The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1848.

SIGNE & WEISS, PROPRIETORS, No. 93 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Advertisements changed within the limit of their contracts, and in extent to one square every month, will be charged as if inserted entire.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

[Electoral ticket omitted]

Tuesday Morning, July 4, 1848.

[illegible] will appear in our columns to-day.

Selling White Men for Debt

[illegible] Legislature of 1840, [illegible] mandate against the capital punishment [illegible] Hardaway, who [illegible] Legislature of the North West Territory, and [illegible] provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, was charged [illegible] with selling poor white men [illegible] &c. He [illegible] expressed its indignant [illegible] with [illegible] ready to [illegible] emancipation. We [illegible] remember the [illegible] Congressional district in the State [illegible] seconds where a very animated and [illegible] canvass was in progress, the Democratic [illegible] of Congress availed himself of [illegible] change, and aroused a powerful [illegible] by saying that he [illegible] supported by Gen. Taylor, [illegible] which [illegible] Governor of the State, [illegible] Democracy. [illegible] Taylor never [illegible] on the best of terms, and the only fault found with him by Mr. Clay is the same that many of the [illegible] do the A. Van Buren, that he did not [illegible] sufficiently decided Whig position. [illegible] the Louisville meeting that position, it is probable that Mr. Clay expresses some surprise [illegible] was nominated by a purely Whig Convention [illegible] that he is not united, all good Whigs will support him. Thus they who are [illegible] Mr Clay's name for factious purposes, are [illegible] by himself.

NEW YORK FOR TAYLOR.—The Journal of Commerce, independent, in announcing the nomination of Mr Van Buren by the Barnburners, says: "This divides the Democratic party in New York at the presidential election next November, and gives us thirty-six electoral votes for Taylor and Fillmore by a plurality of at least 10,000 votes."

THE SENATORSHIP DECIDED BY MR. CLAY.—On Wednesday last, says the Louisville Journal of the 29th ult., A. S. Mitchell, Esq., assistant Secretary of State, went from Frankfort to Lexington to hear to the Hon. Henry Clay from Gov. Owsley the offer of the seat in the United States Senate made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Crittenden. Mr. Clay declined the appointment.

GEN. TAYLOR AMONG THE SOLDIERS.—Four hundred regimental volunteers reported themselves at Newport barracks a few days since. Being anxious to express their opinions as to the Presidency, they took a vote among themselves which resulted as follows:

Taylor,	397
Scattering,	3

GEN. TAYLOR, we are authorized to state, will appear in the procession, to-day, mounted on Old Whitey. We presume that General BUTLER, General GAINES and Gen. PATTERSON will likewise unite in the commemoration of the Birth Day of Freedom. All these distinguished officers have been particularly invited to join the procession.

☞ The last number of the Washington Union announces, from the "most intelligent and reliable sources," that "no doubt is entertained of the success of the Democratic ticket in Louisiana." This will be very cheering information to the gloomy and despairing Locofocos throughout the West, not one of whom has the slightest doubt that Louisiana will give an overwhelming majority in favor of Taylor and Fillmore.

LADIES' FAIR.—We are requested to mention that a Fair, [illegible]

General Taylor's Character.

Mr. CRITTENDEN'S speech to the friends of Taylor and Fillmore, in Pittsburg, was almost wholly an eloquent, warm-hearted eulogy of the character of Gen. Taylor, public and private.—A few of the points commented on are thus given by the Pittsburg *Gazette*:

GENERAL TAYLOR IS A WHIG.

This, the speaker said, he declared from his own knowledge. He is a Whig, a good Whig, a thorough Whig. I know him to be a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. All his political feelings are identified with the Whig party.

GENERAL TAYLOR IS AN HONEST MAN.

On the uprightness of Gen. Taylor's character, Mr. Crittenden dwelt with great earnestness, as a trait which he knew, and felt, and admired. He said he was emphatically an *honest* man, and he defied the opponents of the old soldier to bring aught against him, impeaching his uprightness, in all his transactions, during a public life of forty years. His appearance and manners bear the impress of such sterling honesty, that peculation, meanness, and rascality are frightened from his presence. Gen. Twiggs, who has been on habits of intimate personal intercourse with him, said to the speaker, lately, that there was not a man in the world, who had been in the company of Gen. Taylor five minutes, who would dare make an improper proposition to him. Dishonesty flees from his presence.

GENERAL TAYLOR IS A MAN OF GREAT ABILITIES.

His whole ...military life gave evidence of this. He never committed a blunder, or lost a battle. There is not another name in the army who would have fought the battle a...Buena Vista but Gen. Taylor—and not another who would have won it. Examine the whole history of his exploits, in all their details, and you see the evidence of far-reaching sagacity and very great ability.

GENERAL TAYLOR IS A MAN OF LEARNING.

Not mere scholastic learning—he has never graduated at a college—but his mind is richly stored with that practical knowledge, which is acquired from high men and books. He is a deeply read man, in all ancient and modern history, and in all matters relating to the practical duties of life, civil and military. He is intimate with Plutarch, and the speaker—a Plutarch for him himself, as bright as ever adorned the page of history. Gen. Gibson—you all know and love Gen. Gibson, one of your own Pennsylvanians, a man whose reputation for truth and honor is proverbial, and whose word was always the end of controversy, so implicit was it relied upon—Gen. Gibson had told him, that he and Gen. Taylor had entered the army nearly together, and had served together almost continuously until he (Gibson) retired, and that during that time, they sat together on seventeen Court Martials; many of them important and intricate cases, and in every single instance, Zachary Taylor had been appointed to draw up the opinion of the Court—a brilliant testimony to his superior abilities, and ripe learning and practical knowledge.

GEN. TAYLOR'S HUMANITY AND SIMPLICITY OF CHARACTER.

Gen. Taylor is a plain unassuming, unostentatious, gentlemanly man. There is no pride, no foppery, no airs about him. When in the field, he lived out as his soldiers lived—at the same food—slept under his tent, and underwent similar fatigue—for eighteen months, in Mexico, never sleeping, in a house one night. His humanity, kindness, and simplicity of character, endeared him to the love of his soldiers. He never kept a guard around his tent, or any pomp or parade. He trusted his soldiers, and they trusted and loved him in return. Not a drop of his soldiers blood was shed by him during the campaign. All the blood shed under his direction was shed in battle. We hear of no military executions—no judicial shedding of blood. His heart moved to human woe, and he was careful of the lives of his soldiers, and humane in the extreme, and to the vanquished foe. He is kind, noble, generous feeling—a friend of the masses—there is no aristocracy about him—he is a true Democrat. He will be found in the White House, and shed new light over the fading and false Democracy of the day, which has far gone into its sear and yellow leaf—he will bring in true, vigorous, verdant, refreshing Democracy.

GEN. TAYLOR FREE FROM THE NARROW PREJUDICES OF SECT.

He is a good and true Whig, but he will prescribe no man for a difference of opinion. He loves...honest profession. He loves the free, generous, liberal spirit of religion. He has commanded Whigs and Democrats on the field of battle—has witnessed their patriotic devotion and invincible courage while standing together, shoulder to shoulder—has seen them fight, bleed and die together, and God forbid he should prescribe any man on account of a difference of political sentiments. He would as soon think, said the speaker, of running from a Mexican!

GENERAL TAYLOR'S POSITION.

Some object, said the speaker, to General Taylor, because he is from the South, and is a slaveholder.—Are we not one people? Do you not love the Union? Have I not the same rights as a Kentuckian, to all the benefits of our glorious Union, and have not you the same? We are one people, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from our most Northern Line to the Rio Grande, we are one people—it is all *my* country—it is all *yours*. There is no country, there never was a country like this.

Rome, in her mightiest days, never possessed so vast and splendid a country as this—so grand, so great, so glorious. Our destiny is as glorious as our country, if we hold together, and do not suffer sectional prejudices to divide us.—We speak one language—our identity is the same—we are one consolidated people—and our success has hitherto been glorious and unprecedented. Shall we then divide in feeling? No, no! No matter where our man is from, if he is an *American*. General Taylor in his feelings, knows no South, no North, no East, no West. He is an *American*! Where has he lived? In his tent for forty years. His home for forty years, has been under the stars and stripes of the *American Flag*—the flag of his whole country. He is a *national* man—He has lived *every where*, wherever the flag waves! He is not a Southern man—he is an *American*! He proscribes no one, either of the North or South, and will you proscribe him, for the accident of birth and home? He condemns no man for the institutions of the State. Will you condemn him? He is a kind, generous, noble old man—A true American in heart.

GEN. TAYLOR'S HABITS.

He is a temperate man—he never drank a bottle of wine in his life. His habits are exemplary.

GEN. TAYLOR'S INTELLIGIBILITY OF CHARACTER.

Finally, said the speaker—He is a man you cannot buy—a man you cannot sell—a man you cannot scare—and a man who never surrenders.

Presentation of a Medal to General Taylor.

The gold medal voted to Gen. TAYLOR by the Legislature of Louisiana, was presented to him yesterday morning. The following is the correspondence elicited by the occasion:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
New Orleans, 30th June 1848.

GENERAL:—

The State of Louisiana has directed this medal to be struck, and presented to you as a testimonial of her appreciation of your great services on the ever glorious battle-field of Buena Vista.

Departing as you did from your peaceful home, to meet the hardships of war, she watched over your career with the solicitude of a fond, tender mother. When you were in supposed peril from the beleaguering legions of the haughty enemy, she called, not in vain, upon her intrepid sons to hasten to your support; and when, when victory after victory has dispelled all fears, gladdened every heart, and consummated your own renown, she advances proudly to receive and welcome you back, with this additional and enduring token of her gratitude and love. On one side of the medal is represented the likeness of herself; and on the other, the names and sketches of those fields bravely fought and won.

It will be presented in the name of the State of Louisiana, by Levi Pierce, Thomas J. Durant, Preston W. Farar and Mortimer M. Reynolds, a Committee appointed for that purpose.

Sincerely wishing you many years of health, happiness and usefulness, I have the honor, Gen. to subscribe myself with profound respect,

Your most obd't serv't,
ISAAC JOHNSON.

To Maj. Gen. Z. TAYLOR, Baton Rouge.

NEW ORLEANS, (LA.) July 3, 1848.

Governor—I have had the honor to receive your communication of June 30, advising me of the intended presentation, on the part of the State of Louisiana, of an honorary medal, commemorative of the battle of Buena Vista. My obligations to Louisiana, already greater than I can presume to have deserved, or can hope to repay, are again increased by this distinguished mark of the kindness and confidence of her citizens. She has ever sympathized deeply with the fortunes of our army serving in Mexico; our success brought joy to the hearts of her sons, but the report of peril and disaster called forth, in their bosoms, a spontaneous and common sentiment of anxiety. Louisiana has no jealousies—no local prejudices to divide us.—We speak one language—our identity is the same—we are one consolidated people—and our success has hitherto been glorious and unprecedented. Shall we then divide in feeling? No, no! No matter where our man is from, if he is an *American*. General Taylor in his feelings, knows no South, no North, no East, no West. He is an *American*! Where has he lived? In his tent for forty years. His home for forty years, has been under the stars and stripes of the *American Flag*—the flag of his whole country. He is a *national* man—He has lived *every where*, wherever the flag waves! He is not a Southern man—he is an *American*! He proscribes no one, either of the North or South, and will you proscribe him, for the accident of birth and home? He condemns no man for the institutions of the State. Will you condemn him? He is a kind, generous, noble old man—A true American in heart.

I have the honor to remain,
With the highest respect,
Your obd't, servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

His Excellency, ISAAC JOHNSON,
Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. SHIP ERIE.—The U. S. ship *Erie*, J. M. Watson, Lieut. Commanding, 48 days from Rio Janeiro, arrived at New York on Saturday morning, 24th ult., having been absent since the 8th of July, 1847. Lieut. Com. Watson has in charge for the Government of the United States, a treaty with Peru.

The *Erie* brought home the remains of the late lamented Com. A. J. Dallas, who died on board the frigate Savannah, in the harbor of Callao, (Peru) June 4, 1844. Also, 55 invalid seamen from the Pacific and Brazil squadrons.

The U. S. frigate *Brandywine*, sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, and steamer *Allegheny*, were at Rio; the *Plymouth* to sail in a few days, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, June 23d, 1848.

In the desperation of Locofocoism, no expedient is left unemployed and no resort however unworthy left untried to prejudice the success of Gen. Taylor, and to misrepresent the position of the whig party. The vocabulary of calumny has already been exhausted, though the canvass has hardly opened, and falsehood, wilful and deliberate, is now the weapon of constant attack. Among other things, it is pretended that a portion of the whigs of the north design to separate themselves from the main body of the party and to raise an independent standard under the lead of Judge McLean. The real object of this foul slander, is to withdraw observation from a similar movement in the Wilmot-Proviso wing of their own party. The sectional denunciation in the Free States originated with Mr. John VanBuren and a convention was held yesterday at Utica, to begin the work of organization.

So far as Judge McLean is concerned I have the honor to know his opinions and his views of public policy. There is no truer Whig in the Union; none who more sincerely values the constitutional compromise; none who is more hostile to these sectional combinations and none who has more consistently maintained the constitutional rights of the South. He entertains the most exalted estimate of the integrity and purity of Gen. Taylor, and when his political position was questioned, no man was more prompt to vouch for the soundness of all his sentiments, and to endorse his qualifications for the highest station in the gift of the people.

This is no hear-say testimony; it comes to me through no indirect channel; but was derived directly from the lips of that eminent citizen, whose life and career, has commanded the respect and admiration of all parties and sections. It was from him that I first imbibed my own confidence in the commanding qualities and character of Genl. Taylor, and I venture now to predict that our ticket will receive from no man a more zealous and cordial support, so far as is consistent with the dignity and propriety of his position, than from JOHN McLEAN. Thus is one fabrication dismissed—one base coin nailed to the counter.

Mr. Winthrop, who has been confined to his lodgings by indisposition for several days past, resumed the Speaker's chair this morning, much to the gratification of a large body of friends, and much to the advantage of the business of the House. Since the time of Mr. Clay, no presiding officer has given more general satisfaction than Mr. Winthrop. He has the peculiar talent so important to the station, and all his faculties are devoted to the preservation of order, the despatch of business, and the strict observance of the propriety of the body. There is a very marked distinction between the aggregate character of the present House, as an assembly, and the last, though Mr. Davis had many distinguishing qualities for the Speakership. The difference may proceed from the political complexion of the two bodies. Mr. Davis had to manage a majority of Locofocos, and Mr. Winthrop presides over a majority of Whigs. All "Chairmen" have *felt* the difference.

Mr. Goggin, the Chairmnn of the Committee of Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill this morning, establishing an uniform rate of postage throughout the United States, of five cents on each letter not weighing over half an ounce. This is but the beginning of a system of necessary reform. Great Britain is far in advance of us in this respect, and if any principle of public policy, not identified with political issues, is more conformable than another to the genius of free institutions, it is that of cheap postage. The present Administration and the Postmaster General came into office not only hostile to this policy, but prejudiced against it, and determined to throw every obstacle in the way of its success. Notwithstanding all the official opposition and the embarrassments thrown in its path by Mr. Cave Johnson, the system has grown into public favor, and the revenue has augmented, despite the efforts to keep it down.

Even the Post Master General has become a convert to the cheap rates and now favors the five cent proposition. No wonder he has abandoned his crude and unfounded objections, while the success of the past few years shows conclusively, that it is the only true system, and when the receipts of the present year exhibit a surplus of more hundred thousand dollars over the expenditures. From a careful examination of the subject, I am satisfied, that a uniform rate of two cents on letters, and one cent on papers, would in a few years, among the Departments and in the vast increase of population, the charge on newspapers should be abandoned altogether.

We have received intelligence by Telegraph from Utica, of the nominations of Martin Van Buren for President, Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, for Vice President, by the Barnburners, Convention. From the confusion in which the facts are communicated, it is possible the Convention has only recommended these candidates, but will have no [illegible] of Locofocoism. The country now sees who are the genuine friends and advocates of the Wilmot Proviso. Here is a large assemblage composed of the particular supporters of the very man who was the grandiose of the Free Soil Democracy in 1840—who received a majority of the votes of the nominating Convention in 1841, and whom his partisans have always endeavored to put off before the People, as the "Northern man with Southern principles." This is the manner in which the South has been constantly cheated by its professed friends, who were looking to no other object than their own advancement and profit, as they [illegible] and drawn the line distinctly, and places the Whig party before the country in its true attitude, of the constitutional and conservative party.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Bright, the Oregon Bill was taken up and discussed.

The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, endeavored to get the debate on the Civil and Diplomatic Bill closed on Monday, but the Locofocos insisted on carrying an amendment for a week longer. I see no prospect of its passage under present circumstances before the beginning of the second week in July.

HOMO.

CONGRESS.—In the SENATE on the 28th, a bill to promote the despatch of business in the Supreme Court, was taken up, amended and passed.

The resolution, offered some time since by Mr. Hale, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, was put to the vote and negatived, ayes 7, nays 36.

Private bills occupied the remainder of the day.

The HOUSE was engaged all day in the consideration of private bills.

The *Albany Atlas*, (Loco Foco,) thus speaks of the speech of Gen. Cass at Cleveland, in reply to the, direct questions put to him about *Internal Improvements* and the question of *Slavery*:—

"The Presidential candidate thought that if he should tattle about the interests of the West or the cause of Freedom, the noise was so great he could not be heard, but that if he indulged in a little vague egotism, every word he said would be audible. A discriminating kind of people our masters! Whether the audience had or have been deaf to the reply of the Senator, matters but little, so long as he was deaf to their interrogatory. The fluctuating hearing of the Senator recalls an oft-told anecdote: Addressing a British old master, requesting that he will pay that little bill." B, "Yee, a very fine morning indeed:" A. "Sir, I insist on the immediate payment of the account." B, "No Sir not at all likely to rain." A, "I am not talking of the weather, but of the money you owe me." B. "Yes sir, very good crops this year, never better." A, dropping his voice, "Mr. B. will you drink?" B. "Yes sir, with pleasure—a little brandy and water."

"The Baltimore candidate cannot hear when his fellow-freemen demand his opinions in regard to the interests of the community and of humanity, and replies blindly, that he was nevertheless grateful when he came out west, and gives statistics from the population table, since then, and tells them it is a great country, when a man, who was once only seventeen years only can be a candidate for the Presidency; but we want all this obscurity of sense, Mr. C. is a second "Fine ear" of the fairy tale, when a proffer of hospitalities or an offer of votes is made in any quarter."

☞ Several influential Locofoco papers in Wisconsin, among which are the Racine Advocate, and the Southport Telegraph, repudiate the nomination of Cass, and call for a Democratic State Convention, to nominate some one else for the Presidency.

☞ We hear, on good authority, that Gov. Owsley has declared his intention of offering to Mr. McClung, of Mason, the seat in the Senate vacated by Mr. Crittenden.

The Administration appear to be utterly unable to get Gen. Taylor whipped. They selected Gen. Santa Anna as their champion, and gave him a "pass" into Mexico, but he wasn't equal to the job. They have now selected Gen. Cass, but he will fall even more signally than his Mexican predecessor.—*Prentice*.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The Lake Providence (La.) *Journal* says: For a fortnight past there has been a large quantity of rain, and much of the weather was unfavorable to the Cotton crop. It does not appear, however, to have done serious injury in this neighborhood up to this time, and should it clear up, as it now promises to do, the crop will not suffer any diminution from that cause. West of this, as far as the Ouachita river, there has been a great deal too much rain. The plantations, in many places, show the effects of it in the stunted appearance of the Cotton, and prevalence of grass and weed —and in many places this crop will be short unless the rains cease very soon, and the balance of the season turns out very favorable. We have heard some complaint that the moth had made its appearance [illegible] the neighborhood of Bayou Macon, but we have not seen any ourselves.

Further Foreign News.

The Cairo *Delta* of the 28th ult., contains the following additional intelligence by the *Britannia*. The accounts differ materially from those received by express:

FRANCE.—The Prince de Joinville has been arrested at Paris.

Prince Louis Napoleon having been returned to the National Assembly, the Government will not dare to molest him.

Paris was tranquil, but the crowd in the city was immense—so numerous that the assemblages have to be dispersed by the National Guards.

The resignation of Lamartine and Ledru Rollin, is now openly spoken of, and suspicions are now entertained that the former as well as the latter, was privy to the conspiracy of the 15th May. Caussidiere, a prefect of police, charges Lamartine with having furnished arms to the conspirators. Fears are entertained lest Sobrere, who has been recently elected to fill a vacancy from Paris, may supersede Lamartine in the ministry. The new French Constitution will be Democratic Republican. A declaration of rights recognises the right of grantuitous education, employment and assistance by the Government.

The Legitimatists are paving the way for the restoration to the throne of the Count de Paris, with the Duchess of Orleans as regent. To conciliate Lamartine, Arago and their party, it is proposed to have a council of regency, composed of Lamartine, Arago, Prince de Joinville, and the Duke D'Aumale, the latter of whom it is thought, is now lurking in the neighborhood of Paris.

ITALY.—The news from Italy is of importance. The town of Peschiarra, which was reported by the last steamer as being besieged, has capitulated, and is in the hands of the Italian General Charles Albert.

A battle had been fought at Girto, between thirty thousand Austrians and fifteen thousand Piedmontese, in which the former were completely routed, and they are now flying in all directions.

Pope Pius has recovered all his popularity.

SPAIN.—Arrests continue to be made at Madrid. At Cadiz all the British residents have been compelled to give security for their good conduct.

The Belgian Minister has also been dismissed from this Court, on the ground that he was implicated in the conspiracy which caused the Queen to change her ministry.

IRELAND.—The "Repeal Association" and the "Confederation" have fraternized under the title of the "Irish League to agitate Constitutional Repeal."

The Confederation issued a signed manifesto, couched in language of no less defiance than Mitchel's effusions.

Accounts from Schleswig confirm the capture of two Danish battalions.

The cholera is making fearful ravages in Russia.

The season was perfectly tranquil. Nagles, however, owing to the bitter feelings existing between the soldiers and citizens, was in a state of siege. It is thought that Piedmont and Lombardy will unite, and that the crown will be added to Charles Albert.

The Emperor of Austria still refuses to return to Vienna.

In England, the Chartist meetings are diminishing. The Government is using vigorous measures to suppress them altogether, and with every prospect of success.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.

Trade has been slightly depressed during the week, owing to a revival of the political agitation. The money market is unaltered. Cotton ...ote are quoted at 8 1-8 to 1-4 per cent. Cotton has slightly receded; Mobile fair is quoted at 4 1-4d. Orleans do. at 4 5-8d per lb. The stock at present on hand amounts to 511,960 bales, being 15,980 bales more than doving the same period of last year.

LONDON.—The demand for Bacon is steady, and prices are a little easier. Pork has receded 1 a 2's per cwt. Lard has advanced 1s per cwt.

THE COTTON CROP, says the Concordia *Intelligencer*, looks very well, thus far, although we have had too much rain, and, as a sequence, have too much grass. The prospect overhead, as we write, is gloomy. Wet weather during this month will do incalculable damage, and be apt to nurse the worm; but, if we shall be favored with dry weather, the crop will be a fair one, notwithstanding the damage done to it by the rains of June.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT ON BLACK RIVER.—On the afternoon of Wednesday, 28th ult., the steamboat *Ridgely*, after loading a large quantity of iron opposite the town of Trinity, started to cross the river in a listing condition, and immediately collapsed a flue. Not more than one man is known to have been killed, but upwards of twenty persons were dangerously ranked by the accident. An extra of the Trinity *Gazette* gives the details of this melancholy accident.

☞ The *Evening Mercury* learns that Governor Metcalfe has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Crittenden.

LATER FROM BRAZIL.—By the bark *Brasilsaire*, Capt. Williams, which arrived here yesterday, in thirty-six days from Rio Janeiro, we have received files of the *Journal de Comercio Correio Mercantil* to the 18th of May.

Capt. Williams informs us that on his way out, the Brazileiro fell in with the steamship Alleghany, on the 19th of April. She appeared to be a remarkably fast sailor and fine sea-boat, and had been on the same track as the Brazileiro, would have made the passage in half the time. The Alleghany was visited at Rio by many of the Brazilian naval officers, who were delighted with the elegance of her construction. The officers and crew were all well.

The Chambers had been dissolved, and a change in the Ministry was about to take place when the Brazileiro left. With this exception there was nothing of interest occurring at Rio, and we find nothing later from Buenos Ayres or Montevideo, in the papers.—*New York Tribune, 24th*

ADDITIONAL ITEMS FROM AUX CAYES.—The schooner Abel Story, from Aux Cayes, May 30th, arrived at this port last evening. The captain contradicts the story that the French Consul had been beaten there. Political matters were perfectly tranquil. A call is again made by American residents for the presence of more men-of-war from the United States. An Englishman writes that the object of the blacks seems to be to obtain the property of the mulattoes, either by extermination, or by driving them from the island. At Cape Haytien, ladies were denied pass-ports because they possessed property which they would carry with them. But Soulouque himself does not go fast enough for these brigands. He is suspected that Soulouque might fall a victim to the very storm of cupidity and avarice which he has raised. The U. S. sloop of war Saratoga still remained at Aux Cayes.—*Boston Traveller.*

FROM HAYTI.—*Rumored battle and Massacre at Jacmel.*—The Boston papers have further advices from different parts of Hayti. At Jeremie the 1st instant, in consequence of the recent insurrectionary events at Port-au-Prince, all the colored population were emigrating. At Gonaives, the 3d, the mulattoes were acting as soldiers for the purpose of subjugating the blacks to have been dead to the reply of the Senator, matters but little, so long as he was deaf to their interrogatory. The fluctuating hearing of the Senator recalls an oft-told anecdote: Addressing a British old master, requesting that he will pay that little bill." B, "Yee, a very fine morning indeed:" A. "Sir, I insist on the immediate payment of the account." B, "No Sir not at all likely to rain." A, "I am not talking of the weather, but of the money you owe me." B. "Yes sir, very good crops this year, never better." A, dropping his voice, "Mr. B. will you drink?" B. "Yes sir, with pleasure—a little brandy and water."

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☞ Several influential Locofoco papers in Wisconsin, among which are the Racine Advocate, and the Southport Telegraph, repudiate the nomination of Cass, and call for a Democratic State Convention, to nominate some one else for the Presidency.

☞ We hear, on good authority, that Gov. Owsley has declared his intention of offering to Mr. McClung, of Mason, the seat in the Senate vacated by Mr. Crittenden.

The Administration appear to be utterly unable to get Gen. Taylor whipped. They selected Gen. Santa Anna as their champion, and gave him a "pass" into Mexico, but he wasn't equal to the job. They have now selected Gen. Cass, but he will fall even more signally than his Mexican predecessor.—*Prentice*.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The Lake Providence (La.) *Journal* says: For a fortnight past there has been a large quantity of rain, and much of the weather was unfavorable to the Cotton crop. It does not appear, however, to have done serious injury in this neighborhood up to this time, and should it clear up, as it now promises to do, the crop will not suffer any diminution from that cause. West of this, as far as the Ouachita river, there has been a great deal too much rain. The plantations, in many places, show the effects of it in the stunted appearance of the Cotton, and prevalence of grass and weed —and in many places this crop will be short unless the rains cease very soon, and the balance of the season turns out very favorable. We have heard some complaint that the moth had made its appearance [illegible] the neighborhood of Bayou Macon, but we have not seen any ourselves.

—DIED—

Last evening, at the age of 28 years, Mr. BENJAMIN LAUDEN. His friends and acquaintances, and those of his family, are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place This Evening, at half-past 6 o'clock, from his late residence, Royal street, No. 147, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets.

☞ 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 the 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. jy3

ANNIVERSARY
Of American Independence.

Arrangements for the Celebration of the Seventy Second Anniversary of National Independence.

National Salutes will be fired on the eve of the day, on Place d'Armes, Lafayette and Washington squares, and one at sunrise and at noon on the day, from the same squares.

The procession will form on Canal street, in front of the State House at 7 A. M., under the immediate command of Col. CHAS. A. LABUZAN, Grand Marshal, in the following order

Col. CHAS A. LABUZAN, Grand Marshal.

Marshals—First Municipality.
C. Klahsen, H. L. Peire, J. Lanusse, R. Trepagnier, Alex. Rosseau, W. K. Stone, H. J. Ranney, S. L. Waldo.

Second Municipality.
Julien Neville, C. H. Claiborne, Jos. Strauthridge, J. Paul, A. McElhenny, Jno Goodin, A. W. Seater, J. Bozant.

Third Municipality.
T. McCormack, P. Wiltz, B Poucher, J Brunoau, E. Beauregard, Geo. W. Harby, Jno Treuse.

Asst. Commissioner.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Military Escort.
Music.
Grand Marshal
Mayor of the City and Recorders.
Committee of Arrangements.
Orator of the day, and Reader of the Declaration of Independence.
General Council.
Aldermen of the three Municipalities.
Marshal.
Music.
Veterans of 1812 and 1815.
Major General Taylor, Brigadier Generals, Gaines and Twiggs and their respective Staff.
Citizens bearing the escutcheons of the different States.

Maine—K. C. Wade.	Iowa—C. E. Hall
New York—C. H. Waldo.	Texas—Mr. Pillsbury.
Vermont—Ed. Reeve.	Ky.—J. W. Johnson.
Penn.—C. Wm. Anderson.	Tennessee—M. B. H.
Rhode Island—L. H. Gale.	Missouri—J. B. Shaw.
Penn.—A. H. Hayes.	Louisiana—E. Pelletin.
New Jersey—Col. Winfield.	Alabama—R. E. Rogers.
Virginia—D. Boyle.	Arkansas—T. J. Lacy.
N. Car—F. A. Lumsden.	Michigan—W. H Wisner.
Delaware—Jas. A. Bayard.	Ohio—R. B. Runyon.
Maryland—David Barbe.	Ohio—Chas. A. Jones.
S. Carolina—J. E. Leeds.	Maine—W. C. Bussell.
Georgia—Jas. Gardner.	Illinois—W. W. Brooks.
Alabama—G. Patterson.	Illinois—J. W. Childers.
Wisc'n—W. Thompson.	Florida—R. Henderson.

Officers and Soldiers of the U. S. Army recently returned from Mexico.

Officers of the U. S. Army and Navy.
The returned Louisiana Volunteers.
Governor of the State and Staff.
Maj. Gen. J. L. Lewis, and Staff.
Officers of the Militia.
Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.
Regents of the University of Louisiana.
Law Faculty of the University of Louisiana.
Medical Faculty of the University of Louisiana.
State Superintendent of Public Education.
Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Civil Engineer and Surveyor General.
Foreign Consuls.
Judges of the Supreme Court.
Attorney General and District Attorney.
Judges of the District Courts of the State.
Recorder of Mortgages and Register of Conveyances.
Judges of the U. S. Courts.
U. S. District Attorney and U. S. Marshal.
Clerks of the U. S. District and Circuit Courts.
Collector of the Port, Naval Officer Surveyor of the Customs and Postmaster.
U. S. Receiver and Register of the Land Office.
The Superintendent and Officers of the Mint.
Marshal.
Fire Department with banners.
Marshal.
Directors, Teachers and Male Pupils of Public Schools.
Clergy.
Members of the Bar.
Members of Medical Societies.
Keepers Pilots.
New England Society.
Marshal.
Free Masons—Grand Lodge and its subordinate Lodges.
Odd Fellows—Grand Lodge and its subordinate Lodges.
Charitable Societies.
Hibernian, St. Patrick, St. Andrew, Howard, German and Washington Societies.
Incorporate Institutions and other Societies.
Sons of Temperance.
Harbor Master and Port Wardens.
Captains of Vessels and Steamboats.
Strangers and Citizens generally.
Marshal.

Military Escort.

The procession when formed, will move up St. Charles street to Poydras, down Poydras to Camp, down Camp to the north side of Canal street, thence to Royal, down Royal to Customhouse, through Canalette to the north side of Bayou Fields, to Moreau, up Moreau to Conde street, up Conde to the *Place d'Armes*, where the Declaration will be read by G. W. Harby, Esq., and an oration delivered by Perry B. Warfield, Esq., after which the procession will be dismissed. J. L. BARRE,
jy27 Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

Procession Notice.

In order to facilitate the prompt formation of the procession on the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, the Grand Marshal directs:

1.—That Maj. Gen. John L. Lewis, commanding 1st Division Louisiana Militia, will, at least the time above designated as parade, cause that portion of the military intended for the leading escort to form in Canal street, the head of the column resting on St. Charles—and that portion for the escort to form on the north side of Canal street, the right resting on Royal street,

2.—All carriages intended for the procession will form in Philippa street, the front resting on Canal street.

3.—The Fire Department will form in Canal street, north side, the right resting on Rampart street.

4.—Free Masons, Odd Fellows, those of Temperance, and other incorporated societies, will receive notice of such meeting shall be called and a majority of those present shall elect his successor. Also, notice of such meeting shall be given in two newspapers published in the City of New Orleans. At such meeting the Stockholders shall define the duties and powers, and the time for which he shall be appointed. Should it become necessary before a Grand Marshal, those headquarters will be in front of the State House.

CHAS. A. LABUZAN, Grand Marshal.

National Anniversary.

The gentlemen selected to bear the escutcheons of the United States, are requested to meet at the State House on that day, 4th inst., at 7 o'clock, A. M., in citizen's dress.

The Marshals will meet in the State House (mounted) on TUESDAY, 4th inst., at 7 o'clock, A. M., and there hold themselves subject to further orders.

CHAS. A. LABUZAN, Grand Marshal.

Celebration.

The gentlemen appointed Marshals for the celebration of our National Anniversary, will call at No. 117 Royal street, near St. Louis street, This Day, the 3d inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., to receive their cards.

CHAS. A. LABUZAN, Grand Marshal.

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

Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans.

SUICIDE.—Information was received here yesterday, as we learn from the *Transcript*, that Mr. Edward Bromfield Phillips, a graduate at Harvard University in the class of 1845, and about 23 or 23 years of age, shot himself, in his room, at the water-cure establishment in Brattleboro', Vermont, on Tuesday last. He was a son of the late Edward Phillips of this city, and had recently come into possession of property estimated at upwards of half a million of dollars. The affair of the heart is said to have been the cause of the act. The mother and sister of the deceased reside at Cambridgeport.—*Boston Atlas, 22d ult.*

FATAL AFFRAY.—On Saturday last, a rencounter occurred on the levee, between James McDorman and ——Farmer, which resulted in the almost instant death of the former. They were both steamboat men, McDorman, a late discharged soldier; was drunk. While in this situation, some idle person, for amusement, told him that Farmer had said he was a coward, and urged him to attack Farmer and make him retract what he had said. McDorman done so, and was told by Farmer that he had never said anything of the kind about him. But in his drunken state he persisted and attacked Farmer, thirty steps and lived fully a half hour, and conversed until within a minute of his death. It appeared, on a post mortem examination, that the knife entered between the fifth and sixth ribs, and made an incision into the left ventricle of the heart, large enough to admit a man's two fingers.

After the perpetration of the deed, Farmer made his escape without any effort being made to arrest him at the time. He was pursued as soon as possible, and brought in yesterday morning.—*Lake Providence (La.) Journal.*

By Magnetic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 24, 8 P. M.

Sales of flour, at $5.25.

Prime white wheat, 126@130c; prime red do, 125 cts.; yellow corn, 51@52c.

There is nothing doing in cotton, except to spin ners for present use. Many factories will stop