The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTI NG PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISS, PROPRIETORS,
No. 81 Carondelet and 18 Camp street.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Saturday Morning, June 5, 1847.

Gen. Taylor's opinions.

While the Washington *Union* expresses its anxious desire to have the veil withdrawn, which, in its fancy, conceals the political opinions of ZACHARY TAYLOR, that journal furnishes in its own columns the most abundant and decisive evidence that Gen TAYLOR is a thorough going Whig. For instance, what can be more conclusive than the following citation from the Cincinnati *Atlas*, brought to our notice by the official paper itself:

"An eminent gentleman, of the highest character for probity and truth, and well known as a bosom friend of Gen. Taylor, assured us, in the most emphatic manner, what were his sentiments on that subject. We had asked him: 'Is General Taylor, being a cotton planter, in favor of a protective tariff?' His answer was: '*Is decidedly as Henry Clay.*' The same gentleman assured us, likewise, that General Taylor was opposed to the annexation of Texas, and as to his general political sentiments, he remarked, in the same emphatic form of expression: '*He was good a Whig as Henry Clay.*' Our informant used this comparative mode of representing General Taylor's sentiments, because he, like most other people, regarded Mr. Clay as a standard expositor of Whig principles; and there was the more significance in that form of speech at the moment, because we were both returning from a visit to Ashland, whose venerable occupant was (and still is) regarded by both as the greatest and best statesman of the Union."

The Lexington *Observer*, published in the immediate neighborhood of Mr. CLAY's residence, according to the *Union*, ridicules the very idea of General TAYLOR's entertaining democratic opinions. It laughs at the proceedings of the Montgomery meeting, and declares its own clear and positive belief of his politics. It says:

"General Taylor, we should imagine, will be very much amused at the reasons given by these Montgomery Locos for their exceeding regard for him politically. But he will be puzzled to find out by what acts of his they derived their authority to attribute to him political views and opinions which he never for a moment entertained. It Judge French, Harry Daniel & Co., wish to be wise in time, and, like rats deserting a sinking ship, desire to forsake the tottering fabric of Locofocoism, lest they be crushed beneath its ruins, they will have to frame other excuses than that General Taylor is one of their stripe, and that, therefore, they are for him for President! Take it all and all, this Montgomery affair is decidedly the best joke of the season."

The *Union*, as if to clinch the matter, adds the following from the Louisville *Journal* of the 17th ult:

"*We know* that General Taylor condemned the late Locofoco interference with the tariff of 1842."

It is singular enough that with such an array of proof before it, the *Union* should rail for more light. We take it that though General TAYLOR is proverbially courteous and obliging, he will hardly indulge a formal exposition of his political creed, to satisfy the doubts, and dispel the misgivings of the Government organ. Besides, such an act is certainly uncalled for now, unnecessary, and would be, perhaps, ungracious, in the present position of General TAYLOR towards the Administration. It strikes us that almost the only person in this broad land who remains unconvinced of Old ROUGH and READY's politics, is the Editor of the *Union*. At all events this much may be said, that while the most date relatives and intimate friends of General TAYLOR unhesitatingly proclaim him a Whig, and the journals published at various points where he formerly resided, endorse their declarations, not one atom of proof has ever been adduced in support of an opposite view. The error of a deduction as to TAYLOR's democracy from his vote in favor of Gen JACKSON, has been already established, while the unsupported assertion of Senator CAMERON, that TAYLOR has been a Democrat all his life, cannot certainly be received as evidence to offset the accumulated proofs to the contrary.

There is, however, circumstantial testimony to bear on the question TAYLOR's principles, though for this, may yet brought forward—and that is the repeated attempts of a Locofoco Congress to coerce obloquy and censure upon him, and of a Locofoco President to deprive him of his command and reduce him to a cypher under the controlled Lieutenant General. Locofocoism never acts with such determined and inveterate energy towards its advocates and supporters. Evidence and positive evidence of old TAYLOR's whiggery would not be obtained, his treatment from the hands of the Administration and the Executive House, would be confirmation of the strongest proof of Holy Writ."

THE MEXICAN TARIFF.—In answer to some enquiries of a merchant, relative to the operation of the Mexican Tariff upon shipments to California, the Secretary of the Treasury writes as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 18, 1847.

SIR—I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. enquiring as to the effect of the regulations respecting Military Contributions from Mexico, on shipments made to California before those regulations were issued, but which may not arrive at their places of destination until after the receipt there of the new regulations.

In my opinion, the regulations referred to do not apply to shipments made under the circumstances stated; but while such is my view of the matter, you are aware that the power to give definitive instructions in such cases does belong to the Treasury, but to the War and Navy Departments, by which these regulations were promulgated, and whose agents collect the contributions they prescribe.

Your obt. serv't,
R. J. WALKER,
Sec'y of the Treasury.

To CLAYLIN AND SUGAR REFINERS.—Ivory Black Ink and Black-lead.

MATCHES.—Best quality, wholesale and retail, FRICTION MATCHES, by W. A. CLARK, No. 5 Carondelet street, Sign of the Nest Basin.

MARINE, CITY & FIRE INSURANCE.—The PELICAN MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New Orleans, (Louisiana Company) are prepared to INSURE RISKS on the most

Wm. GLASS, Agt. 100 Gravier st.

Bolton's Patent Kitchen Ranges.

HOLLHAUSEN'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

To Planters, Ship and Steamboat owners.

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Dyer, Dresser and Perfumer.

Passenger Hotel.

TO CLAYLIN AND SUGAR REFINERS.—Ivory Black Ink and Black-lead.

PROJECTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* remarks:

"It has been determined, it is said, by the Government, to meet the Mexicans at their own game of guerilla warfare. Steps have already been taken to be prepared, in advance, for the emergency which Mexico threatens. 'Major Hays' new battalion of Rangers will be sent to Mexico on the *guerilla service*. A new regiment of the same sort of men, commanded by partisan officers, whose very name is a terror to the Mexican guerillas, is also to be immediately raised for the same purpose. The Mexican guerilla bands, after the Texans take the field, will be shy of showing themselves within a reasonable distance of any road where Americans may travel. A party of ten Texans will be sent, as the task of catching, and destroying, any party of fifty Mexican guerillas, whom they may find in their road. The Texans made the Mexicans sick of the guerilla warfare in the last year preceding 1844."

NORTH CAROLINA.—In the Fourth Congressional District of North Carolina, there have been two candidates announced Locofoco in the field, viz: Messrs. A. H. [illegible] and A. W. Hogan, of the former, and a Mr. [illegible], of the latter political party. We are glad to perceive that Mr. Hogan withdraws rather than jeopard the success of the Whigs. This is commendable and patriotic.

LIEUT. HUNTER.—I now learn, upon good authority, says "*Potomac*"—the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot*, that the conduct of Commodore PERRY in this matter (the reprimand of Lieut. HUNTER,) not only meets with the disapprobation of the Secretary of the Navy, but of the President also, and that the resolution has been agreed upon by them to appoint Lieutenant HUNTER to the command of a vessel, directly after his arrival from Vera Cruz. The gallant Lieutenant is expected to arrive here in a very few days.

EXTRA SESSION.—The correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot* says:

It is still thought and asserted, by many persons, that Mr. POLK will be compelled, against all his asseverations to the contrary, to call an extra session of Congress. If Mexico will not consent to any terms of peace, we must have a much larger army than we now have—more, many more troops must be marched into Mexico—and how is this to be done in the recess of Congress? It is stated that after the return of the President from N. Carolina, he will look at the matter and once more decide what he will do.

FUTURE ALLIES OF SANTA ANNA.—The term *Federal*, says the U. S. *Gazette*, is applied to the national government to distinguish it from *State* relations; thus the *Federal* officer and the *State* officers. Of course the "Union" has the appropriate distinction in view when it talks about the *Federal allies* of Santa Anna. The only *known* allies of this hero of the *Alamo* are the President and the Secretary of War. They are certainly Federal with regard to national *relations*, but entirely anti-Federal with reference to party distinctions.

PRESIDENT POLK was to leave Washington on the morning of the 25th ult., accompanied by Mrs. Polk, the Secretary of the Navy and his daughter, and Col. Walker—the President's private Secretary. They expected to reach Raleigh the next day, and Chapel Hill on the 31st. The commencement of the College was to take place on the 3d inst., and the next day the President was to set out on his return to Washington.

Later from the River La Plata

By the bark Wm. Schroder, at Salem, from Montevideo, letters have been received to April 15th, and from Buenos Ayres to the 5th.

The blockade of Buenos Ayres by the English and French squadrons continued, but all active operations against the Argentine government had ceased. The country was quiet in possession of the troops under President Orbe. The inhabitants of Montevideo were daily expecting the arrival of the English and French Envoys sent out to supersede Oribe, and Defaudis, when it was thought that President Orbe would assume the Government with their consent. In anticipation of this event, the most influential of the opponents to President Orbe had taken measures to promptly remove with their property to Brazil. All provisions were very dear, and fresh beef was only received from the Rio Grande.—*Jour. of Com.*

RIOT AND FIRE ON LONG ISLAND.—The N. Y. *Tribune* of the 27th ult., says:

We learn that the buildings at Ravenswood, opposite Blackwell's Island, known as the "Long Island Farm," and formerly occupied by the orphan children in the care of the City, were attacked by a mob last night about 12, and partly destroyed by violence, the remainder being, and utterly consumed. The buildings cost about $40,000 and have been constructed about ten years.

The cause of this outrage we understand to be this: These buildings were in 1845, sold by the City to Rev. Mr. Noes, but have been occupied by the City's children until this Spring. They had just been rented again by Mr. N. to the Commissioners of Emigration, to be used as a temporary habitation for the Paupers emigrants whom they are obliged to take care of, especially if diseased or crippled. This arrangement excited the ire of the residents in the neighborhood, who held a meeting the last of several, at Astoria last evening, organized under the head of a Justice of the Peace, &c. and proceeded at midnight to drive out the inmates and destroy the buildings, at first with axes and finally by fire. Of course, if there is any law that can be put in force against men who wear white coats, this job will furnish a pretty large accession of force to the Sing Sing State Prison.

COTTON FACTORY AT ALEXANDRIA.—The Alexandria *Gazette* says, that the Mount Vernon Manufacturing Company, have purchased the greater part of the materials for the erection of their factory, and that the work will be commenced in the course of a week or ten days. The building, which is to be erected on the lot recently purchased by the company, on Washington and Oronoko streets, is to be of brick, 110 feet in length, 50 feet deep, and four stories high. The Factory will run say 100 looms, 3,000 spindles, and will consume about 1500 bls of cotton per day in the manufacture of heavy sheetings. It will give employment to about 150 persons, and we have no doubt will add very greatly to the business and prosperity of the town. The houses now on the lot belonging to the company will be rented at moderate rates to the operatives, and other dwelling, suitable for them, we understand, will be erected in the neighborhood by individuals.

Dreadful Explosion in a Coal Mine.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 26, 1847.

A dreadful explosion took place from fire damp, in the collieries of Rogers, Sinnickson & Co. Francis Kinley is probably burned fatally; and Daniel and Peter McMenimy severely. The gangway cars, &c., are somewhat injured. No further particulars as yet.

A GENEROUS DONATION.—The Irish Relief Committee of New York have received the following letter:

WASHINGTON, May 23d, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—We deeply regret to hear from Ireland that famine is still continuing there in work of death. Feeling it a duty to aid in alleviating this dreadful calamity, we herewith transmit five thousand dollars, with which please purchase food, and ship for distribution in the way to effect the greatest good to the greatest number of the suffering poor.

Yours most respectfully,
CORCORAN & RIGGS.

To Mynden Van Schaick, Esq.,
Chairman Irish Relief Committee, N. York.

THE FLYING ARTILLERY.—The great importance of this branch of the army service has been signally proved in all the battles of the Mexican war. New testimony in its favor is officially borne by Gen. Wool, who ascribes the Buena Vista victory to Capts. Washington, Sherman, and Bragg's artillery, "under the immediate direction of the Commanding General." In his report he says:

"I desire to express my thanks and admiration and to offer my warmest thanks to Capts. Washington, Sherman, and Bragg, and Lieuts. O'Brien and Thomas, and their batteries; and every other part of the field, I think it but justice to say, we are mainly indebted for the great victory so successfully achieved by our arms over the great force opposed to us—more than 20,000 men and 17 pieces of artillery. Without our artillery we would not have maintained our position a single hour.

GREAT TELEGRAPHIC EXPERIMENT—New Haven was put in telegraphic communication with Toronto, Upper Canada, recently, and messages were instantly exchanged between the two cities. The route is via New York, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, and then crossing the Niagara river below the falls, passes round Lake Ontario to Toronto, the entire distance being *nine hundred miles!* The experiment was a most successful one, and the distance was overcome with as much apparent ease and promptness, as between New Haven and Hartford. It was the longest distance ever attempted by the lightning in a continuous unbroken line.

RETURNING VOLUNTEERS.—Schooner *T. B. Odell*, Capt. French, from Bangkok, brought up two companies B and K, Kentucky volunteers, 120 men.

Appointments by the President.

SETH BARTON, of Louisiana, to be Charge d Affaires of the United States to Chili, vice William Crump, recalled at his own request.

RANSOM H. GILLET, of New York, to be Solicitor of the Treasury, in place of Seth Barton, resigned.

DANIEL GRAHAM, of Tennessee, to be Register of the Treasury, vice Ransom H Gillet, resigned.

MR. WEBSTER reached Charleston on the afternoon of the 29th., from Savannah, and was to depart at 5 o'clock in the *Southerner*, for New York.

☞ The fine steamer Oregon, which plies regularly between New York and Stonington, landed her passengers a few days since at New York in eleven hours from Boston. This is said to be the quickest time ever made between the two points.

A LETTER FROM SANTA ANNA.—The Mobile *Herald* has received a copy of *El Republicano*, from the city of Mexico. It is dated the 16th May, and contains the subjoined important document, which, we believe, has not been referred to by any of the New Orleans papers:

☞ *Official letter of his Excellency the General-in-Chief (Santa Anna) accompanying some interrupted documents of the enemy.*

HEAD QUARTERS, PUEBLA, May 13, 1847.

ARMY OF OPERATIONS.—Excellent Sir,—The pronunciamento of the flying revenue guard of tobacco of Orizaba, the Col. D. Juan N. Cenavero, when I left with his command near the National road, between Perote and Nopalucan, to observe the movements of the enemy and to harrass him when the opportunity might offer, has resulted to me the accompanying documents, which were taken from the enemy's mail which left Jalapa for Col. Wright's camp.

Among them you will find the Gen. Scott's proclamation to the Mexican nation, which from its style appears to have been written originally in Spanish and not translated from the English.

This proclamation of Scott's is written with the most refined hypocrisy and with the most unanimous perfidy. It is the greatest insult yet offered to the Mexican nation, whom it has attempted to insult *to queen se pretende adormecer*; to make it the victim of the ambition of that nation which is the enemy of our race, when, in another place, it feels no embarrassment in proclaiming by the press and in official documents, that it carries on against us a war of conquest and that this war must be made at the cost of the blood and treasure of this unfortunate country.

Your Excellency will note in one of the accompanying intercepted letters, that Scott, the Inspector General of the United States Army, considers the above proclamation well adapted to aid the views of the invaders.

You will observe, that this letter harmonizes with others which have been lately published in this capital, and which, with reason, have been regarded by all sensible Mexicans as most prejudicial for the venom *insinuos*, which they conceal than the lowest of a [illegible].

But in the midst of this *[illegible]* venom which General Scott shows he has against me, he does me too much honor when he says *that they had been deceived as to my real intentions, and that on account of this mistake his Government permitted me to return to my country.* Indeed, most Excellent Sir, the United States did deceive themselves when they dreamed that I was capable of betraying my country. Before this should happen I would prefer to be consumed by fire and my ashes should be scattered that not a single atom be left.

Would to God the Mexicans would open their eyes to discover the poison in the golden chalice, that the perfidious Scott proffers to them, and that the reply to his proclamation may be one shout of universal indignation against the invaders of our soil. Let a war be made against these without period, that when we may no longer be able, because Providence may have decreed the subjugation of this unfortunate country, there may remain to our children or grand-children, when the truth of the Omnipotent shall have passed, the noble work of revenging the outrages committed by the republic of the United States on Mexico.

God and Liberty

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To his Excellency the Minister of War and Marine.

MEXICAN GENERALS.—If the prowess of the Mexican army were to be measured by the number of its Generals, it would be formidable indeed. At the battle of Buena Vista the number on duty was 24, or one for every 800 men as follows:

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President, General-in-chief.

Don Manuel Alvarez, General-in-chief of all the Cavalry.

Lombardini, (since dead,) Commander-in-chief of Infantry.

Don Antonio Requenis, General-in-chief of Engineers.

Michelotenna, Chief of the General Staff.

Vasquez,	Minon, detached*
Torrejon,	Jimenez
Anjuana,	Rafael Garcia Conde,
Andrade,	Rafael Pacheco,
Jarera,	Jose Ma Garcia,
Quintanar,	Ortega,
Mejia	Don Nicholas Flores,
Guzman,	Perez,
Mora,	Manuel Romero.

OIL OF STONE.—Under this title says the Boston *Atlas*, we find in a recent Paris journal, an account of a singular substance manufactured in France, of peculiar properties. It was discovered several years since, and an interesting paper upon it was read before the Institute. Since then its manufacture, far from being abandoned, as many supposed, has been silently undergoing improvements, and recently a company has been formed for its manufacture. It is now termed mineral oil. By means of new and very ingenious instruments and machinery, they obtain an oil as transparent as the purest water. This remarkable liquid is said to have this great advantage, of not staining by contact, and of giving an admirable light by the lively-ness and clearness of the flame. The company possesses in Autunnois inexhaustible beds of the mineral from which this oil is extracted, as well as several other productions, as paraffine, mineral tar, a new kind of manure) invaluable for exhausted land, and many others. However much we may be surprised, adds the journal from which we derive this information, at seeing a vile and despised rock thus yielding a variety of precious matter, there is no room for us to doubt the fact. It only proves that the science of Chemistry is in its infancy, and that no one can assign any limits to its progress. When the first attempts were made to burn bituminous coal, who then would have believed in such results as gas-light, its application to the generation of steam, or the bright future in reserve for so humble a mineral? And yet, are not the mines of Anzin more valuable to their proprietors, than the silver mines of both the Indies?

The New-York *Sun*, which goes for "the whole or none" of Mexico, publishes a letter, purporting to have been written in London, which pretends gravely to set forth the contents of despatches from Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister in Mexico, touching American progress in that country—the startling effect thereby produced in "the Ministerial circle," (including, of course, the writer of this Munchausen story)—and the instructions thereupon sent to Mr. Bankhead by Lord Palmerston, and which, it seems, have been divulged, with the usual *stupidity* of the British Cabinet, to the correspondent of the *New York Sun!* These instructions, we are told, "direct the English Minister to push his efforts to induce Santa Anna to sue for peace; not to be over-scrupulous as to boundary lines if the Americans ask territory, provided they retire north as far as the Rio Grande; and the moment the American army withdraws behind that line, to demand from Mexico the eighty millions due to England, and if such demand is not settled, to seize all the territory that has been left by the United States." So that poor Mexico, if this story be true, is really between hawk and buzzard! But it is got up with too little art to deceive any but a born idiot. The *Sun* goes for the occupation of the whole of Mexico, and that England bug-a-boo is invented for the occasion, as its counterpart was in 1844 to precipitate the "immediate and forever" annexation of Texas. The *Sun* ought to recollect that the cry of "wolf" may be raised once too often.—*Richmond Whig.*

APOPLEXY CURED WITHOUT A LANCET OR A DOCTOR.—A few days ago a man was taken suddenly with apopexy at the police office at Jefferson market, his face being as blue as indigo from the swelling of the blood vessels. One of the officers, who had read in Dr. Turner's "Triumphs of Young Physic" the new and scientific treatment of that disease, got some cold water and poured cupful by cupful upon the patient's head. In a few minutes the senseless man came to, and in a quarter of an hour he walked off home well.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

ORIGIN OF THE WORD SCHOONER.—A Mr. Andrew Robinson, of Gloucester, having constructed a vessel, which he masted and rigged in the same manner that schooners are at this day; on going off the stocks and passing into the water a bystander cried out: "*Oh, how she scoons!*" Robinson instantly replied: "*A Schooner let her be!*"

From that time vessels thus masted and rigged have gone by the name of schooners, before which vessels of this description were unknown in Europe or America.—*N. Y. Evening Gazette.*

"THE NATIONAL."—The first number of this new Whig paper will be issued on Monday morning, June 7th. Those who have lines, or advertisements, will be good as to hand them in to the office, opposite the St. Charles, in time for Monday morning's paper.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The Court was occupied for the last four or five days, with hearing civil cases. The Sheriff is now engaged in the drawing of a jury for the month of June.

BEFORE RECORDER GENOIS.—William Eagle, who keeps a boarding-house in Gallatin street, declared yesterday before Recorder Genois, that two items belonging to some of his boarders and containing clothing, were taken and carried away on the 2d inst, by one Joseph Lovett. He further asserted that on yesterday some of the stolen articles were found in the possession of the above named individual. Recorder Genois immediately issued a warrant, and Joseph Lovett was arrested. The prisoner was partially examined yesterday, and remanded for further investigation.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Mr. Henry Schoderdrit, residing in Harris street, within the limits of the 2nd Municipality, made yesterday an affidavit before Recorder Baldwin against Maria Albrose, charging her with coming to his house on several occasions, and especially on the 4th of June last, at about half past 8 o'clock, for the purpose of insulting and threatening his wife and children. Recorder Baldwin immediately issued a warrant for the arrest of Maria.

A CASE OF MUTINY.—Recorder Baldwin had yesterday before him a case of mutiny, the circumstances of which were related as follows by the witnesses. J. J. Walsworth was employed on the 26th April last, by captain William A. Brazd, of the ship Far West, then lying in the port of New York, as cook. The ship sailed on the 27th, for N. Orleans. For some days, the accused performed well his duty, but a short time after, he became insolent, mutinous, refused to have any thing to do with the kettles and tea pots, and went so far as to threaten the captain. The Recorder, after investigating the case thoroughly, committed Walsworth for trial before the United States District Court; the mutiny having committed on the high sea. The amount of bail to be furnished by the accused was fixed at $500.

THEFTS.—On Wednesday evening last, at about midnight, some thieves entered the premises of Mr. Masson, on the Bayou Road, near Mr. Vignon's garden, and after taking a lot of clothes which they found in the yard, went to Mr. Masson's own dwelling room, the door of which was open, and carried away his coat. The noise they made awoke Mr. Masson, but before the latter had fairly got upon his legs, the thieves had time to made good their escape. They fortunately left behind a pair of pantaloons in the pocket of which was a valuable gold watch.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a white man, name unknown, found drowned in the New Canal, opposite the warehouse of the Company. Verdict, "Found drowned."

THE CADET DE COLOBRIERES, a tale of the old Convents of Paris. Translated from the French by Madame Charles Keybaud. Our thanks are due to J. C. MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for a copy of this interesting and well delineated story. It is got up in a particularly neat style by Carey & Hart.

A GOOD ONE.—The editor of the Hickman, (Ky.) *Standard*, some weeks ago published a paragraph stating that

"A young lady, whose name he has not been able to ascertain, came into his dwelling two days before, and has since remained with his family. She has not spoken a word since her arrival, but she seems almost incessant."

Six weeks after publishing the above, our waggish brother relieves public anxiety by this submission:

"We have since found out her name, and can guess pretty well "where she came from"—Miss Lucy Hannah is a bouncing girl, and when she gets a little older will cut up *father*."

INDIANA.—Daniel D. Pratt of Logansport, is the Whig candidate for Congress in the Ninth District.

☞ Please announce MR. LOUIS LEDUCK CHARBONNET, as candidate for the Office of Assessor of the First Municipality.

☞ Please announce CYR THE BEST, as a Candidate for the office of Assessor of the First Municipality, at the next election. jy4

SALONE DANSE.

NEW YORK	May 27	LONDON	May 3
WASHINGTON	May 8	LIVERPOOL	May 4
CHARLESTON	May 20	HAVRE	May 4
CINCINNATI	May 6	HAVANA	May 24
BALTIMORE	May 8	VERA CRUZ	May 24
GALVESTON	May 20	TAMPICO	May 24

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY EVENING, June 4, 1847.

COTTON—Arrived during the past week of Louisiana and Mississippi 1,411 bals; Tennessee and North Alabama 1,862; Arkansas 175; Middle Texas 437—together 3,885 bals. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 2,906 bales; Hull 979; Boston 185; New York 1,230; Baltimore 2,284; Philadelphia 500; Portsmouth, N. H. 600; Richmond 315—together 10,009 bales; making a reduction in stock of 11,125 bales; and leaving on hand an excess of all our shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 101,646 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1846—Sept 1st, stock on hand	bales 6,549
Arrived this week	3,885
previously	712,276
	718,161
Cleared this week	10,509
previously	707,152
	717,661
Stock on hand and on shipboard	101,646

Since the receipt of the last news from England the Cotton market has exhibited an appearance of great dullness, and prices have declined ⅛ of 16 Nc. ⅝ ⅝. The transactions have been greatly restricted, so that the sales of the past week do not exceed 6,500 bales taken chiefly for England. There is not much disposition to sell or buy until the receipt of later accounts from Europe, which may be expected about the middle of next week. Though it is difficult to quote accurately, we adopt a scale of quotations, as nearly correct as possible.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	9 @ 9¾
Ordinary	9⅞ @ 9⅞
Middling	9⅞ @ 10¼
Good Middling	10⅛ @ 10½
Middling Fair	10¾ @ 11
Fair	nominal
Fully Fair	"
Good Fair	"
Good and Fine	"

TENNESSEE AND NORTH ALABAMA—AVERAGE LISTS

Good	00 (@00
Common	00 (@00
Extreme prices	00 (@00

SALES—100 bales at 10c—117 at 10½—143 at 10¾—200 at 9¾—300 at 10—80 at 9 15-16—80 at 9⅞ @ 10—500 at ——140 at 10¼—174 at ——570 at 10—300 at 10⅛—756 at 9⅞—30 at 9⅞—70 at 10⅛—52 at 10¼—200 at 10¼—157 at 10—63 at 9⅞—220 at 9⅞—14 at 10¼—167 at 9⅞—404 at 9⅞—106 at 10—250 at 10 cents ⅝ lb.

TOBACCO—Arrived during the past week 4,061 hhds. Cleared in the same time for Philadelphia 55 hhds., Boston 105, Richmond 82—together 162 hhds. Stock in warehouse and on shipboard not cleared this day 34,331 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1846—Sept. 1st, stock on hand	hhds. 17,046
Received this week	4,061
previously	27,958
	31,967
Exported this week	163
" previously	29,519
	29,682
Stock on hand and on shipboard	34,331

A large business has been done in Tobacco since the date of our last report, the sales amounting to 2,700 hhds at full prices. In fact the market evidently exhibits more buoyancy. We quote Inferior 1¼ @ 2c.; Common, 2½ @ 3½c.; Fair, 3½ @ 4½c.; Fine, 4½ @ 5½c.; Choice and Selections, 6 @ 7c.; Segar Leaf 5½ @ 10c. ⅝ lb.

SUGAR—The Sugar market has maintained a quiet aspect since our last, the sales being chiefly confined to small lots at prices ranging from 6¼ @ 7¼c. ⅝ lb for extreme qualities. There have been some on plantation for some time past.

HAVANA SUGARS—Some business has been done in Havana Sugars since our last. We quote Brown 5½ @ 6¼c.; Yellow 7 @ 7½c.; White 8 @ 10c. ⅝ lb.

COFFEE—Several sales of Rio Coffee have been made since our last at 6¾ @ 7c. ⅝ lb. The stock in first hands is very large.

MOLASSES—The market has continued in the same quiet state previously noticed. Sales are all together in small lots at 29 @ 30c. ⅝ gallon for good quality. There is none left for sale on plantation.

FLOUR—There has been a fair business done in Four since our last, but the more abundant receipts of late have caused prices to fall very materially. The sales of the press amount to about 20,000 bbls, at prices ranging from $5 75 @ 7 00 for Illinois and Ohio, but within the last two days, the rates have receded to $5 35 @ 5 75 ⅝ bbl. St Louis brands have been selling from $7 00 @ 7 50 ⅝ bbl. The stock of Flour in the city is very light.

GRAIN—There has been a pretty good demand for Corn since the date of our last report, and the sales have amounted to about 30,000 bushels at prices ranging from 65 @ 70c for mixed lots of white and yellow, and 75 to 80c. for yellow. A fair business has been done in Wheat, during the past few days, the sales amounting to about 10,000 bushels at a range of 80 @ 90 @ 95 ⅝ bushel. Oats have been in moderate request at 44 @ 47c. ⅝ bushel in sacks. Rye is selling quite in demand.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The Provision market has been rather dull since our last. In Pork the transactions have been to a moderate extent. We quote Mess $16 75; Prime $15 75 ⅝ bbl. The sales of Beef have been quite to a moderate extent. We quote Prime $11 75 @ 12 50 ⅝ bbl. Lard has been in good demand, particularly for the Havana market. The sales have been at a range of 7¾ @ 8¼c. ⅝ lb. Prices of Bacon are steadily supported, and the inquiry is rather brisk. Sales 9¼ @ 9½c. Shoulders 5¼ @ 5½c., Hams 6 @ 7½c. ⅝ lb. New Western Butter has been selling at 15 @ 17c. Cheese is very dull at 6 @ 7c. ⅝ lb.

WHISKEY—There has been a fair demand for Whisky since our last, at prices ruling from 23 @ 26c. ⅝ gallon for rectified. Common is worth 20c. ⅝ gallon.

EXCHANGE—The market for Exchange continues very much depressed. We quote Sterling 4 @ 5 ⅝ cent prem; France, 5f 35 @ 5f 40; Bills on New York 60 days 2½ @ 3 ⅝ cent discount. Checks at sight 1 @ 1¼ ⅝ cent discount.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	4 @ 5 ⅝ cent. prem
France	5f 35 @ 5f 40
New York 60 days sight	2½ @ 3 ⅝ cent discount
Do Sight	1 @ 1¼ ⅝ cent do
Cincinnati 60 days sight	1 @ 1½ ⅝ cent do

FREIGHTS—Foreign Freights are somewhat firmer. We have quoted to Liverpool 3 16-1 Flour 5s Corn 1d. There is nothing doing for Havre.

Wonderful Effects.

OF CONSTANT MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. Dr. Hayden, of Carrollton, states as follows: "Having taken a bottle of boiling water, upset it throwing the hot water and embers all over her face, neck, arms and feet. He immediately applied Comstock's Pain Extractor, procured at 59 Poydras street, and to the astonishment of himself and all who saw her, in a week's time she was entirely cured—not even belonging a scar.

☞ The genuine Pain Extractor is sold only at COMSTOCK'S 59 POYDRAS street. jy4 2d

Jones's Coral Hair Restorative.

NOTICE. Among the educated, there are few who will doubt but that by forcing the roots and scalp of the head to a healthy action, we can grow the hair in thick, luxuriant growth. The roots being healthy, a substance called dandruff or scurf is discharged from the scalp, the hair now becomes soft and silky. This Hair Restorative is famous in their native soil, proudly and deservedly high in beauty, as a specimen of its culture raised from South to the principal cities of Europe.

Having stated so much of the wonderful real qualities of Jones's Coral Restorative, I leave the intelligent portion of the community to judge of its effect, which I can only give the testimony of the [illegible] of its respectable editor.

[illegible] New York, December 1-1[illegible]

A [illegible] friend, [illegible] Washington, and well known in Washington, attacked with fever, the hair from his head got upon his legs, the thieves had time to made good their escape. They fortunately left behind a pair of pantaloons in the pocket of which was a valuable gold watch.

[illegible] Coral Hair Restorative, [illegible] Jones's Coral Hair Restorative, [illegible] Jones's Coral Hair Restorative, [illegible] Jones's