention of capitalists, and speculators, to the sale of lots of ground, advertised, which will take place THIS DAY 6th inst., at the St. Louis Exchange, at 12 o'clock, by Anthony Fernandez, Esq'r auctioneer.

☞ **H. Bailey's Magical Pain Extractor.**—The original and only genuine, authorized written signature of the proprietor, "H. DAILEY," on the outside wrapper of each box. Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Rheumatism May be Cured!
HEWES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT and INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, will Cure the Rheumatic Affections.—This article is most truly named as it penetrates to every nerve and sinew of the person affected, and has attained a reputation unequalled by any other article in Rheumatism, both externally, with the Indian Vegetable Elixir internally, to cleanse the system, and to extend contracted muscles, and bring feeling and sensibility to long feeling paralyzed and useless. Sold at the Original COMSTOCK & CO., 30 POYDRAS Street.

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

☞ The following consignees per ship REMIT TANCE, Capt. MARSHALL, from Havre, will please make the entries at the Custom House, of the goods signed, viz.: A. Galloppe, 4 bales and one bundle A. G; Perrere & Gerard 8 packages marked B. R. I; Ditchy and Gaudet 1 package marked D. N. F, and Dudout Freres, 5 packages marked D.

Mr. Jas. H. E. Duvivier, consignee of 1 box marked D. B, per ship Rocket, Capt. Foster, from Havre.

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

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

☞ The Subscriber will not pay any debt, which the steward or crew of Schooner MARY, may contract

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

☞ Consignees per ship CHARLEMAGNE, Capt. Fales, from Hamburg, are hereby notified, that their permits within five days, and attend to the entries of their goods, at the Custom House, or they will be sent to the Public Stores, at their risk and expense.

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

RECORDER'S OFFICE,
Municipality No. One.

REPORT of the Police Hall from 3d to 5th June, 1848.

D. Denis,	P. Labarre,	Lieut. Vost.
Raphael,	Desmares,	do.
Isaac,	J. D Fisk,	Night Watch.
Bernard,	Livingston,	do.
Tom,	L. Charpentier,	do.
W Robertson,	Le. Sur. Cotton Press,	do.
Lewis,	Wainwright,	do.
J. George,	F. Parker,	O'Neil, Bureauvy.
Janvier,	Motte, Marguerite,	Recorder.
Alfred,	Wilson,	Vogan.
Wilson,	Jh. Bolinde,	Night Watch.

5th June, 1848. O. DE RIVYS, Clerk.

GOOD BARGAIN—FOR SALE—A young negro girl, about 11 years old, sometimes of a clear and washer, good language—understands French and English, and guaranteed in every respect. Inquire of Dufour & Dupuy, on the Levee, near the corner of Pontchartrain Rail Road, opposite the 3d Municipality Market. jes 2t

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AMERICAN PRECEDENTS OF DECLARATIONS, arranged chiefly from manuscripts of Chief Justice Parsons, and other accomplished pleaders in Massachusetts, digested and arranged under distinct titles and divisions, with a prefixed Digest of Rules and Cases relating to declarations, to which are added the most accurate 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, selected from Chitty's Pleadings, and other approved books of analogous Jurisprudence, by Benj. Anthon, Esq. 4th edition, with considerable additions. 1846.

GUIDE'S PRACTICE on the Crown side of the Court of King's Bench, and the Practice of the Session, the General Rule of Court, &c., &c., &c., with an Appendix of Forms and Precedents, English and Irish.

CODE OF PROCEDURE of the State of New York, on Practice and Pleadings, with amend ments, as established by the Revised Statutes, Volume 3d, DENIO'S NEW YORK SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

A further supply of "Pothier on Obligations," 2 vols. "Taylor's Law Glossary," "Davis' Justice in Criminal Proceedings," &c. &c. Just received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.
Law Booksellers and Stationers,
Corner of Camp and Gravier streets.

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THE WRITING ACADEMY of Messrs. DOLBEAR, 59 Chartres and 13 Camp streets will be kept open during the entire year. Professional and business gentlemen, can, in a short time, learn to write with *ease, rapidity and elegance*. Pupils from other institutions can attend at such hours as will not interfere with their other studies. Success is certain in ALL cases. No pupil is charged for a single quarter, but for a lesson.
The services of a good writer will COMMAND $1500 per year—a bad writer generally is forced to put up with $250.
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MRS. LEON, corner Royal and Bienville streets, respectfully informs the public that the Auction Sale of her Fancy Stores is postponed to THURSDAY, 8th inst. Merchants of this city are invited to call and examine her goods, she will sell them very low. jes-2t

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A YOUNG MULATTO, 18 years old, good washer, ironer, and wet nurse—excellent house with selling liquors without a license. Also, one young mulatto girl, 19 years old, house servant, nurse, and of good disposition.
A young mulatto boy, 14 years old, cigar maker and driver, very intelligent.
For conditions apply at 118 Royal street. jes3-4t

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For Young Ladies,
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THE method followed in the establishment is rigorous as the attention paid to the memory of the pupils. Books are not multiplied; and learning is rendered easy and attractive by the efforts of the Professor, and discouraging of the thousand fatal rules of routine.
Two thousand Pawnee Indians had come into Bellevieu, for the purpose of obtaining provisions, of which they were in great want.
The Pupils from other institutions can attend at such hours as will not interfere with their other studies. Success is certain in ALL cases. No pupil is charged for a single quarter, but for a lesson.
The services of a good writer will COMMAND $1500 per year—a bad writer generally is forced to put up with $250.
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The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines, is, whilst it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best spring and summer medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the great secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 50,000 cures of severe cases of disease of long standing, which were considered incurable. Here then
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And thousands and cases of diseases of the blood: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the Face, &c. &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.
We are aware, most appear incredible, but we have letters in our possession, from all our agents in all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. E. Van Buskirk, Esqr., one of the most respectable druggists in New Jersey, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the purpose of disease, known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than 1,000 children the past season, as it removed the causes of disease, and prevented them for the summer season.
United States officer, Capt. G. W. McLean, of the U. S. Navy, and Member of the New Jersey Legislature, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.
RAHWAY, Jan. 24, 1847.
A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was recommended by Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two bottles of the same, I was perfect restored and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day; I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.
G. W. McLEAN, late U. S. N.
John Jackson, Esqr., Editor of the Rahway Register, published the above certificate, and remarks as follows:—
☞ The success of Dr Townsend