The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 486. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. IX.—WHOLE No. 2485.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.....NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1847.

MAGEE & WINSHIP, PROPRIETORS.
No. 81 Chartres, and 18 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper, (one year in advance).....$10 00
Country Paper, semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

Advertising. One dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion, in the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar at each insertion.

Advertisements not specified as to number will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion and for each insertion.

☞ 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.

Agency of the German Society OF NEW ORLEANS AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
37 LOUIS STREET, No. 23.

PERSONS in want of German Mechanics, servants and laborers, are invited to apply.—No charge made.
1y7 ly.

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
French, British, and American DRY GOODS,
No. 20 CHARTRES STREET,
New Orleans.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

J. H. SHOOT,
Attorney at Law,
AND COMMISSIONER FOR LOUISIANA,
jn5 1y MOBILE, ALA.

JOHN D. WOODRUFF. JAMES WOODRUFF
JOHN D. WOODRUFF & CO.
No. 93 Magazine street.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and agents of the Louisiana and New York line of packets.
jn14

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 81 Canal street.

F. T. BOURGEOIS, Orleans District, 93 Chartres, corner of Bienville, between 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P.M.
jl20

WM. MUIR, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Masonic Building, cor Royal and Canal sts.

TAYLOR BROTHERS—Importers of Honey Goods, French, English and German corner Chartres and Toulouse streets.
f3

DE FOREST & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants and Agents for the sale of Eastern Manufactured Goods, No. 30 Camp street.
ol

J. B. STEELE, No. 14 Camp Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery. A choice Books for sale, or made to order
au9

J. F. BERCIER, FRANCIS COTTON.
J. F. BERCIER & Co., Commission Merchants and Brokers, Old Levee, No. 34, constantly in hand fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices.
n1

Fashionable Umbrellas.—An assortment of umbrellas of a new fashion, received per ship Nicolas Biddle, for sale by H. R. MACARTY,
23½ Bourbon street.

BOOTS, Shoes & Brogans—Cases now landing from ships Charles Carroll and Alberina, for sale by G. W. DUNBAR,
30 Customhouse street.
jy30

BROGANS, BOOTS & SHOES—1500 cases in store, comprising a general assortment of goods in the above line, for sale low
PRUST & Co. 10 Magazine st.
my25

HATS—50 cases black and white Russia Hats, in store and for sale by
J. REDDY, Jr., 9, Canal street.
jy7

Notice.
R. O. VIGNAUD has removed his office to No. 84 Chartres st. up stairs.
m31

STORE, to let from the 1st of Nov. next—Store on the corner of Gaiennie and Magazine streets, now occupied by Messrs. Hyde & Moss. Apply to NORTH & BROS.,
au6 New Orleans.

New Orleans Paper Mill.
WRAPPING PAPER, very superior, various sizes; Sugar Loaf, Blue and White Papers, best quality, Hardware and Sampling Papers, do. do. Printing Papers of all sizes—all at lowest wholesale factory prices.
may 7-1y A. GORDON, Agent, 6 Front Levee.

BUFFLE Can the honor of informing the citizens of this city and its environs that he has established at No. 114 Levee, formerly the establishment of Mr. Bruns, where he will hand, to prepare and serve dishes, and hire saddle horses and carriages at the most moderate prices. He will also sell and buy horses.
Mr. Duffee will continue his practice of Veterinary and Horse Shoeing at No. 141 Burgundy street.
a25—1y

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 134 Camp street.
HAS just received a new assortment of French Water Closets; also Force Lift Pumps, Beer Pumps, &c., Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Laying and repairing Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead, work of every description; Slate work, &c. executed with punctuality and dispatch. All orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate. 1f23—1y

Louisiana Clothing Manufactory.
No. 204, St Claude st.—Suburb Treme.
THE subscriber having established a clothing Manufactory in Suburb Treme, on a large scale, is now prepared to furnish at New York and Boston prices, for Cash, 1000 suits of pantaloons and vests. Also Cheviot, Satinet, etc., drawers, mosquito nets, and in general all kinds of coutonnerie and mise.
Linen check jeans, linen drilling, &c., long cotton cottonade do Gambroon do Cadet Jeans do. linsey for negroes, always on hand.
au27 JOHN BELLOW, Jr. 9, Canal st.

STORAGE! STORAGE!! The subscribers have large room for the storage of 5000 barrels, or the bulk thereof, in their fire-proof, Warehouse on Tchoupitoulas, Notre Dame, Commerce and Julia streets. They are also prepared to make contracts with Merchants, for the storage of all their goods, during the ensuing season, on the most advantageous terms and from the location of their Warehouses, and the arrangements made by them, are enabled to offer their customers, as great, if not greater facilities in the receipt and delivery of produce than any similar establishment in the city. All goods will be weighed, and dryed cotton lints or out of the Warehouse at the lowest rates.
EMERSON, TOURNE & Co.,
156 Tchoupitoulas st

TO PLANTERS AND SUGAR REFINERS—Ivory Black ink and Blacking—The subscriber has just received four hundred bris of Granulated Bone Black, of all the required sizes of grain, for Planters and Sugar Refiners. This article having been tried is proved equal in quality, to any manufactured in the United States, and will be warranted as such.—Also, a large supply of Premium Oil Paste Blacking and Writing Inks, all colors. Bone and Black. The above is all for sale at manufacturers prices.
dly—1y W. E. THOMPSON 90 Gravier st

A. BARRAUD,
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
CORNER OF ROYAL AND ORLEANS STREETS,

BEGS on the eve of departure for France, offers for sale, at cost price, his entire stock of fancy importations. The perfumery is from Mongenian and Paris houses, as he imports none himself. Ladies and Children's hair brushes, caps, collars, embroidered and plain cambrick bebbs; silk, cotton and other hose, garters, parasols, riding whips, marriage gloves, baldoa fans, fancy jewelry, jet, shell and horn combs, &c. &c.
For Gent wear.—Fine and extra fine linen shirts, cotton and colored do., bandanas, cravats, gloves, suspenders, umbrellas, riding and walking canes, fancy articles, glass and crystal ware, mantle ornaments, Verres d'eau, flasks, pocket flasks, powder horns, scent do., razor strops, tooth brushes, &c. Fine and extra fine perfumery, dolls, toys, hair for braids, curls, toupees, wigs, &c.—Hair dressers will find a large assortment of beads for wigs &c.
1y6

MARINE, RIVER & FIRE INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents for the PELICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, and the Protection and Etna Insurance Companies, of Hartford, Connecticut, are insuring against MARINE, RIVER AND FIRE RISKS on the most favorable terms.
Any losses which the above Companies may sustain on Risks, taken at this Agency, will be liberally adjusted according to the usages of Insurance Companies of this city, and paid with prompt sums in money current at the Banks of New Orleans.
Office No 67 Camp st. W. S. PORTER,
G. C. LAWRASON,
s13-1y Agents.

Mosbee's Patent Kitchen Ranges.
THE undersigned are now receiving, ex ship Ann Maria, from New York, an assortment of Mosbee's Patent Kitchen Ranges, for either coal or wood, respectfully invite the public to call and examine them.
These kitchens, besides the advantage of quick cooking with very little fuel can boast water for the wants of the house, baths, &c., a copper boiler, containing 20 or 40 gallons, is fixed to it, to receive the water from the water works and keep it hot.
House keepers are invited to call at the store and examine one of these kitchens put up to convince the public of their superiority for economy and convenience, over every thing of the kind ever brought to this city.
S MASPEREAU & CO.,
au16 27 Conde street.

To Planters, Ship and Steamboat owners.
FOR TABLE FORGES.
THE undersigned, agents for the manufacturers, are receiving some of these Forges, and request the Planters, ship and Steamboat masters to call and examine them.
These forges can be recommended for their solid fit and convenience, as they are entirely made of iron, certain within their body and bellows, and take up only three feet space in diameter.
S MASPEREAU & CO.,
au16 27 Conde st.

Arents for Manufacturers, 27 Conde st.

Southern Daguerreotype Establishment.
CORNER OF CAMP AND CANAL STREETS,
New Orleans.

CITIZENS and STRANGERS are invited to examine our NEW AND IMPROVED STYLE OF PORTRAITS. They will recommend themselves to the favor of the public on a critical examination better than by words in an advertisement. They are warranted never to fade.
The materials used have been selected with care and are of the best quality. The CAMERA furnished with the most costly ACHROMATIC LENSES imported into this country, possessing great accuracy and quickness in fixing the image. The difficulty heretofore experienced in taking MINIATURES or CARTES DE VISITE GROUPS is overcome, requiring only a few seconds in the time of setting.
Our rooms are handsomely fitted up and no pains will be spared to please our patrons—unless the portraits are perfect and satisfactory, no charge made.
We have a large assortment of Gold Lockets and Breast Pins (pure gold) manufactured expressly for Daguerreotype Miniatures.
We are prepared to furnish Daguerreotype Artists at New York prices with apparatus and all materials used in the business, wholesale and retail. Medium size cases and plates (best quality) at $3 per dozen. All other articles at the same reduced rates.
Orders (enclosing the cash will meet with prompt attention and shipments made to any part of the United States or elsewhere. A variety of fancy boxes and mahogany cases always on hand. Address
S WHITE & Co. New Orleans.
au6—1y

HANDBOOK.
THE public is respectfully informed that the work on PENMANSHIP, MATHEMATICS, &c. by A. CLARK, Washington, Connecticut, can be bought at reduced prices from the agent E. A. GOULDE, MAIR, No. 120 Gravier street, corner of Camp, or No. 114 Levee between the Steamboat wharves a large supply is constantly on hand.
au28

WHITE CLAY, 400 barrels of superior quality, landing from brig Ann Maria, for sale by
E. A. GOULDE MAIR,
No. 120 Gravier street, corner of Camp.
au28

Fresh Arrivals.
HAVANA CIGARS—200 boxes of assorted sizes, landing from brig Ann Maria, for sale by
E. A. GOULDE MAIR,
No. 120 Gravier street, corner of Camp.
au28

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday Morning, August 3, 1847.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday beyond Mobile. We are afraid that the Mail is getting into its old tricks.

What shall we do with Mexico, is a common query justified by the progress of our arms, and the prospect of a complete overthrow of all organized resistance in that Republic. The response to this question is as various as the minds of men. Large numbers talk boldly and flippantly of annexation; the entire country, and occupying it by military force and subjecting its inhabitants, by the strong hand and ferocious population to [illegible] institutions which pre-suppose [illegible] and acquired habits [illegible] are in favor of [illegible] done—and [illegible] ing the Republic and carving out [illegible] its domain huge enough to satisfy for the time our thirst of territorial aggrandizement. A third party, more moderate than the former, appear willing to content themselves with the boundary to the Rio Grande, and the whole of Upper California. There is yet another opinion, the advocates of which are less distinguished for numbers than ability, and which is gaining ground, from reasons we shall presently explain, in the South—that very section where the Mexican war has been most actively and warmly sustained. This opinion looks to the abandonment of the war, the establishment of a boundary line between Texas and Mexico, the defence of that line, and the surrender of all claim to a foot of Mexican territory. In behalf of this view, there are reasons of sectional policy which, independently of intrinsic justice, carry with them undoubted weight.

We are not insensible to the charms which military glory and extended conquest present. We know and feel their seductive powers. It is difficult to resist the captivating [illegible] that this Mexican war is but the first in a [illegible] of encroachments upon the semi-civilized nations of this continent, which are destined to continue until in the fulness of time the Pacific be reached, the two Americas won, and the "manifest destiny" of this offshoot of the all conquering Anglo-Saxon race be fulfilled. Were the question of our progress freed from all considerations of difficulties at home were it uncomplicated by other and embarrassing issues, it is more than probable that the opposition to the policy would be too feeble to hamper or defeat it, and that *coûte qui coûte* we should go on beating the Mexicans, and tearing from them their possessions and bringing the country of the Aztecs under the sway of the Constitution of the United States. But we are met at the threshold of the enterprize by certain distinct intimations from the majority of the people of our own country that all territory acquired from the enemy will be disposed of in a particular manner, and that that portion of the Union which has taken the deepest interest in this contest, and has stood up for it manfully, and contributed as best blood towards its glorious results, shall be in a great measure, shut out from the benefits that may accrue from a prospective annexation. In short we behold the entire North, with scarcely an individual exception, holding *in terrorem* over the South the WILMOT PROVISO, and telling us, "you may take what territory you please from Mexico, but not one single rood of it shall be polluted with the institution of slavery."

It is palpable to most minds that such a menace is fraught with future evil. The North cannot expect that we shall cower before her threats, or timely submit to be hectored into the relinquishment of rights acquired by the compact that binds together the confederacy of States. The spirit of which the Wilmot Proviso is a manifestation will arouse an opposite spirit in the South, and there is danger that the first inch of territory taken from Mexico will create feuds and dissentions that may jeopardy, if not dissolve the Union. These are not idle words. They are legitimate deductions from daily developements. We scarcely open a paper published in the non-slave holding States that does not strenuously urge the adoption of the Wilmot Proviso. We are yet to learn that a single Southern press has counselled any thing else than resistance to so odious, iniquitous and tyrannical a principle.

Is there then no middle course by which either extremity may be shunned? Must this question of the extension of slavery needs come up to array North and South in hostile factions, to create jealousy, disturb the harmony of our councils and inflame, as with a fire brand, the passions of men? There is a middle course, and though we, for, one confess that it is an alternative somewhat disastrous to national pride, we would adopt it a thousand times rather than peril one jot the stability of this Union. If we leave Mexico unannihilated, we kill the Wilmot Proviso—if we annihilate that monstrous dogma, we remove the solitary source of discord that looms darkly and loweringly in the horizon. When the issue becomes reduced to a simple question of claiming part of Mexico, with the Wilmot Proviso in prospective and all the train of dissentions and difficulties which it will engender, or of avoiding the possibility of rousing the application of that Proviso, by leaving the Union with its present ample limits, patriotic men will scarcely hesitate. Even now, in view of this portentous question, honest, able and right thinking journals are expressing their concurrence in these sentiments. A Southern paper—the Richmond *Whig*, emphatically asks: "Shall we, for so paltry a consideration as a few square miles of Mexican soil, which we do not want, and which, if we are to take its owners with it, will be in itself a curse rather than a benefit, put in peril the Union of three States, by introducing a question in regard to which the North and South are irreconcileably divided? For concilesly, we unhesitatingly answer in the negative. "Madness indeed," if it could be in any sense so regarded, would be too dearly purchased by the sacrifice, while, as for that intangible thing called "honor," we have quite enough of it to risk an imputation of delinquency in that regard, by a voluntary renunciation of what we have *power both to take and to keep*, if we should determine to do so, in view of all the consequences that may result from the conquest and permanent occupancy of Mexican territory."

FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamship *Yacht*, we have received files of Texas papers to the 30th ult., inclusive. The rumor of the embargo of Gen. Scott into the Mexican Capital had reached Galveston from Matamoras in precisely the same shape in which we have it here.

The schooner *Count Falaski*, bound from Brazos to Tampico, was capsized in a squall on the 14th, about 100 miles to the South of the Rio Grande. The Galveston *News* says:—There were but two men on board beside the captain, namely, Reuben Warren and Henry Bush. All three succeeded in getting on the bottom of the wreck where they remained five days, till the 19th, with every sea dashing over them, and entirely without provisions and but little water. On the 19th they had drifted to the shore, exhausted from hunger and thirst, and having their arms and legs severely blistered with exposure to the sun. They now commenced their journey on the beach towards the Rio Grande, weak as they were, and still without provisions. With the utmost exertion, they travelled about 60 miles in four days, when they fortunately met with a party of friendly Mexicans who gave them some food, and took them to Matamoras. These men were, therefore, nine days without food, a period of starvation of which there are few examples recorded.

The cotton worm is said to have appeared on several plantations in Brazoria county.

The Creoles of the 30th says, that Mr. J. W. Brown, formerly of Kentucky, was killed by Indians within 15 miles of San Antonio a few days since; and also that Mr. G. M. Lewis, with despatches from Monterey, was attacked by some eight or ten Indians, and received a shot, but succeeded in escaping from them.

THOS. B. SMITH'S Cotton Gin was wrecked on Galveston bar on the 13th, and he is total loser.

TARIFF.—We learn from the Nashville papers that in the congressional district in which Messrs. Williams and Haskell (Whigs) were running against each Loudoun, the latter has withdrawn, leaving a clear track to Col. Haskell's election.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—Our thanks are due the publishers for the August number of this excellent and varied periodical. It is well filled with choice reading. The leading article is a continuation of the Memoirs of the Colony and Abolition Question of Liberia.—They follow a number of interesting notices, and sundry short sketches many on the early language and literature of England.

We, [illegible] the London Correspondence of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, a somewhat more detailed and accurate account of the difficulty between the English and Chinese, than has hitherto been given. The statements of the writer are interesting:

You will receive by this packet startling intelligence of operations in China. It took the English public by surprise and has not created satisfaction. From the published details you will scarcely gather with much clearness the cause and results of the affair, but a short explanation may be given. When we entered into the treaty with China by which peace was secured, and it was arranged that we should evacuate Chusan and accept the Island of Hong Kong, our stipulation was that we should have the liberty of entering the city of Canton, from which all barbarians had previously been excluded. When, however, the date arrived for this stipulation to be fulfilled, the mandarins of the locality begged a year's delay to pacify the people, although the special order of the Emperor had been received that the city should be open to us. This request being granted, and the year having expired, the mandarins found themselves unable or unwilling to [illegible] engagements, while, in addition, a vast [illegible] ignorance and encroachments were [illegible] was obliged wholly in vain. During all this time Sir John Davis, the Governor of Hong Kong, (who had succeeded Sir Henry Pottinger as Envoy Plenipotentiary) is described to have fostered the pusillanimous and deceitful policy of the Chinese by a system of almost abject deference to the mandarins—the tendency to which he had acquired in his service with the East India Company in early life, when intercourse with them on [illegible] was impossible except upon the most degrading conditions—and all complaints were therefore constantly stifled by the foreign residents of the necessity for a more dignified course. All at once, however, they are startled by an armed expedition, actually headed by this little tempered officer, and a rallying forth to seize every fortified position in the locality, and finally threatening the bombardment of Canton. From measures of the most weak and temporizing character the transition to unexpected and uncompromising warfare was instantaneous, and the foreign residents naturally concluded that nothing would have induced so determined a step but a resolve to put an end at once to all existing causes of contention and to listen to no further evasions.

Of course, the attack being entirely unexpected, the submission of the Chinese was for a time complete, and consequently when it was announced that Keying had consented to submit to the humiliation of waiting on Sir John Davis at the barriers, to learn the terms demanded, no doubt was felt that prompt preference would be given for all grievances and that the terms of the broken treaty would forthwith be fulfilled. Instead of this, however, it turns out that the right of entering the city is deferred for two years (until the 6th April, 1849,) but that two leading mandarins left to this effect, embodying in some minor concessions. Sir John Davis sailed back to Hong Kong. The consequence is that the foreign residents in Canton now feel themselves in a state of the most perilous position than ever. Enough has been done to irritate the Chinese to the most desperate degree, and our people have the mortification to know that the risk has been run for the sake of results which must prove entirely valueless, since the same system of falsehood and evasion will be adopted by the authorities to prevent the opening of the city in 1849, as that which gave rise to the present attack. There can be no doubt, moreover, that instead of our dignity being upheld by this rocket like movement there is a chance of its being considerably lessened, since the Canton population will never believe that we retired so hastily and consented to be put off with further delays except from the influence of fear or of bribery. Of course, these two conclusions being equally damaging to our future prospects, Keying, yesterday for sir John Davis there has been no sacrifice of life, or the indignation against him both in this country and among the English at Canton would have been severe, since the idea of slaughtering such peaceful enemies as the Chinese, is repugnant not only to the better portion of the community, happily daily increasing in numbers, who denounce war in any shape, but even to those who regard the practice, under ordinary circumstances, as a rational mode of adjusting the differences which are destined from time to time to disturb the human family.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—From the last report of the acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, it seems that the sales of public lands during the year 1845 amounted to [illegible] acres, producing $2,670,303 17, and the [illegible] second, and third quarters of the present year, 1,726,467 71 acres were sold, amounting to $2,590,920 75.

The aggregate of public lands proclaimed for sale during the present year is 12,535,878 acres. In Indiana the land embraced in the cessions of the Miami Indians, of 1831, 1838, and 1840, has recently been thrown open to purchase. The last of these cessions, in the valley of the Wabash, and when completed, the whole will be offered at public sale. In the northern peninsula and lake copper reg on, 1,719,616 acres are ready for sale. In Illinois, 5 land districts, of the public lands have been surveyed and offered for sale—except a few unsold tracts, and forty-seven subject to pre-emption claims—but [illegible] acres have been proclaimed this year, and nearly 400,000 acres more are prepared to be put offered for sale,—part being [illegible] with by the Chicago canal, part being [illegible] current river copper region, and part [illegible] of the northern boundary is settled. In Wisconsin, upwards of 1,250,000 acres have been proclaimed. In Iowa, upwards of 1,000,000 acres have been proclaimed, and about 250,000 acres more are ready. In Arkansas, about 1,250,000 acres have been proclaimed, and nearly 1,000,000 acres are ready, but suspended on account of the interference of the De Barthrop and Clamorgan claims. In Louisiana, upwards of 500,000 acres are prepared, but suspended on account of the De Bastrop and Danierire claims. In Missouri, upwards of 1,500,000 acres have been advertised, being all that are ready. In Alabama, about 250,000 acres heretofore suspended on account of [illegible] claims—are now ready for market. In Florida, [illegible] 1,250,000 acres have been proclaimed during the past year, and nearly 500,000 acres more prepared.

Of the lands thus proclaimed there are 979,048 acres in Illinois, 285,196 in Iowa, 153,399 in Wisconsin, 119,769 in Arkansas.

All heretofore withheld on account of supposed mineral qualities, or containing timber fit for sawing purposes, are now ordered into market under the provisions of the law of July 11th, last. None, however, embrace lands on which there are unexpired leases.

The quality of land proclaimed for sale since 9th July, 1846,—Ohio, 1,760 acres: Illinois, 979,048; Wisconsin, 119,769; Iowa, 153,399; Missouri, 3,143,165; Arkansas, 3,811,193; Mississippi, 1,574,040; Florida, 1,963,385. Total, 12,535,878 acres.

The following is a statement of lands sold in each State, and amount of purchase money, in 1845:

	Acres.	Purchase Money.
Ohio,	11,356 84	$[illegible]
Indiana,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alabama,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals,	1,843,397 85	2,470,303 17

Do. for 1st 3d qrs. of 1846, 3d qr. of 1846.

	Acres Pur. Money	Acres Pur. Money
Ohio,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alabama,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miss.,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisc'sin,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals,	1,906,941 75	1,567,673 09

Total, 3,750,339 92 $4,038,076 26

Grand total, 5,593,737 77 $6,508,379 43

WISCONSIN PINERIES.—We learn from the St. Louis papers, that the injury to the lumber trade by the recent flood is heavier than was at first anticipated. On the St. Croix, Black and Wisconsin rivers, it is probable that from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand saw logs were swept away, as well as immense quantities of lumber ready for the market. The rivers rose suddenly about thirteen and a half feet, and only a few booms could resist the immense pressure. The loss of property is estimated at $250,000.

The value of this region is beginning to be duly appreciated. On the Wisconsin river there are now forty saw mills, and a new one to run eighty saws is nearly completed. The purchasers of the St. Croix Mills, by a Boston company will insure sufficient capital for an immense lumbering business there.

OUT OF JOINT.—A few weeks ago when Ghais and Flour brought such high prices in Europe and in our Eastern cities, a number of Locofoco papers sweetly attempted to dupe their readers by ascribing these high prices to the admirable operations of the Locofoco Tariff of 1846. According to their view of the matter, Polk's new Tariff was a machine of immeasurable power—just the very thing the Farmers of the United States had needed for many years. Yes, the high prices of American Grain and Flour plainly [illegible] the advantages of Polk's new Tariff to the Farmers, and exhibited the "Wise Tariff" of Locofocoism as replete with the prosperity of the country.

These demagogues, of course, did not anticipate the great and sudden change that has taken place in the prices of [illegible] produce, and that in consequence [illegible] this change upon the Locofoco Tariff and the Farmers of the United States, of course the exportations of Grain must be [illegible] to old accustomed prices. We quote the following from the Liverpool Times, which is one of the most respectable papers in the kingdom, and whose circulation is almost exclusively confined to the agricultural and manufacturing classes:

"The supply of foreign grain and flour [illegible] the week, and the demand has been [illegible] to the extreme limit of the ability of the country to pay for the quantities required. The [illegible] of the harvest in the United States, for the purpose of entering into competition with the foreign supplies, is now [illegible] and the [illegible] of the harvest in Europe [illegible] the [illegible] of the harvest in Europe [illegible] the [illegible] of the harvest in Europe [illegible]