The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Wednesday Morning, June 7, 1848.

Betting on Elections.

We embrace this early opportunity—even before the nomination of a Whig Candidate for the Presidency is made—to caution our friends neither to offer nor to accept of wagers. The practice of betting on elections is one which wrought immense injury to the Whigs in 1844, and which probably contributed as much towards the defeat of Mr. CLAY as any thing else. The immense sums staked upon Louisiana, stimulated wicked and unscrupulous men to the perpetration of that ineffaceable deed of infamy known as the "The Plaquemine fraud;" and the enormous amounts wagered in New York, operated as a direct bribe to every perjured knave who foisted a spurious vote upon the inspectors, or violated the Constitution by voting more than once. Bets on events which may be partially or wholly controlled by those who accept them, operate as strong inducements to evil men in employing unworthy means for the attainment of success. They constitute a potent lever, which may be wielded by the dishonest to the injury of the honest, and to the detoxication of that great pillar of Republican liberty—the purity of the elective franchise.

This, however, is but one view of the subject. Betting on elections is a demoralizing practice, as much so as gambling on a faro table or on a horse race. It is so considered by the statutes of Louisiana, and the Legislature of our State has wisely prohibited it, by a special penal act, of which the first section reads as follows:

"That any person or persons, who shall, either directly, bet, stake or hazard any money or other property or consideration upon any election of this State, or any balloting for any member of the legislature, or for any other officer of this state, or of the United States, shall be liable to prosecution by indictment on information in any court of competent jurisdiction, and, on conviction, shall be fined in a sum not less than the amount of money, or the value of the property bet, staked or hazarded, nor more than double such amount."

Another section of the act makes it the special duty of the Attorney General of the State, and of the several district attorneys, to prosecute all offences against this law. We are very happy to add, that the Attorney General has informed us of his intention rigorously to enforce the act and thus to aid by the faithful performance of the duties which devolve on him, in the suppression of an illegal and pernicious custom.

Once more then, we warn all citizens against an infraction of the statute, while we more especially address our monitions to the Whig party, as the constant sufferers by the systematic villainy which has so frequently followed heavy wagers on the result of political contests. The Locofocos are already beginning the game of brag, which they know well how to play. Let them boast and vapor as they please, but let no Whig be fooled or taunted into risking money, which is nothing less than a powerful incentive to rascality. Let the Locofocos continue to canvass by their own unassisted exertions. They can work quite hard enough without being persuaded to additional toil, or seduced into doubtful and dishonorable practices, in the hope of pocketing the money of the Whigs.

A RIOT IN JAIL.—On the 22th ult., the citizens of Jackson, Miss., got, were aroused, about breakfast time, by hearing all the prisoners round, of an every one, in the middle of the jail, the cause of the commotion. Information reported that Lucco, a prisoner, had been stabbed yesterday, by the secret knife. Woodby and Quitman were the candidates for the Democratic Convention. The *Mississippian* for the 23rd issued a flaming extra herald, congratulating the country at large and the citizens of Jackson in particular, on the auspicious event, and announcing that with such glorious Candidates as Woodbury and Quitman, the triumph of the Democracy would be certain in November.

But this was not all—the much abused and infinitely hoaxed Locofocery of the country actually held a ratification meeting the next night, at Raymond, where glowing eulogiums were pronounced on the high character and qualifications, as well as on the "peculiar fitness" of the nominees.

A day or two after an unexpected change came over the spirit of their dreams. The news, by way of St. Louis, announced that CASS and BUTLER were the real nominees; but, says the *Sun*, having been fooled once, like the neighbors of the shepherd boy in the fable, who so often had amused himself by crying "wolf, wolf," that when the "varmints" really came, they could not believe it without *better* evidence than his say so. The bump of caution was greatly enlarged by the events of two days; and even those disinterested patriots who usually preside over the powder and noise departments of politics, without the expectation of any other recompense than the welfare of "their party," and a lion's share of the spoils, could not preserve their gravity of countenance long enough to make people believe that, so soon after having been *superlatively* delighted with the *first* news, they were still *better* pleased with the *second*! After having so vaunningly declared Woodbury and Quitman the *best* men that could have been nominated, they might have worked themselves up to the point of saying that CASS and BUTLER were still better; but, if the Telegraphic news of *their* nomination should also prove erroneous, where could they find the necessary superlatives to eulogize the true nominees? Suppose PILLOW and somebody else had been nominated, what language could have done justice to the discriminating powers of the august tribunal which, appreciating their superlative merits, had made them the standard-bearers of the "glorious cause of *the* party?" The spoilsmen were in a quandary, and they judiciously postponed another explosion of the Baby-waker until they had something more substantial than Telegraphic despatches to justify *premature* waste of powder.

☞ WHY DID THE VIRGINIA DELEGATION VIOLATE THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE STATE CONVENTION?

This, says the Richmond *Whig*, is becoming a very common question. The Democrats, by a unanimous vote, declared in March, that no man, who holds Mr CASS' opinions respecting slavery, would "under any political necessity whatever," receive their votes. But their Delegates to Baltimore, by a unanimous vote, set aside the declaration of the State Convention and from the very first voted for CASS.

Why was this!

Some days before the Convention, we saw a statement in a Northern paper, that the editor of the Washington Union was actively electioneering against Woodbury, and that Buchanan and CASS understood one another. Suppose Buchanan is to be continued in the State Department, and the editor of the Union the special organ, with 280,000 dollars salary, would that explain nothing? Would it not enable us to understand the defection of the Virginia delegation, and the meaning of Mr. Benton as reported below?

"The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says, in his letter of the 23d: "Mr. Benton unbosoms himself with freedom against the Convention—he speaks of it as a band of selfish speculators, met to devise ways and means to get possession of the spoils. Of course, he does not mean to include his friend Bate, who goes in the capacity of advancing the pretensions of Mr. Van Buren. The Senator from Missouri is so much of a man, he has been so, according to his own recollection for thirty years."

☞ Mr. Cass, a Northern man, has got up a set of principles for the South; but he overlooks the West. His two faces point, one North and the other South. He utterly opposes the improvement of Western rivers, and it will be seen that the Baltimore Convention expressly denies the power to make any such improvements.—*Pendet.*

OUT-GENERALLED.—A Locoloco says that the Baltimore Convention has out-generalled the Whigs. It is very true that the Whig Convention may not place two generals on the Whig ticket, but it would be easy for them to select a single one with more fame and glory than ten regiments of such generals as the Baltimore Convention has named.—*Ib.*

Congressional.

In the SENATE, on the 29th ult., a letter was received from Gen. CASS, resigning his seat in the Senate.

The following message from the President of the United States, was received, read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:—I lay before Congress the accompanying memorial and papers, which have been transmitted to me by a special messenger employed for that purpose by the Governor and "Legislative Assembly of Oregon Territory," who constitute the temporary government, which the inhabitants of that distant region of our country have, from the necessity of their condition, organized for themselves. The memorialists are citizens of the United States. They express evident attachment to their native land, and in their present perilous and distressed situation they earnestly invoke the aid and protection of their government.

They represent that "the proud and powerful tribes of Indians" residing in their vicinity, have recently raised the "war-whoop and crimsoned their tomahawks in the blood of their citizens"—that they apprehend that "many of the powerful tribes inhabiting the upper valley of the Columbia, have formed an alliance for the purpose of carrying on hostilities against the settlements"—that the number of the white population is far inferior to that of the savages—that they are deficient in arms and money, and fear that they do not possess strength enough to repel the "attack of so formidable a foe and protect their families and property from violence and rapine." They conclude their appeal to the Government of the United States for relief by declaring—

"If it be at all the intention of our honored parent to spread her guardian wing over her sons and daughters in Oregon, she surely will not refuse to do it now, when they are struggling with all the ills of a weak and temporary government, and when perils are daily thickening around them, and preparing to burst upon their heads. When the ensuing summer's sun shall have dispelled the snow from the mountains, we shall look with glowing hope and restless anxiety for the coming of your laws and your arms."

In my message of the 5th of August, 1846, communicating "a copy of the Convention for the settlement and adjustment of the Oregon boundary," I recommended to Congress, that "provision should be made by law at the earliest practicable period for the organization of a Territorial Government in Oregon." In my annual message of December, 1846, and, again, in December, 1847, this recommendation was repeated.

The population of Oregon is believed to exceed twelve thousand souls, and it is known that it will be increased by a large number of emigrants during the present season. The facts set forth in the accompanying memorial and papers, show that the dangers to which our fellow-citizens are exposed are so imminent, that I deem it to be my duty again to impress on Congress the strong claims which the inhabitants of that distant country have to the benefit of our laws and to the protection of our government.

I therefore again invite the attention of Congress to the subject, and recommend that laws be promptly passed establishing a territorial government and granting authority to raise an adequate volunteer force for the defence and protection of its inhabitants. It is believed that a regiment of mounted men, with such additional force as may be raised in Oregon, will be sufficient to afford the required protection. It is recommended that the forces raised for this purpose, should engage to serve for twelve months unless sooner discharged. No doubt is entertained that with proper inducements in land bounties, such a force can be raised in a short time. Upon the expiration of their service, many of them will doubtless desire to remain in the country, and settle upon the land which they may receive as bounty.

It is deemed important that provision be made for the appointment of a suitable number of Indian agents to reside among the various tribes in Oregon, and that appropriations be made to enable them to treat with those tribes, with a view to restore and preserve peace between them and the white inhabitants.

Should the laws recommended be promptly passed, the measure for their execution may be completed during the present season, and before the severity of the winter will impose obstacles in crossing the Rocky Mountains. If not promptly passed, a delay of another year will be the inevitable consequence, and may prove destructive to the whole settlement in Oregon.

May 29, 1848. JAMES K. POLK.

The bill providing for the transportation of the mails between the United States and foreign countries, was read a third time and passed.

In the HOUSE, the President's message relative to Oregon was received and referred.

A motion being made that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, and proceed with the Appropriation Bills, a warm discussion ensued as to the order of business, the advocates of proceeding to take up the subject of Oregon affairs in preference to the Appropriation Bills. The House finally decided to go into Committee of the Whole on the Post Office Bill, which was perfected in Committee and reported to the House on the rising of the Committee.

The House then adjourned.

Later from Santa Fe.

We learn from Mr. Tink, says the St. Louis *Reveille* of the 31st, who arrived yesterday from Santa Fe, which place he left on the 18th ult. that the party he was with was attacked, when about thirty miles this side of Fort Mann, by a band of Camanches. One of the traders, a Mexican, while watering his mule in the river, was wounded by the lances of the Indians, but he has since nearly recovered. The Indians numbered twenty-five, and were all well mounted.

Col. Gilpin is still in the Indian country. He was recently heard of at the Moro, but he has since departed from there. He had with him some twenty mountaineers, besides his command.

It is stated that the Indians daringly approach within four miles of Las Vegas, and within only a mile and a half of Albuquerque, under the very noses of the troops; but the latter being on foot and the former well mounted, pursuit is a fruitless task. The Indians do not attack the garrison, but, as formerly, they carry off the stock.

Col. Newby is fitting out an expedition against the Navijoes.

[Correspondence of the Reveille.]

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, April 16, 1848.

On the 1st of next month, Col. Newby and Major Reynolds will set out, with a force of two hundred and fifty men, to give the Navijoes the thrashing that they have long since so richly deserved. These Indians are committing their depredations daily, and have murdered Mexicans within eight or ten miles of Santa Fe itself. The troops here are, or have been, impotent, being mostly infantry. But a portion of the Illinoisans have been mounted, and, with a portion of Major Reynold's mounted force, will make up an expedition sufficiently large to successfully encounter any number of Indians that may be found. I shall be with the expedition, and will endeavor to give you an accurate detail of our proceedings, should they be sufficiently important.

The strictest discipline and good order prevails throughout New Mexico, and the Commandant, Col. Newby, is highly popular with all classes. Yours, &c., A. W.

From the Rio Grande.

By an arrival from Brazos, we have been put in possession of Matamoros papers to the 31st ult., inclusive. They are almost entirely destitute of interest. The *Flag* of the 24th, has the following;

There are but a few of our readers, we believe who know that an election took place on Monday last, for Governor of the State of Tamaulipas. The candidates for the honor and emoluments of this office, so far as we can learn, were Lawyer CASAREZ, & Mr. BORIO, formerly Collector of this port, and the notorious *Jesus Cardenas*, ex-Prefecto of this city. Our opinion of these men have been framed from mingling with the old citizens of Matamoros, who know and properly estimate their characters. Without "light before us," we must confess that, while we look upon the two first mentioned as good men and useful citizens, we cannot refrain from saying that the last mentioned, ranks but very low in our esteem. But what will the reader of this article think of the sense of universal suffrage when we tell them that this Jesus, misnomer actually received a majority of the votes of our friends, the Mexicans in this neighborhood of Matamoros?

Col. Harrison W. Coyne, who some months since, shot Asst Surgeon John C. Glen, in this city, has recently been tried before a military commission, convened in Matamoros, over which Capt. W. W. Chapman, U. S. Army, presided—and acquitted.—The finding of the court being excusable homicide.

An enormous Wolf was shot within a few miles of Matamoros, some weeks ago. It had committed great ravages among the sheep, and had destroyed nearly a hundred. His wolfship early introduced himself at a fandango party, in the village of Santa Rita, causing vast consternation and affright. While endeavoring to escape some of the whiskered Dons gathered courage enough to put a bullet in his head.

[Correspondence of the Reveille.]

FROM PORT AU PRINCE.—The schooner *Telias* arrived at Boston from *Jeremie*, on the 26th ult., and reports that three English vessels of war had arrived at Port au Prince. It is said that the reports in relation to the number of persons killed at Port au Prince, had been much exaggerated. A merchant of credibility, writes that foreigners are respected in person and property; but it is suggested that our government ought to send some vessels of war there, to secure the continuance of this respect, so far as our countrymen are concerned. Our merchants there, it is said, feel the want of due protection.

In Advance of the Mail.

St. Louis papers of the 31st ult., bring us an abstract of the proceedings of Congress on the day previous, and later commercial advices from the North and West.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1848.

The SENATE was assembled as usual and proceeded to the consideration of the morning business.

Mr. Atchison introduced a resolution to close the session on the first Monday of July, and that an extra session should be held, commencing on the 1st of October

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, and discussed.

An amendment was proposed, authorizing the payment of ten thousand dollars to Richard M. Johnson, for his Choctaw school. The subject was, on motion, laid aside informally.

On motion, the Senate went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the Post Office bill was passed.

On motion, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, upon the Military Academy bill.

Mr. Rhett commenced speaking on another question, when the Chair decided him to be out of order. A long debate ensued, but the Chair was sustained.

The committee finally rose, and reported sundry bills, which were referred.

NEW YORK, May 30—12, M.

The market is very active and firm. Wheat—the market for wheat has a downward tendency—the supply is good and rather pressing on the market. Sales of prime Ohio red wheat at $1 25 per bushel. Corn is steady. Sales of prime yellow corn at 56 a 56c. per bushel. There is a large shipping inquiry for corn and the market is firm. Sales of Porto Rico sugar at 4 2-4c per lb. Pork—sales of Western No. 1 mess Pork at $10 per bbl.; sales of prime Western pork at $8 per bbl. Lard—sales of Western at 6 1-2 a 6 3-4 per lb.; sales of Western dry salted sides at 5c. per lb. Cotton market is firm. Stock market is without change.

CINCINNATI, May 30—7 P. M.

There have been moderate sales of flour at previous rates. The grain market is without change. Sales of Whiskey at 14c. per gallon. Provisions—No activity, quotations steady.

LOUISVILLE, May 30.

Holders of prime dew-rotted hemp are asking $5 25 a $5 37 1-2 per cwt., but without sales. The flour market is heavy, sales at $4 a $4 50 per bbl.; sales of prime white corn sks. excluded at 32a 35c per bushel, and scarce; sales of prime white wheat at 80 a 85c per bushel; sales of lard at 5 1-2 a 5 3-4c per lb. There is little demand for Missouri pig lead, sales at 3 3-8 a 3 7-8c per lb.; sales of 200 bbls. Western No. 1 mess pork at $9; of prime Western pork at $6 per bbl.

NASHVILLE, May 30.

The markets are heavy. Sales of tobacco at $1 a $4 50 per cwt. Sales of New Orleans sugar at 4 1-2 a 5c per lb. Sales of upland cotton at 3 1-2 a 4c per lb.

BARNBURNER INDIGNATION.—John A. DIX.—Little idea can be formed of the bitter feeling of the New York Barnburners, against the nomination of Mr. CASS, except by the perusal of their papers. The Troy (N. Y.) *Budget*, has hoisted the name of John A. DIX for President. It says:

"The Baltimore Convention has accomplished a feat which will long be remembered among the remarkable events in the political history of the country. It has broken up the democratic party of the nation!

The representative of a parish meeting of forty persons cast nine votes in the convention, while the great State of New York was wholly disfranchised. We doubt not the democracy of this State will be presented with a candidate worthy of support."

On the same subject, the New York *Globe*, whose editor was at the convention, says:

"Lewis Cass will want from fifty to one hundred thousand votes of carrying the Electoral ticket of New York. The man who thinks otherwise, knows little of the extent of the popular indignation respecting the outrage committed on the New York democracy. A revolution in parties is at hand. The honest of all parties will come together, and the democracy of the Union will become purified."

The *Post* of the 27th publishes the following:

We understand that the regular democratic delegates from New York to the Baltimore Convention have resolved to call a convention of the democracy of this State, to be held on the 23d of June, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency, in the absence of any nomination by the Baltimore Convention.

MR. CLAY AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The *National Intelligencer* publishes the following passages from a private letter addressed by Mr. Clay to a friend:

"Like yourself, I am unable to anticipate the results of either of the two great Conventions now nigh at hand; and from all I hear, it is equally difficult at Washington to form a correct opinion. I learn that great heat and excitement exist among the members of Congress.

"I performed a reluctant duty in acquiescing in the submission of my name to the consideration of the Philadelphia Convention. Whatever the issue may be, I have thereby secured myself against all responsibility and all just reproaches, and I shall be content."

SLAVE ABDUCTORS CONVICTED—In the U. S. Circuit Court, sitting at Newcastle, Delaware, last week, the two most important cases that came up were those of Thomas Garrett, of Wilmington, Delaware, and John Hunn, of Cantwell's Bridge, for aiding and abetting in the escape of five or six slaves, who belonged to persons residing in Queen Anne's county, Md. The Delaware *Republican* says:

"The negroes had been arrested and placed in the jail at Newcastle, but owing to an error in the commitment, or there being no proof that they were slaves, they were taken out on a writ of habeas corpus, and discharged. They were then brought to this city, and went out of the State. On Thursday a verdict was rendered against Mr. Hunn, who was fined $500 in each case—the whole amounting to $2,500. On the two following days, verdicts were rendered against Mr. Garrett, who was fined to the amount of $3,500. An action for the recovery of the value of the negroes was to be brought against the latter.

FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival of the *Galveston*, we have received our files of Galveston papers to a late date. The *News*, of the 1st inst., says:—"We regret to learn, by passengers arrived this morning from Houston, that a report is there in circulation, (the truth of which cannot, however, be fully ascertained,) that Mr. Wm. H. McCutchan, (formerly of this city,) and his lady, were recently killed by a party of Indians, while riding through Limestone county. The report says that another gentleman and lady (name not known) were also in company, and that the lady was killed, while the gentleman alone escaped, from whom the account purports to be derived. It is greatly to be hoped that this statement may prove false, or exaggerated, but we have it from very respectable sources."

The papers contain little news.

☞ The following is a list of the passengers from Brazos St. Jago, by the *Gen. Butler*:—

Capt. Casey, U. S. A.; Lieut. Pleasants, U. S. Va. Regt.; Lieut. C Van Allen, U. S. 10th Infantry; Mr. Dunenberg, Infantry Texas Battalion; Messrs. Pleasants and C B Snow, late of Q. M. Dept. at Brazos; Wm. Wallace, Sutler, U. S. A.; Messrs. L Springer, R. King, J Kelly, A J McKay, Penny, J Stanley and family, James McGuyre and lady, Mrs. Morrison, child and servant, Mrs. Barnet and daughter, Miss R Hughes, Miss Mary Campbell, thirteen deck passengers, ten steerage passengers.

☞ The Hon. Daniel Webster, with his Lady, arrived in Washington on the 25th ult., from Boston, whither he had been called, as our readers know, to pay the last offices of parental affection over the remains of two of his children.

He is, we are glad to learn, notwithstanding the painful trial which he has thus undergone, apparently in excellent health.

STEAMER SALINE SUNK.—Yesterday morning about half-past three o'clock, the steamer Saline, Captain Henderson, hence for Ocachita, sunk opposite Carrollton, the boat going down in a few moments. The cabin parted from the hull and drifted down the river. The most part of the cargo was insured, and no insurance upon the boat, which was valued at $3000. No lives lost.

THE GOLD FEVER IN NORTH CAROLINA.—We attended Burke Court last week, and found our friends in that county still laboring under the exciting and exhilirating effects of the gold fever, which the recent discoveries in Randolph and other counties has produced on the other side of the mountains. Every man we met had, literally, his "pocket full of rocks," commenting upon the richness of some recently discovered vein. We learned that midnight excursions and John Gilpin rides were of frequent occurrence in the direction of these new and undeveloped treasures. In sober seriousness, from the hasty conversations we had with several gentlemen, we are inclined to think that the wealth of North Carolina in gold is not yet half known. If these mines should, as we sincerely hope they may not, fail to realize the sanguine expectations of those engaged in working them, their exploration will, we think, have a most beneficial effect at any rate: a more complete development of other mineral wealth, which we hereby conceive, may, at a future day, be more valuable to the citizens of this part of the country than the richest gold mines.—*Highland Messenger.*

The steamer ST. PAUL, Capt. Cable, from St. Louis, brought down Lieut. Lambert and 40 recruits for the 14th Infantry.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Judge McHenry was again occupied yesterday with the hearing of civil cases. The trial of criminal cases will be resumed to-morrow.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—The Atchafalaya railroad and banking company.—The rule taken for the recision of the order of Saturday last for the removal of Alexander Walker, liquidator of the Atchafalaya bank, was taken up yesterday afternoon before Judge Buchanan, when, after argument of Mr. J. C. Larue, counsel for Walker, the court, considering that the said order of Saturday last, was made without any previous notice being given to Mr. Walker, of the intended action of the court in the premises; considering further, that Mr. Walker was entitled to notice, in order that he might have an opportunity of showing any legal cause against his removal by the court under the law recited in the said order. It is now ordered, that the order of last Saturday, removing said Walker from the office of liquidator of the Atchafalaya railroad and banking company, be rescinded; and it being further suggested by the counsel of Mr. Walker, that his commission of liquidation has expired by its limitation, on Monday last, the 5th of June instant, it is not deemed necessary or proper, that any further action be taken by the court in relation to that matter.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—We reported some time ago that a fight had taken place in a barber shop, situated at the corner of Peace and Moreau streets, Third Municipality, between two free men of color, named Etienne Duparg and Celestin Alexis alias Nago, and that during the affray, Alexis seized a stick and struck his adversary with it on the head, wounding him dangerously. The case was yesterday thoroughly investigated before Recorder Beauregard, who committed the accused for trial before the First District Court.

POLICE JURY IN ALGIERS.—The police jury of the right bank of the river, Parish of Orleans, met on Monday evening last, at Algiers, Judge Aikman, presiding. A committee consisting of Messrs. Bensick, Trepagnier and Gerard, was appointed to revise the rules, and to report at the next meeting. A letter was read from the Attorney P. S. Warfield, submitting his opinion relative to the laws respecting the support of the public schools. On motion, this matter was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Lacoste, Bensick and Gerard, with instructions to examine and report at the next meeting, as to the most advisable plan for supporting the public schools. A letter was read from Richard Relf, Esq., relative to the bull fight establishment, which provoked a long and animated discussion. Finally, the matter was referred to the Attorney, to give a legal opinion on the subject, and report at the next meeting. A project of bull fights, and other similar exhibitions After transacting some other unimportant business, the police jury adjourned.

HARBORING BILL VANHOOK.—Ely Everett was yesterday arrested by the Second Municipality police, charged with harboring in his own house on Magazine street, the notorious Bill Vanhook. Everett was committed to the Criminal by Recorder Baldwin before the First District Court.

SUPREME COURT.—The tribunal rendered yesterday morning but three decisions; they are of no interest to the reader.

INQUESTS.—Coroner Spedden held yesterday an inquest on the body of a female child, unknown, found drowned in the river opposite Lafayette street, in the Second Municipality. The deceased had on a blue flannel shirt, a pair of grey woollen pantaloons, and a pair of brogans. Another inquest was held on the body of a white man, name equally unknown, found drowned in the river opposite the depot of the Pontchartrain railroad. The body of the deceased was very much decomposed. The verdict of the jury in both cases, was "found drowned."

ROBBERY.—About eight days ago some robbers entered the premises of Mr. Joseph Holz, on Bienville street, broke open a trunk, and carried away sundry articles, amounting to the sum of $110. Yesterday the Police were informed that the robbery was committed by a slave named Emmy, filed an affidavit before Recorder Genson for the arrest of said slave.

CAUGHT AGAIN.—The notorious Bill Vanhook, who escaped some time ago from the hands of a Deputy Sheriff, was yesterday arrested in a house in Magazine street, by Lieutenant Ryan and officers McGinsky and McDonald of the Second Municipality police. He was sent to the Parish Prison. This notorious fellow is charged, it will be remembered, with robbery, Independence, and arson of the Capitol at Washington.

☞ Subscriptions will be open, in order to cover the expenses of said Fire Work. The subscriber hopes that the inhabitants of this city will patronize him.

je7 C. LATHE.

☞ MR. HENRI HERZ will give Piano Forte and Pianoforte Lessons, at his residence, 91 Camp street. He has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public of New-Orleans and the surrounding country, that he has been appointed by M. ST. HERZ, sole Agent for the sale of his Grand and Square Pianos and Pianinos. The daily increasing demand in this country for these instruments, and the great satisfaction they have given to buyers both in America and Europe, have induced Mr. T. Mayo to open a room for the direct sale of these, at the Factory, where he will at particular attention to the Pianinos, which are unsurpassed for richness of tone and elegance of appearance; combining a great deal of beauty with much luxury and facility of touch. They have been awarded the gold medal of the first degree the highest premium ever given to any, in Paris, Vienna, and are in general use in France, England and Germany. W. T. M. begs leave to refer to the high esteemed patronage of Mr. Henri Herz and the Press on the occasion of Mr. Herz' introducing the Pianino at his concerts. An ample supply will always be found at the Depot, No. 3, Camp street, 2 doors from Canal street. je7-tf

☞ GOOD BARGAIN—FOR SALE—A young negro GIRL, about 15 years old, possesses of a cook and washer, good house servant, speaks both French and English, and guaranteed in every respect. Apply to J. DUCLOUX, Druggist, on the Levee, near the corner of Pontchartrain Rail Road, opposite the 3d Municipality Market. je6-2t

☞ DOMBEY & SON, Complete, and other new and interesting publications, for sale at No. 14 CAMP Street:

DOMBEY & SON, wholesale, retail, and for exportation by Charles Dickens, (Boz,) with illustrations by Browne.

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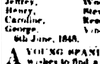

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Green Oaks Hotel—Biloxi.

BY MRS. PRADAT.

THE public is respectfully informed that this establishment, so generally and favorably known for the salubrity of its situation, the beauty of its flower gardens, its grazes and orchards, its shady alleys, its beautiful bioscques, its large, airy and commodious apartments and Hotels, its quiet retirement, is now open for the reception of visitors.

Note standing the great improvements heretofore made on the above premises, they have been further extended during this season, and the Hotel can now accommodate one hundred boarders more than last year. Families can be provided with large and airy houses, separate from the Hotel.

The table is kept in the best style; the wines are of superior quality. Claret free at dinner. Mrs. Pradat has engaged a company of fishermen, and oysterers expressly to provide the Hotel with every variety of fish, such as red fish, trout, croakers, sheepshead, pompano, Spanish mackerel, crabs, shrimps, &c. &c.

There is attached to the establishment, a magnificent parlor, decorated in the best style and tastefully furnished, with pianos, organs, &c., where music is to be heard every evening. Also, a splendid bar room, billiard tables, fine yacht and sail boats, with skillful sailors in attendance, whenever boarders may wish to send on a pleasure excursion, hunting and oyster parties to the adjoining islands; large bathing houses, for both ladies and gentlemen.

Besides numerous other attractions, Mrs. Pradat will keep carriages and saddle horses. She assures her friends and the public in general, that nothing has, or will be spared to render her hotel at Biloxi, equal in all respects, if not superior to any similar establishment in the South.

Persons intending to stop at the Green Oak Hotel, will please mention their intention to the Captain of the Steamboat, in order that they may be landed at the wharf of the hotel. Notwithstanding this precaution, they will always be at the other landings carriages and a boat belonging to the establishment.

Ladies are informed that there are two public baths at the hotel, one expressly for ladies and their children, with privileges of the other if desired. Persons wanting to have their meals in their rooms or houses, can be accommodated.

The Hotel is provided with a well assorted pharmacy, in case some of the boarders should feel unwell.

Particular care is bestowed on the sick. The servants are faithful, attentive and obedient.

Prices will be moderate. je7-3m

OFFICE OF THE FIRE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., New York, October 28, 1847.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company, published in conformity with the requirements of the act of Assembly, of its incorporation.

Premiums on risks not marked off 4th Oct. 1846 $128,129 49

Premiums received for the year ending 4th October 1847, viz:

On Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation $995,353 96

On Fire risks 199,721 22

1,195,075 19

Earned premiums during the year end ing as aforesaid $1,307,215 68

Less return premiums during the year ending as aforesaid 33,413 25

Net earned premiums $1,053,745 39

Losses during the same period, viz: Marine, Inland Navigation and Transportation $739,976 57

On Fire risks 36,315 36

Re-insurance during the year 15,679 3

Expenses, salaries, office rent, books, stationery, fuel, lights, etc. 37,543 99

$830,515 25

Net profits during the year $213,050 23

The Net Profits for 1846 were $97,209

" " 1845 " 166,610

" " 1844 " 366,191

$649,030

Deficiency of 1845, arising from the disastrous fire on Broad street, 19th July 1845 $319,191 56

Skip insured in 1846 126,858 50

Profits for the year 1847 213,050 23

Total Profits $659,307 73

The Assets of the Company on the 4th October 1847, were:

Cash in bank, and on hand $53,149 14

Bonds and Mortgages 199,750

New York Stock 97,800

Notes and Loans on Stocks and U. S. Treasury Notes 38,905

Premium Notes and Notes of Assured 447,995 77

Premium Accounts uncollected, Perpetual and Marine Insurance Companies, Interest due Yearly Bonds, Mortgages and Loans 51,721 36

$889,321 31

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Forty per cent, on the Earned Premiums of the year ending 4th October, 1847, which will be issued on and after the 1st of January next, in the shape of Six per Cent. Scrip, or cash on the party hereto above issued, payable on and after the 1st November ensuing. By order of the Board. JOHN WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

THOMAS C. PAYAN & CO. MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CLOTHING, 87 CHARTRES STREET, *Between Chartres and Old Levee, Faulkner's Row.* CRAIG PAYAN & Co. No. 173 Market st., Newark, New Jersey. je11 Tf

Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of Payan & Co., is this day, under the form of Gardebaste, Payan & Co., and that firm dissolved by mutual consent, the name of the firm will be used in liquidation only.

J. C. GARTHWAITE, THOMAS C. PAYAN, JOHN GARDEBASTE.

New Orleans, June 1st, 1848. je 6, CRANE.

☞ THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the name and style of THOMAS C. PAYAN & CO., in the city, and of Craig