The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 611. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 5705. | OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.——NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1848. | WAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper, one year in advance $12 00
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Each issue the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

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

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Saturday Morning, June 17, 1848.

General Taylor's Prospects.

The nomination of General Taylor by the Whig National Convention secures his triumphant election, and renders certain the ascendancy of Whig principles for four years succeeding the fourth of March next. Under any other standard bearer the Whig party would, doubtless, have made a gallant effort, and might possibly have been victorious; but with General Taylor as the chosen champion of the Whigs, doubts and fears are scattered to the winds, and we will rush to the contest with the utmost confidence in our strength and animated by the moral conviction of a brilliant triumph. We are not much given to calculating chances on paper, but we will for once endeavor to show that the success of Whig Reason and Reason is a certain and easy future event can be.

In 1844 Mr. Clay obtained the electoral votes of Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, and North Carolina—in all 105 votes. Not one of these States, but may be set down as certain for Old Zach—There are now 290 electoral votes in the Union, and 146 are consequently a majority. Give to General Taylor, New York, 36 of which he is almost sure, and Louisiana, 6 which he will carry by an unprecedented majority, and his election is secured. But these are not all the States which are likely to sustain the Whig standard. The ten votes of Georgia may be considered certain for Gen. Taylor. Iowa, 6, and Indiana, 12, are more likely to vote for his Rival than for Clay. The nine votes of South Carolina, we make no concession, under circumstances be regarded in favor of the Loco-foco candidate, they may be given to Gen. Taylor. Florida, 3, is a reliable Whig State, which Old Zach may count upon. Pennsylvania, 26, Virginia, 17, Mississippi, 6, and Texas, 4, are all Whig States, and Taylor is a candidate, but certainly Loco-foco against any body else. To sum up

States to vote for Taylor. Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Louisiana, Texas 160.

Doubtful States. Maine, Pennsylvania, Iowa, South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, and Indiana, Total 87.

Loco-foco States. New Hampshire, Arkansas, Alabama, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Total 43.

On the States noted as doubtful, we regard Gen. Taylor's chance as best in Indiana, Iowa and South Carolina, and as equal to Clay in Pennsylvania. In Mississippi, Texas, Maine, and Virginia, the Loco-foco ticket has probably the best chance. Nor do we despair of a Whig victory in the doubtful States. Michigan though the home of the Loco-foco nominee is represented as uncertain, and Arkansas will be a object to those influences which will carry Louisiana by storm, and will threaten the supremacy of Locofocoism in Mississippi.

It may seem strange that General Taylor should prove so powerful in states where our opponents have long held uncontroled sway. But the reason is obvious. The popularity of the man is irresistible. Every where thousands of Democrats accustomed to act with the dominant party, but tired of its selfishness, its error, corruption and utter abandonment of democratic principles, will rally around the standard of the Hero of Buena Vista, even as in Pennsylvania they flocked around the banner of the Hero of Tippecanoe, and will gladly support the man who has won honor and thanks from no party, but who is the man "who has nothing to offer but his country, and who, if elected, will be the President of the whole people, and the guardian of the rights and interests of the whole country, and who, if rejected, will be the same patriot and the same gallant soldier as ever, pursuing the path of duty and honor, and leaving the issue in the hands of his country."

We should yield, fellow-citizens, on this occasion, all our personal preferences. Let us bring forward, for the good of our common country, our united counsels and our united wisdom. Let us bear our standard with the full determination to carry it on to victory. [Applause.—] We have to do, in order to select a standard bearer who will secure the hearty co-operation of all sections of our country in the common cause of our country's welfare. Let us have inscribed upon our banner, "the prosperity of our country. [Applause.]

It has been asserted that "to the victors belong the spoils." Let us determine that we will "to the victors" and when victorious, if spoils are wanted, let them be the redemption of our country from her present embarrassed condition, and replenishing her exhausted treasury, and restoring to her industry the flourishing condition from which she has fallen. Let us endeavor to spread over our land industry, peace and plenty, which shall give to every laborer adequate employment and remunerating wages—which shall cause every sea to be whitened with the sails of our commerce—which shall make the produce of teeming fields spread plenty over our own land and enable our people to extend to others that bounty which a kind Providence has bestowed upon us. [Great applause.]

Fellow-citizens, if our deliberations are conducted with that order and love of law which character for the community who sent us here, we shall have little cause to fear for our eventual triumph. [Applause.] And if our spoils be such as I have described, spoils which will bring prosperity to every door, and cause the land to teem with the blessings of a wise legislation and well directed industry; if, gentlemen, the results of your deliberations shall be to restore to our country peace, harmony and prosperity; to restore to the constitution its violated rights and powers; and to restore the administration of the laws of our country to its pristine purity, if such should be the effects of your harmonious deliberations and your patriotic counsels, I shall deem it the proudest legacy that I can bequeath to my posterity, that I had the honor to preside over that council of sages whose deliberations produced these happy results. [Great applause.]

☞ At the great meeting of the New York Barnburners in the Park on the 6th instant, Cassius M. Clay, Esq. made what is termed a telling speech. He commented with withering severity upon the indignant put upon the Democratic delegates by the Baltimore Convention—concluding with reading a protest from the delegates, giving their reasons for abandoning the Convention, &c. In the course of his remarks he said that, "from the first roll of the drum at Fort Moultrie, the conquest of the city of Mexico, the President and Secretary of War had been following to make a President for them, and that President would be ZACHARY TAYLOR. Loud and enthusiastic cheers, whether he was nominated by the Philadelphia Convention or not, whether supported by regulars or volunteers he was the next President, for he is the man after the hearts of the people."

These sentiments, says the N. York *Courier and Enquirer*, were received with vociferous cheering.

Mr. D. Dudley Field then read the address, and another person, now unknown, a series of resolutions, amid a storm of shouts and calls for "Van Buren," "Van Buren," "John Van Buren."

Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN then addressed the assemblage in a speech, an hour long, of great ability, which was received throughout with marked attention and interest, and in which he commented with much severity on the conduct of the Baltimore Convention—defended himself and Hunker from attacks which had been made upon them—announced his intention to oppose the nominees of the Whig Convention, and indicated upon opposition to the introduction of slavery into Territory now free. He was repeatedly cheered during his speech and evidently made a very favorable impression.

Mr. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, and Mr. NYE, of Madison County, followed on the subject of the action of the Baltimore Convention and the course which it behooved the New York Democracy to pursue, and their meeting adjourned a little half past 8 o'clock.

The Old Hunkers attempted to get up a rival meeting in the front of the Hall of Records, and some 300 attracted at first considerable numbers to see what it was, but the reply to enquiry being always, "Oh, it is only the Old Hunkers," they were at no time able to obtain a large audience.

BURY FOREST.—The Shreveport (Caddo) *Gazette* says—The body of Charles Hawberg, the German Watchmaker, who has been missing for several days, was found on Tuesday, in a dense thicket, near Silver Lake, within the corporation. He had shot himself in the face, with a pistol, and must have died instantly. The pistol and cane of Mr. Thomas Jacobs were found with him, and some eight or ten dollars in his pocket. It is very evident that the poor man was in a state of insanity.

THE WEATHER for the last few days has been awfully bad. Yesterday, we had such showers as are rarely experienced, even in this tropical latitude.

Correspondence of the Bee.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1848.

The important day to which the eyes of the Whig party have been so long and so seriously directed, has at length arrived. At eleven o'clock, the Convention was called to order, on motion of Henry White, of this city, who named Mr. Collier, of New York, as temporary President.

Before this letter reaches its destination, the proceedings of the Convention, up to the last hour, will have been transmitted by Telegraph, and, of course, spread before the readers of the *Bee*; but, as the public will feel a particular interest in all the details, I have thought it well to send a letter and more minute account.

The opening of the Convention was in every respect harmonious, and the preliminary organization was effected without a single dissentient voice. No partialities for men were for an instant permitted to be considered, and the motions were unanimously affirmed as soon as introduced. The arrangements for the Delegates and the Press, as well as the immense concourse of spectators, were in every respect creditable to the Superintending Committee, and the *coup d'oeil* at the opening was imposing in the extreme. Every inch of space in the immense galleries of the spacious and splendid Chinese Museum was filled in less than ten minutes after the opening of the outside doors. There could not have been less than five or six thousand persons present in the building, and the utmost decorum was observed throughout the deliberations.

Opinion still fluctuates as to the Candidate, and no correct judgment can be formed until some of the States now for Mr. Clay exhibit a disposition to unite upon another name. It is understood that New York will distribute her influence after the second or third ballots. Mr. Webster's friends do not feel called upon to adhere to him beyond two votes. These influences will finally control the election. At present, they are hesitating between geographical partialities and an instinct of success under Gen. Taylor. This state of uncertainty cannot long endure, for the judgment of Delegates who are now halting must take a positive direction—The responsibility can be no longer avoided, and each individual must expect to bear his proportion.

Gen. Taylor will have an accession of one-third or fourth of the electoral vote of New York, as soon as her release from Mr. Clay is perfected, and it is possible that he may exceed that estimate. The interference of the Native party has tended very much to prejudice his interests among the New York members. An independent organization of this sort standing between the two great political divisions, is a nuisance to both, and has become odious from its promptitude to coalesce with that which offered the largest inducement. In this State they have endeavored to lead off, and, as it were, to get Gen. Taylor in possession. The natural effect of this movement has been to impair his strength and to array opposition, which, otherwise, would never have been imposed.

The morning session adjourned about half past one o'clock.

At four o'clock, the Convention re-assembled, and the Committee announced Gov. Morehead, of North Carolina, as the presiding officer, with assistant Vice Presidents, consisting of one from each State.

Upon taking the chair, Gov. Morehead made a neat and impressive speech, recommending harmony and compromise of personal preferences to carry out the great objects of the Convention.

Owing to the vast concourse in the galleries, it was with great difficulty that business could be transacted, or order be preserved. A Committee was appointed to examine credentials, and then the meeting adjourned until to-morrow at nine o'clock. HOMO.

Speech of Mr. Morehead.

We subjoin the remarks of the Hon. JOHN M. MOREHEAD, upon taking the chair as President of the Whig National Convention:

Gentlemen of the Convention—I do not possess long, nor adequate to express to you my grateful feelings, and to return to you my profound acknowledgments for the distinguished honor conferred upon me, by selecting me to preside over the deliberations of this convention. If, gentlemen, I possessed qual fications, either by experience or otherwise, for the distinguished position—as I am conscious I do not—the obligations you have imposed on me would be far greater than they would deserve, and, therefore, I do consider my indebtedness to you at this time still the larger.

The purpose for which you have assembled here from every part of the land, uniting in common counsel and deliberation, is that of bringing relief to our common country, and devising and executing such schemes as are necessary to her prosperity and happiness. Order, wisdom and decorum should characterize our deliberations, and so sure as they do, success will attend them. [Applause.

We should yield, fellow-citizens, on this occasion, all our personal preferences. Let us bring forward, for the good of our common country, our united counsels and our united wisdom. Let us bear our standard with the full determination to carry it on to victory. [Applause.—] We have to do in order to select a standard bearer who will secure the hearty co-operation of all sections of our country in the common cause of our country's welfare. Let us have inscribed upon our banner, "the prosperity of our country. [Applause.

It has been asserted that "to the victors belong the spoils." Let us determine that we will "to the victors" and when victorious, if spoils are wanted, let them be the redemption of our country from her present embarrassed condition, and replenishing her exhausted treasury, and restoring to her industry the flourishing condition from which she has fallen. Let us endeavor to spread over our land industry, peace and plenty, which shall give to every laborer adequate employment and remunerating wages—which shall cause every sea to be whitened with the sails of our commerce—which shall make the produce of teeming fields spread plenty over our own land and enable our people to extend to others that bounty which a kind Providence has bestowed upon us. [Great applause.]

Fellow-citizens, if our deliberations are conducted with that order and love of law which character for the community who sent us here, we shall have little cause to fear for our eventual triumph. [Applause.] And if our spoils be such as I have described, spoils which will bring prosperity to every door, and cause the land to teem with the blessings of a wise legislation and well directed industry; if, gentlemen, the results of your deliberations shall be to restore to our country peace, harmony and prosperity; to restore to the constitution its violated rights and powers; and to restore the administration of the laws of our country to its pristine purity, if such should be the effects of your harmonious deliberations and your patriotic counsels, I shall deem it the proudest legacy that I can bequeath to my posterity, that I had the honor to preside over that council of sages whose deliberations produced these happy results. [Great applause.]

THE ACCOUNTS BY THE ACADIA.—A commercial house in this city has furnished the editors of the *Picayune* with the following despatch received by it:

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—Cotton is down one-eighth and the market rather dull.

Indian corn is in good demand at five shillings per quarter advance.

Western flour is quoted at twenty-eight and six pence to twenty-nine shillings.

Consols are quoted at eighty-four and one-eighth. Continental affairs have improved.

A despatch from the Charleston Courier office quotes fair upland by the Acadia at four and one eighth pence.

A passage in this despatch, says the *Pic.*, leads us to believe that there had been a disturbance among the members of the Provisional Government. It states that it is reported that Lamartine and Ledru Rollin had become reconciled and had resigned, and that their places had been filled by Marrast and Arago. The remainder of the despatch is identical with that given yesterday morning.

THE TAYLOR MEDALS.—Two medals voted by Congress to Gen. Taylor, have been struck at the United States Mint, and are about two inches and a half in diameter, and weigh, each, about eight ounces, and bear the following legends and ornaments:

Obverse—A profile likeness of the General, executed from a likeness painted by Mr. Wm. Brown, with the legend—"Maj. Gen. Zachary Taylor."

Reverse—A wreath of olive and palm combined, with serpent in a circle, emblematic of eternity, surrounding an inscription as follows:

"Resolution of Congress, July 16th, 1846."
"Palo Alto—May 8th, 1846."
"Resaca de la Palma—9th, 1846."

The second medal bears the following:

Obverse—Likeness of the General, surrounded by the legend—"Maj. Gen. Zachary Taylor." The letters are somewhat larger than those of the first medal.

Reverse—An oak wreath surrounding the inscription—"Resolution of Congress, March 21, 1847; Monterey, September, 1846."

The above medals are the last series of national medals voted by Congress, and have been struck in the Mint of the United States, in accordance with the usage from the establishment of the confederacy.

MR. POLK.—During the fourth day's sitting of the Locofoco Convention, Dr. Ramsay, a Delegate from Tennessee, presented a letter from Mr. Polk, requesting him to inform the Convention that he did not desire a re-nomination. *This letter was received with loud applause!* We suppose the party felt delighted to get rid of Mr. Polk. This supposition was strengthened by what occurred when the letter was presented, which is thus reported:—

Mr. Ramsay of Tennessee said—I have a letter from President Polk.

A Voice—What business has President Polk to do with this Convention? (Hisses and confusion.)

A Voice—I object, sir.

The Chair—Who objects? What State is that?

A Voice—No matter about the State—I object for myself. (Applause.)

The Whig National Convention.

The Baltimore *Sun* of the 9th, contains a pretty full abstract of the proceedings of the National Convention on the second day. It is as follows:

The Convention assembled at 9 o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment, shortly after which, the president entered and called the convention to order.

The Rev. Mr. Atwood, of the Methodist Church, opened the convention with an appropriate and eloquent prayer.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were then read and adopted.

Mr. T. B. King, of Georgia, chairman of the committee on credentials, then presented their report, which was, in substance, as follows:

1st. That delegates were present from all the States except Texas, and that their credentials were sufficient.

2d. That delegates had been appointed by the State of Texas, but that they had not yet reached the city; and that, in conformity with the express desire of the Whigs of Texas, in case of the absence of their delegates, the delegates from Louisiana be empowered to represent that State in the convention.

3d. That the delegates from States that are not fully represented be allowed to fill such vacancies.

4th. That there were delegates present from the District of Columbia, and it was recommended that they should be allowed seats in the convention, as honorary members, but with no authority to vote.

An exciting discussion arose on the proposition that the report be accepted, and that portion giving the delegates power to fill vacancies in their delegations, was finally rejected by a vote of ayes 126, nays 156. [Thirty out of the forty absentees were from Taylor States.]

The recommendation of the Committee that Louisiana be allowed to vote for Texas, was then adopted; an also that the delegates from the District of Columbia be admitted to seats.

A question then rose as to the mode of voting—whether it should be by Delegates or by States, which was continued until 2 o'clock, when an adjournment was moved and carried.

The Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock, for private session. The Hall will not be opened to the public until six.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention met again, agreeably to adjournment, at 2 o'clock, but the doors were closed, and neither the reporters or spectators admitted until 6 o'clock. I have no means of ascertaining what was done in the interim.

At 6 o'clock, when the doors were opened, a debate was progressing upon a resolution relative to the adoption of the rule of the candidates pre-nisted to the convention.

Mr. Haskell acouted the idea intimated by the resolution, that Whigs would vote for any body but a Whig. *No pledges were necessary* and he therefore hoped that the Convention would proceed to nominate Clay, Scott, Taylor, or any other good Whig.

The president of the convention pronounced the resolution to be out of order, and a debate was continued at considerable length on an appeal from this decision.

Mr. Everett, of Vermont, spoke upon the question, but inaudibly.

Mr. Gentry followed. He said that the original motion was to prescribe the mode of election, and the amendment was to prescribe a test of opinion. He considered that the people themselves had determined that question, and the nomination of this Convention would sufficiently guarantee that the candidate was a whig. He concluded by moving that the appeal be laid on the table, which was carried.

The previous question was then called for and sustained.

The vote was then taken upon the main question, and it was decided that the vote should be taken viva voce, individually, until a majority shall have been obtained.

Here the report of the *Sun* breaks off abruptly and we complete it from that of the *American*, which is, however, singularly obscure.

A quarter after 8 o'clock was announced as the time for going into ballot for a candidate, but this was appealed from and the motion withdrawn, and the order of the day called, on which some irregular debate took place.

Mr. Jenifer, of Maryland, rose and said that his State was for Clay first, when he was out of the question, then Taylor. He said they were both good whigs.

The Nomination of Candidates—Mr. Kent, of Maine, on behalf of the Union, nominated Gen. Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.

Mr. N. Brandreth Beach, of New York, on behalf of the Whigs of the Union, nominated Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

Mr. Wale, of Delaware, nominated John M. Clayton, of Delaware.

Mr. Cornell, of Ohio, nominated General Scott.

Mr. Friese, of Indiana, nominated Mr. McLean.

Mr. Colquitt, of New Hampshire, nominated Daniel Webster.

A motion was here made to postpone the order of the day, to allow Judge Saunders, of the Louisiana delegation, to read a letter concerning General Taylor's position, which they say is to abide the decision of the convention, and authorises his withdrawal from the canvass if he should not be the nominee of the convention.

Truman Smith then presented a letter from General Scott also pledging to abide the decision of the convention.

The convention then proceeded to the *First Ballot*—The aggregate vote cast for each candidate on this ballot was as follows: Taylor 111; Clay 97; Scott 43; Webster 22; Clayton 4; McLean 2.

Second Ballot—Taylor 118; Clay 86; Scott 49; Webster 22.

There being no choice, a motion was made and carried to adjourn until Friday, at 9 a. m.

The paragraph in the above report, which lacks clearness, is the one relating to the letter from General TAYLOR in possession of Judge Saunders. It is, however, explained by a despatch which we find in the Raleigh *Register* of the 10th, and which reads as follows:

"This question (that of permitting Louisiana to represent Texas) being disposed of, a letter was read from Gen. TAYLOR, pledging himself to abide by the decision of the Convention, defining his position, &c."

Congressional.

In the SENATE, on the 8th inst., after a short Executive session, Mr. Pearce made the following report from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be authorized and required to renew the engagements heretofore existing for the transportation of the great Southern and Northern mail, by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad and Steamboat Company, at a price not greater than that which was paid by the previous Postmaster General for the transportation of said mail up to the month of July, 1847.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Pensions, reported nineteen private bills from the House of Representatives, without amendments. Also a joint resolution relative to evidence in applications for pensions.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on the Library, reported a bill from the House of Representatives, providing for the purchase of Thomas Jefferson's papers at the price of $25,000.

Mr. Calhoun presented the petition of Maria C. Robertson, of New York, for relief.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, asked that the Committee on Pensions might be discharged from further consideration of the cases of Mary Cassin, Robert Ramsey and William Butler.

Mr. Breese, from Committee on Claims, reported bills for the relief of Wm. L. Wignet and Charity Harrington.

Mr. Badger presented certain papers from Maj. G. Tochman, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

It was resolved, on motion of Mr. Hale, that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the Senate adjourned.

The HOUSE was not in session, having adjourned over to the 9th.

INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.—The third annual session of this body commenced on Wednesday the 7th instant, at Philadelphia. They organized by choosing D. Bryant, of Boston, President, S. L. Ditwiler, of Baltimore, and J. Sheddon of Philadelphia, Vice Presidents; George H. Evans, of Middletown, New Jersey, J. Ingalls, of New York city, and A. H. Rosenheim, of Philadelphia, Secretaries. The afternoon session was spent in discussing the propriety of entering into the nomination of Presidential candidates. Before taking the question, the hour of adjournment arrived.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT IN THE CARLISLE SLAVE RIOT CASE.—An argument took place during last week on a writ of error, before the Supreme Court, now sitting at Harrisburg, in the case of the eleven colored men who were committed at Carlisle last year on a charge of riot, growing out of an attempt to remove some alleged fugitive slaves out of that place by their master, the particulars of which were given at the time of their occurrence—Each of the defendants was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of three years. The counsel for the defendants contended that the Court erred in sentencing them to imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, the offence being but a misdemeanor, for which the law authorises incarceration in the prison of the county where the offence is committed. The Deputy Attorney General, for Cumberland county, appeared in behalf of the Commonwealth, and Charles Gibbons, Esq., for the prisoners. The Court decided to set aside the judgment of the Court below, and on Tuesday the keeper of the penitentiary received a discharge for the prisoners, all of whom were discharged.—*Balt. Sun.*

CORFER.—The Richmond (Va) Southerner says an unusually rich copper mine is now being re-opened in Amherst county.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—John Pollock, charged with forgery, was yesterday put upon his trial and acquitted. John Mulligan, charged with forgery, was also tried and found guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the court. The trial of J. Freiwell, charged also with forgery, was postponed until Monday next.

Auguste Lopez, charged with keeping a banking game called rondo, was next tried and found guilty, but was acquitted of keeping the table on the night charged in the indictment. A noli prosequi was entered in the case of Antonio Marero, charged with keeping the banking game called Rondo; he having turned State's evidence in the case of Lopez.

John Powers, William Smith, William Harris alias Jacobs, George Ray, Martin Crump and John Kinney, all charged with larceny, were afterwards arraigned and severally pleaded not guilty. Jacob Cupid, f. m. c., was also arraigned on a charge of insulting a white person, and pleaded not guilty.

FLOUR.—Owing to the very rainy weather, the Flour market has, during the past week, taken a heavy appearance, and, notwithstanding a falling off in the receipts, prices are more in favor of buyers. The transactions amount to 6,500 bbls at $4 00@$4 20 for Illinois, and $4 25@$5 00 for choice Illinois and favorite St. Louis brands. The supply of Ohio is very light, and the few lots in the market are held at $4 12½ ⅌ bbl.

CORN MEAL.—The sales during the week amount to 1125 bbls kiln dried, white and yellow at $1 50 ⅌ bbl.

SUGAR.—In consequence of the extremely bad weather that has prevailed during the past week, the transactions in this article have been restricted, and the sales do not exceed 500 hhds. Prices, however, have been firmly sustained, and for the better qualities are in a trifle higher, the supply of such descriptions being limited. The receipts are falling off, and the stock is gradually on the decrease. We quote from 5¼@5¾c ⅌ lb. for common, 5¾@6¼c for fair, 6¼@6¾c for prime, and 6¾@7c for fine. A sale of 255 bbls prime cane was made at 6¾ ⅌ lb. In molasses we notice the following transactions: 50,000 P. rich pork at 2½c. hog round and 30 barrels at 1c. for shoulder c. 5c. for hams and 4c. ⅌ lb for sides. The receipts are fair still.

BEEF.—In the early part of the week there was more enquiry for Beef, and sales of two lots were made, including 700 bbls prime on private terms. Within the last a few days, there has been no active transactions of consequence. We quote mess at $11@11 50, Prime, $7@$7 25 ⅌ bbl.

BACON.—The transactions in Bacon during the past week have been moderate, and the sales are confined to 350 casks, at somewhat lower prices. The rates obtained have been 6¼, 6¾, for clear sides, 4¾@5c. for shoulders, 3¾@3¾c for shoulders, 5c. for common and extra clear.

LARD.—There has been a somewhat better demand for Lard during the past week and we notice sales of 300 bbls in various size at prices ranging from 5¼ to 5¾c ⅌ ℔. A sale of 100 kegs was made at 6c. ⅌ ℔, and 7c ⅌ ℔, and the small lots have been disposed of at about rates.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—No change has taken place in these articles since our last report. We quote Western Butter at Hard Chees Cadle ⅌ ℔ according to quality.

WHISKY.—The business in this article has been very quiet, and we notice no sales of consequence to report, and prices are nominal at 15c. ⅌ gallon for rectified. Some sales of common have been made at 16½@17c ⅌ gallon.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—There has been more demand for Bagging during the past week and the sales amount to 1000 pieces, in lots of 500 at 12c. ⅌ yard, and 200 at 12c ⅌ yard. Sales of Rope have been made at 6¼@6½c ⅌ ℔, according to quality and terms.

EXCHANGE.—There has been a good demand for Sterling bills during the past week at rates ranging from 9¼ ⅌ cent. prem. France are nominal at 5¼. Sterling Exchange based on Liverpool, negotiable 60 days bills on New York 9¼ ⅌ cent discount. Sight Checks par @ ¼ ⅌ cent prem.

Sterling	9¼ ⅌ cent prem
France	5 ⅌ cent
New York on Sight	¼ ⅌ cent prem
Checks	par@¼ ⅌ cent prem

FREIGHTS.—A large business has been done in Freights since our last, the Quarter-master having taken a very extensive shipment of the transportation of troops from Vera Cruz to this port. Now thatunday the decrease of an much longer foreign freights have not been affected, exception instance where an American ship was taken at 14 3d for Liverpool, but none than this was generally ruled at 12d. Coasting, but few lots on and 37c for Tobacco.

Besides the above we note the following engagements: Ship Ann Lanman, 1,000 bales Cotton to Bremen at 5⅝d, brick for Leghorn at 30c and a ship for Glasgow at 5d. for Cotton. Coastwise freights are dull at previous quotations.

—DIED—

Last evening, VIOLET ALICE, aged 11 months, daughter of Edward Guest and Sophie Vignaud. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place Tuesday afternoon, at half past four o'clock from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Vignaud, corner of St. Ann and Burgundy streets.

Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, Mr. ELIE FIRMAN, aged 27 years.

☞ A rumor having been put in circulation that Madam Boyer intends to leave New Orleans in order to fix her residence in New York, she begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that this report is *entirely false*. Madam Boyer will continue to reside in New Orleans, where, for the last seventeen years, a liberal encouragement has been extended to her in the exercise of her profession.

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

Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Rheumatism May be Cured!

HEWES' NERVE and BONE LINIMENT and INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR—A Cure for Rheumatic Affections—This remedy is so much famed as to put praise to every nerve and sinew of the person using it, and it has attained a reputation unequalled by any other article in the market. The Internally, with the Indian Vegetable Elixir internally, will cure the most severe cases—extend contracted muscles, and bring relief and restoration to limbs long paralyzed and useless. Sold at the Drug and Medicine Store, Indian Vegetable Depot, by COMSTOCK & CO., 39 POYDRAS STREET.

Also—HAYS' LINIMENT—For the Blind or Bleeding Piles—Warranted to Cure, or No Pay—Hays' Liniment is in extensive use in the Northern Hospitals, and throughout the Province of Canada, with complete success, for the Piles, and esteemed as almost infallible.

☞ The ship SETH SPRAGUE, from Havre, is now discharging near the Mint. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. je17 L. H. GALE, 23 Commo st.

☞ Ship BRUNSWICK, Captain Ryan, from Havre, is now discharging her cargo opposite Mandeville street, Third Municipality. Consignees are requested to take out their permits immediately, receipt of their goods on the Levee. All goods not permitted within five days will be sent to the Public Rooms. PIERRE PORTZ,
je16 93 Customhouse st.

INFORMATION wanted of the residence of Mr. HENRY GINTZ, formerly a Builder. Any information relative to him will be thankfully received at 98 Magazine street. je16 10t

☞ 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.

TO BRICK MAKERS.—Wanted, to take charge of a Brick Yard below New Orleans, an experienced Brick Maker. None need apply who has not had sufficient experience and cannot undertake to manufacture bricks of a fine size quality. Applications addressed to box 1, 63, Postoffice, will meet with attention. je16-3t

FOR SALE—Landing ex ship Cato, from Bordeaux, 100 cases Absynth, of "Sauvage" brand, 300 do St. Julien Medoc red wine, 6 hhds wine, in small bundles, 8 cases fit for the use of vessels.

In Store—62 casks old Bergnac wine, 50 casks St. Julien wine, above ordinary quality, 90 do old Leoville wine, 30 casks ordinary wine, 60 bbls Port, 30 do Madeira, 8 qr old Cognac, 300 cases Swiss Absynth, of various brands, 50 do Sauvagent & Brunetton, 150 cases pears and plums in brandy, 100 do preserved cherries, 40 do Kirschwasser, 30 do Gooseberries and raspberries in their juice, 100 cases white wine, of 84 half bottles, 10 bales of 30,000 long cotton, 100 demijohns, orange flower water. R. FERNANDEZ,
je17 13 Toulouse st.

LANDING ex ship Cato, from Bordeaux—100 qr. casks Pb. Godard Brandy; 5 hf do James Hennessy & Co, do; 5 qr do. do. do; 5 hf do. Pinet Castillon, do; 5 qr do. do, do; 10 hf do. J J Dupuy, do; 10 qr do. do. do; 1000 cases Claret, St. Julien; 100 half casks Haut Batterne; 100 casks Claret; 50 cases 2000 hf boxes Sardines, Philippe & Canmaud brand; 1 do do 1000 quarter do. do. A. Camus do; 19 do Brandy Cherries; 60 do Green Peas, for sale by
je17 E. ROCHEREAU & Co. 17 & 19 St. Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Cato, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers:

513 cases Claret, St. Estephe Medoc, and 549 do St. Julien, entitled to drawback.

40 casks Quarrites red Wine; 90 do Pauillac Medoc red Wine; 15 do St. Julien-Medoc; 8 half pipes Cognac, R. Dubie, 4th proof; 150 baskets superfine Champine Anisette; 2 cases Moutarby Mustard; 19 Gruyere Cheese, for sale by
FERROS BROTHERS,
je17 Corner Royal and Dumaine.

COGNAC, &c—Landing ex ship Cato, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—

1 half pipe J J Dupuy Cognac; 30 quarter do, do; 94 casks Claret, Montferrand; 160 boxes do, Castepaus; 200 boxes Brandy Cherries; 90 do Brandy Prunelle; 50 do French Pickles; 4 cases 6 doz. each, French Mustard; 50 cases dry Prunes in glass jars.
je17 RAYMOND CABUZAC, 34 Old Levee

HAY—100 bales prime Eastern Hay, now landing from ex ship Torrens, for sale by
je17 J. W. STANTON & Co.
Corner Magazine and Lafayette st.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—Duval Grape and Crown brands, constantly on hand, for sale by
je17 RAYMOND CABUZAC, 34 Old Levee

☞ **NOTICE.**—The British West India Mail Steamer TRENT, Capt. ——, from Vera Cruz, will be at Ship Island on THURSDAY, 29th inst., and leave the same day for Southampton, (England,) touching at Havana, Nassau and Bermuda.

The mails and passengers for Europe and the West Indies, will be conveyed to the British Steamer by the Mexican Gulf Rail Road, to Proctor's Landing, on Lake Borgne, and thence by the steamer BOLIVAR, Capt. S. Henderson. Whole fare $3. Visitors to the British steamer and return to the city, $6. Passports must be obtained from the Spanish Consul, No. 108 St. Louis street, for Havana.

Passengers are requested to be at the Railroad Depot with their baggage, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Monday, 19th instant. Letters and newspapers must be deposited at the office of the British Consul, before 4 o'clock P. M., as the mail will be closed at that hour.

For further particulars, apply (during the absence of G. Musson) at A. Gordon's Office, No. 6 Front Levee.
G. MUSSON,
je16 Consul-Comptroller.

REPORT of the Police Jail from 12th to 19th June 1848.

Wm Brown,	J. Deschapelle	Penne, runaway.	
Wm Frances,	H. Morgan,	Prados, "	
Willy,	Grandchamp,	Night Watch.	
Nice,	Fartel,	do.	
Isaac,	do.	do.	
Edward,	do.	do.	
Thomas,	E. Lafonta,	do.	
George,	Hoss,	do.	
Frank,	Pendor,	do.	
Orange,	A. Granger,	do.	
Jessee,	James,	do.	
	Lundie,	do.	

16th June, 1848. O. DE RUYS, Clerk.

Board of Health.

June 12th 1848.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed Physicians to the Infirmary, viz: Dr. Robert McDowell, John O. Woodruff, John Hughes, Robert Murphy.

New Orleans, April 19th, 1848.
ROBERT MURPHY, Manager.

To Brick Makers.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the undersigned for the furnishing of 400 Brick, in the rough, on the ground, in the city, the delivery to commence on the first day of July next.

EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.
je24 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

W. H. HUSTON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant, Dealer in Hay, Corn, Oats and Western Produce, 11 Poydras st. Orleans Customhouse and Commercial Exchange.

☞ Liberal cash advances made on Receiving and Forwarding.

FOR SALE—Landing ex ship Cato, from Bordeaux, 20 cases Dutton Medoc Wine, 100 bbls Port Sherry, white wine, 1 cases Claret, 1 do Champagne, 1 do Sauterne, 1 do Rhine wine, and 20,000 bbl bottle corks.

TOUGET FILS, 19 Comm st.

LARD—50 barrels fresh Tennessee Lard, 12½ cents, for sale by
ALF. KEARNY & Co., 98 Magazine

RICE—Landing ex ship Cato, from Bordeaux, 100 cases Dutton Medoc Wine, 100 bbls Port Sherry, white wine, 1 cases Claret, 1 do Champagne, 1 do Sauterne, 1 do Rhine wine, and 20,000 bbl bottle corks.

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RIC