The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.....NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1848.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Thursday Morning, June 8, 1848.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

☞ We are indebted to the *Picayune's* Express news, for some of the items in to-day's paper.

Mr. Yancy—The Southern Platform.

It will be remembered that on the last day of the Baltimore Convention, Mr. YANCY, of Alabama, offered a resolution asserting the doctrine of the South on the subject of Slavery, as solemnly enunciated by the Legislatures of Virginia, Florida, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and that this resolution was unceremoniously rejected, receiving but 36 out of 250 votes. What is the most astonishing thing about this vote is, that Virginia which had adopted the identical resolution presented by Mr. YANCY, and which had declared that no man entertaining views different from those embraced by the resolution, could receive her support, falsified her pledge by aiding in the rejection of the resolution. A more infamous surrender of principle by politicians has rarely been witnessed.

The speech of Mr. YANCEY, on submitting the resolution referred to, is justly characterized by the Charleston *Mercury*, as "an able, faithful and lucid exposition of the principles of his State, which he was delegated to assert, and upon the maintenance of which she, in common with the entire South, is vitally interested." As it explains the resolution and exhibits very clearly the marked difference between the equitable working principles professed by General CASS and the platform upon which the South stands, we subjoin such portions as tend to elucidate the subject matter.

Mr. YANCEY. Mr. President, I am sure that the great importance of the subject matter embodied in the report and resolutions just read by the Chair, the deep interest in the people they are dressing to the convention a few words in support of them. They are presented with a sincere desire that the action upon them may tend to promote the harmony of the party, and above all, may be just. I have not a word of objection to the resolutions adopted by the majority of the committee. As far as they go, they appear to me to be correct. I look at them as a part of framing them, and in modeling the old resolutions in the shape in which they are now presented, as any other member of the committee. Those resolutions, however, do not go far enough; and the resolution reported by the minority we desire may be added to those reported by the majority.

When the only resolution reported by the majority upon the slavery question was adopted, it covered the question as presented at that day. The democratic party were then eminently just to the whole country in adopting the Wilmot and kindred factions would no more be driven from the temple, and to disturb the harmony of its inmates. As worshippers of its sacred fane, you have driven them out. You have solemnly declared that there is no power in the federal government to interfere with the question of slavery in the States of this confederacy. It was no light thing, I grant, for you to say so, and remember the position of our party in the north. In the conflict which ensued, many a noble spirit, has been sacrificed; but the truth has triumphed, and you have triumphed with it. There are now no longer to be found in the party the doctrine in wrong. Driven, then, from their position in the federal temple, the great enemies of constitutional equality and order have taken up their encampment upon the frontiers of the confederacy—upon the borders of your territories, in the bosom of which lie the incipient elements of many a State yet to be added to our galaxy. There they meet our pioneer emigrants; and if their doctrine is to be maintained, they will welcome the laborer from the north, and turn back the sharer from the south. Your nominee entertains such views.

At this point the gentleman from Alabama was interrupted by a delegate from Pennsylvania, who desired to know in what the views of Gen. Cass differed from the resolution reported by the majority of the committee.

I will answer the delegate from Pennsylvania. Gen Cass, I understand, holds that, while Congress cannot interfere with slavery in the States of the confederacy, the inhabitants of a Territory, while yet under a territorial government, may exclude such regulations as will prohibit slaveholding property in such territory. The minority of the committee hold, that while in such a territory, the citizens of the several States may establish themselves in a territory in common. Each has an equal right to enjoy the territory with his neighbor of property. Their sovereignty as a people is in abeyance. They possess a tenancy in common, under the rules and regulations prescribed by Congress, but have not a grain of sovereignty until they meet in convention to frame a constitution preparatory to admission as a State into the Union. In that stage they have an undoubted right to establish, or to prohibit slavery as an institution, and not before. Before that, for Congress or for the inhabitants of the territory can establish or exclude slavery from the territory. It must be permitted to exist, or it is not there by the rights of individual property, having attached to it some of the political weight given to it in the States—and which can only be revived, if the inhabitants choose, on admission into the Union as a sovereign, as a State Institution.

I will not argue it upon further. It is said, however, in what are your rights involved by the course I take. In what are you injured? In this your nominee says: that the joint tenancy of such a Territory can see a slave free while it is taken there, and this body refuses to take a different position.

I repeat what I stated then, to our emigrating population, that if they remove to such a territory, the men they may meet there will free their slaves if they desire to do so. "But there is the judiciary," you say. True, and in such an event we would have no reliance upon it. But when sensible man, with a small property, will leave an land where his property is recognised and protected by the law and public opinion, to emigrate to a land where public opinion is strong against him—where societies, under the influence of such opinions as are avowed by your nominee, may exist to aid his slave to escape out of his reach—where juries are formed from such societies—where judges are to be appointed by your nominee, if elected to the Presidency, who are to adjudicate his case? Certainly no prudent man would do so. Practically, then, by the opinions advanced by your nominee, and not negatived by this body, you are placing the great Democratic party—you will take from the South the privilege of settling these fertile plains, and which he, like it solely the property of the laborers of the free States. I need not be told that the judiciary will be our shield. I have seen some where, where the devil bargained with a negro lawyer for his soul. When the soul was to be delivered up, his Satanic majesty called for it. The philosophical sensualist, however, did not give up without a struggle. He threatened to enjoin further proceedings. The Devil gave it up in despair. To go into chancery, was to waste his time and his means, and and never to gain his point.

After this admirable exposition of the radical discrepancy between the opinions of Gen. CASS and those maintained by all the slave-holding communities, Mr. YANCEY proceeded to advocate the expediency of the adoption of the resolution. He contended that it was just, and that no party ever suffered by being just. He argued that its adoption was necessary to ensure success, and this he illustrated as follows:

Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, are Whig States. They cast 105 electoral votes. New York cannot be other than the Whig at the election. The Whigs, Abolitionists, and Barnburners united, will inevitably give her 36 electoral votes to the Whig candidate. This runs up 141 electoral votes certainly against us. Now how is it on the opposite? Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan are Democratic. They cast 149 electoral votes. Can you get all these votes without a clear, explicit avowal of adhesion to our constitutional rights? I know South Carolina—her people—her statesmen—their principles and feelings—Her delegate here—I say it, as he knows, with kindness and respect—has assumed a fearful responsibility in giving her votes to General Cass. He has, as I humbly conceive, less influence in that State than any man who has had any pretensions to the Presidency. If you pass a rigid set of high-toned principles, there is but a bare possibility that South Carolina may vote for the nominee. If she does not, you will be reduced to 140 votes, or say less than the number required to elect your man. Will Georgia vote for your ticket? At best, her political position is a doubtful one. Never, I believe, has her gallant Democracy been able to carry that State in succession. Like the Irishman and the log, in the anecdote I have heretofore told, she is as often underneath as on the top; and when she triumphs, is so wearied by the conflict, as often to be unable to enjoy the fruits of victory. Without an avowal of this principle, I believe you cannot rely upon Georgia. If so, you are reduced to 130 electoral votes. Will Florida vote your ticket? I know her principles by heart. I know her high-toned delegates. They have kindly given me a seat amongst them during your session, more convenient than that allotted to me.—Florida will never support General Cass with his present opinions—unless you cover them with an avowal of such, that if he accepts, Florida will have some assurance that her rights will be safe in his hands.

As to Alabama, I have some right to speak. Her democracy never has been questioned. She has never been for an instant in the hands of the Whigs. But she respects party merely for the sake of principles. Whenever it becomes subversive of them, she will look about for some surer method of asserting her constitutional rights. She has sent us here instructed "under no political necessity whatever" to support any man for office who entertains opinions on the slavery question such as are entertained by your nominee. He has no personal influence in Alabama. He was the last man her delegation here would have voted for. Many would not have voted for him at all. You must avow the principles of Alabama, if you expect Alabama to befriend your nomination. It is clear, then, you cannot succeed with a set of resolutions, which think this great issue. I do not speak to destroy your nomination, but to point out the means by which you may secure its success.

I am asked, will you vote for a Whig in preference? In the language of my instructions I reply, "under no political necessity whatever" will I vote for a man holding erroneous views on this issue. If a Whig runs, no better than General Cass, thousands in Alabama will remain at home. If a candidate is offered holding sound views on this issue, no matter what his other political opinions, thousands of the democracy there will support him. I am not one of those who think that it is all of life to live. Office has no charms to seduce me from my duty—a minority no fears to deter me from doing it.

Adversity is often a good school for parties as well as individuals.

I now close by offering the resolution as an amendment to the report of the committee.

The question was taken on Mr. YANCY's resolution, and it was, by States, rejected—36 to 216.

Mr. YANCEY was exceedingly liberal to the Locofocos in conceding to them Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana. With or without the adoption of his resolution, three of these States are unlikely to go for the Democratic nominee, while of the other Democratic States, the Whigs, it is admitted, stand an equal chance in Indiana, and with General TAYLOR for their candidate, in Pennsylvania. But let that pass. Mr. YANCEY has clearly succeeded in showing the doubt that hangs over the prospects of the Democracy, and it is very certain that, with the equivocal resolutions they have adopted, every uncertain Southern State will be rendered Whig. We hardly go so far as to question Alabama's fealty to Locofocoism, come what may; but it is the conviction of nineteen men out of twenty, that should the Whig Convention select General TAYLOR, as the standard bearer of the party, the States of Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, which voted for POLK in 1844, will go Whig; Florida —a new State—will follow suit, and the Whigs will stand a fair chance of carrying Arkansas, Texas, Indiana and Illinois.

☞ As an evidence of the wide difference between the views of slavery and Southern rights maintained by Gen. Cass and those put forth and adopted unanimously by the Democrats of the Virginia Convention but a few months ago, we point to Mr. YANCEY's speech before the Baltimore Convention. We assert, and are prepared to prove, that the States of Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina have all put forth the doctrine, that neither the Federal Government nor the people of a Territory can control the question of slavery in such portion of the National domain, so long as it continues a Territorial Government. This doctrine is opposed to that recognized by Gen. Cass, who is distinctly in favor of leaving the settlement of the question to the people of any Territory which may be hereafter acquired.—Mr. YANCEY is good Democratic authority on this subject. Let the *Courier* vent its vituperation and its spleen on the head of the Alabama Delegate, if it so pleases. Our wishers are unwrung.

THE WASHINGTON UNION AND PARTY DISCIPLINE.—The editor of the Washington *Union* says that every true Democrat will of course, feel himself bound by all the rules of party usage, if by no other consideration, to support the Baltimore convention ticket. This has revived a reminiscence, which, we apprehend, will trouble the old man not a little. In 1835, the Locofoco national convention nominated Martin VAN BUREN for the Presidency, and Richard M. Johnson, for the Vice Presidency, whereupon old Mr. Ritchie, then editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, put forth this manifesto, which he maintained to the end of the canvass:

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The Locofocos of St. Louis had a grand ratification meeting a day or two after the nomination of Cass and Butler was made known.—From the description given, we should conclude that a lamentable failure was the result.—About three hundred persons were present, of whom a large proportion were Whigs. A spicy discussion, which nearly terminated in a personal quarrel, arose between two of the unterrified Democracy, on the question of appointing a Committee to draft resolutions. The dispute was, however, compromised, and the business of the meeting went off without the slightest animation or enthusiasm.

CORPUS INDIGENT.—The Locos of Columbus, (Ohio,) held a ratification meeting on the evening of the 27th ult.. From the *Journal's* account it must have been exceedingly interesting to the "outsiders." Col. Samuel Medary, a member of the Committee of Public Safety, addressed the assemblage.

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He was proceeding to glorify Gen. Cass extensively, when he was interrupted, and gave way to a gentleman who wanted to tell a story about Gen. Cass running his sword into a stump and breaking it off, at the time of Hull's surrender.

That story having been told, its truth was doubted by another member of the meeting, and thereupon a discussion arose as to whether there was, in fact, any authentic testimony that Gen. Cass did actually thrust his magnanimous sword into a vain-glorious stump, at the time of Gen Cass's capitulation.

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The meeting was very large indeed, numbering, Whigs included, some seventy-five; but it never need be wondered at, when it is recollected that it was a mass meeting, and that a large importation of talent was received direct from Delaware, for the occasion.

Late from Mexico.

The U. S. Steamer *Waterwitch*, Lieut. Com. G. M. Totten, from Vera Cruz 31st instant, arrived yesterday afternoon and anchored off Slaughter house point.

The Waterwitch brought over Major J. D. Graham, (of the Topographical Engineers,) bearer of the Treaty of Peace to Washington, Major J. T. Deshelles, Paymaster, and Lieut. B. F. Harley.

We learn from Lieut. Harley, that the Siege Train and heavy artillery left the city of Mexico on Monday 29th ult; Gen. Patterson, with his division of volunteers was to follow on Wednesday, after whom comes Gen. Marshall of the volunteers. The regular divisions follow in succession, Gen. Kearney preceding and Gen. Worth bringing up the rear.

Gen. P. F. Smith arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 31st May, and the following day entered upon the duties of Governor, relieving Col. Wilson.

The U. S. Commissioners were still at Queretaro, when Major Graham left the city of Mexico, and would probably remain there several days longer.

The following is a list of the officers of the Water Witch: Geo. M. Totten, Lieut. Commanding; A. C. Rhind, Acting Master: S. G. White, Assistant Surgeon; W. K. Bridge, Passed Midshipman; J. S. Walker, do.; John Carroll, Third Assistant Engineer; John C. Tinnent, Assistant Engineer; Lafayette Caldwell, do. do.; John M. Meehan, Captain's Clerk.

DEATH OF JUDGE LAWSON.—The Bayou *Sara Ledger*, announces the death, at his residence in Clinton, on Thursday, of the Hon. T. Lawson, Judge of the Seventh Judicial District. The *Ledger* says that the deceased stood high in reputation as an astute lawyer, an energetic Judge, and a most courteous gentleman.

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The News by the United States.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 2d instant, contains the following telegraphic account of the advices by the steamship *United States*. It is somewhat more complete and a good deal clearer than those previously given:

ADVANCE IN COTTON.—*Disturbance in the French National Assembly*.—Our Baltimore correspondent, under date of the 31st ult. at fifteen minutes past 10 o'clock, P. M., announces the arrival of the steamer United States at New York.

This vessel left Liverpool on the 17th ult., making a very short run, and brings important intelligence.

THE COTTON MARKET.—The transactions of the week in cotton were of such a character as to show that the market was in an unsettled state. It closed, however, with animation and an upward tendency in prices. There had been an advance of one-eighth of a penny on American descriptions valued under 4 1-2d.—other descriptions remained without much change, but a tone of general confidence prevailed. The imports lately were not as free as during the previous week.

BREADSTUFFS.—Western flour is quoted at 27s 3d to 28s. Orleans and Ohio 26s to 27s. Wheat white and mixed, 7s 2d to 8s 2d; red mixed 5s to 7s 3d. Indian corn, white, 28s to 29s. Indian meal 19s 6d to 20s 3d.

DISTURBANCE IN FRANCE.—There was great excitement in France. Paris was in a perfect state of confusion, bordering on anarchy. Immense bodies of the populace, forcibly entered the National Assembly. M. Herbert rose and proclaimed the dissolution of the Assembly, in the name of the people.

The Italians and Austrians have had a great battle, in which the Italians were victorious.

SECOND DEFEATCH.—*Disturbances in the French Assembly Quieted.*—Another despatch, received last evening from our Baltimore correspondent, dated yesterday morning, gives us some additional information.

The French Provisional Government remained in the ascendant. The revolutionary uprising proved a failure. The National Guard refused to sustain the disorganizers. They were put down without the necessity of shedding one drop of blood, and quiet was effectually restored.

Consols for account in London were at 83 a 84; for account 83 3-8.

In Ireland there was still much excitement. Wm. Mitchell had been arrested and imprisoned charged with high treason.

Bengal rice in Liverpool was quoted at 10s 6d. in bond.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.—The market for cotton in New York was firm, and had an upward tendency, under the effect of the news from England.

ANOTHER DESPATCH.—*Death of Lord Ashburton.*—A friend at New York, under date of 1 o'clock, P. M., on the 1st inst., advises us telegraphically, that the steamer United States arrived that morning from Liverpool, in thirteen and a half days passage.

The cotton market is stated to have advanced an eighth of a penny on all qualities of American—a new State—will follow suit, and the Whigs will stand a fair chance of carrying Arkansas, Texas, Indiana and Illinois.

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City Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court stands already adjourned for the present term, but the Judges convene every day, at 2 o'clock, to read their decisions in cases already tried.

RECORDER GENOIS.—Alderman Barthe made an affidavit yesterday, before Recorder Genois, charging Paul Joseph, who resides in Urselines street, near Rampart, with harboring his runaway slave named Josephine. The Recorder granted a warrant for Joseph's arrest.

Margaret Smith, charged by John Ochigle with larceny, was yesterday examined and honorably discharged.

Mary Harris, complained that John Weaver had on several occasions, kicked her in a brutal manner, as she passed out of her own house, in Gallatin street. Weaver will probably spend some time in the Parish Prison.

James Martin and another man named Lawrence, arrested themselves on Tuesday night last, in the premises of Margaret Connelly, and stole therefrom two bundles of cloths. They were leaving with their booty, when an alarm was given, and a watchman immediately gave chase to the burglars. He succeeded in arresting Martin, but Lawrence made good his escape. James Martin was remanded for further examination.

Officer Treceare arrested one Bill Foster, slave of Mr. L'Esperance, charged with robbing G. C. Reynolds out of a gold watch valued at about $30. Bill was remanded to jail.

BANNER AND BIBLE PRESENTATION.—One of the most interesting ceremonies took place last evening, at half past 7 o'clock, in the Methodist church on Poydras street. A Banner and Bible were presented to the Washington Fountain, No. 1, Younger Brothers of Temperance, and several addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered.

ROBBERY ON BOARD A VESSEL.—On Tuesday night last, between ten and eleven o'clock, one John Lowers entered the ship "City of Lincoln," lying within the harbor of the Third Municipality, and stole therefrom nine sovereigns, belonging to Mrs. Kernan, a passenger on board of said ship. Perkins was yesterday arrested, examined by Recorder Senzeneau, and committed for trial before the First District Court.

BURGLARY.—Henry Thompson, was yesterday arrested by the Second Municipality police, charged with breaking open Alex. Lockwood's store, on Julia street, opposite the Piney-woods Hotel, and stealing quantity of lead and paints. The prisoner is also charged with tearing down the door sign of the aforesaid store. The accused being brought up before Recorder Baldwin, declared himself in the most solemn manner not guilty. The Recorder will examine the case this morning.

SUICIDE.—Coroner Spedden held, yesterday, an inquest on the body of a white woman, named Irene Andrews, aged about 26 years, found dead in a house in Marais street, in the First Municipality. She committed suicide by taking laudanum. Verdict accordingly. The deceased was a native of South Carolina.

INQUEST.—Coroner Spedden yesterday held an inquest on the body of a white woman, unknown, found drowned in the river, opposite the Meat Market, First Municipality. The deceased had on, when found, a white cotton shirt; a pair of cotton drawers, and a pair of brogans. Verdict—"Found drowned."

CONGRESS BOOTS.—We have made a trial of the Congress boot and find that it realizes all the advantages ascribed to it. The elasticity of the material of which it is composed, causes the boot to shrink closely around the foot, setting it off handsomely and ensuring a perfect fit; while the ease with which the wearer accommodates itself to the motions of the foot, prevents undue pressure and occasions great comfort to those who are afflicted with corns. For children, we should imagine, that the Congress boot must be an admirable contrivance, as it braces the limb, supports and strengthens the ancle and assists instead of impeding locomotion.

SWARTWOUTEN.—The Cleveland *Herald*, says that Mr F. J. Hamilton, an English man, the assistant cashier of the Bank of Akron, has *left* with $4,300 of gold belonging to the Bank. He had as good.

TOUCH STORY ABOUT ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—In a small town down East, there lived a butcher, a Jack-at-all-trades, and more particularly noted for his experiments in animal magnetism. A half-witted fellow, who lived entirely upon the charity of the town, imagining one day that he was quite ill, made application to the butcher for a remedy to relieve him from the pains in his stomach. He thought flashed upon the mind of the butcher that he was a fit subject for experiment, and accordingly he inoculated him into a profound sleep. He then made an incision into his stomach, and took out the intestines of the victim, and, after he had them down, and went into the house to get a needle and thread to sew up the incision. But on returning, to his astonishment, he beheld an old sow just finishing the last mouthful even them. In this dilema, he urged a sheep and or two of its intrails to the body of the man; then coming up the orifice; he awakened the slumbering subject, who instantly "discharged curd." Meeting the individual some days after, the butcher, having some curiosity as to the success of the operation, asked the chap how he got along. "Oh, first rate," said he, "only I have got such an an *infernal hankering after grass.*"

By Telegraph to Louisville.

PITTSBURGH, May 31—8 P. M.

There is 6 1-2 feet water in the channel, and at a stand. The weather is pleasant. Business to-day has been brisk.

Sales of flour at $4 37 1-2 a $4 50. The market for grain is unchanged. Sales of whiskey at 21c. Groceries are as last quoted. Sales of linseed oil at 54 a 55c.

CINCINNATI, May 31—8 P. M.

Sales of 350 bbls flour at former rates. Sales of 500 bbls mess pork at $8. There is a better demand for provisions. Sales of lard at 4 1-2c. Sales of sugar at 4 3-8 a 4 3-4c; molasses at 25 a 27c; fair Rio coffee at 7 5-8 a 7 3-4c. Sales of whiskey at 14c; market active. The weather is pleasant and cool. The river is falling slowly.

BALTIMORE, May 31—8 1-2 P. M.

Sales of Howard street flour at $5.50, inactive. The market has been dull, with a downward tendency; prime white corn 40 a 42c., and yellow 45c. Mess pork is held at $10 25; sales of prime at $7 50. Bacon hams 4 a 6c., sides 4 1-4 a 4 3-4c., shoulders 3 a 3 1-4c; lard 5 3-4 a 6 3-4c., city rendered do 7 1-2c; hogs $4 to $4.50; beef cattle $3.02 1-2c.

NEW YORK, May 31.

Sales of Western flour, at $5.50 a $5 62 1-2. There are more buyers than sellers. The market for grain is unchanged and heavy. Groceries remain as last quoted, and inactive. Sales of Scotch herrings at $3 62 1-2 a 3 75. Sales of boneless cod at 3 1-2 a 3 3-4c. Sales of shoulder 3c. There has been nothing done yet to indicate the effect of the foreign news. The general feeling was buoyant after the arrival of the steamer. On change to-day, there was more talk than transactions.

☞ 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. 1e

☞ **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.—This article is most truly named, as it penetrates to every part of the nerves and bones of the person using it, and it has attained a reputation unequalled by any other article in Rheumatism. This externally, and 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 CORNFOOK & CO., 30 POYDRAS Street.

ASH—HYDE'S 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 ship MOSLEM, from Bremen, is discharging below the Rail Road, 3rd Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, and to take out their permits within five days. L. H. GALE.

may 27 93 Common st.

☞ The Packet ship PALESTINE, Johnston, Master, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to attend immediately to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk. J. O. WOODRUFF & CO.,
jn8 22 and 30 Magazine st.

☞ Consignees per ship LYONS, Capt. Franks, from Havre, are hereby requested to get out their goods and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, opposite the Red Stores, Third Municipality, or said goods will be sent to the Public Store at their risk and expense. PIERRE POITZ,
jn8 33 Customhouse st.

MR. HUGH MORNIER, having just returned from France, respectfully informs the public that any power of attorney he may have given during his absence, is hereby annulled.
jn7 6t in 104 WM. MORNIER.

☞ Neither the Captain nor Consignee of the British ship Davenport, from Liverpool, will be accountable for any debts contracted by the crew of said ship. je7 WM MURE, 116 Common st

☞ The Packet Ship SOUTHERNER, Capt. Sullivan, from New York, is now discharging at St. Joseph street Wharf. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.
je7 J. W STANTON & CO.
Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

☞ The following consignees per ship REMITTANCE, Capt. MASSEAU, from Havre, will please make themselves known at the office of the undersigned, viz: A. Gallepot, 4 bales; order marked A G; Ferrand & Gerard 1 package marked F & G; Bayley 1 package marked L D. N P, and Dudout Freres, 3 packages marked D.
ALEX. M. H. R. Divivier, consignee of 1 box marked D S, per ship Rockall, Capt. Foster, from Havre.

And Mr. J. Masterson, consignee of 99 crates marked B in a diamond per ship Waldron, Captain Moore, from Liverpool.
je7 J. P. WHITNEY & CO., 73 Camp st.

☞ The Subscriber will not pay any debt, which the steward or crew of steamboat Courier may contract.
G. THOMAS,
Agent for Wm. J. Lewis.
my30

☞ Consignees per ship CHARLEMAGNE, Capt. Pales, from Hamburg, are requested to get out their goods on the Levee, and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be sent to the Public Store, at their risk and expense.
my31 J. P. WHITNEY & CO., 73 Camp st.

RECORDER'S OFFICE, }
Municipality No. One. }

REPORT of the Police Jail from 6th to 7th June, 1848.

Slave William,	of La. Vivant,	Stolen,	
" Fanny,	J. Bermudez,	Badly, runaway,	
" Marguerite,	Mr. Simon,	Garcia, do.	
" Isaac,	J. Couvreur,	Night Watch.	
" Duke,	Alex. Parker	Vernon, runaway	
" Patsy,	Boisseguenet,	Surrendered.	
" Jerry,	Dorrouble,	Night Watch.	
" Tom,	Do.	Do.	
" Henry,	Hagerty,	Drunk, runaway.	
" Martha,	Gorman,	Malone, do.	
7th June, 1848.		O. DE BUYS, Clerk.	

To be Sold or Hosted—On Account of Departure.

The large and splendid Hotel, newly built on Bayou Gentilly, under the superintendence of Mr. Hippolyte Rouse, (formerly by the name of Buena Vista Hotel,) or, from this day at the orders of those who will purchase or hire it.

Conditions will be very advantageous, the proprietor being on his departure, if it was not for this he would keep for himself an establishment which must evidently afford a considerable income.

Possession will be received, either for purchasing or renting, at the residence of Mr. Hippolyte Rouse, on Bayou Gentilly.
February 8, 1848. 1y

Notice.—For reasons which I deem unnecessary to mention, I hereby inform the public, that I will neither recognize nor pay any note or obligation bearing my name, unless the holder is previously ascertained from me whether the signature is genuine. JOSE DE LA ROSA
New Orleans, June 6, 1848. je7-8

ASSAULT BY A WOMAN.—Mary Loftus, who is charged with having, in the evening of the 23d of May last, within the limits of the Third Municipality, committed an aggravated assault on a woman named Mary Lawrence, by striking her on the head with a bottle, was yesterday examined by Recorder Senzeneau, and committed for trial before the First District Court.

BURGLARY.—Henry Thompson, was yesterday arrested by the Second Municipality police, charged with breaking open Alex. Lockwood's store, on Julia street, opposite the Piney-woods Hotel, and stealing quantity of lead and paints. The prisoner is also charged with tearing down the door sign of the aforesaid store. The accused being brought up before Recorder Baldwin, declared himself in the most solemn manner not guilty. The Recorder will examine the case this morning.

SUICIDE.—Coroner Spedden held, yesterday, an inquest on the body of a white woman, named Irene Andrews, aged about 26 years, found dead in a house in Marais street, in the First Municipality. She committed suicide by taking laudanum. Verdict accordingly. The deceased was a native of South Carolina.

INQUEST.—Coroner Spedden yesterday held an inquest on the body of a white woman, unknown, found drowned in the river, opposite the Meat Market, First Municipality. The deceased had on, when found, a white cotton shirt; a pair of cotton drawers, and a pair of brogans. Verdict—"Found drowned."

CONGRESS BOOTS.—We have made a trial of the Congress boot and find that it realizes all the advantages ascribed to it. The elasticity of the material of which it is composed, causes the boot to shrink closely around the foot, setting it off handsomely and ensuring a perfect fit; while the ease with which the wearer accommodates itself to the motions of the foot, prevents undue pressure and occasions great comfort to those who are afflicted with corns. For children, we should imagine, that the Congress boot must be an admirable contrivance, as it braces the limb, supports and strengthens the ancle and assists instead of impeding locomotion.

SWARTWOUTEN.—The Cleveland *Herald*, says that Mr F. J. Hamilton, an English man, the assistant cashier of the Bank of Akron, has *left* with $4,300 of gold belonging to the Bank. He had as good.

TOUCH STORY ABOUT ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—In a small town down East, there lived a butcher, a Jack-at-all-trades, and more particularly noted for his experiments in animal magnetism. A half-witted fellow, who lived entirely upon the charity of the town, imagining one day that he was quite ill, made application to the butcher for a remedy to relieve him from the pains in his stomach. He thought flashed upon the mind of the butcher that he was a fit subject for experiment, and accordingly he inoculated him into a profound sleep. He then made an incision into his