# The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.——NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1848.

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**TERMS OF THE BEE.**

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## The New-Orleans Daily Bee

**Friday Morning, May 19, 1848.**

### Taylorphobia.

That there is something in the misfortunes of others which does not displease us is one of ROCHEFOUCAULT'S maxims, which has been often cited as an evidence of that astute observer's perspicacity. We acknowledge its entire truth, when applied to the sensations experienced by the Whigs at the calamities which Locofocoism now suffers. The mishaps of our Locofoco brethren not only do not displease the Whigs, but actually delight them. It is exquisitely amusing to behold on the one hand Locofocos sparling at each other because of their bickerings on the slavery question, and on the other, huddling together in confusion and terror at the bare prospect of the candidature of the Thunderer of Buena Vista. These are misfortunes serious enough to inspire sympathy in every gentle bosom, and yet we Whigs are so stony-hearted, that for the life of us, we cannot help being rejoiced at the forlorn condition of our Locofoco brethren.

It must be confessed that the afflictions of our political adversaries are of no ordinary magnitude. To a party that, with a very brief interval, has monopolized the spoils of office for twenty years, the certainty of being compelled in a few months to abandon all the offering and substantial fruits of past victories, is disheartening enough. Few calamities can be more dire than the loss of place, preferment and profit to those who have been so long bound together by "the cohesive power of the public plunder." But, as if to fill the chalice of bitterness to its brim, an evil destiny has sowed the tares of discord and dissention among them, and puts them in so grievous a plight, that we have some doubts of their ability even to make a decent struggle ere they die. Yet, as a common danger frequently unites belligerent factions, there is a slight hope left that Locofocoism, in view of the pressing necessity of organizing a spirited resistance to Gen TAYLOR, will conclude to adjourn its family feuds to a more propitious season, and to patch up a temporary truce among its discontented partisans. Thus we hear that New York is to be re-claimed and reconciled at all hazards, and that even should the sacrifice be deemed unavoidable, Southern rights are to be disregarded and Southern delegates insulted by the admission of the Barnburners with the Baltimore Convention, to the exclusion of the old Hunkers. For our part, as Whigs, we shall be well content to see the reunion consummated, as we would prefer beating Locofocoism armed with all its power and patronage, and presenting an unbroken phalanx, to a triumph over a disordered and feeble enemy. As Southern men, we would lament the weakness, irresolution and criminal apathy of any delegate from the slave-holding States, who would, silently or openly, connive at and cooperate in so flagitious a proceeding.

Let Locofocoism, however, settle its troubles as it may, its doom is sealed, and what is more, it knows and feels it in advance. We have never witnessed such symptoms of trepidation and alarm as are now exhibited by the Locofoco press all over the Union. In their fright they utter the most incongruous absurdities, the official journal itself taking the lead, and asking in one breath how the Whigs can think of nominating a man who says that he will not be guided by party spirit in the administration of the government; and in the next conjuring the Democrats to have nothing to do with an avowed Whig. In one paragraph he says the Whigs will ruin themselves by nominating Taylor, because he is no Whig, and in another declares that if the Whigs take him up, they will be "a mere faction in quest of spoils." Unfortunate Locofocos! They seem all attacked with symptoms of rabid *Taylorphobia*, and their case, even at this early stage of the disease, looks utterly hopeless.

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LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN P. KENNEDY.—The Whig Rough and Ready Club of the city and county of Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, 9th inst., celebrated the anniversary of the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma by a supper at Sigman's hotel. Letters were received from Hons. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Andrew Stewart, and John P. Kennedy, all favoring the nomination of Gen Taylor as the Whig Candidate for the Presidency on the faith of his recent letter. From the letter of Mr. Kennedy, we extract the following:—

"My clear conviction is, that we can elect General Taylor by a most preponderating majority, and that it is extremely doubtful whether we can elect any one else. We have a dynasty of twenty years to overthrow, and we have a man to do it—who can do it effectually. With any of our old Candidates, our contest would be regarded as a contest for Restoration. With Taylor, it will be somewhat of a Revolution, and the establishment of the Whig party, with great increase of strength, upon the highest conservative grounds."

Mr. Kennedy's letter concludes as follows:—

"As to Maryland, our Convention is to meet in a few days, when I feel perfectly confident that we shall select eight of our truest and most trusty Whigs to represent the State in Philadelphia, who will take their seats in the National Convention, determined to connect honestly for the benefit of the Whig party, and to unite in the nomination of the best man for the approaching contest. We have some differences of opinion as to the availability of Candidates, but I think I may promise that our Delegates will act together calmly, wisely and effectively.

I am in hopes that our State Convention will exact no pledges of them in favor of any man, but leave them free to shape their course, as may seem most expedient after full deliberation. Certainly nothing could be more unsatisfactory, or indeed more mischievous, than to assemble a National Convention for the purpose in view, so bound up by pledges and instructions as to leave the members without motive of counsel, or latitude of choice.

Of one thing you may be certain, Maryland will support with her accustomed zeal and ardor the nominee of the Convention, and if General Taylor be the man, as I am pretty sure he will be, we shall give him the largest vote of the last twenty years."

GENERAL TAYLOR.—We had the pleasure, yesterday, of perusing a letter from a distinguished Whig member of Congress, addressed to a prominent member of the party, not in our city. The writer represents a Northern State, and one that has manifested the strongest attachment to Mr. Clay. He states, in emphatic terms, that the nomination of General Taylor by the Whig National Convention, is considered perfectly certain, and that his election will inevitably follow his nomination. This opinion is valuable, because it is put forth by a gentleman thoroughly familiar with public sentiment at the North, where hitherto almost the only opposition to General Taylor has been manifested.

YUCATAN.—We stated yesterday on the authority of Capt. Espinola, of the schooner *Aparecida*, that the inhabitants of Yucatan were flying in large numbers from the interior to Campeachy, and that Pat, the leader of the Indians, was within eight leagues of Merida, with his forces. This does not look like peace, and yet the papers brought by the *Aparecida* state that a treaty of peace was concluded on the 18th April, between the Commissioners appointed by Governor Barbachano and D. Jacinto Pat, Commander-in-chief of the revolted Indians, and that the said treaty was ratified by both parties at Teosl, on the 23d April. The presence of an army of Indians within eight leagues of the capital of Yucatan, either proves that the insurgents are determined to remain in arms, until the terms of the treaty are complied with, or that with characteristic treachery, they have already violated the compact of pacification.

☞ We learn from good authority, says the N. Y. *Express*, that Mr. De la Forest, French Consul at this port, has been removed from office, and that the Minister for Foreign Affairs among other complimentary expressions has signed that of M. Leon Pierre, as Consul General at New York. He is a gentleman from New Orleans, and formerly connected with the Bee.

### In Advance of the Mail.

By way of Louisville, we have intelligence from the North forty-eight hours in advance of the mail. The commercial accounts will be found under the Telegraphic head. We annex an abstract of the proceedings of Congress on the 10th and 11th inst.:—

In the SENATE, on the 10th, Mr. Westcott introduced a bill for the relief of the settlers under the act for the armed occupation of Florida territory; which was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Johnson's resolution asking the President for information respecting the withheld nominations was taken up again.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson spoke in favor of the resolution with his accustomed ability.

Mr. Allen replied, when, before he had concluded, he gave up for a motion to take up the Yucatan bill, as in Committee of the Whole; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Cass addressed the Senate at length, and with ability, and also in reply to Mr. Niles.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, has the floor for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Breese, the Senate went into Executive session, and adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the resolution to let the binding contract was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

On motion, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Wisconsin bill, Mr. Cobb in the chair.

Mr. Dickinson spoke at length in its favor.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Collamer, Morse, Tweedy, McClernand, Jones, of Tennessee, and Smith, of Indiana, when the committee rose and reported the bill back with amendments.

The House then adjourned.

In the SENATE, on the 11th, the resolution of Mr. Johnson, relating to appointments, was postponed till to-morrow.

On motion, the Senate took up the Yucatan bill.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, addressed the Senate.

Mr. Miller then obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

In the HOUSE, the bill admitting Wisconsin into the Union was passed.

Mr. Babcock addressed the House in favor of a previous motion to reconsider the bill regulating the compensation of postmasters. He opposed the amendment of the Senate to the bill.

On a motion to adjourn, the yeas and nays were called, and it was decided in the negative.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Revolutionary pension bill.

Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, spoke warmly in defence and in justification of his former speech exposing the blunders of the Secretary of the Treasury, and brought new charges against the Secretary, desiring that the vouchers should be produced.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Strong, Vinton and Sawyer.

Several amendments were offered to the bill, when the House adjourned without further action.

### Highly Important from Yucatan.

*Intervention of Great Britain; Rupture of the Treaty; Horrible Massacre, &c., &c.*

We are greatly indebted to the politeness of the editors of *La Patria*, for a proof sheet, containing very interesting and important intelligence from Yucatan, derived from letters and papers as late as the 9th instant. The situation of that unhappy peninsula is indeed deplorable. The treaty ratified between the Yucatanese authorities and Don Jacinto Pat, the leader of the Indians, had been treacherously violated, and the savage forces entered the town of *Moni*, on the 7th instant, and after having obtained secure possession, raised their war-cry and commenced a cruel and horrible massacre of the inhabitants. The details of their barbarous outrages are too revolting for description. Suffice it, that no less than 300 persons of all ages and sexes were cut to pieces, and that the Indians, for many hours, gave themselves up to the most frightful excesses.

The statement made by the papers yesterday, that twenty vessels of all nations were engaged in removing families from the country, is not correct. The only vessels employed in assisting the Yucatacoes, were Spanish vessels of war. The twenty-eight vessels in question, consisted of twenty-four small merchant crafts of Yucatan.

We further learn, that the commander of the troops stationed at the village of Iturbide did not abandon that place until after a vigorous combat with the Indians, the Yucatanese forces consisting of only 200 soldiers, while the army of the Indians numbered thousands. The fight was maintained for several hours, and the Yucatanese sustained a loss of twenty-three men killed and eleven wounded. During the retreat, one hundred and six of the garrison deserted.

A letter to the *Patria*, dated Sisal, the 10th of May, states that the Indians are in actual possession of an entire extent of country from Cilan to Cape Cotoche, and from there to Becalar—Chico. The writer adds that the whole peninsula will ultimately fall into their hands, unless foreign nations come to the aid of the suffering inhabitants. In the capital, not less than 100,000 souls are collected, and large numbers of fugitives from the interior are hourly swelling the population. The means of transporting them from the country are totally insufficient.

BRITISH INTERVENTION.—The *Amigo del Pueblo*, of Campeachy, publishes the following:

"The British Minister residing in Mexico has replied to the Governor of the State, touching the offer simultaneously made by the Minister to the United States, England and Spain, of the dominion and sovereignty of Yucatan, on condition that she should be saved from the ruin and destruction which threatened her existence as a free and civilized nation. An English frigate of war, which arrived at the Island of Carmen, brought the official communication from the Minister, which we received yesterday in this city, having been sent by the British Vice-Consul in that Island. The letter was sent by express to the Governor of the State; but we know that the Minister has determined to lay the facts before his Government, explaining the critical position of Yucatan, and the absolute necessity of prompt and effectual assistance.—The Minister adds that he does not doubt that the English Cabinet will take into consideration the offer of the possession and government of the Peninsula, at the same time that he will afford the necessary succor to preserve it from the dangers that menace it."

The heads of the government had withdrawn from Tecul, and returned to the capital—all efforts to secure peace and quiet with the Indians having proved fruitless.

A Campeachy paper, *El Hijo de la Patria*—states that upwards of 2000 inhabitants who had been compelled to fly from the Peninsula, had taken refuge in the Island of Cozumel, and formed a settlement there which is already beginning to prosper.

THE STEAMER AMERICA.—The New York *Tribune*, notices a princely entertainment, with fine music, &c., given by Mr. Cunard, to a large party of ladies and gentlemen, on board this magnificent steamship, on Saturday, the 6th inst., and says:

"Of the ship herself, scarcely enough can be said in praise. The beauty of her model, the solidity and massiveness of her structure, the strength and perfection of her machinery, and the luxury of her accommodations, surpass all previous efforts in the way of ship-building. She is, in short, truly a floating palace, with all the strength of a fortress—a size to which we trust she may never be out-stripped. We hail in her new stimulus to American mechanics. Owners must never think of cheap vessels. The American cost, all finished, about $400,000."

☞ The American steamship *Hermann* performed the voyage from Bremen to Southampton (a distance of 460 miles,) in 48 hours.—The run from Cowes roads to Bremen occupied only 36 hours. The *Hermann* had a good number of German passengers for New York, and also the West Indian mails from Germany.

The new steamship *United States* was going into Liverpool on the *Britannia*, was leaving the port. She sailed from New York on the 5th of April, and accordingly completed her first passage across the Atlantic in fourteen days.

PORTUGUESE OR SPANISH.—The cause of Sitwanah has been taken, and it appeared that the prisoners were born in Spanish soil. The boys of the Sitwanah are to be released.

### Later from Mexico.

By the arrival yesterday of the schooner *May*, Capt. Allen, from Vera Cruz, we have received papers to the 7th instant. The dates from the city of Mexico are to the 29th ult.

The Editor of the *Ecodel Comercio* writes from Queretaro, on the 28th ult., that a quorum was confidently expected within two days. The *Monitor*, on the authority of a letter from the seat of government, says that a decree will not be issued declaring a quorum, without counting the deputies from Yucatan, New Mexico, and Chihuahua; it being thought, that enough members should be present to commence business; and that the treaty would not be discussed article by article, but that one of two propositions would be adopted—viz: either to approve the treaty in general, or to give to government the authority to approve it, for the purpose of throwing upon it the responsibility, the glory or the disgrace which may result from so vital a subject.

The *Arco Iris* contains a letter from the city of Mexico, dated the 29th ult., which says that on the 25th, ten members were yet wanting to complete a quorum; and further, "in fine, no one understands all this; and it would not be strange if, upon the expiration of the time designated by the treaty, the Government should be dispersed, and every one go his own way. God save us from such a chance! But the indolent representatives, who have not complied with their duties, will be held responsible for this. The Government has no revenues, and its existence is at this time wonderful.

Another letter says the Government is beginning to lose confidence in the meeting of Congress. It is stated that a decree conferring extraordinary powers would save the country from impending difficulties, if it provides that the deputies from Yucatan and New Mexico shall not be counted upon, and name some persons as deputies. Either of these measures would be fatal to the legality of the business done.

It is also stated that the treaty will be first submitted to the Senate rather than to the House, because, in the latter, the Government counts upon a sufficient number of votes to ensure its approval.

The *Arco Iris* does not think the prospect for peace as bright as was previously represented. Paredes and Rejon are both at Queretaro, using their utmost influence against the treaty. We shall believe that the Mexican Congress will ratify the treaty whenever a quorum is got together, and not before.

### Still Later.

By the arrival, last night, of the U. S. Steamer Propeller *Eudora*, Capt. Page, from Vera Cruz, whence she left on the 10th inst., we have the following still later intelligence; which we copy from the *Free American* of the 9th:

FROM THE INTERIOR.—The mail arrived yesterday, from the interior, bringing our files from Mexico up to the 4th.

It is stated, as will be seen below, that Congress has as last met. Now all that remains to be known is the fate of the great question of War or Peace. The majority seems to be in favor of the latter; before taking any action on the treaty, it is necessary for Congress to proceed to the election of President, and the probability is, that Herrera is their choice.

Herrera is, it is thought, in favor of peace. Many, however, fear that he will not accept the Presidency.

It is, however, well known, that there will be much opposition made against the treaty in Congress, on account of the violation of the constitution, which will be necessary for the successful ratification of the treaty.

(From the American Star, of the 4th inst.)

FROM QUERETARO.—A express came in yesterday at noon, and we learned that the government at Queretaro was considerably embarrassed, because the question has been raised whether the Federal Government had the right to cede any State or portion of a State without the consent of such State. The States of Mexico, generally, are in tooth and nail for State rights, and it has been sometime apprehended that such an objection would be urged by the opponents.

OUR COMMISSIONERS.—We learn from Mexican authority, that the government at Queretaro has yielded several points of etiquette which they had previously held to, and, after them, the admission into their new capital of an American escort of army men, with the Commissioners. We have been told, however, that the Commissioners do not go on until advised as to the time by the Government—in other words, when they are ready to receive them, they will tell them to come.

ZACATECAS—Ross, Minister of Foreign Relations, has sent a note to the Gov. of Zacatecas, setting forth the urgency of an immediate assembling of Congress, and that the responsibility of War further continuance of the war, rests with the deputies who neglect to attend—that one man has it in his power to prevent the meeting. The deputies from Zacatecas are, or have been among the recreants, but if they have any sense of patriotism left, they will repair to their posts.

SAN LUIS—Parades had left for Aguascalientes, as also D. Ignacio Flores, under a guard. This individual, it may be remembered, is the same who endeavored to create desertion among the troops of Gen. Romero. Padre Jarauta was in the city on the 26th, attending bull fights.

THE DILIGENCE.—The *Monitor* says the American Governor has given orders that an escort of dragoons shall attend to the Diligence every morning to the end of its first day's journey.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.—The case of Lieut. Dutton has been decided, and that of Laverty, the Canadian Frenchman, is now before the Court.

Several of the individuals who deserted with Lieut. John Smith, were flogged yesterday in the Plaza. We understand that he will be sent for by the United States with a dishonorable discharge.

VACANCY OF THE CODFISH LINE.—The only vacancy existing at present in the Mexican Government of Vera Cruz is the office of Judge of Codfish.

PASSENGERS.—Capt. Crogan, 2nd Dragoon a Dr. Coleman, Miss F. Hubbard; Messrs. Wood, Foucher, Harker, Goodall, and 20 discharged soldiers.

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MORE DRAFTSTICKS.—The N. Y. *Morning Post*—an able organ of the Barnburners, is now opposed to the Southern Wing of Locofocoism. Says the *Post*:

"Which Convention shall depend on a [illegible]

### BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

**Reported for the New Orleans Bee.**

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
MOBILE, May 18—6 30 P. M.

Sales of Cotton to-day amount to 600 bales, middling at 5c per lb. The markets are firm, and there is a much better inquiry existing. No alteration in Freights or Exchanges. Nothing in the shape of news by the mail from the North.

### City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—William Walker, charged with selling tobacco in contravention to law, was yesterday, put upon his trial. The jury could not agree on a verdict.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—The case of John F. Miller, vs. Salome Miller, was brought up yesterday before Judge Buchanan. This suit was instituted by plaintiff in nullity of the judgment rendered by the late Supreme Court in favor of defendant's freedom. The case was some time ago tried before a jury, who could not agree, eleven were in favor of her freedom and one against it. Since then, the case was not called up, because the costs were not paid.—Yesterday morning the counsels for plaintiff, with consent of Mr. Upton, counsel for defendant, called up the case before the Court, and waived the jury. Judge Buchanan then rendered his judgement, dismissing the plaintiff's petition, stating that the evidence adduced was not sufficient to authorize the disturbance of the decree rendered. The counsel of plaintiff will take an appeal to the Supreme Court. We are told that Mrs Salome Miller will institute proceedings for the possession of her children, who are still held in slavery by John F. Miller, notwithstanding the decree of the Supreme Court.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday morning about two o'clock in a house situated at the corner of Notre Dame and St. Mary streets, Second Municipality. The engines were soon on the spot, and it was put out before it had done much damage. The fire originated in the passage way going into the house, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. This is the third or fourth attempt to set fire to the premises. The building was owned by the Orphan Asylum, done.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—Mr. Agnout, the gentlemanly Constable in Recorder Seguenot's Court, came near being killed yesterday. A cow rushed upon him, but, with great presence of mind, he seized the horns of the infuriated animal, and hung to them until assistance was rendered.

NOMINATIONS.—The Improvement Committee of the First Municipality Council met on Wednesday evening last, and made the following nominations:

Overseer of the negro chain gang, Ademar Brunet—salary $30 per month.

Overseer of the negress chain gang, Vincent Morantes—$40 per month.

Overseer of dung carts, F. Rabon—$45 per month.

Overseer of public works, Oscar Corregeole—$45 per month.

Inspectors of carriages, Louis Flamnion, Thomas and Jackson, at a salary each of $60 per month.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Recorder Genois committed yesterday morning Manuel Moreau for trial before the First District Court. He is charged with having, on Wednesday morning last, under the Vegetable Market, seriously assaulted and knocked down Mr. Henry Philip.

A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.—Officer Pettie of the Second Municipality Police, arrested yesterday a notorious character named Good. Otton, alias Tim Doolin, alias Cincinnati. This individual is well known to the police, and is constantly frequenting grog shops and houses of ill-fame. He had upon his person $120 in New Orleans bank notes, and $5 in gold. He was ordered by Recorder Baldwin to find a voucher.

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BOLD ROBBERY.—Mr. W. H. Myrick, wishing to give a dinner to his friends, on Wednesday morning, pulled out some change from his pocket and dropped down a gold eagle. Two individuals who were present, Henry Collins and John O'Brien, saw the Eagle and pocketed it and ran away. They were, however, arrested, examined, and committed for trial before the First District Court.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—On Wednesday afternoon last, one William Fuver entered the ship Rockall, in the Third Municipality harbor, went to the Captain's state-room, then occupied by a passenger, and broke open a trunk, with intent to purloin the Lower, and the Steward seeing the attempt, ordered the robber to leave the ship, which, with his known energy and talents, is a sure guaranty of his publishing a first rate newspaper.—*Bull. Pat.*

### By Telegraph.

PITTSBURGH, May 11—P. M.

There are 10 feet water in the channel and at a stand.

CINCINNATI, May 11—9 1-2 P. M.

The river is at a stand. It has been raining most of the day.

Sales of flour at $4 50. The market is steady but not active. Sales of Whiskey at 16 1-4c. Sales of 600 boxes cheese at 6c. Sales of fair Sugar at 4c, and 3 3-8a3 5-8c for common to fair. Sales of 100 hhds. hams at 4a4 1-2c, sides 3 1-4a3 1-2c, shoulders 2 1-4a2 1-2 all packed, and 4,000 pieces sides in bulk at 3 1-4c.

NEW YORK, May 11,—10 1-2 P. M.

There is but a moderate quantity of flour offering, which causes a quiet market, but the demand in very good. Holders of wheat are very firm, and buyers do not meet them. There is a steady demand for corn. The market generally is firm for all the principal articles. Our operations are restricted from the want of shipping. There is no movement in beef, market firm. No change in groceries.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11—11 P. M.

Sales of 1,800 bbls flour at $5 92 3-4a6—Cotton has advanced 1-4c for the fine grades. Sales of 1,500 bbls corn meal at $6 25, and 300 do at $2 37 1-2. The market at the close was firm. Sales of prime red wheat at 142c, scarce. There is more doing in corn and the market has an upward tendency. Sales of 3,000 bushels prime yellow corn at 81a82c. There is no activity in any article of provisions.

BALTIMORE, May 11—10 P. M.

Sales of Howard street flour at $5,75. There is no change in grain. Very little doing, and to-day in provisions. Holders are asking for prime pork $6,25. Sales of bacon shoulders at 4c, sides 5c, hams 5a6 1-2c. City rendered lard 7 1-2. Sales of whiskey at 22c.

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—DIED—

Yesterday, at 3 o'clock A. M., MRS. WM. LOUIS BLANC, at 100 age of eighty eight years.

Her friends and those of her children, are invited to attend her funeral, which will take place this afternoon at half past four o'clock, P. M., from Mrs. Widow M. Rea's, Remparts street, between Bienville and Dumaine streets.

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☞ The ship GENERAL PARKHILL, Capt. McKown, for Liverpool, will clear THIS DAY.—Shippers are requested to make their exports early at the Custom-house, and the bills of lading will send in their bills, with the receipts, to

my19 T. C. JENKINS' No 55 Common st.

☞ The Consignees of 100 bales of hay, to order, per bark SHERWOOD, from New York, are requested to make himself known to the discharging clerk on the Levee opposite the vegetable market, other wise the hay will be stored at the risk of the owners.

my19 LEVI H GALE, 33 Common st.

☞ The barque SHERWOOD, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. All hay Consignees will please attend at the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their risk and expense.

my19 L. H GALE, 33 Common st.

☞ Consignees per ship ROCKALL, Capt Fuver, from Havre, are requested to get out their permits within five days, and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, and if not so done, and goods will be sent to the public stores, at their expense and risk. J. P WHITNEY & CO.

my17 73 Camp st.

☞ Consignees per ship REMITTANCE, Capt. Marshall, from Havre, are requested to get out their permits within five days from this date, and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or the goods will be sent to the Public Stores at their risk and expense. J. P. WHITNEY & CO.

my18 73 Camp st.

☞ Consignees per ship INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Knight, from Liverpool, are requested to get out their permits within five days, and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or said goods will be sent to the public stores at their risk and expense. J. P. WHITNEY & CO.

my16 73 Camp st.

☞ Consignees per ship DOMENICA, Capt. Emerson, from Antwerp, are requested to get out their permits within five days, and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or said goods will be sent to the Public Stores, at their risk and expense. J P WHITNEY & CO.

my16 73 Camp st.

LOST OR MISLAID.—A note drawn by John J. Dubuy, to the order of the late William Kennedy, for the sum of two hundred and seventy five dollars, due about 18th of December last. Payment of said note having been stopped, it can be of no use to the finder. A reasonable reward will be given by HENRY WEISSE,

Admt. of Wm. Weisse, New Levee st., between Orange and Race sts. my19 2t

☞ STRAY MARE—On Wednesday night, a sorrel MARE escaped from the subscriber's Livery stables, No. 173 Old Levee street, between Hospital and Barracks streets. She has a white mark on the forehead, the left hind foot in bind, and a rope on her neck. A liberal reward will be given to whoever will bring her to the subscriber.

my19 1t J. F. SIMON.

RECEIVED by late importation—100 boxes old R. White Wine, Sauterne, 200 do do Claret Grean, Larose, Latour, Lafite, brilliantine and Sauterne, 50 boxes Brewberries in Juice, 500 boxes ordinary Claret, Lafitte, Margaux, Leoville, 60 baskets Champagne White, Sec, 5 barrels Verdon vert, 30 casks good White Vinegar, 40 do Xeres Wine, assorted quality, 100 qrs. do do do., 200 one eighth do do do, 50 casks good Family Wine, 50 do Madeira Wine, J. J. Dupuy, fourth proof, 6 boxes Truffled Pies, in boxes and half do., 200 do Mushrooms, 600 ½ do do., 300 do Truffles; 600 ½ do do, for sale by

my19 S. D. GRATIAA, 35 Natchez.

SARDINES IN OIL.—15 cases containing boxes, half and quarter do., of the well known brand of Fredin & Co., entitled to debenture.

1000 boxes, 6000 half do; 2000 quarter do., in store and for sale by S D GRATIAA,

my19 35 Natchez.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—300 baskets of "Ducal Crape and Crown" brands, landing ex ship Rockall from Havre, and for sale by

my19 RAYMOND CABUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

BRANDY CHERRIES—900 boxes received from Bordeaux, and for sale by

my19 RAYMOND CABUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

SUGAR—Landing ex brig Tiff, from Havana—60 boxes white Havana Sugar, for sale by

my19 RAYMOND CABUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

CLARET WINE—2,000 boxes different brands, in store and in bond for sale by R. CABUZAC.

my19 34 Old Levee.

COGNAC—4th proof, J J Dupuy brand, in half and qr pipes, for sale by

my19 RAYMOND CABUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

FURNISHED LODGINGS WANTED—Wanted by a gentleman and his wife, without family, a furnished sitting and bed room, with the attendance of a servant. Any person having such room and disposed also to furnish the above with breakfast, dinner and tea, will please address box M, 119 Post office, stating terms, &c. my18-6t

SUITABLE FOR MEXICO—12 bales fancy Prints, 5 new patterns; 4 bales fancy Prints, for shirts and dresses; 3 bales fancy rich Muslins, imitations silk; 10 bales fancy rich Jaconets—from the well known manufactory of Messrs. Dollfus, Meg & Co., entitled to debenture, and for sale by

TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,

my18-15t 90 Customhouse st.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—Landing ex ship Remittance and Reghall from Havre—350 baskets, in bottles and half bottles, entitled to debenture, for sale by AUG. MOLIER,

my18 90 St. Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Mayflower from Havre—5000 lt. boxes and half boxes Sardines in oil of the well known brand of G. Guillout, entitled to debenture and for sale by AUG. MOLIER,

my18 90 St. Louis st.

GIN—10 pipes Holland Gin, landing from ship Desdemona from Bremen, and for sale by

DARAN, QUEYROUZE & CO.,

my18 11 and 13 St. Louis.

TOBACCO—400 bales Vuelta de Abajo and Cuba, for wrappers and fillers, in store and for sale

my18 Old Levee 90 Old Levee

HONEY—White Havana Honey, in barrels and casks, in store, for sale by

my18 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 98 Old Levee

COFFEE—715 bags St. Jago and Havana, in store, for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPRE,

my18 98 Old Levee

TAR PITCH AND ROSIN—1340 bbls. Wilmington Naval Stores, for sale by

my18 ALF. KEARNY & Co, 98 Magazine

SUNDRIES—19 barrels Bordeaux Claret; 30 do. old Cognac Brandy, J & J Prom's brand, in store and for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPRE,

my18 98 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGARS—450 boxes White and Yellow, in store, for sale by

my18 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 98 Old Levee.

HAVANA segars—36 M Havana and Regalias, in store, for sale by

my18 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 98 Old Levee.

SCOTCH SNUFF—Landing from the Ship Hospital and Barracks streets. She has a white

### Patapsco Female Institute.

NEAR BALTIMORE MARYLAND.

THE PRINCIPAL, Mrs. Lincoln Phelps has had long experience in directing a Literary Institution, and is well known to the public from her former connection in the *Troy* (N. Y.) Seminary with her sister, Mrs. Emma Willard, as the author of Lincoln's Botany, and of a series of works on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c., of sundry works on the subject of Education, &c.

The Patapsco Female Institute is situated within five minutes walk of the depot of the Railroad in the vicinity of Ellicotts Mills, Md., ten miles west of Baltimore, with which, as with Washington, there is a constant communication, both by Rail roads and Turnpikes. The building for the accommodation of the school, is of dressed granite, erected in a chaste style of architecture, at an expense of $17,000. The present Principal, aided by the advice and assistance of her husband, the Hon John Phelps, has expended about $5,000 in additions and improvements. The adjacent grounds, consisting of about twelve acres belonging to the Institution, are beautifully situated, and afford many advantages for health and recreation.

The terms for the scholastic year, for board and English education, are $200; no extra charges being made but for ornamental branches, lectures, and foreign languages.

A board of five Trustees (the Hon. Thomas B. Dorsey, President) have a general oversight of the condition and management of the Institution. The Rt. Rev. Wm. R. Whittingham is visitor. A resident Chaplain, the Rev. Wm. H Clarke, a graduate of Yale College is Professor of Mental Philosophy and English Composition. Besides the experienced and excellent Vice Principal, Miss Browne, there are associated in the care, discipline and instruction of the pupils, 8 ladies resident in the family. Mons. Louis P. Sevin, a graduate of the University of France, (*licentiate de droit*) Professor of modern languages, resides in the institution, and devotes his time wholly to its interests. There are in regular attendance two distinguished German Professors of the pianoforte; two English Professors, one of vocal music and the guitar, and one of the harp and organ, and a Professor of drawing and painting in water colors and oil; Professor Aiken, of the University of Maryland is lecturer on the physical sciences. Mr. Henry C. Cornwell is secretary and business agent.

An organization of officers and teachers like the above, with the accessions now gotten added, makes the Patapsco Institute to the rank of a COLLEGE or UNIVERSITY for the perfecting of female education in the highest attainable sense. It is provided by an act of incorporation, with the power of granting diplomas to those who pass through a prescribed course of study.

*Extract from a report of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Whittingham to the Diocesan Convention of Maryland.*

"The late examination of the Patapsco Female Institute has afforded still greater evidence, if more is needed, of the wonderful hold which this institution has upon the country of its kind."

*The Board of Examiners, consisting of the Hon. Chancellor Johnson, of Maryland, associated with several distinguished gentlemen from this and other States, have given a report of the examinations which has just closed, was so conducted as to satisfy us that the course of instruction is thorough, various and ample. That what is taught is perfectly understood, and that when a young lady has passed through the classes at the Patapsco Institute, she may be regarded as a well educated lady who are there so sedulously inculcated, she is prepared to adorn any station, in which it may be her future lot to be placed. In view of the high intellectual and moral culture, which, in our judgment, the pupils of the Patapsco Institute enjoy, as well as the unexposed salubrity of the climate, the best interests of the rising generation of our country with which it is favored, we are persuaded we can not too strongly commend it to the public patronage."*

*Extract from a report of the Rev. Dr. Wilmer.*

"Patrons of various christian denominations have continued to give the Institution their support and confidence. The Principal and her associates are respected. Controversy among us is discountenanced. We endeavor to train up our people as Christians, and yet not to allow the influence of religious habits and example.

A Northern school in all its essential features and characteristics, but with the grace, ease, and inoffensive ness of Southern feelings, is planted in a Southern climate.

The Institution is, at all times, open for the reception of pupils. Those who wish to do so, remain during vacations.

Inquiries may be made to Mrs. Lincoln Phelps, Ellicotts