The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FIRST DISTRICT.....JACQUES TOUTANT.
SECOND DISTRICT.....J. P. BENJAMIN.
THIRD DISTRICT.....MANUEL J. GARCIA.
FOURTH DISTRICT.....C. ADAMS, JR.
FIFTH DISTRICT.....JOHN MOORE.
SIXTH DISTRICT.....JAS. G. PAMPRELLI.

"WHIGS, WE PUT TOGETHER, WE CANNOT BE BEATEN.—*General Taylor.*

"I DISAVOW MOST UNEQUIVOCALLY, NOW AND FOREVER, ANY DESIGN OR PART IN INTERFERING WITH THE RIGHTS OR WHAT IS TERMED THE PROPERTY OF THE CITIZENS OF THE OTHER STATES.—*Millard Fillmore.*

Monday Morning, July 31, 1848.

The August Elections.

On Thursday next, the 3d inst., the good old North State leads of the political ball, in an election for Governor and Legislature. The opposing candidates for Governor, are CHARLES MANLY, Whig, and DAVID S. REID, (Loco.) We look very confidently for a Whig triumph, as Rip Van Winkle seems thoroughly aroused. The Legislature will be probably Whig—a result greatly to be desired, as the duty of electing a United Senator, in the place of the Hon. GEO. E. BADGER, will devolve upon it.

Kentucky chooses a Governor and Legislature on the first Monday, the 7th of August. The canvass for Governor, has been exceedingly spirited, the Locofocos are boasting strongly of their intention to defeat the able and high-souled CRITTENDEN. We scarcely believe in the possibility of such an event, but it is not to be disguised that there are various causes in Kentucky which will operate disadvantageously to the Whig party in the local election. Mr. CRITTENDEN has to struggle against a secret and effective organization of the Locofocos, which has been going forward for several months, while the Whigs, over-confident of success, scarcely moved in the contest. He has likewise to contend against the force of the State Convention question, which Locofocoism with characteristic effrontery claims as its own hunting. Above all, he has to overcome the coldness and the dissatisfaction of the violent Clay Whigs who are angry with CRITTENDEN for his steady support of General TAYLOR. Yet, all these adverse causes will hardly avail to reel LAZARUS W. POWELL, though they may reduce the Whig majority. The Legislature will doubtless be Whig. A United States Senator is to be chosen at the coming session.

In Indiana, the election is only for members of the Legislature, and the canvass in that State is such an *olla podrida* of Whiggery, Locofocoism and Barnburnerism, that it is no easy matter to form a well grounded estimate of the result. We suppose it will be a tight fit, as usual in Indiana. The term of Senator HANNEGAN expires in March, 1849, and the Legislature to be elected in August, will be required to furnish his successor.

In Missouri, there is a very active and animated canvass in progress; but the State seems so hopelessly wedded to Locofocoism, that the wisest plan is to expect nothing from her. Any thing we do get, will be so much clear gain. There is some hope of electing one or two members of Congress, but not much.

Illinois is likewise the scene of a violent contest, and the Free Soil movement in that State detaches so many Locofoco from the ranks as to afford a reasonable hope of Whig success in one or two Congressional districts. The election in Iowa is for Congress and the Legislature. The Whig candidates, so far as we have noted, are as follows:

Dist. 1, S. D. Marshall, now McClennand, L.
" 2, HH. George M. Hanson, now Ficklin, L.
" 3, IV. J. Y. Scammon, now Wentworth, L.
" 4, VI. C. E. D. Baker, now Turner, L.
" 5, VII. Stephen T. Logan, now Lincoln, W.

LOGAN's election is pretty certain, and there is some probability of carrying the fourth and sixth districts. But of Iowa as of Missouri, we are willing to take what we can get, and not look the gift horse in the mouth.

The election in Iowa is for members of Congress and the Legislature, and it is a severe, exciting and doubtful contest all round. The choice of two United States Senators will devolve on the new Legislature. Iowa has been claimed as a Taylor State, and we are not without hopes that she will justify the confidence with which her citizens have advocated the nomination of the old Hero, on the express ground that he alone can revolutionize the State.

Testimony of Mr. Wise.

We call attention to the following statements respecting Gen. CASS, made by the Hon. HENRY A. WISE, at present a Cass and Butler elector in Virginia. In January, 1837, a select committee of the House of Representatives was appointed to investigate charges of "corruption and violation of official duties," preferred against Heads of Departments, the charges against Mr. Cass, Secretary of War, being based upon this land speculation. Hon. Henry A. Wise, now a *Democratic elector in the State of Virginia, and an ardent supporter of Gen. Cass*, was Chairman of the committee of investigation. From the journal of the proceedings of this committee, Doc. 384, pages 14, 15, Jan., 1837, we make the following extracts:

EXAMINATION OF THE HON. HENRY A. WISE.

"Mr. Mann moved that Mr. Wise, the chairman, be sworn, as he wished to propound to him certain questions before he proceeded to the examination of the other witnesses, to wit:—Mr. Reiland and Mr. Parker, now in attendance.

"Mr. Wise was sworn by reading himself the oath and kissing the book.

"Whereupon Mr. Mann propounded the following question to him:

"Do you, of your own knowledge, know of any act, by either of the Heads of the Executive Departments, which is either corrupt or a violation of their official duties?

"To which Mr. Wise answered as follows:—After speaking of the President of the United States, he says:

"I believe that LEWIS CASS, Secretary of War, was engaged in speculating in the public lands while Secretary of War, that he made exorbitant allowances to favorites; paid one for services never performed; another, after he had full knowledge that the favorite had forged his official signature, permitted commissions under him to be antedated, and has ordered a treasury warrant to be paid to the assignee of a disbursing officer who had gambled it away, after it had been protested by a deposit bank, and was counterman ded by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to have been guilty of several other acts of violation of duty."

ANOTHER SIGN.—The Mississippi *Telegraph*, published in Winston county, hitherto a Cass paper, has hauled down its colors, and comes to us with Taylor and Fillmore's names at the head of the paper. This, says the Vicksburg Whig, is the third change in the Mississippi press which we have recorded since the nomination of Gen. Taylor—all of them favorable to the old hero whose generous bearing to her sons when placed under his command in a foreign country will never be forgotten or neglected by our proud and chivalrous State.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

General Taylor in Maine.

SULLIVAN, July 12th.

The fog has been so thick for the last ten days, that nothing has been moving on the water, but it has not prevented the arrival of good news from all quarters, manifested by the friends of General Taylor. I think *Maine* is sure for him. The people are tired of political priestcraft in this vicinity. A great many of the Democrats are coming out boldly for the Old Hero. They consider him an *honest* man, and that he has no friends to reward or enemies to punish. They are willing and wish to try him for the highest office in the gift of the people. So far as I have been able to learn, the same feeling exists all over the State, and all the machinery that *Locofocoism* can invent, will not in my opinion be able to prevent a glorious victory over the partizans and demagogues of *Lewis Cass*.

A TAYLOR MAN.—Mr. Joshua Brown, of this city, who has served in the Mexican war, under Taylor and Scott, returned to this city a few days ago. He was formerly a Democrat. He now goes for "Old Zach."

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1848.

An understanding was had in the Senate, this morning, to open the discussion on the Compromise from the special committee to-morrow. The particular friends of the measure, are not disposed to enter into the debate if it can be avoided; though perhaps, one or two from the North and South respectively, will present their views, for the purpose of correcting misrepresentations that have already gone abroad. In that Chamber, the opposition will not be very large, and if the Bill continues to grow in favor, as it has done within the last twenty four hours, the final vote will be a very heavy one. But, it is possible that objections not now foreseen, may be sprung in the course of the discussion, and that a new and unexpected phase may be given to the whole proposition.

The inclination of the House of Representatives is not so favorable, and insuperable difficulties have been raised by gentlemen in both divisions of the Union. Nor is this opposition confined to one party—both are partially divided upon it. In the present state of the case, I do not feel enough confidence in the result to predict the fate of the Bill, other than that it will pass the Senate, and be severely contested in the House. The debate will probably consume the largest portion of a fortnight in the two branches of Congress, and necessarily protract the duration of the session. If the struggle should be a close one in the House, it would not surprise me to be dating my letters in September.

This whole day, as well as yesterday, was consumed in an unprofitable discussion, brought about by a factious and disorganizing movement of the Locofocos. The Bill containing appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenditures of the Government, was on its final passage yesterday, when the main body of the Locofocos united in opposition. At first, the motive of this scheme was not understood, and when our friends saw that those most interested in obtaining the means for carrying on the Government, were determined in a mere spirit of party, to prevent its adoption without the surrender of an important feature of the Bill, they determined to let them have their own way; arguing that if the supporters of the administration did not desire the appropriations, it did not become the Whigs to take the responsibility of forcing them upon them. They knew the condition of the Treasury, and the natural presumption from their opposition, was that the money was not needed.

The pretext for this most exceptionable conduct was found in an item apportioning $50,000 for removing obstructions from the Savannah river, which the Locofocos contended was not relevant to the bill. Now, it so occurs, that this appropriation has always been regarded as an exception to the principle of internal improvements; inasmuch as the obstructions at the mouth of the river were occasioned by the act of the government, in sinking vessels to prevent the ingress of the British. It was, therefore, more than a political plea intended for the occasion and designed to cover two purposes, that were carefully concealed from public view, but which cannot be denied. One of these was to prolong the session, and the other to save the Executive from the odium of an unpopular veto.

Since December, the constant effort of the Locofocos has been to derange the public business and to prevent the progress of legislation. They have resorted to every expedient which party tactics would afford, and which parliamentary quirks could supply to create difficulty and delay. Many of them depend for subsistence upon their mileage and attendance upon Congress; hence every day of protraction, is to them a day of additional gain. There are scores of this party in congress, with whom politics is a regular trade—who live by deceiving the people, and shouting Democracy at the top of their lungs. What care they, who have no interest at stake, for the procrastination of the public business, so long as they can retain their seats in congress? The time has come when this fraud will be exposed in all its naked deformity, and when too-confiding constituencies will displace these political locusts, with representatives of honesty and virtue.

It was perfectly understood yesterday morning, that the President had distinctly declared on the previous evening, that he would veto the bill unless the appropriation for Savannah was expunged. The party was immediately rallied, and with what effect we have seen. It is thus that the usurping arm of the Executive has, like another Aaron's rod, swallowed up the rights of the Legislature, and made it nothing more than the mere reflection of his wishes. If this influence is to be thus exercised *in advance* of legislation, what security have the people for the protection of their interests, and what is Congress more than the instrument of the President? This is the vital issue of the present canvass. It is not alone a contest between Gen. Taylor and Gen. Cass, but a struggle for the *right of the people* to govern themselves, through their representatives, against the ONE MAN or KINGLY POWER, now exercised and advocated by the Locofocos.

There is not a crowned head in all Europe that would have dared the outrages practiced by Mr. Polk and his dynasty. For three hundred years the veto has been attempted in monarchical England, and yet it has been the common opinion of every enlightened Democrat, to annul the legislation of Congress and to prevent the passage of measures required by the best interests of the country. HOMO.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR SHUNG.—The Philadelphia papers announce the long expected intelligence of the death of Ex-Governor Shunk, of Pennsylvania. The distinguished deceased, remarks the Baltimore *Sun*, has been prominently identified with the local politics of Pennsylvania for twenty years or more, and was universally esteemed for his unimpeachable integrity, moral worth, and all those social qualities of head and heart that made friends for him of all with whom he came in contact.

INSURRECTION IN CUBA!—The Pensacola *Democrat* of Thursday, in a postcript, has the following evening intelligence from Cuba. Letters were also received in this city yesterday, containing substantially the same reports:

FOUR DAYS FROM KEY WEST.—*Insurrection at Key West.*—We learn by Capt. Thomas F. Miner, of the schooner *Gov. Bennett*, that a smack arrived at Key West, the day on which he left for this port, and reported that an insurrection was to have taken place at Havana, on the 20th of this month, but fortunately the Governor became apprised of it and took precautionary steps to arrest it. The insurrectionists on perceiving that the conspiracy was detected, broke into the stores and forcibly possessed themselves of ammunition, &c. Whereupon the Governor called out the regular troops, and the insurrection was suppressed after the slaughter of five hundred of the insurrectionists; the remainder were driven to the mountains.

FROM THE PACIFIC.—The N. Y. *Sun* has received by the overland mail from the Pacific intelligence from Valparaiso to the 1st of May, Panama of the 26th, and Chagres to the 28th.

Santiago, the capital of Chili, was visted by another destructive fire on the night of the 12th of April. It commenced on the western side of the Plaza de la Independencia, and the flames, spreading with great rapidity, soon enveloped the beautiful row of buildings called the Portal, which were ornamented with pillars.

The loss of goods alone is estimated at half a million of dollars. Two or three lives are said to have been lost. While the fire was raging and rolling up its clouds of blackness a strong shock of an earthquake occurred. This added to the general alarm, which was further increased by a second fire breaking out in another part of the city.

In the province of Talca, in Chili, during 1847, there were 1596 deaths and 2107 births. One-seventh of the latter were illegitimate. The number of marriages were 513.

Peru.—The revolution reported before as having commenced at the South is denied, only a causeless rumor. Gen. Deustin was to act as Governor of Callao.

Equador.—Fears were continually prevailing on account of the movement of Gen. Flores. A partial outbreak had occurred in his favor at Ibarra, but it had been checked. It was the common opinion that he would arrive at Callao in the steamer of May.

Bolivia.—Quiet still reigns there, but its continuance was regarded as dubious in the extreme. A speedy rupture between the Ministry of Olanesta and Gen. Belzu is predicted.

LATE FROM RIO AND RIO DE LA PLATA.—Capt. Treadwell, of the bark Lucia Maria, arrived at Charleston on the 23d from Rio de Janeiro, which place he left on the 11th June, informs the editors of the *Courier* that on the day previous to his sailing, information was received at Rio that all negotiations between Rosas and the British and French Plenipotentiaries for the settlement of the difficulties between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo had been broken off, and that the blockade of the River Plate was enforced more rigidly than ever, so much so as to render it impossible for neutrals to have any commercial transactions on the river. Business at Rio was dull, owing principally to the political state of Europe; considerable orders had been received from the Continent for coffee, but the difficulty of negotiating bills was so great as to render it impossible to execute them. Our Minister at the Court of Brazil, Mr. Todd, has rendered himself quite popular by the able manner in which he executes his duties, and has succeeded in placing the friendly relations of the two countries on a firm footing.

The Hibernia's News.

The Baltimore papers of the 23d contain a meagre Telegraphic summary of the *Hibernia's* accounts. From them we make up the following abstract of the news:

The Cunard steamer *Hibernia* arrived at New York on the evening of the 21st, with dates from Liverpool to the 8th inst., inclusive. The political news by this arrival is comparatively unimportant. In England every thing was tranquil. Mr. Hume's motion for parliamentary reform was rejected—84 to 351.

IRELAND.—An express from Dublin, which left on Friday, the 8th, states that the Catholic clergy of the Archdiocese of Tuam have resolved to adhere to the Conciliation Hall Repealers and to oppose the formation of a League. Martin is still at large. Devin Reilly has written to the Attorney General, avowing the authorship of certain incendiary articles which appeared in the Irish Felon newspaper. The Irish papers are fierce in their denunciations of the Government, and cannot fail to excite the attention of the authorities.

FRANCE.—The throes of the late commotion are rapidly subsiding. Armed men, with loaded muskets and instruments for casting bullets, have been discovered secreted in the cellars of Paris. The destruction of property during the insurrection is less than was at first supposed.—Many houses were battered considerably, and in some sections of the city all was ruined.

The most striking destruction of property is at a point at the lower end of the Rue Faubourg, St. Antoine, near the Bastile. The cannon posted on the Place, near the column, and at the entrance of the Boulevards, played directly on the houses forming the angles of the Rue de la Bouquetes, the Quay Jenapie, the Rue Faubourg, St. Antoine, the Rue de Chaventine, the Rue de Planchett, and the Rue de Cousteresap.

The several houses forming the angles of those converging streets are literally battered to pieces. Two or three of them are in ruins, the others exhibit large holes in the walls three or four feet in diameter, and are in a tottering condition. The shower of balls thrown up the Rue Faubourg St. Antoine riddled the houses on the other side to a distance of some hundred yards. The windows and wood work are for the most part destroyed, and large fragments chipped from the walls on every part.

The conflict in this direction appears to have been directed to the lower end of the street. In ascending the faubourg although there are remains of numerous barricades, there are few marks of fighting. The Rue de la Roquette is impassable—the ruins of houses knocked down forming a smouldering heap, which cannot be safely surmounted on foot. The environs of the Pantheon was another scene of action, but much fewer marks of destruction are observable there.

The narrow line of the Rue St. Jacques had much glass and wood work broken, but the play of the artillery appears to have been directed on the church, which has been much disfigured.—The bas reliefs in the pediment which surrounds the vestibule, is much battered, and the interior of the building is said to be a good deal damaged. It has happened fortunately that the parts of the town where the conflict chiefly raged consisted of old buildings generally of small value.

Order has been nearly restored. The general officers killed and wounded during the insurrection were—Gen. Negret, killed; Bert, assassinated; Francois, killed; Bargoine, since died of his wounds; Korte, wounded; Damesme, his leg amputated; Duivier Foucher wounded; Lafontaine, wounded, since died. Immense numbers of colonels and superior officers were put *hors du combat*. On the 20th inst., two men in cabriolets were arrested. They had with them immense sums of Russian gold and a quantity of ammunition, besides being fully armed with pistols and daggers. The insurgents used iron balls pierced with copper, which projected from both sides.

Changarnier has been appointed chief of the National Guards of the Seine. The National Guards who were unfaithful during the rebellion have since been disbanded. Among the best informed persons, Caumidere is considered as the chief of the late insurrection, and Louis Blanc was privy to it, but that he stirred from an active participation in it. Their organization was most perfect, as further developments of the police prove. Documents that have been seized will show how the money was obtained, and who promoted the insurrection.

NEW YORK, July 22, 1 P. M.—Chateaubriand died on the 4th of July. Several Irishmen have been transported for drilling and training openly and in defiance of the laws. Nothing startling from Italy. Peace negotiations had failed. An insurrection of galley slaves that had broken out in Sicily was quelled after a fearful slaughter of the combatants. Archduke John has been appointed Lieutenant General of Germany. An armistice had been concluded between Germany and Denmark. The cholera is making terrible ravages in Russia. Lamartine contemplates another voyage to the Levant and the East.

From the Kerosene Times!

Letters from Palermo, mention that Gen Bosco with 2000 Neapolitan troops, had been defeated by the Calabrese near Cosenza. Accounts from Berlin state that all is perfect in tranquil. The Government continues its researches for prisoners implicated in the insurrection, as well as for arms and ammunition.

SCOTLAND.—A very serious riot took place in Edinburgh on the 24 inst., in consequence of resistance being made to the annuity tax.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are very satisfactory and encouraging.

The money market has improved since the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Government had effected immense savings in public expenditures, and obtained for revenue a million and a half from an unexpected quarter.

Liverpool Markets, July 8.

Cotton has advanced 1-8d. on all descriptions. The demand is better, and especially the lower grades. Upland fair brings 4 1-8d.; New Orleans 4 7-8d.; Mobile 4 1-4d. The stock on hand is 196,990 bales above the quantity on hand at the same time last year.

Corn 30s. a 33s. 6d., with a moderate demand.

Meal 13s. 3d a 13s. 9d.

Barrel Flour 27s 6d. a 28s., duty paid.

Wheat 6s 6d. a 6s. 8d. per 70 lbs.

The present duty on Flour is 6s. per barrel, and on Wheat 10s. per quarter.

The supply of Beef is small. The better qualities sell readily at 83s. a 87s. 6d. per tierce. Bacon is active, and prices are maintained, middles being 38s. a 39s. for good, and 39s. 40s. for fine, per cwt. Lard—The demand is good and the supply is large, but prices are maintained at 38s. a 41s., in bbls. and kegs; for free 35s. to 36s., for ordinary weight.

City Intelligence.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION—On Saturday morning last, a little before seven o'clock, one of the boilers in the steam planing and turning establishment of William P. Kelly & Co., in Girod street, burst and produced a most awful scene. The workmen had not all of them arrived at their work, or there would most likely have been many deaths caused by the accident, as many of the laborers are constantly about the boilers. The brick work, which surrounds the boilers, was scattered in all directions, yet did but little harm in comparison with the hot steam. Two negroes, who were unfortunately near the boiler, were very severely scalded. They were sent to the hospital of Dr. Stone, but their recovery is very doubtful. Many other persons were thrown down, or moved a considerable distance by the force of the explosion, but happily escaped with but slight hurts. Four horses were also scalded in a serious manner. There was said to be less pressure of steam upon the boilers at the time of the accident than is usual in working the machinery.

THEATRE SOLD.—The Orleans theatre, together with the buildings adjoining to it, was sold on Saturday last at sheriff's sale, at the suit of the Union Bank vs the Orleans theatre company. The bank was the purchaser, and the amount paid for the whole was $37,700.

BODY OF CAPT. SMITH RECOVERED.—The Coroner of the parish of Jefferson held, on Saturday last, an inquest on the body of Capt. Smith, who was found floating in the river opposite St. Andrew street, Lafayette. Verdict—"Drowned himself, while labouring under a temporary fit of insanity, occasioned by excessive fear that he would fall a prey to yellow fever."

VOLUNTEERS LOOK OUT.—We again caution the discharged volunteers who have received their pay and are still in the city. Every plausible means will be employed by sentinelling men are expert at the business, to rob you of your money. Therefore, keep a sharp eye upon your pockets and keep sober, in order to escape their ravenous clutches.

FAINTED RUMOR.—There was a rumor about town on Saturday last that Clement Ramos, Esq., who has occupied the offices of Alderman, Coroner and Recorder, in this city, had died suddenly in Biloxi, from the bursting of a blood vessel. After much inquiry we were unable to trace the report to any reliable source. We only notice it now, having heard it so generally circulated, to express our hope and belief that it is not the case.

A SERIOUS CHARGE—Capt. B. Seguin was on Saturday last examined before acting Recorder Golding, charged with having a few days since, maliciously erased the word "honorably" from the discharge of a soldier named John Owens, also for having retained the discharge of another soldier. The Captain insists upon his right to do so, upon military rules, as he states that the soldiers had stolen public property. The Recorder thought differently, and required $1000 bail in each case, for the appearance of the accused before the First District Court.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—Henry Hoppe was brought up on Saturday last before Recorder Sewerman, charged with assaulting and knocking down Mrs. Fish, on her own premises. Hoppe was committed for trial before the First District Court.

INQUEST.—Coroner Spedden held an inquest on Saturday evening last upon the body of an unknown whiteman, found drowned in the river opposite the Pontchartrain Railroad. Verdict—"Found drowned."

STEAMBOAT BURNT.—The steamer General Lafayette, from Louisville, reports the steamer White River, Capt. Goodrich, with about 300 tons of freight on board, while lying at Cairo, took fire about 10 o'clock on Monday night last, and was burnt to the water's edge. Cargo a total loss, and saw or three of her crew missing.

VERMONT.—The great Whig Participation Convention at Woodstock, Vt., took place on the 20th. It was very large and enthusiastic. Carlos Coolidge, was nominated for Governor, Robert Pierpoint, for Lieut. Governor, and George Howes, for treasurer. Messrs. Farnsworth and Follet were appointed electors at large.

[From the New York Herald, July 21.]

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident, the result of carelessness, occurred yesterday afternoon, near the Catherine ferry. The ferry boat *Independence*, on the way to Brooklyn, was run into by the sloop Sterling, of Bridgeport, just forward of the wheel-house, by which a child of Mr. Robinson, of Madison street, was killed, a large piece of wood having struck it on the head. A man, whose name was not ascertained, had his arm broken, and several others were slightly injured. The nurse who had the child in her arms was considerably hurt, and a man jumped overboard, who was immediately picked up by a small boat near by. It appeared that the sloop was coming down the river with no person on the watch, and when the pilot of the ferry-boat discovered the sloop coming immediately on the boat, he had the engine reversed, and called to the captain of the sloop, but there being no one forward, his call was not heard. He then had the ferry-boat backed, and again called to those on the sloop, but was not seen until too late to obviate the collision.—There were many persons who witnessed the accident, and all charge it to the carelessness of those on the sloop.

☞ The Pennsylvania *Democrat* acknowledges that Mr. M. R. Sutz, a Democrat, will vote for Taylor. We dispatched a good many other Democrats will *follow Sutz.—Pennsylvanian.*

Council of Municipality No. One.

EXTRA SITTING OF WEDNESDAY, July 26th, 1848.

The Council met this day on a convocation of the Mayor.

The members present were the Hon J. Genois, Recorder and President; Messrs. Aldermen Blanque, Barnes, Barthe, Duplessis, Duncan, Dupre, Fabre, Giquel, Gourdain, Lilly, O'Neil—11.

Absent—Aldermen Hagan, Lanata, McNeil and Wilke—4. Aldermen Gurlie is absent on leave—1.

On motion of Mr. Dupre, the absence of Alderman O'Neil was excused.

On motion of Mr. Fabre, the reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

With leave, Mr. Blanque introduced the following resolution, which was adopted, the rules being dispensed with:

Whereas it is the duty of this Council, to see that the Laws and the Ordinances are properly enforced, and whereas all the members of this Council might be held responsible for the illegal acts that may be committed by any one of its members when acting in his official capacity, be it therefore—

Resolved, That a Committee of five members be appointed to inquire into certain acts of public authority alleged to have been committed by F. H. O'Neal, as Alderman of this Municipality. Said Committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and to report as soon as possible to this Council.

The President appointed on said Committee, Messrs. Fabre, Duncan, Barthe, Gourdain and Duplessis.

The following message from the Mayor, was read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
25th July, 1848.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Council of Municipality No. One:

Gentlemen—I have caused you to be called together this day, by the request of the Finance Committee, to report to you for your respect thereof, I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
H. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

CALL OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dupre, on behalf of the Finance Committee, presented the following resolutions, which, on motion, were adopted, the rules being dispensed with:

The Committee have had under consideration, the letters of Messrs. E. Surget and E. Chapman, and report the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Mayor be hereby authorized to accept the offer of retrocession made by Mr. E. Surgi, in favor of Municipality No. One, of certain lots of ground and the buildings thereon, of the late Armas, for, now compliance of terms of adjudication, as per process verbal of P. E. Tricou, accounter, dated 30th day of July, 1848.

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to accept the proposition of Mr. E. Chapman, contained in his letter of the 25th of May, 1848, offering to pay the sum of $6000, secured by mortgage on his property in Chartres street; and to execute the necessary documents for the settlement of the same.

And be it further Resolved, That the Mayor be authorized to accept, on behalf of Municipality No. One, the title to the property formerly belonging to Mr. E. Chapman, situated in Bienville street, between Chartres and Decatur streets, but surrendered to Municipality No. One, for the cancellation of Exchange Alley. Provided, That said title shall be in his opinion good and valid. A. DUPRE.

Mr. Dupre, on behalf of the Finance Committee, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to issue his warrants for the following sums, to wit:

On the Treasurer of the Police Department—Sampson & Kees, the sum of $43 75, in payment of the Police Department.

On the Treasurer of the Police Department—Sampson & Kees, the sum of $22 75, in payment of the Police Department.

F. Dupouily, for lumber furnished for public schools, 45 00

E. Trimble, his account in conformity with a resolution of the General Council, 150 00

With leave, Mr. Barthe offered the following resolution, which was made the order of the day, the rules not being dispensed with:

Resolved, That immediately after the settlement to be made between Mercolin Hazeur and Municipality No. One, shall have been effected, the Mayor is hereby requested to have demolished the portion of the building making part of said property, and the continuation of Bartracks street, between St. Claude and Tonge.

With leave, Mr. Duncan offered the following resolution, which was adopted, the rules not being suspended, the rules being dispensed with. Said resolution, after being amended by Mr. Duplessis, was made the order of the day, for Monday next:

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to call the City Committee, with instruction to report at the next sitting.

The inhabitants of the Second Ward have made numerous complaints for two months, about the filthy manner the streets have been in, and from present appearances, it is to be supposed the Contractor and abandoned the cleaning of the streets altogether.

Resolved, That the Surveyor be and he is hereby authorized to employ a sufficient number of carts and laborers, to remove this filth as soon as practicable, and that the expense be retained out of the pay of the Contractor.

The following communication, from the Surveyor, was read:

New Orleans, July 25th, 1848.

To the Honorable the Recorder and Aldermen of the Council of Municipality No. One:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Isaac T. Stockton, the contractor for furnishing to the Municipality one hundred thousand feet of cushion scantling, and twenty thousand feet of transition scantling, for the harvest, has not, up to this time, signed his contract.

I also take the liberty to ask from your honorable body the adoption of such resolutions as would prevent any persons from wheeling out sand from the batteries, in the filling up of the levee where carved in will require at least all the sand which can be procured from said batteries, if not more.

I remain, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
LOUIS H. PILIE,
Surveyor of the First Municipality.

On motion of Mr. Dupre, the first paragraph of said communication was referred to the Judiciary Committee. And in relation to the second paragraph, Mr. Duncan offered the following resolution, which, on motion, were taken into consideration, the rules being dispensed with:

Resolved, That the Surveyor be and he is hereby authorized to stop immediately the taking out of sand from the batteries in front of this Municipality by any person or persons, except those who are now wheeling out for account of this Municipality, notwithstanding any resolution or resolutions contrary to the present.

Resolved, That all person or persons who shall refuse to comply with the orders received from the Surveyor, shall be subject to a fine of $10 for each contravention.

On motion to adopt said resolutions, the yeas and nays being called for, it appeared that Messrs. Barthe and Fabre—2, voted in the negative, and that Messrs. Blanque, Barnes, Duplessis, Duncan, Dupre, Giquel, Gourdain, Lilly and O'Neil—9, voted in the affirmative. Therefore, said resolutions were adopted.

With leave, Mr. Gourdain offered the following resolution, which was adopted, the rules dispensed:

Be it Resolved, That the Police Committee be and they are hereby authorized to have a watchman placed on Galiatin street.

Mr. Lilly moved to amend said resolution by adding one watchman for Orleans street.

Mr. Giquel moved for a call of the Council. The members present were—Messrs. Barnes, Barthe, Duncan, Fabre, Giquel, Gourdain, Lilly and O'Neil—7. There being no quorum, on motion of Mr. Barthe, Council adjourned for want of a quorum.

The Council having met again, the members present were Messrs. Blanque, Barnes, Barthe, Duplessis, Duncan, Dupre, Fabre, Giquel, Gourdain, Lilly, and O'Neil—11.

Mr. Fabre offered the following resolution, as a substitute for the resolution presented by Mr. Gourdain, which on motion, the rules being dispensed with, was adopted; with an amendment presented by Mr. Barthe, to have one watchman from Bepledade to Priour street.

Be it Resolved, That the Police Committee be, and they are hereby requested to place two watchmen, one on Galiatin, the other on Orleans street, if the aforesaid watchmen can be taken from the night watchmen now in the service of the police, otherwise, two additional watchmen will be appointed. Moreover, the Police Committee will have placed one watchman from Bepledade street to Priour street.

On motion, the Council adjourned till the first Monday in August next, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

JN. ERVEES, Sec'y.

Notice.—THE ROUGH AND READY CENTRAL CLUB ROOM, No. 21 Chartres street, will from this date, be open from 8 o'clock A. M. until 6 P. M., every day, and will be supplied with the Daily and Weekly Taylor papers of the Union.

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, blotches, 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 in their address, and it shall be forwarded to them at $6 per dozen.

☞ Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 80 POYDRAS Street. Je5

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

Southern Depot, 161 Chartres street, New Orleans.

NOTICE.—The ship GENEVA, Capt. Tucker, for Bordeaux, will hail positively this evening, 31st of July.

Passengers are requested to be on board said day before 3 o'clock, P. M., at Lafayette.

LEVI H. GALE, 92 Common.

☞ **FOR MAYANA**—To sail positively on SATURDAY, the 5th August, the regular fast sailing A. 1. packet brig SALVADOR, Capt. Evans. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to T. QUADRAS & Co., Corner St. Peter and Chartres sts.

[AMARTINE'S TRAVELS IN THE EAST and of Other Interesting Publications, for sale at No. 14 Camp street.

A PILGRIMAGE TO THE HOLY LAND, by Alphonse de Lamartine, Member of Provisional Government of France, author of History of the Girondins.

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BALLANTINE'S BOOK OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS.

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

jy31 J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

INTERESTING TO PURCHASERS of Fancy Dry Goods and Millinery.—The subscriber, having more goods than money, wishes to exchange the former for the latter, and intending to leave for the North on the 20th of August, to purchase Stock for the fall trade, most respectfully invites the ladies and gentlemen to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere; and they are positively assured that prices have been reduced so low as to make it their interest to buy here. The attendants in the store are instructed that when the goods suit, to make the *price suit*, so that none may go away without buying.

There is no better Stock, or greater variety, in the city, consisting of DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, FANCY GOODS, TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., in every description and style of BONNETS. Remember the number, 17 CHARTRES ST. Call and judge for yourselves.

jy3—3m D. F. WAYSOUTH, 17 Chartres st.

Agency sun insurance co.,
NEW ORLEANS, November 8th, 1847.

THE social year of this Institution terminated on the 1st 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 ($1,097,745.32) during the year, and have further declared an extra bonus, in the scrip.

The existing script and assets, available to meet losses, amounted to $2,202,341.31, on the 4th volume, to which may be added more than $120,000 for premiums made since, which, in the opinion of the undersigned, affords the most ample protection for their policies.

The Agency continues to insure against Fire, Marine and Inland Risks. L. MATTHEWS, Act., corner of Camp and Common streets.

N. B.—The notice will be given when the script certificates are ready for delivery.

OFFICE AGENCY SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., New Orleans, February 8, 1848.

PARTIES doing business with this Agency are informed that the Premium Notes, falling due 1st inst., are ready for delivery, and those observable forty per cent. for the year ending 1st July, 1848, and upwards of 1847, and those observable forty per cent. for the year ending 1st July, 1848, and upwards of 1846, are entitled to six per cent. interest.

The annexed statements exhibits the condition of the Company on the 4th of October last, the end of the fiscal year, and since then more than 1000 new names have been added, and 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