The New-Orleans Bee.

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MAGNE & WEINIG, PROPRIETORS, No. 61 Chartres, and 18 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Thursday Morning, June 15, 1848.

General Taylor.

As General TAYLOR is now the Whig candidate for the Presidency, it may be well for a moment to revert to his position.

General TAYLOR was originally put in nomination by the people, irrespective of party, and after repeated solicitations reluctantly consented to the use of his name as a candidate. A large number of Whigs, ordering accounts to secure the election of this pure-minded patriot and gallant soldier, conceived the design of bringing him formally before the National Convention that was to meet at Philadelphia. It was a well ascertained fact, that General TAYLOR was a Whig; had been all his life a Whig—and though not a mere party partisan, nor an active politician, their he entertained settled convictions of the wisdom and justice of the Whig cause. In his replies to various letters on the subject of his political preferences, General TAYLOR answered very frankly that he was a Whig, a decided Whig, and in his letter to his brother-in-law, Capt. ALLEN, the old hero laid down a chart of Whig principles that satisfied every member of the party of keenest orthodoxy.

The only difficulty that seemed to lie in the way of General TAYLOR's nomination by the Whig Convention, was his unpledged and untrammelled course in respect to the Presidency. Many ardent Whigs were averse to the consideration of the claims of one who had apparently refused to abide by the decision of the Convention. We say "apparently," since subsequent developments proved conclusively that General TAYLOR's position was perfectly consistent, and the necessary consequence of the movements, first made in his behalf, while there is ample evidence to show that had the choice of the Convention fallen on the illustrious statesman of Kentucky, the hero of Churubusco and Cerro Gordo, the distinguished son of Massachusetts, or any other Whig to whom the party would have given unanimous support, the candidate of the Convention would have encountered no opposition, and would have been elected by an immense majority. We embody the declaration by the following passage from a letter written by General TAYLOR on the 24th of April last—two days after the publication of the letter from a gentleman of Louisiana, who proposed the nomination of the hero of Buena Vista for the office of the Presidency. The letter from General TAYLOR, which we have hereafore professed and advocated and which are well understood by our readers, as practicable.

"The voice of the great State of New York, of her noble democracy, has not been heard in making this nomination. It is *not*, therefore, the nomination of a Democratic *National* Convention, such as the delegates were sent to Baltimore to make, and is of no binding obligation upon the Democracy of the nation, or any part of it, except so far as they choose to ratify it.

The Democracy of New York, it is believed, will have a candidate in the field, and the Democracy of other Free States will probably unite with them.

The Whig party will probably nominate Henry Clay, Gen. Taylor, or Gen. Scott. If, as a Democratic candidate, planted upon the doctrines of the New York Democracy, viz: "*Free soil, free men, free speech and free commerce*," would carry the North against all opposition, and probably go into the Presidential chair.

From the Southport (Wisconsin) Telegraph.

Again, we need not say that it is quite possible for men by trickery to secure a nomination, whose whole life has been a living lie upon Democracy. If Gen Cass has not always been such an one, he is at least such an one now; and if he be nominated, wherein, under such circumstances, is the obligation to support him in virtue of Democratic principle. He says, should he be elected, Congress shall have no power, if he can help it, to prevent the spread of slavery into territory now free. Now, we need not say that this position is at war with the interests of free labor, and consequently at war with Democracy, for we all know it. Can, then, a National Convention alter this state of affairs, or make that Democratic which is now its opposite? If the National Convention betrays the principles of Democracy, as it does not what rule makes it incumbent on individual members of the party to complete the treason and to pull down the pillars of the temple on their own heads. We have no doubt, if the National Convention acts in accordance with Democratic principle, and presents a candidate of proper exponent of such principle, there will be unanimity and fealty to his support, for we do not believe that even a National Convention can force an unworthy man upon the party.

If Northward and Westward the cancer of disunion is destroying the vital principle of the Democracy, Southward its progress is not less fatal. Look at the latest manifesto from the Palmetto State. Hear what Mr. CALHOUN's trusted organ says, and listen to the echo which the Hotspur of the Union puts forth:

Mr Cass has nothing to expect from South Carolina; unless, indeed, he could recall the principles he avowed in his letter to Mr. SPENCER, in which he declares himself in favor of leaving to the people of any territory that may hereafter be acquired, the right to regulate the subject of slavery among themselves; and the convention which nominated Mr Cass understood well the feelings of the South on this question. They were broadly proclaimed from every quarter; and it was supposed that the fact, that the present nominee was put forth as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. But the *Union* says that we are Abstractionists. Whenever argument fails our contemporary, he attempts to relieve his discomfort by calling names and applying epithets. Does the *Union* suppose that we care a straw by what term of reproach we may be designated by those who are making war upon our institutions, and whose acts point them out as our deadliest enemies? Abstractionists! Why, principle is ever an abstraction with those who have no respect for its dictates, or who have long since taken leave of it. The vicious laugh at and deride the idea of virtue, and give it no more palpable existence than is to be found in the dreams of the poet or the sickly fancy of a distempered imagination. Call it an abstraction, or by what term the *Union* pleases, South Carolina at least will ever be found insisting upon her constitutional rights, and ready to defend them, either from open attack in the shape of the Wilmot Proviso, or from the more covert, but equally hostile, doctrines of the Baltimore platform. It is due be an abstraction, make the most of it.

Any one who takes the trouble to peruse the foregoing extracts will at once perceive that while Gen. Cass is berated as a dough-face and truckler to Slavery in the North, he is charged with quasi-abolitionism in the South. This is the natural consequence of his amphibious position. He has lacked the moral hardihood to maintain a fixed opinion in relation to the Slavery question, and by seeking to conciliate the two sections of the country, has excited the mistrust and forfeited the confidence of both. An uncertain and vacillating politican ever fails to command popular respect.

KENTUCKY.—Colonel Johnson, has formally withdrawn from the Gubernatorial canvass. He announces his determination in an address to the democracy of the State, in which he handles the Central Committee without gloves Mr. Crittenden's majority over Lazarus W Powell, may be set down as something under twenty thousand.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, June 6—8 P. M.

Removal of the Corner Stone—Procession—Accident at the Bridge, &c.

At 4 o'clock this evening, a large concourse of our citizens assembled at the depot for the purpose of conveying the corner stone of the Washington Monument to the vicinity of the spot chosen for its deposit.

The stone was placed on wheels, and was drawn by ropes, manned by our patriotic citizens, along the avenue, escorted by the Mayor, Committee of Arrangements, Architect, a large body of U. States Marines, with their band, and a lengthy procession of citizens.

The stone was decorated with the American ensign, and on the top of it was sitting a live eagle.

A temporary railway had been erected across the Tiumbers over the bridge so as to carry it across with safety, but I regret to say that the car had advanced on it but a short distance when the front axle broke, throwing the car off the track. The weight of the car on the bridge caused it to break through its timbers, and the immense stone was thrown sideways on to the bridge.

It was found impossible to again move the immense mass, and the procession returned without fully accomplishing their purpose. However, with a little mechanical skill and machinery, it can be rescued from its present rather perilous condition. M.

Sad Accident.

SALISBURY, Conn., June 3, 1848.

[Correspondence of the Tribune.]

GENTS:—Mr. Frederick Barnett, a young man engaged in mining in an iron ore pit in this town, fell to the bottom of the same, on Saturday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, by the "caving in" of a bank of dirt. He was covered about 4 feet with earth—was taken out in about 20 minutes, and found entirely lifeless. One or two others were slightly injured.

Truly yours, W. J. P.

FROM TEXAS.—Galveston papers to the 8th inst, have been received. They speak in cheering terms of the prospects of the crops, although the cotton-worm has appeared in several sections of the country.

The *Austin Democrat* of the 3d inst. contains the following:

THE COMANCHES.—Capt. Conner returned to town on Wednesday last, having, under the direction of the Governor, followed the party of Camanches, who recently visited this city under the chief Santa Anna, to their main camp on the Salado, and from thence above the line of posts. Capt. C., agreeably to his Excellency's instructions, visited all the settlements near which the Indians passed, and found that with the exception of petty pilfering committed about some of the farm-houses, that no depredation had been committed. From appearances at their main encampment, it is judged there were at least 700 Indians in all, having with them near 1000 head of horses. The ostensible object of their visit was, as stated in our last, to purchase and kill buffalo, large herds of which are said to be much lower down the country than is usual at this season of the year; but what might have been the result had the Indians been allowed to remain below the line and in the neighborhood of the settlements, is hard to tell. The Governor, we think, acted with great prudence in promptly ordering them back, and judging from the alacrity with which they "pulled up stakes," after his Excellency intimated to them that an escort would be furnished to conduct them safe to their own range, it is not likely that the settlements will be honored with another visit from the big chief and his party again.

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The Baltimore Nominee.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

We have published the expressions of opinion of the Barnburners in New York on the subject of Gen. Cass' nomination. There are already eighteen Democratic papers in that State which thunder forth their condemnation of the Locofoco nominee. They are as follows:

N. Y. Evening Post,	Newburgh Telegraph.
Suffolk Democrat,	Albany Atlas,
Troy Budget,	Fonda Sentinel,
Mohawk Courier,	Utica Democrat,
Onondaga Standard,	Cayuga Tocsin,
Ontario Messenger,	Rochester Daily Adv.,
Buffalo Republic,	Niagara Cataract,
Lyons Argus,	Western Atlas,
Elmira Gazette, and	Jefferson Democrat.

But the disaffection is not confined to the Empire State. Here are extracts from two Democratic journals—one published in Ohio and the other in Wisconsin. Both repudiate the nomination:

From the Sandusky (Ohio) Mirror.

General Cass is nominated by the Baltimore Convention. What shall be done in the premises? is the question that all are asking. We shall act as near in accordance with the principles we have heretofore professed and advocated and which are well understood by our readers, as practicable.

The voice of the great State of New York, of her noble democracy, has not been heard in making this nomination. It is *not*, therefore, the nomination of a Democratic *National* Convention, such as the delegates were sent to Baltimore to make, and is of no binding obligation upon the Democracy of the nation, or any part of it, except so far as they choose to ratify it.

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N. Y. Herald.

We are informed that Otis Zack learned the nomination on Tuesday evening, while sending upon the Levee at Baton Rouge. The hero received the news with the most perfect equanimity. His composure was no more disturbed at the prospect of presiding over the destinies of the greatest Republic in the world, than it was when in the thickest of the fight at Buena Vista, he was winning resplendent glory for himself and immortal honor for his country.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Charleston papers contain telegraphic despatches from Philadelphia, which furnish a brief account of the proceedings of the Convention the first day. They are substantially the same as those received here by way of the river, except that they state that the Louisiana delegation had been allowed to represent the Texas members of the Convention.

ANTI-SLAVERY NOMINATIONS.—The Abolitionists, or at least the section of that party known as the Liberty League, have just held a National Convention at Rochester, New York, and nominated Gerrit Smith as their candidate for President of the United States, and the Rev. Charles E. Foote, of Michigan, for the Vice Presidency. A New York State Liberty League Convention has also been held at Rochester, nominating an electoral ticket and candidates for the several State officers to be elected this fall. William Goodsell received the nomination for Governor, and ——Hutchinson, of Orleans county, for Lieut. Governor.

☞ The Washington *Union* calls upon the Democracy of the United States to congratulate the Democracy of France upon the overthrow of Bourbonism in that country, and the establishment of a liberal government. But is it not an unfortunate circumstance that the overthrow of Bourbonism and Louis Philippe is understood to elect to the Presidency of the United States the successful contest and the acceptance of Bourbonism and Louis Philippe? When the French Democracy has just driven Louis Philippe from the throne and from the kingdom for his ten thousand corruptions and for his outrages upon popular rights and popular liberty, is it becoming in the Democracy of the United States, with words of congratulation upon their lips towards the French Democracy, to be struggling to elevate a man to the chief magistracy, who, living at the court of Louis Philippe in the zenith of its power and the fullness of its corruption, held that monarch up to the world, in an elaborate book, as the very model of wise and good sovereigns?—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ The editor of the Columbus, (O.) Free Press, a leading Locofoco organ of that State, announces his determination to discontinue his paper and to give his reasons for it in a week or two in a supplementary number. He has not endorsed the nomination of Gen. Cass, and it is well understood that his unwillingness to support the Locofoco candidate in his reason for stopping his paper. He is of the family of ex-Senator Tappan. We have reason to know, says the Louisville *Journal*, that the Locofoco dissatisfaction in Ohio is deep and extensive.

MICHIGAN.—A correspondent of the Buffalo *Express*, writing from Michigan, says:

"You may rely upon it, that in no State in the Union is Gen. Cass les popular than in his own, and in no city less admired than in that in which he has lived for thirty years, and amassed a princely fortune without illustrating his life by a single act of munificence or generous public spirit.—With either General Taylor or Scott in the field against him, Michigan may be set down as a Whig State."

Massacre at Martinique.

Capt. Mercier, of the ship *Europe*, which arrived yesterday from St. Thomas, brings the following sinister intelligence:

"On the 24th May, a massacre of the white inhabitants of Martinique took place. At the departure of my informant from St. Pierre, several houses had been burned, and in one of them thirty persons were consumed. Every thing was in the most dreadful state of confusion. The troops from Port Royal had been called on, but refused to act and retreated to their quarters. My informant states, that when he left, every road and avenue leading to St. Pierre, was crowded with Blacks coming to the assistance of their brethren. Many dreadful scenes had occurred. My informant had barely time in company with six others, to get on board a vessel, (leaving every thing behind) when the house in which they lived was set on fire, and sentries were placed to keep any one from leaving it. The insurrection was supposed to be general all over the Island."

St. Thomas, May 28th, 1848.

☞ We announced a day or two ago, the re-election of Col. SEATON, of the *National Intelligencer*, as Mayor of Washington City. Col. S. was opposed by Peter Force, (Whig) and Mr. Boyle, (L. F.) and the friends of the latter were sanguine of success—with how much reason, the annexed vote will show:

Seaton, (W.) 1,628; Force, (W.) 424; Boyle, (L. F.) 813.

The *National Intelligencer* says:—"We are sorry to learn that Senator Johnson, of Louisiana, has been detained from his seat for more than a week past by serious illness, from which however, he is recovering."

STEAMER BATESVILLE SUNK.—From the Batesville *Eagle*, we learn that the steamer Batesville struck a snag and sunk in White River, about twenty miles above that place, on the 17th of May. She had on board about fifteen hundred sacks of corn, and about sixty bales cotton, which may be saved, says the *Eagle*, but in a damaged state.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The following letter though not of a later date than we have already published, contains some additional particulars:

LA PAZ, April 10, 1848.

Capt. Steele, of the California regiment, made a descent upon San Antonio on the 17th of February, with 25 mounted men. He left camp on the evening of the 16th, and on the 17th took the following morning commenced his charge upon the headquarters of the enemy. Two officers and a private were taken prisoners. Capt. Pico made his escape in his night-clothes, and the surprise being so sudden that he had not sufficient time to dress himself. Sergeant Hipwood of Company B was killed, having received two balls and a musket ball wound while he himself and two others were charging upon fifteen of the enemy's men. He was a brave and daring officer. Midshipmen Duncan and Walley, Sergeant Scudder, and two other marines, were rescued from the enemy, by whom they had been taken prisoners; all of whom arrived at the camp on the morning of the 18th, having travelled 180 miles over rough and stony roads.

The ship Isabella arrived on the 23d, from Monterey, with 150 men, including Lieutenant D, with provisions for six months, and $8 000 for the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments.

It is reported at La Paz that the New York regiment is to garrison Mazatlan as soon as volunteers arrive to take the position now occupied by them. Major Hardie having proceeded to Oregon with a view to the purchase of cattle, and Lieut. Warner to the Salt Lake, a Mormon settlement; and two Lieutenants are to be tried by general Court Martial for gambling with the troops.

There has been an explosion of the magazine at Puebla de Angelos, by which four men were killed and several others wounded.

Upper California is very healthy. Lieuts. Warwick and Morehead are soon to start for home, both being on the sick list. A detachment of 25 mounted men will leave on the 23d for Zacatecas.

On the 25th of March the regiment halted before Todos Santos, where no resistance of consequence was offered; 10 of the enemy were killed and 50 horses were taken by them. After having taken possession of Todos Santos, a detachment of 25 men started for San Jose. At Todos Santos about 100 of the enemy were taken prisoners, and a large number of arms.

LATER FROM VENEZUELA.—We are in receipt of files of the *El Patriota*, published at Caracas, to the 15th April. They were brought to this city via Maracaibo, by a gentleman from that place, who very kindly sent them to this office.

The news is not of any decided nature, but what we have, goes to show that Paez's party is on the wane, and that Monagas is in the ascendant. A petition had been presented by the oligarchies (Paez) party to Congress, for permission to concede an amnesty for all political circumstances which had transpired since the 24th of January. This amnesty depends on their taking the oath of allegiance to the Government. *El Patriota* does not mention the fate of it. The punishment of death was about to be abolished in Venezuela.

From Maracaibo we learn that all was comparatively quiet within that city. The Government troops had arrived at Gracia, within eight miles of the city, and were expected momentarily to enter the town at the time our informant left. Whether Paez's party was in the right or wrong, it seems they got the worst of it. We trust, though, that having thus proved their inefficiency, they will, for the sake of their distracted country, submit to a fair and honorable arrangement.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FROM DEMERARA.—The schooner Globe, Capt. Seely, arrived yesterday, with accounts from Demerara to the 23d ult. Gov. Light had family embarked for Europe on the 18th. He was succeeded in the administration of Government by the Hon. Mr. Walker, formerly Secretary. The importation of coolies to the colony has not proved as advantageous as was expected; and the propriety of abolishing the system was argued before the Assembly on the 8th. Among those remarks on the subject the following was embodied in a report from Earl Grey to the Governor:

"As there had been no application from any quarter for coolies this season, the presumption was, that the description of immigrants might be dispensed with. It was also suggested whether the bounty on the introduction of immigrants from Madeira might not be altogether discontinued, and the funds provided for immigration purposes be wholly appropriated to bringing immigrants from Africa, who, according to Dr. Bonyun's report, appeared to be in every respect suited to the production of sugar."—*Ib.*

LANGFELDT AND BECHTEL.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 5th says:

We conversed with a gentleman, on Saturday, who had just returned from a visit to these unfortunate victims. The former, appeared hardened, would not acknowledge himself as deserted to any religion, and scouted the idea of hanging. A number of books were in his cell, but they had no effect upon his mind, in the least.

Bechtel, on the other hand, is a perfect maniac, it being necessary to keep two men constantly in the cell with him, notwithstanding he is fully ironed, to prevent his dashing his brains to himself. Yesterday afternoon, in order to shave him, it was necessary to place a 'straight jacket' upon his person. He converses with no one.

AN AFRICAN BANDIT IN NATCHEZ.—Day before yesterday the police officers of Natchez, at the imminent hazard of life, succeeded in arresting a runaway, almost an outlaw, of the negro name of "Sol," or Solomon. He was formerly owned by Philip Sisloff, Esq., of this city,—has been sold twice at least since, and now probably belongs to some planter on the Lake shore in the Northern part of the State. He has been a runaway for nearly two years, and had his hiding place, with all the stolen comforts of life around him, in some bayou, miles distant from Natchez; yet such was his hardihood of character that he thought it safe, and had a home in some *quasi* free negro's house, and defied the law and the officers of the law. In the double character of preacher and conjurer, he had great influence among the negroes, over the negro people with whom he became acquainted; had seriously proposed marriage to a negro woman, slave of one of our citizens; and at the same time amused himself with abducting Charlotte, a young colored girl belonging to Mr. Vinnigerholz, of Natchez, whom he decoyed to his retreat where he reigned as chief bandit over the runaways and the outlaws.

Like his namesake, Solomon of old, "Sol" was fond of the fair sex; but justice was too quick on foot for him. His retreats and character became known. He was hunted by the officers of the police, and the girl Charlotte was run down, when the information extracted from her led to his arrest day before yesterday after a desperate and bloody resistance. He was found in the house of a colored man, named Green, from which he ran pursued by the officers. In getting over a fence he fired a pistol, and some other missile, which Sol's breadth of hitting Police Officer Benbrook.

house of Mr. Purnell, ran into the parlor, bolted and barricaded the doors. He exploded the charge of another pistol at the breast of Capt. Dillon of the City Guard, intending to shoot him through the door panel. Green, who had harbored him, was commanded to break in the panel with an axe, when the officers leaped with him within range of their double barrelled guns. He even then, with the hair triggers drawn upon him, for a time refused to surrender, demanding that the officers should disarm before he did, or at the same instant of time. He was finally captured, with some wounds, and will now have to await his trial for life.

A number of the fugitives he commanded in his den, are well known to the police, and it is hoped that the capture of so atrocious a villain will lead to their own.—*Natchez Free Trader.*

FIRST FEMALE MEMBER OF THE A. A. A. S.—Miss Maria Mitchel, of Nantucket, discoverer of the Comet which bears her name, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, at their last general meeting. We believe that this is the first time such an honor has been conferred on any lady in this country; and a similar honor has been conferred on but two ladies in Europe. Miss Caroline Herschel, the sister and assistant of the late Sir William Herschel, in his astronomical labors, and Mrs. Somerville, the commentator on La Place, were some years ago elected honorary members of the Astronomical Society of London.—*Boston True Sun.*

GALVANIC SPECTACLES.—Mr. J. S. Paine, optician, of Worcester, Mass., has invented something new in the way of spectacles. He has constructed that part of the bows holding the glasses, and the bridge of two metals, viz: silver and zinc—and he is confident of having thus achieved an important improvement by an uninterrupted flow of electricity, which he believes invigorates the eyes and actually relieves them from a world of small physical annoyances, independently of warning vision. By touching the tip of the tongue on the nose-piece, an unmistakable sensation is produced, and a flash of light is instantly perceptible. Mr. Paine thinks that he feels a cool current constantly passing by the orbits, while the glasses are worn. Like a genuine Yankee, he secures a patent, of course, and if the discovery equals his expectations, the millions of spectacle wearers of all countries, will soon begin to pay tribute to New England ingenuity. The subject is one that should command the attention of physicians, since a new province for exploration is exposed to view.—*Medical and Surgical Journal.*

City Intelligence.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPT AT ARSON.—We will call the special attention of the police, and of Captain Youenes in particular, to what occurs presently at the corner of Barracks and Bourbon streets. A small cigar shop, owned by Mr. Armand Bellot, and situated at the above place, was forced, some nights ago, and robbed. Night before last, the shop was again robbed, no doubt by the same scoundrels, and a fire was kindled in a barrel on the floor in it had not been discovered in time, the house would have been burned down. With some care on the part of the police, the burglars, if they make another attempt, can easily be arrested and brought within the pale of justice.

ASSAULT UPON A GERMAN.—About a week ago a German named John Ruemele, while going from the Bayou Saron road, near the Bretonne market, within the limits of the Third Municipality, three young men, named Patrice Mello, A. Mello, and C. Mello. The German stated that he was before Recorder Genella, that he was unpleasantly assaulted and unmercifully knocked down by these three young men. The case being yesterday investigated before Recorder Bouzeneau, was referred to the First District Court.

LARGE SWINDLING.—Mr. Joseph Lanata made affidavit yesterday morning, before Recorder Genois, against Francisco de Paula Parra, charging him with having, during the month of May last, swindled complainant out of $2,000. The accused was arrested last evening by the First Municipality police, and gave bail in the sum of $3000 for his appearance before the Recorder. The case will be investigated this morning at 10 o'clock, before Recorder Genois.

LARCENY.—George Schuler, complained yesterday morning to Recorder Genois, that one Boyd, came to his jewellery store, and took the freedom to steal a gold watch and ten dollars. Boyd was immediately arrested, examined and sent to the First District Court.

BOLD ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night last, Mr. Walter A. Peck, the steamboat agent, of 24 Carondelet st., was entered by some robbers who broke open his iron chest, and took therefrom, about three hundred dollars, consisting in a hundred dollar note on the Mechanics' and Traders Bank, a fifty dollar note of the Louisiana Bank, and twenty dollars notes on the Canal Bank, and from thirty to forty dollars in gold. Mr. Peck made the discovery yesterday morning before Recorder Genois, stating that he has strong reasons to believe that this robbery was committed by his Clerk, David Fry, who usually slept in the store, and who has since disappeared. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Fry. It is supposed that the accused has left this city.

CHILD FOUND.—Alderman Flanders, chairman of the committee on the Workhouse, 3d Municipality, informed us yesterday, that there is actually in the said establishment, a little female child, being only six years, whom the Third Municipality police picked up in the streets about two months ago. On a conversation which Mr. Flanders had with the child, it appears that the little fellow has a mother residing in this city, and whose name is Mary Ann. The parents may obtain the child by applying to the keeper of the Third Municipality Workhouse.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning a white man, generally known by the name of Capt. Holden, committed suicide in a boarding house, No. 180 Tchoupitoulas street, in the Second Municipality, by the use of a pistol and laudanum. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and rendered a verdict accordingly.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—The Council met last evening pursuant to call, adjournment, and elected, for its President, Mr. Day.

A memorial from the proprietors of De Gaux's wharf, praying the Council to have its proceedings published in the German language. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Sundry other petitions were received and appropriately referred.

Mr. Rouelin from the Committee on the affairs of the late Police Jury, informed the Council that a report will be submitted to this body at its next sitting.

Mr. Rouelin offered a resolution directing the Coroners to deliver up to the Sheriff, to make certain repairs in the room of the Second District Court. Adopted.

A message from Mayor Crossman, was read, transmitting information that a Mexican Idol had been presented to this city, by Lieut. Porter, of the U. S. Navy; also suggesting the propriety of making some public manifestation on the occasion of the peace treaty with Mexico; and to take measures for the due celebration of the glorious 4th of July. On motion, the Idol was accepted with thanks, and a Committee was appointed to confer with the several Municipalities for the celebration of the 4th of July.

The Council then sat with closed doors, and shortly after, adjourned.

DOGS.—Captain Youenes last night commenced the distribution of poisoned sausages by all the dogs wandering within the limits of the First Municipality.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. 3.—There was a special meeting last evening. Recorder Seymour was in the chair. Seven members present. On motion of Mr. Jones, the reading of the journal of the last sitting was dispensed with, and on a further motion of the same member, it was resolved that the regular sittings of this Council shall be held on the first and third Mondays of each month. Alderman Solomon then informed his colleagues that he was unable to remain any longer, on account of sickness in his family. The Council, on motion of Mr. Jones, adjourned its sitting until next Monday.

☞ A rumor having been put in circulation that Madam Boyer intends to leave New Orleans in order to fix her residence in New York, she begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that this report is entirely false. Madam Boyer will continue to reside in New Orleans, where, for the last seventeen years, a liberal encouragement has been extended to her in the exercise of her profession. 1e

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

Southern Depot, 151 Baronne street, New Orleans.

Rheumatism May be Cured!

HEWES' NERVE and BONE LINIMENT and INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR—A Cure for Rheumatic Affections.—The article is most truly named, as it penetrates to every nerve and sinew of the person using it, and it has attained a reputation unequalled by any other article in Pharmacopeism. That externally, with the Indian Vegetable Elixir internally, will bore the most severe cases—extend contracted limbs, and bring ease and sensibility to limbs long paralyzed and useless. Sold at the Original and only Genuine Pain Extractor Depot, by COMSTOCK & TAYLOR, 151 Baronne street.

Also—HEWES' LINIMENT—For the Blind or Bleeding Piles, warranted to Cure, or No Pay.—Hayes' Liniment is used extensively in the Northern Hospitals, and throughout the Province of Canada, with complete success, for the Piles, and esteemed as almost infallible.

☞ NOTICE.—The steamship CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Stoddard, for New York, will leave THIS MORNING, positively, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are particularly requested to be early on board, as the ship will be punctual. The letter bag will close at the office of the Consignees at 9 o'clock. No freight received this day.

je15 J. P. WHITNEY & CO., 73 Camp st.

Notice—The subscriber thinks it proper to announce his intention of leaving this City, and declares his non indebtedness. His future address will be at 84 Water street, New York.

je13 1t L. HYMAN.

☞ DURING our absence Mr. EDWARD CLAGUE, has our power-of-attorney, by an act passed before L. T. Caine, Notary Public.

je15 RAVELET & FESTE, 35 Chartres st.

IN STORE and for sale by D. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

Jeffersonville Cut-ex Sazerattes Bedford Wine; 100 do ordinary Bordeaux; 500 French demijohns, 5 gallons; 1000 boxes Medoc Claret; 500 pounds assorted Fishing lines. je15

SARDINES IN OIL.—Landing ex ship Europe—5 4000 boxes, half and quarter do. Auguste Gillet & Co., brand, for sale by

je15 B. TALAMON, 102 Royal st.

FRENCH DEMIJOHNS—500 Demijohns of 3 gallons each, landing ex ship Europe, for sale by

je15 LEOPOLD JEANNET, 92 St. Louis st.

COTTON DUCK.—Portieux Cotton Duck, assorted numbers, for sale at manufacturers' prices by

je15 LEOPOLD JEANNET, 92 St. Louis st.

SWISS ABSYNTH—75 boxes Swiss Absynth, for sale by LEOPOLD JEANNET, 92 St. Louis st.

FRENCH LOCKS—Assorted numbers, for sale by

je15 LEOPOLD JEANNET, 92 St. Louis st.

BRANDY FRUITS—25 boxes, for sale by

je13 M. PEYRET & CO., 97 St. Louis st.

WHITE WINE—25 bbls. Haut Sauterne, for sale by M. PEYRET & CO., 97 St. Louis st.

ALMONDS—10 bales Almonds, Languedoc, for sale by [je13] M. PEYRET, 97 St. Louis

CLARET—1200 boxes Talleyrand brands, for Cosale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,

je13 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

CHAMPAGNE—250 baskets Champagne, various brands, for sale by E. ROCHEREAU & CO.,

je13 17 & 19 St Louis st

GREEN PEAS—1000 boxes Green Peas, 1000 lb each, for sale by E. ROCHEREAU & CO.,

je13 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

SARDINES IN OIL.—4000 boxes and half do Sardines in Oil, B. Guillou, entitled to debenture, and for sale by

je13 MARTIAL PEYRET & CO.,97 St Louis

Board of Health.

June 12th, 1848.

THE following gentlemen have been this day, appointed "Health Wardens" of the City of New Orleans, in accordance with an Act passed investablish a "Board of Health in the Parish of Orleans, March 6th, 1847":

B. W. Cenas, 86 St. Louis st., 1st district 1st My'r.
Beauvais, (Commissary.) 2nd " "
Paul Rice, 1st " 2nd My'r.
J. Fraiser, Tchoupitoulas st. 2nd "
Jacob Seitz, 1st " 3rd My'r.
P. Dewoskin, Jr., 2nd "

A. HESTER,
Secretary Board of Health.

je15

RECORDER'S OFFICE,
Municipality No. One.

REPORT of the Police Jail from 13th to 14th June 1848.

Rachel,	Vo. Lagel,	Surrendered,
Henry,	F. Dupue,	Delante, Recorder,
Washington,	J. Rober,	Guichard, runaway,
Adeline,	Ate. Le Blanc,	Hourigan, "
Kelber,	La Bordelon,	Gaudet, "

14th June, 1848 O. DE BUYS, Clerk.

FRENCH GOODS—Direct Importation.—The undersigned have constantly on hand, a complete assortment of fay goods, which they offer for sale at low prices for cash.

RAVELET & FESTE,
je15 Ep. State, 35 Chartres st.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. One.

RESOLVED, That sealed proposals shall be asked until the first Monday of July, 1848, for supplying the Municipality No. One with Coal, to be landed on Canal Carondelet, where the Surveyor may direct, and in such quantity at the time as may be asked by the Improvement Committee, until first of April, 1849, the offer being as much per barrel—payable cash. (Signed) J. L. FARRE,
President, pro tem.

Approved 13th June, 1848.
(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
A true copy A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

In conformity with the above res