The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 638, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 5747.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.——NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1848.

HARDIE & WEIBLE, PROPRIETORS. No. 62 Chartres, and 15 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper, one year in advance $12 00
Daily Paper, Semi-weekly, one year 5 00
Payments for subscriptions must always be made in advance.
Advertisements, one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion, or the first insertion, and half a dollar for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each instance.
Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month and charged accordingly.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their business, and to extent of one square every day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

Electoral Ticket for General

Eastern District	J. W. ZACHARY, J. TOUTANT.
Middle District	J. P. BENJAMIN
Western District	MANUEL J. GARCIA
Eastern District	J. ADAMS, Jr.
Middle District	JOHN MOORE
Western District	ANG. J. CAMPBELL.

WE WANT NO PLATFORM, WE CANNOT BE BOUND TO *General Taylor*

LOOK AT MOST UNPRECEDENTED, NOW AND HOLY CAUSE AND DESIGN—COME FORTH FREEMEN TO THE RESCUE! WHAT IS DEMANDED HERE IS THE SALVATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Millard Fillmore.*

Monday Morning, Aug 7, 1848.

The Junius Candidate.

We have not yet been enabled to procure copies of the two letters of Gen. Cass, issued by the Democratic Committee at Washington, one representing him against the Wilmot Proviso, and addressed to Southern circulars—the other as intended for the Northern States. We have, however, seen more than one abstract of the Cincinnati *Gazette* containing both editorials of the speech of the second pub. series, of Gen. Lewis Cass. They are both printed at the Globe office, in Washington, June, 1848, each contains eight pages, and so closely resemble each other in typographical appearance, that the fraud would be scarcely detected.

The *Gazette* proceeds to specify some of the changes made in said different transcripts. On the 8th page of the *Southern* ed. are these words:

"In December 1847, General Cass gave his vote against upon the Wilmot proviso, and wrote to Mr. Nicholson of Tennessee, I quote, he avowed himself opposed to the Resolutions of Mr. Calhoun, and to the extension of the Laws of the United States, respecting the rights of property in the Territories. He believed, however, that the matter should be left by the people themselves, who ought to be in a condition to regulate it, and that Congress has no power to abolish or establish slavery in the Territories, nor has it to regulate any other rights of property of such description than those which are recognized by the Constitution."

In the *Northern* ed. the same paragraph is corrupted—not one word is said about the Wilmot Proviso, and Laws Cass being opposed to the measure; but, in place is supplied with a mince of his golden eloquence about "French Revolution," "K. and Court of France."

Again says the *Gazette*, in the *Southern* ed. Gen. Cass, on page seven are the following words:

"During the sessions of the Congress in the 1st of 1836 and the Independent Treasury were established. It was the exclusive employment of specie in the public dues, allow the collection of revenue, and to make payments in specie to 1840, the clamor of those measures. Such men are now in the present of some theoretical abstractions, and have little influence with the people. But at the time they were engaged, and others, whose energies of character and influence carry conviction with them, and whose purity is relished by the wise and practical reformers. General Cass was one of the most grave measures in the Senate, and his opinions and unflinching support."

But in the *Northern* ed. of Laws Cass, the words printed within *brackets* are expunged.

In *Northern* Laws Cass, his popularity is not represented as resources and overshadowing—but as he would not do for that reason, is expunged from Laws Cass, *North*, and in place is supposed by a reference to the Democratic National Convention which met at Baltimore on the 22d of May, 1848:

"Honest Democrats! Ye who vote the party ticket from conscientious faith in the principles and wish to put trust in the champions of Democracy, who think ye of this infamous attempt to cheat and to palm a fraud upon the sacred name of the people? Is this Democracy? Is it the practical operation of that vaunted theory on which your party leaders, even with crowing pharyngeals? Can any pretended, truth-loving Democrat sanction, or even affirm, the authors and abettors of this base imposition—a spurious, scurvy, pesuinal and trick fabricated to delude and hoodwink the intelligence of the Union? We believe that the public indignation will brand its devisers with unenviable notoriety, and that the factions which employ such means to influence the public judgment will be detected and driven into obscurity by the just verdict.

Congressional.

In the Senate on the 26th ult., on motion of Mr. Bagby, the bill giving effect to certain treaties, or compacts, with foreign governments, relative to the surrender of fugitive slaves, was passed, yeas 36—nays 7.

Mr. Breese introduced a joint resolution for the speedy payment of the three months extra pay to officers, non commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the army in Mexico, authorized by the recent act relating to the number of Generals to be retained at the close of the war, and, after some debate, it was read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan, the Senate took up the House resolution, providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 7th inst. After considerable debate, the resolution was so amended as to substitute the 14th August for the 7th, and was then passed.

In the House, the proceedings were of great interest, and we subjoin them in full.

On motion, the bill from the Senate, "to establish the Territorial governments of Oregon, California and New Mexico," was taken up, and

Mr Boyd, of Ky., moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved *to lay the bill on the table.*

Mr Houston, of Ala., moved a call of the House.

Mr Boyd, of Ky., said that though a majority of the House may be opposed to the bill, such was the importance of the subject, he hoped that the bill would not be laid on the table, but that the House would proceed to the adoption of some other measure, and the settlement at the present session of this vexed question.

Mr McClernand, of Ill., contended that the fronts of this war should not be thrown away by the refusal to pass this or some other measure for the establishment of governments for the new territories. He was therefore opposed to laying the bill on the table.

Mr. Smith, of Ia., defined that the bill held out even the prospect of a settlement of the question involved in that it contained any compromise whatever. He had asked leave to move to reject it, while the Governments of California and New Mexico, and gentlemen on the other side had objected. A bill for the Government of Oregon was already before them. And he hoped he should be permitted to make his report, and that the bills would be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr Houston, of Del., could not vote for this bill one way or the other, without an opportunity to express his views.

Amidst great confusion, Mr McLane rose to a point of order—not heard—but which was sustained by the Chair.

The question was taken on the motion for a call of the House, and decided in the affirmative. The roll being accordingly called, 202 members answered to their names—a large quorum—21 only being absent. The House proceeded with the consideration of the bill, further proceedings under the rule being dispensed with.

Mr. Stephens withdrew his motion to lay on the table, and after a few remarks, renewed the motion, and on the motion the yeas and nays were ordered, and the question was decided in the affirmative, yeas 97.

After some further consideration of this question, the House laid by its own motion the bill under consideration. The yeas and nays were again ordered, and resulted, ayes 114, nays 96. So the motion to reconsider was decided in the negative, and the bill is *rejected* by the House.—KILLED.

On motion, the House, then in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Oregon Territorial Bill, rejected some time since from the Committee on Territories, and Messrs Green, Adams, Collins, Dunn, and Hale, of Missouri, addressed the Committee. Adjourned.

THE EUROPA'S NEWS.

We have received complete details of the intelligence by the steamship *Europa*, and present our readers with the following summary:

France.

The state of siege still continued at Paris and the vigilance of government had detected a plot of another insurrection to take place on the 15th. Measures were adopted adequate to the exigency, and no violence would be attempted.

The cholera was frightfully on the increase.

Another plot has been discovered in Paris. A correspondent of the London *Globe* says that the men of Ateliers Nationaux, and the workmen of the Ateliers Nationaux, and the other turbulent workmen resolved to make another attempt on the 14th, the day originally fixed upon for the five sous banquet. It is now known that this was merely a pretext for getting together an immense body, most of whom were to carry arms secreted under their blouses, whilst others were on the first signal of outbreak to have proceeded to the depots of muskets and ammunition, which were to have been made in the quarter three or four days before the intended meeting. It is said now, that such of the projectors of this plot that have not been captured for the part they took in the late insurrection, have, for the last fortnight, been organizing their forces for a final and deliberate struggle. Fortunately, however, the entire plot has been discovered by the government. The headquarters of the insurgents, this time, was to have been the *Place de Malesherbe*, at the back of the church of the Madeline; and the pillage of the houses in this quarter was part of the plan. The insurgents were to arrive from the other boulevards, where notwithstanding the searches that had been made since the insurrection in June, they had still an immense number of muskets secreted. More than 1,500 were found in the houses of the faubourg Mont Maitre, and seizure of muskets and powder was made in the quarter of the Madeline; the gouvernment is in possession of the whole detail of the plot, and many of the intended chiefs have been arrested. We can have no uneasiness, therefore as to the result. The minister of the interior, M Senard, who is a man of great probity and energy, has already given notice to several of the great functionaries in the provinces, who, in the recent emergency, betrayed apathy, or decided hostility for the cause of order, that they would do well to send their resignations.

It is said that at least three of the Prefects will resign; and it is not improbable that three or four will be placed under arrest, for having withheld or falsified the telegraphic dispatch which was sent to him, inviting the National Guards of their departments to march, Gen. Cavaignac, and Gen. Lamoricière, in accord with the commander-in-chief of the National Guard, have adopted a plan for the prevention of barricades, which must be effectual. Patrols will be continually on foot during the night, but the regular guard, in a house and mid course the greatest reliance can be placed, are to be summoned as soon as there is an attempt to move the pavement, and are to pour in force the cause in the decree which assimilates the maker of a barricade to the insurgent taken with muskets. Before this decree, barricade making was merely an infringement of the laws of what was called *la police simple*—but now, any man assisting in forming a barricade, can be at once shot. Gen Cavaignac is said to be resolved to put in force this severity if another outbreak should occur. The Minister of War has published in the *Moniteur* an order in relation to five companies of the 18th regiment of the line, who had laid down their arms to the mobs during the insurrection, and repribuse the act of the troops who accused these cowardice. He dismisses the officers who commanded it, breaks one of the companies, and disbands the others, observing that but for considerations of mercy, the delinquents would be punished with the utmost rigour of martial law. The example now made, although not so severe as this act of cowardice merited, will suffice. The army generally will regard the disgrace inflicted on these men as the greatest punishment that could be inflicted. It is not probable that such a bad insubordinacy will be again shown.

Three days ago, Gen Changarnier, commander-in-chief of the National Guards of Paris, issued an order to the Colonels of the several legions to meet him with the principal officers of their staff, at appointed hours, yesterday, at the *mairies* of their respective *arrondissements*, to confer with him on matters of urgency.—These conferences took place, and the subject is now known to have been concert with the several commanders of the legions what measures should be taken in each *arrondissement* in the event of another attempt at insurrection.—The importance attached by Gen. Changarnier to these conferences has been manifested by a strong regimental, published in the *Moniteur*, against one of the Colonels, who, being prevented from attending personally, sent his Lieutenant-Colonel to the conference. The Colonel has since resigned.

The postscript in the *Europeans Times* says, that the accounts from Paris, dated July 13th, are again of an unsatisfactory character. A report is current to the effect that a serious division prevails in the government. Evidence has been obtained, it is said, which so bravely implicated certain members of the late government, that it has been judged by some of the principal ministers to be unavoidable for them to apply to the Assembly for permission to prosecute them. Another party in the government is firmly opposed to this, not on grounds connected with the merits of the question, but from reasons of expediency.

Gen Cavaignac himself is included in this latter party, the greatest activity has continued to be observed in the departments of the war office. The Etat-Major of the National Guard, the Minister of the Interior and the prefecture of the Police. It appears for certain that attempts at excavation have been attempted in numerous places; one of these is close to the Chamber, another on the Boulevard Italiens, near the Rue Louis le Grande, and another near the Faubourg Poissonnier, which latter continues to be left, and it is very remarkable how few persons are visable, in the streets or public walks, although the weather is fine the officers of State Major have been warned by General Cavaignac to a long or protracted absence. Attempts would be made to assassinate them at their respective houses.

The National Assembly is still discussing the bill of the new Constitution. An effort has been made to establish two chambers, as in America; but it does not appear to have succeeded. The President's salary is fixed at 600,000. The dictatorship of Gen. Cavaignac is viewed with great jealousy by the ultra republicans.

The number of prisoners taken in the insurrection already amounts to 16,000.

On the 10th instant from 400 to 500 unemployed workmen descended the Faubourg de Reule and the Faubourg St. Honore in the most furious manner, uttering terrible imprecations, declaring they were without labor or bread; that they had been entrapped and deceived by the Government and the revolution, and threatening vengeance. The National Guard of the quarter were called out, and the band was driven back to the barrier.

M. Lamoricière, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, delivered a speech against intervention in the affairs of Italy. With respect to the intervention of Russia in Germany, he recommended the greatest reserve, lest a conflagration should be produced in Europe by premature intervention.

Great uneasiness is felt for the 14th (yesterday) the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile on which day some movements is feared. Much jealousy has lately been manifested between the Guard Mobile and the line.

The Assembly has voted, by an immense majority, the establishment of a permanent camp of 50,000 men in Paris. It is determined to protect the capital from a new insurrection, to which those still look forward who cover pillage, and whose disappointed ambition or abortive utopian schemes render them discontented.

The French Government has received by telegraph, accounts from Rome of the 7th inst., announcing the recognition of the Republic by the Pope.

The Finance Committee has adjourned the proposition with respect to the private domain of Louis Philippe, until it shall learn the intentions of the Government on the subject.

The Government has declared against the proposition of M. Jules Favre for confiscating the private property of Louis Philippe.

The Latest.

PARIS, *Friday, 12 o'clock, July 14, 1848*—The city up to this hour continues tranquil; the capital, however, is in a very feverish state of excitement. Since the dawn of morning troops have been moving in considerable numbers to various parts of the city at a rapid pace. No actual riot, had, however, taken place, although apprehended.

The Paris *National* announces that the indemnity claimed by Frenchmen inhabiting Naples, for losses sustained by them in consequence of the insurrection which took place on the 15th May, has been paid in full, the French Admiral saying that station having received peremptory orders from their Government to insist on its immediate payment.

At a meeting of the provisional commissioners of the municipal council of Paris, on the 13th, the Mayor of the city read an expose of the financial position of Paris. It showed that in consequence of the revolution, there was a decline of one-third to one-half on every description of property in the city; and further, that the decline was progressing.

The *Univers* states that the insurgents are to be transported to Guyana or the Marquesas Islands.

Pontecoulant, ex-Peer of France, has been arrested; the disclosed facts, however, which led to that step, are said to be unconnected with the late terrific slaughter.

THE LATEST FROM PARIS.—At 6 o'clock yesterday evening, (Friday) July 14th, Paris was tranquil. In the Assembly, Goudchaux announced that the Government had abandoned their intention of interfering with railways.

Twenty-five thousand of the army of Italy have fallen back on Lyons.

Reports were current in Paris yesterday that the Archduke John had approved French mediation in Italian affairs.

Ireland.

The crisis is now fast approaching, and each party is girding itself for the conflict. The Government, by a vigorous concentrate of the Press, the arrest of the confederate missionaries, the employment of spies, and the augmentation of its armed resources; and the people by prodigious activity in the enrollment of clubs, the establishment of the League, the distribution of arms, the most complete fraternization of classes and boundless resolution and enthusiasm on Saturday night. Mr. Duffy, of the *Nation*, was apprehended on a charge of treason and felony, and committed to Newgate, whither he was followed by Mr. Martin of the *Felon*, who had previously surrendered.

On Monday the proprietors of the *Tribune*, Messrs. O'Dougherty and Williams, and Mr. Hoban, the publisher, were committed on the like charge, the whole of whom will be tried at the mission on the 5th proximo. Mr. Doherty was arrested in Castel on Monday, and Mr. Meagher in Waterford on Tuesday on charges of sedition, and will be tried at the present assizes in Tipperary and Limerick. Mr. Meagher's apprehension caused the utmost excitement in Waterford. The chapel bells were rung; thousands of confederates assembled, and it required all the authority and influence of the gifted and chivalrous captive, aided by the Catholic clergymen, to prevent the people from falling on the military and police. As it was, they stoned the authorities, and cut off one body of the troops from the other. They created a formidable barricade, which impeded the progress of the escort, and for miles harrassed and hunted the procession, but happily no life was lost. During the week, also, a Mr. Dercey McGee and Mr. Haywood were also arrested for sedition, but the bills were thrown out by the Wicklow grand jury on Thursday. The excitement, not only in Dublin, but throughout Ireland, is every where intense, and the note of preparation is every where sounded. The flag of revolution has extended to England, and scattered. The United repealers and chartists are rapidly organizing and arming. The *Nation*, notwithstanding its proclamation, has appeared this morning.

On Monday, the convicted chartists, in London, were sentenced each to two years' imprisonment, with security for future good conduct.

The Queen's ministers have abandoned their intention of permitting her to visit Ireland in the course of the next month.

THE CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE is given in the following condensed summary from the *European Times*:

From Berlin, the news is still unsatisfactory. A good deal of apprehension exists lest the commissions of Berlin should bring down an insurrection similar to the recent movement in Paris, which would undoubtedly be suppressed, but at a great cost of life. The President of the Council at Berlin declines to answer any question having in view to elicit what measures have been taken to protect the Prussian frontiers against Russia. The 600th anniversary of the laying the foundation of the Cathedral of Cologne will be celebrated with great pomp on the 14th, 15th and 16th August. The King of Prussia and the Vicar of the Empire will be present, and hopes are entertained that the Pope himself may assist at the solemnity.

From Russia, we are yet without any authentic information respecting the movement of the armies on the frontiers. It would appear certain, however, that 2500 men have entered Moldavia, whilst a corresponding Turkish force has been ordered to occupy the principalities of the Danube. Whether Russia will take advantage of the present divisions in Germany to prosecute her designs against Prussia or Turkey is at present but conjectural.

The latest intelligence from St. Petersburg announce the still alarming increase of the cholera in that capital. The mortality in the cases which have occurred is indeed alarming.

The King of Hanover has renewed his threats of quitting the country if the Assembly at Frankfort exceeded certain limits. The election of Archduke John seems highly distasteful to the King, as well as to the Hanoverian Assembly.

In Germany, the election of Archduke John is causing very great excitement. A deputation proceeded from Frankfort to Vienna, to announce to his highness his new elevation.—They were received with becoming solemnity, and the Archduke, in his reply to the address presented to him on the occasion, expressed his high sense of the importance of the elevation, and hoped that the object in view would be attained; but that it could only be accomplished by the co-operation of all friends of Germany, and by unity, unusual moderation, disinterested views, and love of fortitude. The Archduke, however, feeling that his present position as proxy in Vienna of the Emperor might be incompatible with his own duties, hesitated for a moment about deciding upon the period when he would assume the office of vicar of the empire; but, with the decision of his character, decided immediately afterwards to proceed to Frankfort on the 8th inst., and there assume his honourable functions. He accordingly issued a proclamation notifying his intentions, which he thought would not interfere with his duties as Regent of Austria. He would proceed to Frankfort in company with the deputation sent to him, and would return to Vienna to open, with becoming solemnity, the Chambers of Vienna on the 18th inst. The deputation with the Archduke John representing Germany, as a confederacy, are in the proportion of three-fifteenths; and the extreme left, or radical party, about two-fifteenths; the German aristocracy and the Slavonic peasantry are fifteen-fifteenths, or positive party, which promote Austria's independence of Germany, are about three-fifteenths; the Jesuit party form the remaining fifteenth. It is conjectured that this assembly will be forcibly dissolved, the dissatisfaction and apprehension respecting it being general.

In Spain, it appears beyond a doubt that the standard of Cabrera has been unfurled in Catalonia and Navarre. Every day the insurrection assumed to be gaining strength. Espartero, Urbistondo, now Governor of the Basque Provinces, took decisive measures to suppress it. By the latest accounts, the movement has been impeded; whether it will be successfully put down in a few weeks will disclose. At present the Montemolinist party and the royalist appear equal in numbers.

By the last news from Alexandria, we learn that Mehemet Ali has become quite insane. He is permitted to walk out twice a day. Sir Stratford Canning arrived at Constantinople on the 25th ult.

Switzerland.

In our advices from Berne, under date of the 10th inst., we have the following important intelligence:

The Diet has to-day been occupied with a question which, after the affair of the revision of the federal compact, is, perhaps the most serious of all that has come before it this session, since it is intimately connected with European rights and international laws. It is to pronounce the federal guarantee of the constitution, which has definitively transformed Neufchatel into a republic, forming the 21st canton of the confederation.

After a dignified discussion, the motion was adopted by the entire Assembly. What more particularly characterized this movement was, that all the Deputies expressed themselves satisfied with an event which removed their people from the dominion of Prussia.

Spain.

We have advices from Madrid to the 10th, at which date, it is stated that Gen. Elio, seeing that there was but little chance of success to the Carlist movement at present, had resolved to withdraw into France with some officers who accompanied him.

Our latest advices from Spain, report an engagement with Montimolinist at Pampeluna—latter beaten—Elio recrossed the frontier.

Cabrera is said to be hotly pursued, but his numbers were increasing.

Portugal.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 15.—The Jupiter has just arrived from Lisbon. She brings advices that a revolution is rapidly approaching. Several of the leading liberals are concealed or left Lisbon. The following are the names of the expected new Ministry: President, Saldana; House Affairs, Costa Cabral; Finance, Oliveira.

Exchange on London was quoted, 30 days, 52 5-8, 90 days, 52 7-8.

Ireland.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, 6 P. M.—Our express messenger, who left Dublin this morning, has just arrived. He reports that Dublin was then tranquil, and that the grand jury of the county of Limerick have found a true bill against Meagher, for sedition.

The Chartists.

The following communication has been issued from the headquarters of the Chartists:

We have this day balanced our accounts, and have to announce that we are without funds.

Signed in behalf of the Executive Committee,
JOHN MURRAY, Sec'y.

LONDON, July 15th, 1848.

MEXICO.—The steamship *Alabama*, Captain Baker, reached the city on Saturday evening, from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 1st inst. Our dates from the city of Mexico are to the 27th ult. The papers contain nothing of special interest. Parades is a fugitive and his whereabouts is unknown—his party appears completely dispersed.

General PERRIOR F. SMITH came passenger on board the *Alabama*, and will be welcomed home to-day in a manner worthy his exalted reputation and heroic services.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—A letter was received by a gentleman of Carlisle (Penn.) a few days ago, from Gen. Taylor, in reply to an invitation which had been extended to him to visit Pennsylvania. Gen. Taylor declines going north, in the first place because he has had the command of the Southern division of the army assigned to him, which makes it his duty to remain where he is, and in the second place because he believes "the interior of candidates in travelling through the country prior to an election to be of very questionable propriety, if not absolutely vicious."

THE VOTE ON THE COMPROMISE BILL IN THE HOUSE.—An analysis of this vote on the proposition of Mr. Stephens to lay this bill on the table, shows the following result: ayes, 99 Democrats, 83 Whigs—noes, 72 Democrats, 25 Whigs.

City Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF GEN SMITH.—The loud booming of Artillery on the Public Squares of the City, on Saturday evening last, announced the arrival of the Hero of Contreras. He came over in the steamship Alabama, which stopped at the Barracks, below the city. His reception, for which such extensive preparation has been made by our city authorities, will take place to-day. It will be a reception worthy of the patriotic State of Louisiana, and worthy of the Hero whose deeds have reflected such honor on our State. The programme of the procession will be found in another column. Masters of vessels and steamboats in port, are requested to hoist their flags to-day, and steamboat Captains, who can conveniently do so, are requested to join the escort from the Barracks to the City, as set forth in the programme.

VISIT TO GEN. SMITH.—The Battalion of Artillery, under command of Major Gally, went yesterday morning in full dress uniform to the U. S. Barracks, for the purpose of paying a military visit to the Hero of Contreras.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about half past one o'clock on Saturday morning in a range of one story buildings, in the course of erection by Mr. Stackhouse, in Benton street, near Magnolia. The fire originated in the back houses, about midway of the range, which covers an entire block, and reached the front buildings, when, by the timely aid of the firemen, the communication was completely cut off, so that there was little or no damage sustained. One or two of the back houses were destroyed. The fire was totally extinguished by 2 o'clock. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Last evening, at 6 o'clock, Bishop BLANC and his Clergy, consecrated a Catholic Church, now being erected on the property recently purchased by Propaganda, situated on Camp street. The ceremony was imposing, and attracted a crowd of persons of both sexes. At the close of the ceremony Bishop Blanc delivered a beautiful sermon in the English language.

BURGLARY.—Three houses in Perdido street, between St. Peter and St Paul street, were entered about 1 o'clock, on Saturday morning by burglars, by means of some ladders left within their premises. Nothing of value, however, was stolen. They first entered the house of Mr. Reunett, from which they took away a gold watch, worth $90; and $45 in cash; next, Mr. Gibson's, the Commissary of the Fourth Ward, but failed in gaining the gentlemen's room; and then Mr. Grass', next door, where they got a trifle of money, and passed, owing, it is supposed, to their being scared, a valuable gold watch lying on the table. Persons who chanced to be awake in the manner had heard the noise of the burglars, and had closed their windows and doors wide open all night. The burglars got clear off.

ROBBERY ON BOARD THE MARY KINGSLAND.—Mr. *Spivey*, a passenger on board the steamboat Mary Kingsland, from Vera Cruz, made on Saturday last an affidavit, before Alderman Fabre, that during the passage he was robbed of $365 in gold by two persons named John Wittemberg and F. Fazie, whom he suspected. The alderman issued a warrant for their arrest.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Henry Smith was charged on Saturday, before Recorder Seuzeneau, with attacking a man named Benjamin Lyons, on the night of the 4th inst., in the streets of the Third Municipality, and robbing him of his hat, cost and $15 in gold and silver. Smith will be examined on the charge to-day.

ACCIDENT.—A negro man, named Prince, belonging to W. J. Brengan, fell, on Saturday evening last, from the second story, through the hatchway, of store No 42 Poydras street.—Death was caused by injuries in the head and spine. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered accordingly.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A white man named Weeman, aged about 25 years, dropped dead yesterday, in a house, No. 238 Old Levee street, between Barracks and Hospital streets. Death was held upon the body, and the following verdict was rendered: "Died of pulmonary apoplexy."

RISING OF THE BLACKS AT ST CROIX.—Capt. Abrahams, of the schooner *April*, at Baltimore from St. Thomas, confirms the reported rising of the blacks on the Island of St Croix against the whites there. Very few lives were lost, but some fine property belonging to the Acting Governor was destroyed. Quiet had been restored and several of the leaders of the revolt had been shot.

☞ Acting Governor Johnson, of Pennsylvania, was sworn into office at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 26th. Townsend Haines, Esq., of Westchester county, it is understood, has been appointed Secretary of State. The office of Attorney General will, it is said, be tendered to the Hon. James Cooper, of Adams county.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—As the steamer *Highland Mary*, was leaving port on Wednesday night, one of the steam connecting pipes bursted with a loud report, causing great confusion and dismay among the crew, and a large number of passengers. The first and second engineers and a sensible lady of Spanish descent, name unknown, are severely scalded. The boy in his agony jumped overboard, and when recovered suffered indescribably. As soon as his condition was made known, a conveyance was obtained, and under the direction of Dr. Johnson, he was conveyed to the Hotel for Invalids, where he lingered until yesterday morning and died. His sufferings in the interval were intense. The engineers mentioned were not seriously injured. In consequence of the accident, the *Mary* was forced to forego her departure until the injury done to the machinery can be repaired.—*St. Louis Republican, 28th.*

[COMMUNICATED.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—During General Jackson's administration, a female descendant of Virginia, married a Frenchman of the name of Tabeau. The Heads of Department, with others, were present, amongst them the late David Crockett. It appears that the lady did not understand English, but was conversant with French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese. Mr. Tabeau, a Frenchman, speaks Spanish, but neither Crockett, observing the embarrassment, observed to the gentleman sitting next to him, "they had better poke a little Indian at her."

Now, Messrs. Editors, I am going if you will permit me, to poke a few of my old-fashioned notions into the columns of your useful paper,—but I presume my notions will, in the present day, be as little understood, as, at present, have as little effect, as Mr. Van Buren's French, and that I shall, by some, (possibly yourself,) be pronounced an old dotard, behind the times, &c; for, Messrs Editors, you must know that I am no chicken—my cake is nearly eaten—I am only sufficient of a dotard to occupy the stage after I have made my exit, which, in the common course of nature, must be ere long.

I have been personally acquainted with Gen. Taylor for many years. As a soldier and a gentleman, I always admired him, and without ever dreaming or looking forward to his present position, I represented him (in opposition to the opinions of those but partially acquainted with him) as well suited to the Presidency, in case of the forces first sent to Mexico. By his conduct there, and previously by the Florida war, and his able communications to the Government, &c., he has proved himself a man of strong mind, sterling integrity, discriminating judgment, with great decision of character, unbiased by intemperate zeal, or self-consideration.

His pretensions for the Presidency may and will be judged by late developments. His sentiments he has fully and openly placed before the people, and these sentiments, I think, entitle him to a decided preference over every other Candidate named or proposed for the Presidency.

That a difference of opinion ever will exist in politics, as in other matters, every one must admit, and to a certain extent, it is right that it should be so; it leads to a just understanding of the subject, as competition in trade determines the real value of the commodity. Difference of opinion, or, in other words, party, tends to fix the mind more intensely to a thorough investigation of the subject. But the necessity of party is by no means identical with its abuse;—whilst one is the safe-guard to liberty, the other is its bane, encouraging vice and leading to anarchy; the virtue of the people alone can resist and eradicate the latter. It must be conceded by every candid politician, that it is the desire and purpose of every true American to arrive at the same good—"*his country's good.*" Why, then, this party strife? Dispassionately examined, the difference of opinion will be found not so great as party views make it appear, nor so wide apart but that it may be reconciled to the adoption of measures for the benefit of all.—What is the effect of the present strong and dividing line of party? Supposing each party nearly equal, one-half of the talents and worth of the country are, during each presidential term, excluded from any participation in the administration of the Government, at least so far as appointment to office extends; which is by no means inconsiderable, reaching every ramification of the police of our country. Party measures, be they are now brought into the councils of the nation, cost the community millions of dollars. The passage of laws is by party speeches and manifestoes, procrastinated for weeks, which might, upon the real merits of the case, be decided in a single day; and upon the final question each member must give his vote according to the views of his party, or be denounced a traitor, however his vote may be in violation of his conscience or subversive of the public weal.

The appointment to office in every State and city in the Union, is now made (even down to a constable police officer,) to favor of party views. It is not now asked, "Is he honest—he capable?" No; but will he vote for this or that party? As to fitness for office, that weight but a feather in the scale,—the interest of both state and city must give way to secure party votes. There is another, and not less to be deplored evil growing out of this party strife; sectional feeling and prejudice is now forced into every measure brought forward. This is a most serious reflection, particularly for the South. Abolitionism would long ago have sunk to its insignificance, had it not been encouraged and kept alive for party purposes.

To break down this growing evil, or excess of party, which has become the bane of our otherwise happy country, Gen. Taylor may, I think, be considered the only available Candidate. He has pledged himself, in case he is elected, that his Executive acts will be governed by the Constitution, and the sanction of such laws and measures as may be calculated to promote the public good; that the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, ought to be the law—a truly republican principle. Who, for a moment, can doubt the profession of a man who asks no favors and shrinks from no responsibility? I consider Gen. Taylor a sample of God's noblest work—"an honest man." What does he say? "That if I am nominated by the Whig Convention, I shall not refuse acceptance, provided I am left free from all pledges, and permitted to maintain the position of independence of all parties, &c."

Gen. Taylor has publicly stated, "that he is a Whig of the Washington School; that he will not subserve to the views of party." Noble sentiment—worthy the Patriot—worthy the Hero of Buena Vista;—may he long live to tread in the footsteps and carry out the principles of the illustrious Washington—the Father of our Country. OLD TIMES.

Council of Municipality No. One.

EXTRA SITTING OF FRIDAY, August 4, 1848.

The Council was to meet this day on a convocation of the Mayor, at the request of three Aldermen.

The members present were: The Honorable Jos. Genois, Recorder and President; Aldermen, J. Lanata, and E. Wilz.

There being no quorum, on motion of Mr. Wilz, the Council adjourned till Monday next, 7th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

JN. REVNES, Secretary.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, 6th inst., at 6½ o'clock, A. M., SARAH A., daughter of J. A. NOBLE, aged 6 years and 7 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 17 Philippa, between Prytania and Berlin streets.

New York and Massachusetts papers please copy.

Reception of General Smith.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROCESSION.

The steamboat Conqueror, Capt. Hention, will be despatched at 8 o'clock, a. m., on this day, the 7th inst., with the Committee of the Municipal Councils, for the purpose of conducting GENERAL SMITH and suite to the city.

The line will land opposite the Place d'Armes and be received by the military. On his landing, a salute of 32 guns will be fired from each of the squares—Place d'Armes, Lafayette and Washington—the General to be accompanied from the landing by the Committee of the Councils to the Place d'Armes, where he will be received by the Mayor and Recorders, and will be welcomed by the Mayor.

After which, an address will be delivered by Randall Hunt, Esq.

A salute of eleven guns will then be fired from each of the squares.

The ceremony being completed, the procession will then be formed in the following order, under the direction of the Grand Marshal:

Order of Procession.

Col. C. A. LABUZAN, Grand Marshal.
Deputy Grand Marshals.

John M. Bell, Henry Forno,
Theodore Lewis, H. Ranau,
Henry Bier, Wm. K. Styles,
Marshals.

John P. Walden, A. J. Wagner,
Auguste Brunie, R. I. Waldo,
P. Connolly, Alfred Rousseau,
Charles Kohlhaas, Paul Pecquet,
George Allen, James Strawbridge,
John F. Caldwell, J. A. Ansting,
N. W. Butler, J. M. Morales,
George W. Harby, J. A. Bonneval,
Joseph Prader, Jr., Thomas Logan,
J. Brunean, D. Fischer
W. H. Wilder.

Order of Procession.

Marshal.
Military Escort.
Grand Marshal.
Gen. F. F. SMITH and Staff, mounted.
Mayor of the City, and Recorders
of the three Municipalities.
Committee of Arrangements and Orator.
Grand Council.
Aldermen of the three Municipalities.
Marshal.
Music.
Veterans of 1814 and 1815
Officers of the U. S. Army and Navy.
Officers and Soldiers of the Louisiana Volunteer Regiments organized in 1836, for the Florida War, and in 1846 for the Mexican War
Governors of the State and Staff,
Major General J. L. Lewis and Staff.
Officers of the Militia.
Members of the Senate and House of Representatives
Regents of the University of Louisiana.
Law Faculty of the University of Louisiana
Medical Faculty of the University of Louisiana.
State Superintendent of Public Education.
Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Civil Engineer and Surveyor-general.
Foreign Consuls.
Judges of the Supreme Court.
Recorder of Mortgages and Register of Conveyances.
Judges of the U. S. Court.
U. S. District Attorney and U. S. Marshal.
Clerks of the U. S. District and Circuit Courts.
Collector of the Port, Naval Officer, Surveyor of the Customs and Postmaster
U. S. Receiver and Register of the Land Office.
The Superintendent and Officers of the Mint.
Marshal.
Fire Department with banners.
Marshal.
Directors, Teachers, and Male Pupils of Public Schools
Clergy
Members of the Bar
Members of Medical Societies.
Notaries Public
New England Society.
Marshal.
Free Masons—Grand Lodge and its subordinate Lodges.
Odd Fellows—Grand Lodge and its subordinate Lodges.
Charitable Societies.
Irishmen, St. Patrick, St. Andrew, Howard, German and Temperance Societies.
Incorporated Industrious and Benevolent Societies.
Sons of Temperance.
Harbormaster and Portwardens
Captains of Vessels and Steamboats.
Strangers and Citizens generally.
Marshal.
Military Escort.

The procession, when formed, will move from the front of the Cathedral, down Conde street to Moreau street, through Moreau street to Elysian Fields, along the same to Chartres street, up same street to Royal street, up Royal street to Canal street, along Canal street to Camp street, on Camp to Julia street, thence to St Charles street, down St. Charles street to the St. Charles Hotel.

In order to give all those participating in the procession, an opportunity of seeing General Smith, the military, on reaching Gravier street, will halt, and the grand object is to procure the best preparation of this celebrated root. COMSTOCK'S SARSAPARILLA has met with wonderful success in the cure of Scrofula, and breakings out upon the face, biles, running sores, and all diseases arising from impure blood; and it is guaranteed equal to any Extract ever made, at the low price of 50 cents per bottle, and in as large bottles as any sold at $1.

A bottle of this Extract will be found very beneficial to enable the system to bear up against the debilitating heat of summer, and resist the invasion of disease. [illegible] the liver, [illegible] urinary [illegible]

[illegible] & CO., 80 POYDRAS [illegible]

[illegible] Regional Patent Extract [illegible] Medicine, 184 Chartres street, New Orleans.

[illeg