The New-Orleans Bee.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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MILLARD FILLMORE,
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"WHILE WE [illegible] ...—*General Taylor.*

"I HAVE [illegible] ... NOW AND FOREVER, ... WITH THE RIGHTS ... OF THE CITIZENS OF THE OTHER STATES."—*Millard Fillmore.*

Monday Morning, July 24, 1848.

France.

Our hopes of the French Republic are not yet dashed to the ground. The carnage of the late insurrection, while destroying thousands of gallant and manly spirits, has swept away a large proportion of those elements of turbulence and disaffection which kept Paris in an uproar ever since the dethronement of Louis Philippe.—There are in Paris from fifty to seventy five thousand of the veriest desperadoes that ever delighted in bloodshed, or gloried over the prospect of ruin and rapine. Whoever may have been the secret instigators of the recent sanguinary struggle, these miscreants and vagabonds were its active agents. They are the authors of those atrocious excesses that would almost have shamed a Huron or an Iroquois; and that, occurring as they did, in the heart of the most civilized metropolis of Europe, seem almost incredible. It is they who poisoned the wine, who mutilated the captains, who danced the *Carmagnole* and sang the Marseillaise amidst the agonizing shrieks of their tortured victims.—Such incarnate fiends ought to have been mowed down with grape shot, until not a survivor was left. Mercy to wretches like these, is cruelty to mankind.

But the very obstinacy of the conflict, and the desperation with which the bandits and outlaws combatted, have ensured the destruction of so many, that we may reasonably hope Paris is well nigh purged of the [illegible]. Get rid of this polluted mass of ignorance, prejudice and frenzied passion, and order is re-established, without serious fear of [illegible]. The Government, however, [illegible] ... the late events ... the selfish feelings of a starving ... [illegible] ... feed the hungry ... a Government ... [illegible] ... The lesson which the [illegible] of France ... which separates ... by [illegible]

Congressional.

In the Senate on the 11th, the bill to establish a branch Mint ... of New York, ordered ... [illegible] ... Mr. Butler ... a branch Mint ... Charlotte, North Carolina, ... The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, and it was decided in the negative by yeas 22, nays 27.

So the bill was rejected, and the Senate then went into executive session. Adjourned.

In the House, the bill in reference to a reduction of the number of Generals and other officers, was taken up and elicited a long debate. The House being unable to agree to the amendments of the Senate, appointed a Committee of Conference and adjourned.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1848.

Our friends of the South commit a serious mistake in permitting themselves to be drawn into the controversy ... the approaching ... between Gen. Taylor and Gen. Cass, to an incident ... one as to Mr. Fillmore. The charges against Mr. Fillmore have been fabricated ... they are base and false in every respect ... of keeping Gen. Cass ... view ... and of ... his party from a defensive position, the most ... of all positions, either in politics or war. Granting all that the Locofocos say of Mr. Fillmore to be true—which I am far from doing—and how does it affect the case before the people? The Vice President ... under the constitution, and was ... regarded by Franklin and ... the eminent ... of the Government. He possesses ... power ... the exercise of the casting vote, which ... probably never occur upon such questions ... the two great divisions of the country. This movement is altogether a ruse to avoid the aggression which necessarily ... from the two faced attitude of Gen. Cass on the Wilmot Proviso. What Mr. Fillmore feels on this subject, he has expressed like an honest and brave man. He has not attempted to cheat the people of the South with one set of sentiments, and those of the North with another. He has said, in so many words, "I am a Northern man; I am opposed to slavery in the abstract, and to its extension; but I do not desire to interfere with your constitutional rights or your property." What more can the South desire? What can [illegible] man in the North ... say more, no matter to what party he may be attached? For Letter—aye, a thousand times better—is it for the South to trust such a man with its interests, than those professing certain ... and characters, who are prepared to make *any* pledge to advance the interest of the hour.

The South has paid dearly enough for such experience. Look at the example of Mr. Van Buren, whom the honored, promoted and raised to the Presidency, under the appeals and assurances of traitors like Ritchie. We knew what he was and we warned the South to beware of him. Calumny and censure was our answer then. What is it now, when he has proved even worse than we predicted! What is true of Mr. Van Buren will be true of Cass, if ever he gets the chance. Both are selfish, and care for no party but that which is attached to their persons.

If Mr Cass is a friend to the South, why has he been on both sides of the Wilmot Proviso? Why did he lend himself to the despicable fraud of publishing two editions of his letter, one for, and the other against that firebrand? Is there any Southern Locofoco who *can* answer these questions, or who is willing to answer them fairly?

The *Union* and its satellites, which affect so much regard for Southern rights, except to the position of Gen. Taylor, because of his views on the veto power, which they claim as a safeguard. Such an argument—if it may so be called—is a gross insult to the South. If their rights are protected by no other and higher authority than the Executive veto, then they may bid farewell to all their hopes, and to all their equality in the Government. The institution of slavery hangs by a frail tenure, when it trusts to *that* power for shelter. We have been accustomed to think that the *Constitution* contained some guaranty for "property" below Mason and Dixon's line; but these new ... headed by Ritchie, have placed the sole dependence of right in the hands and at the discretion of the President. Where then is your safety? Where is your confidence? Where is your security? I entreat Southern men to look at this question fully in the face and calmly. The people of the Free States are daily assured that Gen Cass will veto any Bill contemplating, directly or indirectly, the extension of slavery. On the other hand, he is held up at the South as its great defender, and this very veto is paraded as the shield of its institutions. Is there not abundant cause for distrusting any man or party that will attempt such desperate deception?

The special committee elected by the Senate yesterday, consisting of Mr. Clayton, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Atchison, Mr. Underwood, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Bright, met this morning to take into consideration the important matter with which they are entrusted. Various propositions were offered, and the session was consumed in the discussion of preliminary points. Although, no definite opinion of the result can be formed, it is fair to presume from the views expressed in public and private, by the gentlemen who compose this committee, that the Missouri line will be the basis of the compromise. None other varying from it materially, can be adopted, while that can be carried through by an emphatic majority, considering the nice equality of the geographical divisions. They will meet to-morrow again, and with the prospect of indicating some idea of the ultimate purpose of the committee. It does not yet become us to despair of a measure of conciliation. Much may be hoped from this beginning. There exists a confident expectation that the Senate will adopt whatever the committee recommend.

Within a few days past, several of the Northern newspapers have teemed with a story that the nomination of Gen. Kearney had been rejected by the Senate. As usual, this story emanated from one of those *neutral* Locofoco sheets which infest the large cities, and are neither entitled to credit nor respect. There was no truth in the original statement, nor foundation of any kind for the suspicion. It was a piece of malice, the villainy of which was only equalled by the effrontery with which it was palmed upon the public. So far from this being true, Gen. Kearney's nomination is to be considered to-morrow, by a special understanding in the Senate, and I have yet to learn that the influence of Col. Benton, potential as it is with his party, can succeed in inflicting an outrage like this upon an officer distinguished pre-eminently for his character, his merits and his integrity, as Gen. Kearney is. But we shall see. Although my confidence in the honor and justice of the Senate is abiding, yet these are times in which we are accustomed to witness strange spectacles. Events have exhausted the calendar of surprise, and the public mind is now excited, rather by that which does not happen, than that which does happen.

The Military Bill was carried through the House after attaching an amendment providing three months' additional pay for such soldiers as served their terms and were honorably discharged, and to the widows of officers and soldiers who fell in battle. HOMO.

THE TELEGRAPH between Charleston and New York is again in working order.

☞ The remains of the New York Volunteers, who fell in the various battles in Mexico, were interred in New York on the 13th instant, amidst imposing solemnities. An oration was delivered on the occasion by John Van Buren.

NAVAL.—The U. S. schooner *Tampico*, Lieut. Comd't. Johnson, arrived at Norfolk, on the 11th, from Tuspan.

EUROPE.
THE NIAGARA'S NEWS.

The details of the foreign news have at length been received. The narrative of the insurrection in Paris forms, by far, the most prominent portion of the intelligence. The annexed chronological account is from Wilmer & Smith's *European Times.* Upon examining a large number of Paris papers, we find that the details given are strikingly accurate, while they are connected together in such a manner as to enable the reader to comprehend, without difficulty, the origin and progress of this startling episode in the great drama of European affairs:

Origin of the Insurrection.

Pursuant to their determination to diminish the number of ouvriers, the Government directed that a draft of 3,000 of them, inhabitants of the provinces, should leave town on the 22d.—They were supplied with money, and orders for board and lodging. They left town, but halted outside the barriers, and there spent a large share of their expenses. About 3 o'clock, a body, amounting to 400, returned, and paid a visit to the Executive Government. M. Marie presented himself to hear their grievances. He was addressed by the chief, but M. Marie refused to hear him, as he had been amongst those who attacked the Assembly on the 15th May, and he could not recognize him; then turning to the others, he said, "You are not the slaves of this man; you can explain your grievances." M. Marie entreated them not to be led into rebellion, and assured them that the Government was occupied with the consideration of measures for the improvement of their condition. The delegates withdrew, but did not give an accurate account of their interview. On the contrary, they stated that M. Marie called them slaves. The ouvriers then commenced shouting "Down with the Executive Commission!" "Down with the Assembly!" Some of them attempted to force into the church of St. Sulpice, with the intention of ringing the tocsin, but the gates were closed to prevent them.—Thence they proceeded to the quays, crying "We will not go; we will remain!" They then proceeded to the Faubourg St. Antoine and St. Marceau, and stationed themselves on the Place de la Bastile, crying "Vive Napoleon!"

FRIDAY.

The Outbreak—Fatal Conflict at the Barricades.—On the morning of the 23d, at 4 o'clock, about 5,000 of these men erected barricades at the Porte St. Denis and St. Martin. Many of them were armed with muskets. At about ten they attacked a post of national guards, and attempted to disarm it. Resistance being made, the assailants fired, and the guard returned the fire. The people fled. At about three o'clock, the *rappel* having been beaten for the national guards, nearly one-third turned out. A detachment of the second legion marched against a barricade, and called upon the men who guarded it to surrender. The answer was a discharge of musketry, on which the national guards fired, but after a few rounds, they were overpowered and disarmed, and the workmen from the windows of the surrounding houses fired upon them. Three or four were killed, and several wounded. At a later hour, the national guards came up in force, and opened a murderous fire on the barricades. The insurgents made an obstinate resistance, but at length abandoned the barricades and fled. Several national guards were killed; a Lieut. Colonel and a Chief d'Escadron were wounded. From thirty to forty of the people were killed in the attack. General de Lamoriciere commanded the troops. The cry of the *emeutiers* was "Vive la Republique Democratique."

At an early hour, the Place de la Concorde had been occupied by an immense body of troops, but very few of the national guards were to be seen; the same was the case in the Faubourg St. Honore, the Rue de Rivoli, the Rue de la Paix, and the Boulevards. By 3 o'clock, the Hotel de Ville, together with the barricades erected there, were occupied by troops. Bodies of the national guard were stationed at the Tuilleries, but while, on former occasions, the *rappel* had not been beaten for two hours before Paris witnessed 150,000 citizens under arms, although it beat for hours, there was not the tenth part of that number seen. In the evening, the guard-house on the Boulevarde Bonne Nouvelle was attacked by the insurgents, who, after a few shots, fled. A small body of the national guards in the Rue d'Aboukir were fired at by the people; they retreated, several being killed and wounded. A similar conflict took place in the Rue de Clery, in which the national guards were successful. Before two o'clock, the artillery was planted in a position to command the barricades on the Boulevards. Several barricades were carried by the troops, at the point of the bayonet, in the neighborhood of the Palais de Justice and the Faubourg St. Antoine. At five o'clock, a force of artillery was sent up to the railroad St. Denis, when the second legion attacked the barricades at the Porte St. Denis, the national guards being fired on by the insurgents, answered by a discharge in platoons, firing in the air. This was replied to by an effective discharge by the insurgents; after which, the national guards discharged volleys for a quarter of an hour, to which the insurgents answered by a continual dropping fire like that of sharp-shooters. It is impossible to describe the effect produced by these fusilades upon the masses which crowded the boulevards, who fled in terror. This was increased when the national guards, from want of ammunition, retired before the insurgents.

It is said that Gen. Cavaignac refused to accept the command without receiving unlimited powers, which were conferred upon him.

Dreadful Struggles at the Porte St. Denis and St. Jacques.—In the course of the morning 500 men of the garde mobile were disarmed by a body of the insurgents, headed by an individual in the uniform of an officer of the national guard. At six o'clock the fighting continued, and the number of troops had been increased. Fifteen national guards were killed at the Porte St. Denis. By a fatal mistake two legions of the national guards fired on each other. The cries among the populace were various, "Vive Henry V!" "Vive Napoleon!" "Vive la Republique!" were severally heard. A member of the Assembly raised a flag at the Porte St. Denis, bearing the inscription, "Du pain, ou la morte." (Bread or death.)

At nine o'clock, the struggle in the quarter of St. Jacques was most terrible. The insurgents strongly barricaded, fired warmly on the national guard and troops of the line, who replied. Cannon was at work.

In the course of the evening the insurgents captured a post of the garde mobile, and made them march with them. All round the Temple the town was in the possession of the insurgents, who were defending themselves with intense energy. The platoon discharges replied to them every five minutes.

It was estimated that no less than 150,000 of the ouvriers and the dregs of the population of Paris and the banlieu were gathered together in the desperate attempt to make another revolution, and recover the mastery.

Apathy of the Bourgeoisie, and Preparations made by the Insurgents.—An eye witness, who strongly condemns the apparent apathy of the Bourgeoisie in the outset of the insurrection, gives a narrative of his own observation on the morning of the 23d. After stating that the Porte St. Denis was the focus of all the disorder, he says that upon approaching that neighborhood, he was surprised not to see a single soldier, or national guard; but, on the other hand, several thousand of the conspirators in possession of the whole of the district, and already entrenched in barricades of the most formidable description. Across the boulevards was an immense barricade, formed of four or five omnibuses, several carriages, a huge wagon, and paving stones taken from the streets, torn up for a considerable distance on both sides.

The night of the 23d was a terrible one. None, save those who have been in a battle-field, or in a city attacked by an enemy, can have an adequate idea of it. The movement of the troops rapidly increased, and all the signs of an approaching struggle of the most serious nature were manifest. The "generale" continued to be beaten in all quarters till midnight. Nothing could exceed the terror that was every where spread. Cavalry and artillery passed at full gallop, every moment, along the boulevard. About midnight these troops drew up for the night along the sides of the streets, the cavalry dismounted and bivouacked on the footpaths. The soldiers, who had been on duty from a very early hour, completely overcome, were extended everywhere on the footpath sleeping, having helmet and sword laid beside them. Some tended the horses, who, in thousands, occupied the carriage road. This state of things continued until 3 o'clock, when the trumpets and drums again sounded, the cavalry and artillery mounted, and infantry formed, and marched off to another scene. In the course of half an hour discharges of cannon and musketry began to be heard, and this continued until 7 o'clock, when silence again prevailed.

SATURDAY.

The city declared in a state of siege.—Members of the Assembly also patrolled the principal streets about noon, each escorted by a detachment of the national guards. At 1 o'clock notice was given that the capital was declared in a state of siege, and all individuals except those in arms as national guards were ordered to remain in their houses. It was announced that the Executive Commission had abdicated, and that Gen. Cavaignac was appointed Provisional President of the Republic, with powers of a dictatorship. At two o'clock, P. M., the streets were swept by columns of the national guard.

Defeat of the Insurgents at the Pantheon.—At half past three the insurgents were driven to the Pantheon, and there surrounded; they fought desperately and with a courage which would be admirable if devoted to a just cause. The Pantheon was recovered from the insurgents, after three hundred discharges of cannon, about five o'clock.

Desperate Contest and Slaughter.—The contest near the Northern Railway was most desperate. The headquarters of the insurgents was the Church of St. Severin, situated in the quarter St. Jacques, near the river. There was great slaughter here. The national guards arrived from Poissy and Pontoise drew up before the barricade of the Clos St. Lazare, and at the first fire 50 of them fell.

The Pantheon the insurgents defended with four pieces of cannon. They had also seized the College Henry IV. behind it, and this church was the key of the position extending through the quarter St. Jaques to the Church of St Severin. According to the *Siecle*, there were 1500 national guards lying dead in the church of St. Severin, who fell in the slaughter at this spot.

The church St Gervais, immediately behind the Hotel de Ville, had to be taken from the insurgents, with cannon. The bridge of Notre Dame had to be swept by cannon, as well as the Quai aux Fleurs. A house of business, six stories high, called "La Belle Jardiniere," on this quay, was demolished by cannon balls. It had been taken possession of by the insurgents.

Horrid Butchery both by the Troops and Insurgents.—A dreadful act of butchery was committed on the day (Saturday) by the insurgents at one of the barricades in the Faubourgh St. Germain. They had taken five of the garde mobile prisoners, and held them apart without injury. Hearing, however, that the troops of the line were coming down in force, they determined to abandon the barricade, but at the same time they came to another terrible determination, which they forthwith carried into execution—they cut the throats of the prisoners! The lifeless bodies of the unfortunate lads, for none of them had exceeded the age of eighteen, were found still warm when the troops of the line and a party of the garde mobile came up.

This act had the effect of exciting the most intense exasperation, and particularly amongst the garde mobile. 1500 of the insurgents had surrendered on the Place du Pantheon. These men were being led across the garden of the Luxembourg, when a large body of the garde mobile, who were then guarding the palace and gardens, being unable to restrain their desire of vengeance for their murdered comrades, sent a volley into the body thus passing, and killed upwards of 100.

Prisoners were brought in from time to time to the building in which the National Assembly sits. Amongst one batch of twenty-five was a young girl dressed in male attire, who was most active in supplying ammunition to the insurgents.

SUNDAY.

Hostilities Recommenced—Reinforcement of Troops—Numerous Arrests of the Populace.—On Sunday morning, the insurgents had collected in those quarters of the faubourgs which are beyond the Canal St. Martin, and in the Faubourg Poissonniere. Every house in La Villette and La Chapelle was converted into a fort, and every window was a loophole.

In the Faubourg St. Marceau, the insurgents defended their barricades with obstinacy. At this point, the women threw boiling oil and water from the windows on the troops.

Regiments of the line, infantry and cavalry, continued to arrive during the morning, from the departments. At six, several legions of national guards from the provinces, marched into Paris.

The engineers soon began the work of mining the houses where the insurgents had taken refuge, the staircases of which had been destroyed. Several thousand prisoners were taken among the insurgents; many of them were immediately shot. The vaults of Notre Dame, the Louvre, the Tuileries, and the Assembly were filled with them.

Vehicles from the Pompes Funebres were seen passing every where, to carry away the dead. Never was such a spectacle witnessed as Paris presented.

The Faubourg St. Antoine attacked by the Troops, with great Slaughter—Determined Stand of the Insurgents.—A delay allowed the insurgents in the Faubourg St. Antoine to surrender having expired without any reply, the operations commenced. The first barricade was vigorously attacked and carried, but not without considerable slaughter on the side of the assailants. Colonel Raynaud, of the 48th regiment of the line, and several officers, were killed.—General Boquet, of the engineers, arrived at the Place de la Bastile, with the firemen and sappers. Some houses were in an instant blown up, and several barricades thus turned were captured without loss. On some points the insurgents had dug trenches, against which artillery was unavailable. They fired from within, and, on the approach of the troops, escaped through passages opened in the cellars of the houses. A large body sallied from the suburb towards noon, entered the island of St. Louis, and formed a barricade on the Pont des Tournelles, which was undergoing repairs. They were there kept in check by troops stationed in the wine stores on the opposite side, and were actually placed within two fires. The enclosure of St. Lazare was re-occupied in the morning by the insurgents, who carried away ten small pieces of artillery belong to the Chateau Rouge, which they loaded with stones and broken bottles.

Seizures of Money, Ammunition, &c., whilst being Conveyed to the Insurgents.—A cab filled with money was seized at the corner of the Rue des Capucines. The person who was in it, as well as the coachman, was arrested. A boy with 10,000 francs in gold, was also arrested.

The women took a great part in the insurrection; many had been arrested on whom were found cartouches, which they carried to the insurgents; one had hid them in her basket covered with meat, which she carried on her head, another in her milk cans, and another had sewn them inside her clothes.

Between the streets Transonain and Aumaire, four redoubtable barricades were erected, at which the insurgents had worked all Saturday night. They were carried at seven on Sunday evening, by some of the 1st infantry, and a company of the national guard. The taking of the barricades has been murderous. A battalion of the garde mobile was reduced from 750 to 120.

At the corner of the Rue Chaussee d'Antin, a carriage was stopped, in which a corpulent lady was found. On searching, her person was found to be swelled out with cartridges.

Dislodgement of the Insurgents at the Rue St Antoine—Dreadful carnage at the barricades.—The insurgents only occupied some points on the left bank in the evening. They had been dislodged from their positions in the Rue St. Antoine and the streets which are between the Hotel de Ville and the basin of the canal. The National Guard and the troops were in possession of all the line of the canal from the Bastille to La Chapelle St. Denis.

After the Place du Pantheon was taken, the barricades of the Rue Vieille Estrapade, and the Rue Neuve St. Genevieve were still to be forced. For five hours, the cannon roared incessantly. The most dreadful carnage ensued; and it was not before four o'clock, (the attack having commenced at one,) that these streets were freed, and that a representative of the Ardennes, M. Payer, whose house had been invaded by the insurgents, could get out of his house and come to the Assembly.

Arrest of an Aid-de-Camp of Charles X.—It appears certain that Count de Narbonne, former aid-de-camp of Charles X, and his servant, arrested behind a barricade in the act of distributing money to the revolters, had both been shot in the gardens of the Luxembourg, by the country national guards. Forty-four other prisoners were said to have been put to death on the Place de Greve. In the opinion of many, Paris had not witnessed such a scene of slaughter since the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

From many quarters which commanded the Faubourg were to be seen persons who, after having surveyed the ground, gave orders, which were immediately executed by hosts of insurgents in every direction. It was easy to perceive that the insurgents were organized, and did not act without orders. The military disposition of the insurgents clearly proved this.

Two lieutenants of the 12th legion of the national guard were made prisoners on the barricades. Three women, dressed as cantinieres, were arrested in the neighborhood of the Assembly, for having sold poisoned brandy and wine to the troops. Several of the soldiers have died from the effects of the liquors thus given to them.

MONDAY.

Suppression of the Insurrection on the Left Bank—the Archbishop of Paris Acting as Mediator.—On Monday morning, there was an awful stillness. Few individuals were seen, and no carriages, except ammunition wagons and those which brought supplies for the soldiers. The "generale" was beaten at five o'clock in all quarters.

At 9 o'clock, the President of the Assembly called together the members then in the palace, and announced that the insurrection was altogether suppressed on the left banks of the river; on the right bank the Faubourg du Temple was taken in the night; the barrier of the Temple was free; the Faubourg St. Antoine alone resisted.

On a mission of peace of the Archbishop of Paris and the representatives Larabit, Galli-Cazale, and Drault, four delegates of the insurgents presented an address to the Assembly, demanding an armistice, and promising to surrender the Faubourg on condition of preserving their titles and rights of citizens. The President replied that if they wished to re-enter the ranks of the Republic they must destroy their barricades themselves and make their submission. If the barricades were not destroyed, Gen. Lamoriciere, and Gen. Perrot, who took the command of the Hotel de Ville after Gen. Duvivier was wounded, were simultaneously to attack the two opposite sides of the Faubourg St. Antoine.

The Archbishop of Paris, who was unfortunately shot at one of the barricades, whilst endeavoring to induce the insurgents to surrender, has since died of his wounds.

TUESDAY.

Results of the Insurrection.—On Tuesday morning the rappel was beaten again. The barriers were strictly guarded.

Although the insurrection was considered quelled, it was not expected that the capital would be altogether free from partial disturbance for many days. A body of the insurgents, who had not submitted, had intrenched themselves in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, and other detached bodies had taken refuge in La Villette and other parts of the northern and eastern "Banlieue." They were surrounded by some regiments of infantry, and summoned to lay down their arms. They refused, excepting on condition that they should be set at liberty, and appeared to be preparing to make some resistance, when some shots were off from their side, one of which struck a soldier. The troops imagined themselves betrayed, and without further ceremony opened a murderous fire upon the insurgents, drove them from their position in the cemetery into the neighboring vineyards, and no quarter was no longer the order of the day, almost every one of the unhappy wretches was destroyed. In other parts of the same neighborhood a vast number of prisoners were taken, who were all carried into Paris.

The leaders and instigators of the insurrection are to be brought before a court-martial, and tried as rebels taken in arms. The other prisoners are to be immediately sent beyond the seas.

A great number of the insurgents were led away by demagogues, and if some of them had money, a very great portion were induced by excess of misery.

Appearance of the City.—It is impossible to conceive the state of the Quarter St. Antoine. More than 50 houses are entirely destroyed by the artillery, and a much larger, number have suffered considerably. On the Place de la Bastile the disasters are not less. The column of July has been injured. The warehouse known as "La Belle Fermiere" is completely destroyed.

The Faubourg St. Antoine presents a still more sinister aspect. There is not a house which has not suffered more or less by the cannonade. The inhabitants of this unhappy faubourg appear in consternation. The greater number submit with eagerness to the search for arms which the insurgents have abandoned. Cries of vengeance are very rare, and those of misery prevail.

From the Place de la Bastile, along the Boulevards, to the Porte St Denis, the disasters are most horrible. The windows of the greater part of the houses are smashed to pieces.

The physiognomy of Paris during the last three days is extraordinary. The general aspect is that of an immense city, the whole of whose population has suddenly disappeared. The quays, the boulevards and the streets, are silent as the desert, save when this silence is broken by the tramp of troops, the beating the alarm drum, the sinister rolling of musketry, or the more awful thunder of the cannon. The only population apparent are the military, and these devoted men watched and fought for a million of souls, who waited with dread anxiety the issue of the struggle that might perchance consign them to the hand of the murderer and their property to pillage.

Dr. Bourgeoise, who has been indefatigable in his attention to the wounded, received the last sighs of Benjamin Laroche, the translator of the works of Sir Walter Scott, who was killed at the barricade Rochechouart.

As a body of the national guard were conducting some prisoners to the Tuilleries, a musket was accidentally fired, when the adjoining posts, thinking an attempt was to be made to release the prisoners, fired and killed a Colonel, an officer of engineers, and eight of the prisoners.

Number of Prisoners Taken.—On Tuesday evening every remaining symptom of disorder was suppressed. Up to that time the number of prisoners was 6,000, but every hour added to the number. The prisons, the cellars of the Tuilleries, and of the National Assembly, were gorged with prisoners. In the Conciergerie, 2,500 were confined in an open court. The indignation of the national guards and the inhabitants against them was so intense, that it was with the utmost difficulty they could be saved from summary vengeance. What is to be done with such a mass of human beings is a question which appears to puzzle every one. To send them all to the Pacific is utterly impossible, and to keep them in France is to expose the country to a renewal of such criminal attempts as that from which it has just escaped.

The death of the Archbishop of Paris has created a deep feeling of regret throughout France. He died after two days of intense suffering, praying that "his blood might be the last spilt in such melancholy circumstances, for his country."

Paris was to be continued for some days longer in a state of siege, in order to enable the military authorities to disarm the portions of the capital which were the centres of revolution and disorder.

Threatened Arrest of Lamartine.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes, on the 29th:

"During several days I have heard assertions that ere a week elapse, Messrs Lamartine, Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, Caussidiere and Lagrange will be arrested. I have suppressed the names of these distinguished persons until longer silence would appear affection. It is not necessary that I should profess respect for the parties I have mentioned, for I have on every occasion even gone somewhat out of my way to evince it. I cannot, therefore, be accused of an intention to offend them, or wound their feelings or reputation by mentioning a rumor many days in circulation, while I beg to be understood not to vouch for its correctness in the most remote degree. I may say, however, that I am assured by a party who yesterday conversed with one of the gentlemen above named, that he (the gentleman in question) said—'In four days from the present I shall be (a state prisoner) in Vincennes.'"

The loss of life has been terrific, no fewer than fourteen general officers had been put *hors du combat*—a greater loss than in the most splendid engagements of Napoleon. Amongst those who fell are Gen. Megrier and Generals Dearl and Brea, Gens. Charenlnet and Rendult and others severely wounded. Four or five members of the National Assembly are amongst the killed, and as many more wounded, but the most touching death of all is that of the Bishop of Paris.

The following ministry has been announced, though the latest accounts do not state that it has been positively formed:

General Cavaignac, President.
Bethmont, Justice.
Bastide, Foreign Affairs.
Senard, Home Department.
Lamoriciere, War.
Le Blanc, Marine.
Goudchaux, Finance.
Recurt, Public Works.
Thouret, Commerce.

Gen Cavaignac has appointed Changanier, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris, and Gen. Bedeau Governor of Paris.

Austria.

From Austria we learn that Vicenza has been retaken by the Italians, that Padua has capitulated to the Austrians; that Trieste has been placed in a state of blockade; and that the Lombard army has been defeated in an engagement near Verona.

It is rumored that the Austrian army has been ordered to invade Prussia, and there is little doubt that an immense force is on the march for Poland.

Spain.

A formidable Carlist movement has been commenced in Spain.

Germany.

There is a prospect for the speedy termination of the Germanic war, and the establishment of peace. The draft of a new constitution has been prepared and is likely to be approved of.

Greece.

In Greece the rebellious disposition of a great portion of the people has been completely subdued.

Denmark and the Duchies.

The Cologne Gazette has a letter from Altona of the 25th instant, stating that the preliminaries to the treaty of peace are already signed. It is asserted, that the basis of this peace is, the political separation of the duchies from Denmark, and the acknowledgment of the right of succession of the Agnates. Prince Ferdinand, the King's uncle, is to act as Governor, with the present Provisional as his Ministry.

[A letter from a very respectable house in Liverpool, dated on the evening of the 30th, to a gentleman in New York, confirms the above. The writer says, in a postscript, "It has been reported here by telegraph, this afternoon, that preliminaries have been signed between the Danes and the Prussians."]—*Journal of Commerce.*

[From the New York Courier & Enquirer.]

Latest News.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

[From our own correspondent.]

PARIS, Friday, June 30th, 1848.

The city still continues in a state of siege. The streets are strictly guarded at night, and the few groups assembled are dispersed by the military; but there has not been the slightest attempt at disturbance whatever in the worst quarters of the city. The number of arrests increase every day. In one prison there are 1500 without straw to lie upon, and it is said that typhus fever is breaking out among them.

M. Lalanne, director of the national workshops, was arrested yesterday. M. Emile de Girardin is in secret confinement. The *Moniteur* contradicts the arrest of Lalanne. The weekly returns of the Bank of France have not appeared this morning. None of the theatres are open—many of them turned into temporary hospitals. Raspail the editor of Sobrier's paper, the Commune de Paris, has been arrested.

It appears that the report of the Count de Narbonne being shot was a mistake; the prisoner shot was named Lecompte, from Narbonne.

The new Ministry gives satisfaction, and much is expected from M. Goudchaux, who has declared his opposition to the financial plans of his predecessor.

PROJECTED REVOLT IN CUBA.—We stated, a day or two since, that we had received private information of a number of arrests having been made in Havana, of persons implicated in a political conspiracy. Our cotemporary of the *Delta* has been furnished with intelligence to the same effect, and somewhat fuller and more explicit. According to that journal, the conspiracy had for its object the independence of Cuba and its annexation to the United States, and was to have broken out on the 28th June.—The *Delta* says:

Circumstances occurred (unnecessary to particularise) which prevented the plan of revolt from being carried into effect at the time specified. The project was postponed—not abandoned. In this state of affairs, Don Gabriel Padro Sanchez informed the Governor of Trinidad of the conspiracy, at the head of which was Gen. Narciso Lopez, who succeeded in making his escape *via* Matanzas, on board a vessel bound to the United States. In consequence of the information furnished to the authorities, many arrests were immediately made of men of wealth and station in the Island. At the present time, or at all events, only a few days ago, as we are informed, Don Jose Maria Sanchez Iznaga and Don Jose G. Diez Villegas, gentlemen of considerable wealth, were (among others) confined in the fort Principe, at Havana, and Don Jose Joaquin Verdaques was detained in the fort of Cienfuegos. These prisoners, we further learn, are to appear and answer the charges laid against them, before a Military Commission, of which Col. Christoval Zurita is appointed President. What their fate will be, under the *mild* administration of law by a Spanish Military Tribunal, we can easily conceive.

We further learn that American citizens in Cuba are in a very unenviable situation. They are all objects of suspicion, and their movements are continually watched and noted. No American citizen, we learn, can go out of Havana to any part of the Island, unless he first swears that he is a Roman Catholic and a person of good fame, and the American Consul certifies that he is so. Even then, he must give security for his good behavior.

City Intelligence.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS.—Henry Louis was arrested on Saturday night last, by watchman Caleb, at the corner of Canal and Levee streets, for attempting to commit a highway robbery on Mr. Moses Mandeler. The prisoner was remanded for further examination.

Another daring highway robbery took place on Esplanade street, First Municipality, about 10 o'clock on Friday evening last. Joseph Sheridan, a sailor, recently discharged from a United States man-of-war, was knocked down by two men and robbed of $110, which he had in a belt around his body. It appears that after committing the robbery, the two scoundrels had a quarrel about the money, and one of them, named Samuel Wise, was completely cheated out of his share by his partner. Wise then determined to be revenged, and after finding out Sheridan, told him that he knew the man who knocked him down and robbed him, and that he would go with him and point out the robber. Unfortunately for Wise, he was recognized by Sheridan, and delivered into the hands of the police. He was, on Saturday last, committed by Recorder Genois, to appear before the First District Court.

LARGE ROBBERY.—A free man of color, named Henry Eddington alias George Henry Morgan a tall Dutch, was, on Saturday last, arrested by the Second Municipality police, at the request of Dr. Millan, who charged him with having stolen $1,000 in gold, at Vera Cruz. The prisoner will be brought up this morning before the Recorder of the Second Municipality. Eddington is further liable to imprisonment for coming into the State in contravention of law.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—William Lockington, was arrested Saturday last, by officer Hays, of the Third Municipality police, on board the ship Oral, charged with having attempted to break open the hatches with intent to steal. Recorder Seuzeneau will investigate the case this morning.

A NEGRO BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Felix, a slave belonging to Mr. Jules Benit, on the morning of Friday last made a burglarious entrance into the house of Achille Brouet, in Ursulines street. The negro entered the yard by unlocking the gate, with a false key; he then broke open a window shutter, and had got into a back room and broke open an armoir, when a lady residing next door, discovered him and called the police. Felix was sent before Judge Derbes for trial. A free man of color who was near the house, while Felix was carrying on his operations, is supposed to have planned the burglary, and the slave was to execute it. He has not been arrested.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The number of admissions into the Charity Hospital, during the week ending last evening, is 187. Discharged during the same time, 191. Died 13; now remaining in Hospital, 187. There were 26 patients admitted into the lunatic Asylum attached to the Hospital, during the week; 17 were discharged, 2 died, and 129 now remain.

MURDER.—On Saturday evening last, at about 8 o'clock, a cold-blooded murder was committed in Mr Lamson's coffee-house, corner of Barrack and Old Levee streets. John Welsh, the murderer, entered the above coffee-house, and was about creating a difficulty, when the bar-keeper, Mr. Peterson, came to him and told him to leave the place, or he wished to have a disturbance. Welsh then, without any blows given on either side, pulled from his pocket a large knife, and inflicted a dangerous wound on the right side of the bar keeper. He was about inflicting another wound, when he was prevented by a witness who saw the whole transaction. Peterson died in about one hour after he received the fatal stab. Welsh was immediately arrested by Corporal Crevon of the First Municipality police. He was yesterday morning brought up before Recorder Genois, who, after hearing several witnesses, committed him for trial before the First District Court. The evidence which we heard yesterday morning before the Recorder is very strong against the prisoner. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning upon the body of the deceased, and rendered a verdict of murder.

ACCIDENT.—About 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, a portion of one of the chimney-tops on the boarding house of Mrs. Oriatt, No. 9 Canal street, became detached, and to the great consternation of the people in the neighborhood, came down with a terrible crash on the gallary and banquette in front of the house. Fortunately no one was on the gallary or banquette, or the consequence would have been serious.

BURGLARY.—Some time during the night of Friday last, the shoe store of Mr Michael Rowan, No. 198 Royal street, was entered and robbed of $60 in money and some property. The burglars effected an entrance by breaking open the back door, and two chisels which were used in that operation were found by Mr. Rowan in the store. Burglaries of late are becoming more frequent than they have ever been in New Orleans, and the numerous arrests that are made by the police appear to have no effect. There is, without doubt, a large and regularly organized gang of burglars in our city, and the most strenuous exertions are called for on the part of the police to ferret them out.

PICKING POCKETS.—A fellow named John McGuire, was on Friday evening, last arrested by the First Municipality police, charged with having picked the pockets of an individual who was sleeping under the trees on the Place d'Armes. Mr. Robert Badon stated to Recorder Genois, that while taking a walk in the public square, he saw John leaning over a sleeping man, apparently very busily engaged in picking his pockets. Mr. Badon asked John what he was doing, when the latter replied that the sleeping man was his most intimate friend, and was going over the river with him as soon as he waked. This story, however, did not save John; for he was committed for trial before the First District Court.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 17.

COTTON.—The sales of the week sum up about 3000 bales. Holders had put the market up, but buyers did not meet them, and we continue former quotations, for Uplands, 6½ a 6⅞; Mobile, 7 a 7½.

RICE.—The sales of the week, 600 tierces, at prices from 3¼ a 3 7-16.

FLOUR.—Sales of Genesee $5 25 a $5 43¾. The market dull, but holders are stiff.

CORN.—Prime yellow 51 cts. asked.

—DIED—

Yesterday, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the age of 34 years, Mr. J. P. MONTAMAT. His friends and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place TO DAY, at 9 o'clock A. M., from Post street, between Craps and Love sts.

☞ We call the attention of dealers and the inhabitants of this city, to the large unreserved sale of Saddles, Harness and Trunks, which is to be continued THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at 134 Poydras street, by Messrs. Morphy & Navion, auctioneers. See advertisement in another column.

Purify the Blood!

The great virtues of Sarsaparilla, as a restorer of purity to the blood, are well known to the world, and the great object is to procure the best preparation of this celebrated root. COMSTOCK'S SARSAPARILLA has met with wonderful success in the cure of Scrofula, and breakings out upon the face, biles, running sores, and all diseases arising from impure blood; and it is warranted equal to any Extract ever made, at the low rate of 50 cents per bottle, and in as large bottles as any sold at $1.

A bottle of this Extract will be found very beneficial to enable the system to bear up against the debilitating heats of summer, and resist the inroads of disease. Planters upon the River who wish this article, can send us their address, and it shall be forwarded to them at $4 per dozen.

☞ Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 80 POYDRAS Street. ja5

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

Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans.

☞ **FOR HAVANA**—Regular Packet—The A 1 fast sailing brig SALVADORA, Capt Evans, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to Y. GUADRAS & Co., jy24 Corner St. Peter and Chartres sts.

☞ The packet ship HERO, Capt Griffith, 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. J. W. STANTON & Co., jy24 Corner Magazine and Lafayette st.

OFFICE AGENCY SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE Co., New Orleans, February 9, 1848.

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

The annexed statement exhibits the condition of the Company on the 4th of October last, the end of the fiscal year, and since then more than FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of premiums have been taken. L. MATTHEWS, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE Co., New York, October 28, 1847.

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

Premiums on risks not marked off 4th Oct., 1846		$232,139 80
Premiums received for the year ending 4th October, 1847, viz: On Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation risks	$925,353 96	
On Fire risks	199,721 23	
		1,125,075 19
		$1,357,215 09
Earned premiums during the year ending as aforesaid		$1,107,158 67
Less return premiums during the year ending as aforesaid		53,413 35
Nett earned premiums		$1,053,745 36
Losses during the same period on Marine, Inland Navigation and Transportation risks	798,970 57	
On Fire risks	36,518 98	
Re insurances during the year	25,070 3	
Expenses, salaries, office rent, books, stationary, fuel, lights, etc	27,383 80	
		840,806 60
Nett profits during the year		$213,050 23
The Nett Profits for 1842 were	$96,300	
" " " 1843 "	166,610	
" " " 1844 "	185,140	
		448,050
Deficiency of 1845, arising from the disastrous fire in Broad street, 19th July 1845		319,191 50
Scrip issued in 1846		180,000 50
Profits for the year 1847		213,050 23
Total Profits		$393,397 73

The Assets of the Company on the 4th October 1847, were, as follows, viz:

Cash in banks, and on hand	$53,640 10
Bonds and Mortgages	180,720
New York City Stocks, U. S. Treasury Notes, and Loans on Stocks and I' ...	
Treasury Notes	304,905
Bills receivable	447,595 77
Premium Accounts uncollected, Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Interest due on Bonds, Mortgages and Loans	51,780 36
	$941,321 31

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Twenty per Cent. on the Earned Premiums of the year ending 4th October, 1847 for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of January next. Also, a Dividend of Six per Cent. in cash, on the scrip heretofore issued, payable on and after the 1st November ... By order of the Board. JOHN WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

Southern Daguerreotype Portrait Gallery and Furnishing Establishment. Corner of Camp and Canal streets, New Orleans. OUR collection of Daguerreotype Portraits is the most extensive in the city. For beauty of coloring, brilliancy of finish and accuracy in delineation ... [illegible] ... E. WHITE & CO.

Agency Sun Mutual Insurance Co. New Orleans, November 11th, 1847. THE fiscal year of this institution, terminated on the 4th day of last month, and the Trustees have declared a dividend to the Dealers with the Company of Twenty per Cent. on the amount of earned premiums ... [illegible] ... L. MATTHEWS, Agent.

[Illegible advertisement — Public School vacation.] ... jy24

Mr. Henri Herz Piano Fortes. THE public are respectfully informed that Wm. T. Mayo, No. 5 Camp street, is appointed my only agent, for the sale of my Piano Fortes in Louisiana, where they will always find an assortment of my Square and Grand Pianos ... HENRI HERZ.

FOR SALE—in store—60 casks old red Wine, Bordeaux; 20 do good ordinary; 25 bbls white Wine Haut Sauterne; 25 boxes Brandy Cherries; 20 do Brandy Pears; 35 do Brandy Fruits; 20 dozen sorted Fruit ... POUGET FILS, jy24 10 Conti st., bet. Chartres and Levee.

CHAMPAGNE—Sale baskets Champagne, of the following brands: Blue Angels, Swan, Tower Anchor, Chateaux and Dagonet, for sale by jy24 E. ROCHEREAU & Co. 17 & 19 St. Louis.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—200 baskets of the well known brand "Ducal Grape," landing ex ship Hannibal, for sale by jy24 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR—120 boxes white and brown Havana sugar, landing ex brig Adams Gray, for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

ABSYNTH—120 boxes Absynth, of the following brands: Dubied, Pere & Fils, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co. jy24 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

GREEN PEAS—1000 boxes Green Peas; 1000 hf do do, for sale by E. ROCHEREAU & CO. jy24 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

CLARET—3000 boxes Claret of various brands, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co. jy24 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

BRANDY CHERRIES—250 boxes, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., jy24 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

SUGAR—300 boxes white and yellow, landing ex brig T. Street, from Havana, for sale by jy24 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 96 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR—700 bxs white and yellow, in store, for sale by jy24 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 96 Old Levee.

BRANDY—J. J. Dupuy's brand, 4th proof—20 hf pipes; 30 qr do, for sale by jy24 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

TOBACCO—200 bales Vuelta de Abajo and Cuba, for wrappers and fillers, in store, for sale by jy24 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 96 Old Levee.

COGNAC PELLEVOISIN in the Customhouse store 17 half pipes 4th proof Cognac, Pellevoisin 31 qr. pipes pale 4th do do; 7 half pipes dark 4th do do; 21 quarter pipes dark 4th do do; 10 barrels old Cognac Pellevoisin, 1825, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO. jy9 1m 99 Customhouse street.

FOR SALE by D. LANATA, Nos. 9 and 10 Jefferson street: 30 pounds Cauliflower Seed; 150 ounces Sulphate of Quinine; 100 pounds Silk of Naples; 100 ounces Essence of Rose. jy21

BRANDY FRUITS—Apricots, Prunes, Pears, Cherries of Champion and Motelay, &c. Absynth of Sandjol and Bruneton; Swiss Kirsch of St Richards; Empty Bottles, 22 and 24 ozs; ordinary Corks; fine and long do., for sale by jy20 B. TALAMON, 182 Royal.

SARDINES AND SALMON, IN OIL—Lately received: 300 boxes Sardines, in oil, A Giles & Co's brand; 200 hf do do; 100 qr do do; 60 barrels Salmon, in oil; 30 hf do do, for sale by jy20 B TALAMON, 182 Royal st.

WINES—150 boxes Claret, ordinary St Estephe; 100 do do St. Julien; 30 do White Wine, Haut Sauterne; 50 casks Red Wine, St Julien; 30 do do old Pauillac Medoc; 15 bbls White Wine, old Haut Sauterne; 40 boxes Muscat Wine, for sale by jy20 B TALAMON, 182 Royal st.

BRANDY—12 half pipes Cognac, J J Dupuy 4th proof—8 qrs. do do; 12 qrs do J J Ducastaing & Co. 4th proof; 2 hf do do Seignette, 4th proof, 5 qrs do old Castillon, 1st quality, for sale by jy20 B TALAMON, 182 Royal.

EXPECTED by ship Rialto, from Havre, and for sale by the subscriber, 1000 demijohns, 5 gallons; 300 do 2 galls; 300 do 2 galls; 30 bxs Holland cheese; 2 tons gruyere cheese. jy21 D. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

IN STORE and for sale by D. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson street—100 casks Marseilles Bedford Wine; 100 do ordinary Bordeaux; 500 French demijohns, 5 gallons; 1000 boxes Medoc Claret; 200 pounds assorted Fishing lines. je15

FOR SALE, deliverable on the plantation at Barataria, or in the city, a second hand Sugar Mill, complete, apply to WYLIE & EGANA, je30 90 Old Levee st.

SARDINES IN OIL—2,000 boxes and half do. Sardines in Oil, of the well known brand S. Guilloux, entitled to debenture, and for sale by jy20 AUG. MOLIER, 90 St. Louis st.

MUSLINS—3 bales Saturated Muslins, of Delfus, Meig & Co, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., je9 1m 99 Customhouse st.

RIO COFFEE—2000 bags prime green Rio Coffee put up in double linen sacks, for sale by J. W. STANTON & CO., jy21 1w cor Magazine and Lafayette sts.

HAVANA COFFEE—... bags ... superior article, in store and for sale by J. W. STANTON & Co., jy21 corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

FOR SALE IN THE CUSTOMHOUSE STORES—100 boxes St. Julien ... Wine (Bedford), for sale by D. LANATA, jy21 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

SPERM OIL—1000 galls. ... Sperm Oil for sale by J. W. STANTON & CO., jy21 1w Cor. Magazine and Lafayette sts.

QUININE—... ounces Sulphate Quinine, in store, for sale by JAMES B. SHAW, Druggist, Veranda Corner.

CURACAO ... [illegible] ... AUG. MOLIER, 90 St Louis st.

FINE CORKS—... for sale by AUG. MOLIER, 90 St Louis st.

HEAD QUARTERS, LOUISIANA LEGION, New Orleans, 21st July 1848.

THE return to our City from Mexico, of Brevet Major General PERSIFOR F. SMITH, being daily expected, and this worthy officer and townsman having by his bravery and military talent, largely contributed to the success of American arms in Mexico, it behooves the Louisiana Legion to join the mass of our fellow citizens, in paying in a suitable manner, to our old companion in arms, formerly Colonel of Infantry of the Legion, that just and honorable tribute which constitutes the highest reward of the American soldier, returning to his peaceful home, the public and spontaneous manifestation of the heartfelt gratitude and admiration of his fellow citizens.

In deserving so well of his country, General P. F. Smith has shed lasting honor upon the name of Louisiana.

Therefore, it is recommended to the Louisiana Legion to keep ready upon the notice which will be given, to assemble in arms, on the Place d'Armes. Major Gally, immediately on the arrival of Gen Smith, shall fire a salute of 15 guns from the Place d'Armes.

Commanders of Corps are charged within their respective commands with the execution of the present order. D. AUGUSTIN, jy21 Brigadier General.

A CARD. MRS. VAN NOOTEN having been informed by her friends, that a report has been spread throughout the City, of its being her intention to give up her establishment, is anxious to contradict this opinion. Far from having any such idea or desire, Mrs. V. N. is about to have new buildings added to the vast locality which she now occupies: this measure having been necessary from the increasing number of pupils in this Institution.

Mrs. Van Nooten desirous to respond to the confidence which so many families have testified, and wishing to form a select School, where young Ladies may completely finish their education, has secured the most excellent Teachers. One general plan of teaching founded on the same method, facilitates the progress of the pupils. The one which Mrs. V. N. has adopted for the French language, has offered truly surprising results—suffice it to say, that children having not the least notion of the language, and having never spoken it, will in one year's study after this excellent method, write correctly, and speak with facility. The same may be said with regard to the English and the different Foreign languages. The lessons are generally oral, and the childrens' memory is never overcharged, their intellect being developed at the same time.

The additional rooms which are to be added to the establishment, will enable Mrs. Van Nooten to accommodate several more boarding pupils—which, particular to Creole families, whom the distance prevents from sending their children as day-scholars, offers the advantage of placing them as week-boarders—a plan which Parents have already adopted.

The classes will not be interrupted during the summer, and the winter session will commence on the 1st of October. jy7 4mw 4w

Municipality No. One.—Office of the Tax Collector on Cabarets, Coffee Houses, &c.

BY virtue of the Ordinance in such cases made and provided, any person or persons keeping a Hotel, Boarding House, Coffee House, Billiard Table, Cabaret, or other public place, without license, will, on conviction of the fact, and upon every contravention of said Ordinance, be fined not less than ten dollars and not above one hundred.

The Collector hereby gives notice to all persons keeping such establishments without license, that they will be prosecuted as having violated the law. jy4 1m V. LABATUT, Collector.

Institution for Children of both Sexes, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. AND MRS. ROUBAULT, 141 RAMPART STREET, bet. St. Peter & Toulouse sts. *EVENING CLASS.*

REFERENCES—1st Municipality—Dr. A. Mercier, 20 Customhouse street. 2nd Municipality—Mr. J. M. Lapeyre, 86 St. Charles street. 3rd Municipality—A. Dumitry, Esq., Superintendent of Public Schools.

P. A. Bertrand's Daphnine Syrup, CORNER OF BIENVILLE AND ROYAL STREETS, New Orleans.

LONG experience and constant observation are the only means to ascertain truth. This it is that the Syrup of Daphnine is justly recommended as a specific for diarrhoea and dysentery. Its efficacy will be felt in a very short time, and the disease will be checked infallibly, in its most acute and chronic stages.

Notice to Merchants & Planters. MR. ZOE GRANIER FILS, of Montpellier, begs leave to inform Merchants and Planters of this and the neighboring States, that he has made vast improvements in the manufacturing of his celebrated "Blankets," and that has Agents in this city, will be constantly supplied by regular and heavy shipments from the manufactory. H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 21 Magazine. N. B. 300 bales superior three points Granier Blankets now on hand and for sale by jy21 H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD.

COLOGNE WATER—First Quality. COLOGNE WATER, an article superior to any thing imported till now, for sale at the subscriber's store, and at very moderate price. [illegible] quart bottles Cologne Water, ... 800 bot bottles, form of rolls, in boxes, 1 doz each. P LEVERRIER. jy14 1m 76 Chartres between Bienville & Conti.

At the Great Toy and Fancy Goods Bazaar, 84 CHARTRES ST., BET. BIENVILLE AND CONTI ST., **J. E. LOBBE & Co.** THERE is always a large quantity of Toys of all kinds, amongst which a great choice of such as can be easily carried without breaking. Also—A great variety of Fancy articles for presents. jy18

Central Rough and Ready Club of the Parish of Jefferson. THE members of the Central Rough and Ready Club of the Parish of Jefferson, and their friends of Jefferson and New Orleans, are invited to attend the meeting of the New Club Room on Jackson street, between Rousseau and Levee streets, in the city of Lafayette, on MONDAY EVENING, July 24th, at half past seven o'clock. Several speakers will address the meeting. jy22 E. F. GARCIA, Rec'g Sec'y.

Independent Towboat Co. THE following gentlemen have been appointed as Directors of the Independent Towboat Co. Robert McDowell, John O. Woodruff, John Geddes, Robert Murphy, John Hughes. New Orleans, April 18th, 1848. ap19 ROBERT MURPHY, Manager.

To Brick Makers. PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the undersigned for the furnishing of 800 M. Bricks, to be delivered in the city; the delivery to commence on the first of July next. ap24 EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co. 17 and 19 St. Louis.

Orleans Theatre Stock for sale. THE ORLEANS THEATRE, being to be sold on the 20th inst., the undersigned offers for sale 36 Shares of Stock in the Orleans Theatre, of $1000 each, bearing interest. jy8 A. MOLIER, 90 St. Louis st.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, **No. 17 St. Charles street,** New Orleans. jy1

SUNDRIES—in store and for sale by the undersigned. BOSTON REFINED SUGAR—300 packages loaf, crushed and powdered sugar. RIO COFFEE—600 bags Rio Coffee. JAVA COFFEE—400 bags Java coffee. SALERATUS—100 casks saleratus. MACKEREL—100 Barrels No. 3 large Mackerel. NAILS—500 kegs nails, assorted sizes. PIMENTO—50 bags Pimento. CASSIA—2000 matts Cassia. TEAS—Hf chests, 13 lbs. and 6 lbs. boxes Imperial and Gunpowder; 200 cases Cannisters, Imperial and Gunpowder; 60 hf chests Powchong. jy20 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 66 Magazine st.

FOR SALE—One million of BRICKS, of superior quality, which we will sell on the Brick yard, or deliver in the city, considerable under the market price. WYLIE & EGANA, jy12 90 Old Levee.

LANDING—Ex-ship Cato, Capt. Bertrand, from Bordeaux—50 half casks Haut Sauterne, white Wine; 50 baskets superfine Anniseed; 33 boxes Brandy Cherries; 25 boxes assorted Fruit, for sale by je23 V MAIGNAN, 87 Toulouse st.

LANDING from ship Chas Carroll—200 boxes Winchester No 1 soap, 45 and 50 lbs.; 30 do do extra. For sale by DAMAN, QUEYROUZE & CO. jy18 11 & 13 St Louis st.

ALCOHOL—20 bbls Alcohol, landing from steamer Pike No. 8, for sale by NATHAN JARVIS & CO, jy10 corner Magazine and Common sts.

PALE CHAMPAGNE BRANDY—Just received, an invoice of Pale Champagne Brandy, "Maglory" brand, a superior article, for sale by jy18 1m RICE & HATHAWAY, 80 Magazine st.

WOOLEN BLANKETS—60 bales 3 points, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., je9 1m 99 Customhouse st.

10 bales Fancy Prints, of Dollfus, Mieg & Co., 6 do do., for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & Co., je9 1m 99 Customhouse st.

14 HALF PIPES Cognac Brandy; 25 boxes Absynth and 25 baskets Champaign, for sale by LAPEYRE, HARIBPS & CO., je 3-tf 66 St. Charles st.

COCOA—15 bales landing per brig P. Soule, from Havana, for sale by jy15 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 96 Old Levee.

SEGARS—75,000 Regalias and Millares, landing per brig P. Soule, for sale by jy15 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 96 Old Levee.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK—sight checks on New York for sale in sums. Apply to jy21 2t A. KEARNY & CO, 96 Magazine st.

CASTOR OIL—35 bbls No. 1 Castor Oil, in store, and for sale by JAMES B. SHAW, jy21 4 Druggist, Veranda Corner.

WANTED—A ship's Anchor, weighing 2,300 or 2,400 lbs. Apply to jy19 J. P. WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st.

CLARET—1000 boxes Claret, St. Julien, St. Estephe, St. Emilion, Pauillac and La Mission brands, for sale by jy19 AUG. MOLIER, 90 St. Louis st.

ANGER'S GUIGNOLET—100 baskets Guignolet, 6 and 12 bottles, for sale by jy19 AUG. MOLIER, 90 St Louis st.

WHITE WINE—250 boxes Haut Sauterne and Haut Barsac, half bottles, for sale by jy19 AUG. MOLIER, 19 St Louis st.

SWISS ABSYNTH—200 boxes Absynth, Sauvajol, Bruneton & Co's brand, for sale by jy19 AUG. MOLIER, 90 St Louis st.

EMPTY BOTTLES—225 rolls Empty Bottles, 20, 22 and 24 ounces, for sale by jy19 AUG. MOLIER, 90 St Louis st.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR—70 bbls Bordeaux White Wine Vinegar, for sale by jy19 A. MOLIER, 90 St. Louis st.

CHAMPAIGN WINE—150 baskets, of A. Pavelier's brand, in bottles and hf. bottles, for sale by jy19 AUG. MOLIER, 90 St. Louis st.

BRANDY FRUITS—50 boxes Peaches, 30 do. Prunes, 15 do. Pears, for sale by jy19 A. MOLIER, 90 St. Louis st.

ASSORTED LIQUORS—500 boxes Liquors, fine and superfine, for sale by jy19 AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis.

RED WINE in Casks—50 casks Haut Brion and Talence, 20 bottles, ... for sale by jy19 AUG. MOLIER, 90 St. Louis st.

[Illegible advertisements.]

New School Books

AND other interesting Publications, for sale at No 14 Camp street—

CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES ON THE GALLIC WAR; with English notes, critical and explanatory, a lexicon, indexes, &c.—by Rev J. A. Spencer, A. M., editor of "The Testament in Greek, with notes on the Historical Books," "Arnold's series of Greek and Latin Books," &c.

THE GERMANIA AND AGRICOLA OF TACITUS; with notes for colleges—by W. S. Tyler, Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages of Amherst College. Appleton's new edition, 1848.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE AUTHOR'S "COURSE OF READING," and "Elements of Reading and Oratory." Part second—by H. Mandeville, D. D., Professor of Moral Science and Belles Lettres in Hamilton College.

THE SUGAR PLANTER'S MANUAL; being a treatise on the art of obtaining Sugar from the Sugar Cane—by W. J. Evans, M. D., 1847.

THE MANSIONS OF ENGLAND; or Picturesque Delineations of the Seats of Noblemen—from drawings by J. P. Neal, Esq.

APPLETON'S RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT COMPANION; being a traveller's guide through the United States of America.

BOSTON NOTIONS; being an authentic and concise account of "That Village," from 1630 to 1847—by George Dearborn, author of the "American Text Book of Letters," &c.

Just received and for sale at the "New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse." je26 J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

Lockwood's Reversed Cases, &c.

AN ANALYTICAL and Practical Synopsis of all the cases argued and reversed in Law and Equity, in the Court for the correction of errors, of the State of New York, from 1799 to 1847, with the names of the cases, and a Table of the Titles, &c.—by Ralph Lockwood, Esq., 1848.

GREENLEAF'S LAW OF EVIDENCE in the Courts of Equity, 3d English and American Editions, with Decisions, illustrated by reference to the Law and Practice as to Evidence in the Courts of Common Law and Civil Law; together with Notes and References to American Decisions, 1848.

THORNTON'S COLLECTION of the Conveyancing, Testamentary and Registry Laws of all the States in the Union, 1847.

WELFORD'S PRACTICAL TREATISE on Equity Pleadings, with Observations on the New Orders of 1841, and an Appendix containing those Orders from the last London Editions, 1846.

MAXIMS IN LAW AND EQUITY, comprising Noy's Maxims, Francis' Maxims, and Branch's Principia Legis et Æquitatis—by W. W. Hening, Esq., of Virginia, 1845. Just received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & CO., je26 Law Book Sellers and Stationers, Corner Camp and Gravier sts.

NOTICE—From the 20th instant Messrs. ADOLPHE LANAUZE and ERNEST FILLEUL have been interested in my business. The firm will be P. A. LANAUZE & CO. P. A. LANAUZE. New Orleans, July 20, 1848.

Persons indebted to the old firm are requested to call and settle their accounts. "Picayune" will please copy. jy22 1m

NOTICE—From the first instant BENJAMIN LEVY became a partner in the firm of ALEXANDER LEVY & CO., Law Booksellers and Stationers. ALEXANDER LEVY, FRANCIS COOK. New Orleans, 10th July, 1848. jy18

THE Subscriber having picked up on the Sea shore, five bales of Cotton, the owner may claim the same by paying the salvage and costs. Apply to P. DINET, jr. jy15 6m3d 136, Old Levee.

MESSRS. J. W. HINCKS & CHAS. LAFITTE will hold my Power of Attorney during my temporary absence, as per act passed before L. S. Caire, Esq., Notary Public. jy20 LEOPOLD JEANNET.

☞ DURING our absence Mr. EDWARD CLAGUE has our power-of-attorney, by an act passed before L. T. Caire, Notary Public. je15 RAVELET & FESTE, 35 Chartres st.

DURING my absence from the city, Mr. Emile ... will hold my power of attorney, by act before L. T. Caire, Notary Public. m17 F. ROUMIEU.

DR. F. VANDERLINDEN, General Inspector of the Medical Board and Military Hospital of the Mexican Republic, respectfully offers his professional services to the people of New Orleans. His office is 70 Bienville street, corner of Royal. je23 3m

MR. C. FASSY, is the only person holding our power of Attorney, during our absence from this city. jy17 MARTIAL PEYRET & CO.

NOTICE TO DRAYMEN—We will pay no dray-age from the shipping, except to the holding our orders. WYLIE & EGANA, jy14 90 Old Levee.

Stores to Let—A store, situated No. 47 Chartres street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets. A three story store, situated No. 96 Chartres street, between Conti and Bienville streets. Apply to jy7 tf J. LEVOIS, 64 Chartres st.

To Rent—A dwelling HOUSE, on the Bayou Road, with land suitable for a garden or a dairy, having a large Stable. Possession given immediately. apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co, je13 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

To Rent at $30 per month—A House, suitable to a small family, in Conti street, between Chartres and Levee streets. Possession can be given on the 1st July next. The household furniture of the same is offered for sale. Apply to J. F. BERCIER & CO. je10 54 Old Levee.

To Rent—In Suburb Soulogny—Three Tenements, with land suitable for gardening. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 and 19 St Louis st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—25 cases, landing from ship Charles Carroll and Hero, for sale by jy24 E G HOBBS, 19 Customhouse st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—150 cases, now landing from ship Chs. Carroll, comprising a well selected assortment of seasonable goods, which will be sold low, by jy19 G W DUNBAR, 9 Customhouse st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—Now landing from ship Miltiades, and in store, a general assortment of Boots Shoes and Brogans, adapted to the season, for sale by my31 FROST & CO, No. 10 Magazine st.

DITCHING BOOTS—30 cases prime Ditching Boots, large sizes, suitable for plantation use. Also—10 cases ... covered TARPAULIN HATS, for sailors, for sale by FROST & CO., No. 10 Magazine st.

HATS AND CAPS—300 cases comprising a complete assortment of men's fur, silk, sporting and Mexican hats. Also, black, white and pearl wool hats, and black and white cloth caps and boy's cloth, ... for sale by E G HOBBS, 19 Customhouse st. de3m

Selling off at Cost. J. FEYTEL, Watchmaker, corner of Conti and Chartres street, respectfully informs the public that he will sell to the 1st of January, at cost price and for cash, the following goods composing his stock:

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Watches, double Hunting Cases. Also, a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks of various description. A large assortment of Jewelry, consisting of Watches, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Pins, Buttons and numerous other fancy objects of the most new and fashionable taste. Silver Forks and Spoons, Coffee Spoons, Soup Spoons, &c, &c.

Persons who call will convince themselves, that all the above articles are quoted at cost price, and that it is an excellent opportunity for buyers. J. Feytel will continue to give all his care to the reparation of watches, clocks, &c. je30

FRESH TURNIP SEED—WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1848.—The subscriber has just received a large lot of fresh Turnip Seed of this year's growth, suited for Plantation. WM. DINN, jy18 11 Common st.

THOMASTON LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, &c. &c.—
500 bbls. fresh Thomaston Lime.
300 do Rosendale and Hydraulic Cement.
300 do Louisville Cement.
250 do Plaster of Paris.
150 do do for manure.
100 bbls, hhds and bags Plastering Hair.
100,000 Fire Bricks.
150 bbls white Sand.
300 do Wilmington Tar.
250 do Pitch.
300 do Rosin, for sale by ALFRED KEARNY & CO., je24 2m 96 Magazine st.

BRANDIES—200 quarter pipes 1st proof Ph. Godard & Co; 6 hf pipes 1st proof J. R. Godard, 3 qr pipes do do; 32 qr pipes 1st proof 1825, Castillon, Jr; 30 hf pipes 1st proof J. S. & A. De Lafontaine, 8 qr pipes do do; 10 hf pipes 4th proof Roche le, Corrice & Martin; 9 qr pipes do do; 15 hf pipes 4th proof A. Seignette, 9 qr pipes do do; 2 hf pipes 4th proof, Castillon, Jr; 5 hf pipes 4th proof J. Hennessy & Co, 5 qr pipes do do; 6 hf pipes 4th proof Pinet, Castillon & Co; 5 qr pipes do do; 26 hf pipes 4th proof J. J. Dupuy, 25 qr pipes do do, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., jy18 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

IN STORE, from late importation—150 casks Marseilles red Wine; 30 do Bordeaux do; 60 barrels Madeira; 30 do Port; 40 do Muscat; 15 boxes Vermouth; 60 boxes Muscat; 50 do Absynth; 25 do Kirschenwasser; 30 baskets Champagne, sundry brands; 20 do, do, 24 hf bottles; 40 boxes Fruits in syrup; 20 do Wine Geissenheimer; 50 do Claret; 40 do Monsat; 300,000 pointed Corks; 20,000 do Demijohns Corks, for sale by M. PEYRET, jy8 27 St. Louis st.

RIO COFFEE—2,000 bags prime Green Rio Coffee, put up in double linen sacks, for sale by J. W. STANTON & Co., jy8 cor Magazine & Lafayette sts.

SARSAPARILLA—30 bales Sarsaparilla, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., je9 1m 99 Customhouse st.

THOMASTON LIME—1,000 barrels, landing, for sale by JOHN HAYMAN & CO., je22 78 Poydras st, and 11 Red stores 3d M'y.

LIME—500 barrels fresh Thomaston Lime, landing and for sale by jy24 ALF. KEARNY & Co, 96 Magazine.

JALAP—18 bales, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., je9 1m 99 Customhouse st.

IVORY BLACK, in dust and in grain, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLACHARD & CO., je9 1m 99 Customhouse st.

TALLOW—4 bbls Tallow, in store and for sale by JOHN O. WOODRUFF & Co, jy12 93 and 95 Magazine.

HONEY—White Havana Honey, in casks, and barrels, in store and for sale by jy15 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 96 Old Levee.

ALMONDS—Sweet shelled Almonds, in 25 lb bxs, in store and for sale by jy10 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 96 Old Levee.

SARSAPARILLA—36 bales Sarsaparilla, in store and for sale by jy11 J M CABALLERO, 38 Old Levee.

CHLORIDE LIME—Now landing and for sale by NATHAN JARVIS & CO., jy10 Cor. Magazine and Common sts.

SPERM OIL—1000 galls. winter strained bleached Sperm Oil, for sale by J W STANTON & Co., jy8 corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

PRESERVES—Havana Preserves, and Guava Paste, for sale by jy3 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

INDIGO—A few seroons of Guatemala Indigo, in store and for sale by jy3 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

HAVANA COFFEE—A superior article, for sale by J. W. STANTON & CO., jy8 corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

HAVANA CIGARS—Regalias, Imperials, Canones, ... for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, ... Old Levee.

[Illegible advertisements.]

Green Oaks Hotel—Biloxi. BY MRS. PRADAT.

THE public is respectfully informed that this establishment, so generally and favorably known for the salubrity of its situation, the beauty of its flower-gardens, its groves and orchards, its shady alleys, its beautiful kiosques, its large, airy and commodious apartments and Hot and its quiet retirement, is now open for the reception of visitors.

Notwithstanding the great improvements heretofore made on the above premises, they have been further extended during this season, and the Hotel can now accommodate one hundred boarders more than last year. Families can be provided with large and airy Houses, separate from the Hotel.

The table is kept in the best style; the wines are of superior quality. Claret free at dinner. Mrs. Pradat has engaged a company of fishermen and oystermen expressly to provide the Hotel with every variety of fish, such as red fish, trout, croakers, sheepshead, pompano, Spanish mackerel, crabs, shrimps, &c. &c.

There is attached to the establishment, a magnificent parlor, decorated in the best style and tastefully furnished, with pianos, organs, &c., where music is to be had every evening. Also, a splendid bar-room, billiard tables, fine yacht and sail boats, with skilful sailors in attendance, whenever boarders may wish to sail on a pleasure excursion, hunting and oyster parties to the adjoining islands, large bathing houses, for both ladies and gentlemen.

Besides numerous other attractions, Mrs. Pradat will keep carriages and saddle horses. She assures her friends and the public in general, that nothing has, or will be spared to render her hotel, at Biloxi, equal in all respects, if not superior to any similar establishment in the South.

Persons intending to stop at the Green Oak Hotel, will please mention their intention to the Captain of the Steamboat, in order that they may be landed at the wharf of the hotel. Notwithstanding this precaution, there will always be at the other landings carriages and a boat belonging to the establishment.

Ladies are informed that there are two public baths at the hotel, one expressly for ladies and their children, with privilege of the other if desired. Persons wanting to have their meals in their rooms or homes, can be accommodated.

The Hotel is provided with a well assorted pharmacy, in care some of the boarders should feel unwell.

Particular care is bestowed on the sick. The servants are faithful, attentive and obedient. Prices will be moderate. je7 3m

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Board of Managers and General Agent of the Washington National Monument Society to solicit subscriptions for the erection of a NATIONAL MONUMENT to the memory of the FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY at the seat of the general Government, takes this method of informing those who may be desirous of contributing towards this patriotic object, that the subscription book is now open and will remain open for a few weeks at the office of the NEW ORLEANS BEE, 13 Camp street, and 93 Chartres street.

Congress having passed a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States and the Board of Managers to select a site for the Monument, they have chosen a piece of ground, about thirty acres, West of the Mall, directly West of the Capitol, near the Potomac, and South of the President's house—the corner stone of which will be laid on the 4th of July next.

As a further inducement to subscribers, the Society have gone to considerable expense in procuring lithographs of WASHINGTON and the MONUMENT, which will be delivered as follows:

1.—A large Portrait of Washington to subscribers of......$5 00
2.—A large print of the design of the Monument to subscribers of......5 00
3.—Both to subscribers of......[illegible]
4.—Small Likeness to subscribers of......1 00
5.—Small design of the Monument to subscribers of......1 00
6.—Both to subscribers of......[illegible]

mr16 EDWARD MORTON QUIRK, Agent.

THOMAS C. PAYAN & CO MANUFACTURERS, and WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN CLOTHING, **No. 10 Canal street,** *Between Chartres and Old Levee, Paulding's Row.* MANUFACTORY, CRANE, PAYAN & Co., No. 133 Market st., Newark, New Jersey. je11 3m

Dissolution. THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in this city, under the firm of Garthwaite, Payan & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the name of the firm will be used in liquidation only. J. C. GARTHWAITE, THOMAS C. PAYAN, HENRY G. DARCY, E. D CRANE. N. Orleans June 1, 1848.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership in the name and style of THOMAS C. PAYAN & CO., in this city, and of Crane, Payan & Co. at Newark, New Jersey; they will attend, as formerly, to the manufacturing of, and sell, wholesale and retail, Fashionable Clothing at the old stand, No. 10 Canal street, between Chartres and Old Levee sts., Paulding's Row. THOMAS C. PAYAN, E. D. CRANE, JOHN C. LITTELL. New Orleans, June 1st, 1848. je10

Fresh Garden, Farm and Flower Seed—Of direct importation.—Warranted the first quality, and Growth of 1847.—For sale by WM. DINN, at his seed warehouse, old seed and Flower Seed Store, No. 11 Common st., corner Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans.

The collection consists of every variety of Garden, Farm and Flower Seed, viz: Bulbous Flower Roots, fine Rose, superb Double Dahlias of every color, choice varieties, Green House Plants, Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Strawberries, Giant Asparagus Roots, &c. &c.

Also—Red and White Clover Seed, Lucern Timothy Orchard Grass, Herds and Blue Grass, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Mangel Wurtzel, beet and French Sugar Beet, Bon d'Arc for making permanent fences.

Commission Merchants and Country Retail Dealers supplied with Seeds neatly put up with a label and directions, in retail, or in boxes containing from 100 to 1000 papers each, or by the dozen. Planters furnished with boxes well assorted at $2, $3, 10, or 20 dollars each.

Market Gardeners supplied with the best quality of Seeds, at a cheaper rate than any other in the city.

These Seeds are imported direct from the most eminent and experienced Seed Growers in the Northern States, and from the first Seed Establishments in France, Holland, England and Scotland, and may be depended upon as fresh and genuine.

Also—Garden and Farming Tools, Books on Gardening, Bird Seeds of all sorts, on most reasonable terms. WM. DINN, 11 Common st. fe12

Philadelphia Wheelright Work. THE subscribers, agents for the well known Manufactory of Wm. Childs & Co., Philadelphia, have now landing and in store, an extensive assortment of every description of Wheelright's work as follows:

75 pair of horse cart Wheels, from 2 to 3 inches on the tread; 6 pair extra heavy dray Wheels, 4 x 4 inch on tread; 15 ox and horse Wagons with and without bodies, including iron and wooden axles, 3 x 1 3-4 x 2 1/2 inch, and 4 x 4 inch on tread; 18 Carts, light and heavy, 100 Wheelbarrows, with shifting sides, 50 Canal Barrows.

The above Stock will be increased by every arrival from Philadelphia, which will enable them to offer to Planters and Merchants, this season a larger and more complete assortment of these articles, than has ever heretofore been offered in this market. Prices will be reasonable, terms liberal, and all articles fully guaranteed. EMERSON, TOURNE & CO., je1 156 Tchoupitoulas st.

Selling off on account of liquidation. THE undersigned, wishing to close their stock of goods, offer for sale at cost price, for cash the undermentioned goods, part of which are just received from France per ships Antwerp, Pius IX, Francois and the Niobe, from Havre, to say:

New style rich parasols, with and without fringes; Umbrellas and half umbrellas, assorted sizes; White and black filet gloves, long ½ and hitting; Do do mitts do do; Linen cambric handkfs, plain and colored borders; Do do rivieres, embroideries and laces trimming; Embroidered collars and cuffs, of all prices; Black crape do do do; Black and white lace veils, assorted; Do do scarfs, do; Black and white lace, all sizes; Pane, a fine assortment at all prices; Tuscan and open worked straw and hair fancy bonnets; Ribbons—fine assortment of plain, all numbers, satin and lutestring; Ribbons—rich, No 12, for bonnets; Flowers—rich bunches, wreaths, &c &c; Perfumery—large assortment of essences, pomatum, &c.; Combs—shell, buffalo and horn of all descriptions; Tooth and nail brushes, at all prices; Corsets and lacets, all sizes and prices; Boot and dress lacets, black and all colors; Buttons of all kinds, pearl, glass and fancy; Do for coats, great variety; French linen tape No. 2 to 24, assorted; White linen braid, all numbers; 7 bales assorted new style drilling (to drawback); 20 bales cottonade of all descriptions (do); 1 case patent leather (drawback); 2 cases black summer cloth; 1 case do do low price; A large assortment of variety goods; RAVELET & FESTE, Importers of French Goods, 35 Chartres street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—By the subscriber, landing ex ship Cato, from Bordeaux, 300 casks Red Wine, Sundry kinds; 100 bbls white Wine; 331 boxes St. Julien Claret; 105 do white Wine, Haut Sauterne; 50 do Swiss Absynth, Sauvajol & Bruneton brand; 50 qr. pipes Brandy Cognac, Castillon. In store from late importations, 100 casks Marseilles Wine; 120 do Bordeaux do; 3000 boxes Claret; 120 do white Wine; 40 baskets Champaign Wine; 8 qr. pipes Brandy Cognac, Castillon; 100 baskets Olive Oil, superfine, Champion's; 300 boxes Claret, St. Julien. G. M. LUCAR, 30 Bienville st.

THE subscribers offer for sale, the following articles, received by steamer Illinois, from Mr. Langlais & Co's Manufactories:—500 boxes green Peas; 200 hf do green Peas; 105 qr do do; 30 do roast Beef; 60 do Beef a la mode; 15 do Veals Head; 78 do Milk; 46 hf do do; 26 boxes Asparagus; 40 do Soup consomme; 25 hf do do; 30 do Julienne do; 30 do Bouillon; 25 do roast Veal; 25 do Peas, for sale by PERDOS FRERES, je26 Corner Royal and Dumaine sts.

LANDING ex ship Cato, from Bordeaux—180 qr pipes Ph. Godard Brandy; 5 hf do James Hennessy & Co; 5 qr do do, do; 5 hf do, do, Pinet Castillon, do; 5 qr do do, do; 10 hf do do J J Dupuy, do, 10 qr do do, do; 1000 cases Claret, St. Julien; 100 half casks Haut Sauterne; 100 cases Claret; 20 cases 10 hf boxes Sardines, Philippe & Canaud brand, 10 do 1000 quarter do, do, A. Camus do; 12 do Brandy Cherries; 40 do Green Peas, for sale by je17 E. ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 & 19 St Louis.

COGNAC, &c—Landing ex ship Cato, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—12 half pipes J J Dupuy Cognac; 30 quarter do, do; 94 casks Claret, Montferrand; 102 boxes do, Margaux; 300 boxes Brandy Cherries; 50 do Brandy Fruits; 50 do French Pickles; 4 cases 6 doz each, French Mustard; 30 cases dry Prunes in glass jars. je17 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT of ALIMENTARY PRESERVES, from Langlais & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.—The subscribers respectfully informs the merchants and the public, that the only depot of Langlais & Co.'s Preserves, is established at their store, where they will constantly have on hand a large and assorted stock, and that every order will receive immediate attention. PERDOS FRERES, je13 Corner Royal and Dumaine streets.

LANDING ex ship Cato, from Bordeaux—Cognac ... [illegible] ... TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO, 99 Customhouse st.

[Illegible advertisements.]