The New-Orleans Bee.

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VOL. XX.—WHOLE No. 3429.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
No. 81 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance).....$12 00
COURIER PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00

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

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Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accord. ly.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and to the extent of one square every other day.

P. G. BARRIERE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
French, British, and American
DRY GOODS,
No. 20 CHARTRES STREET,
New Orleans.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

J. H. SMOOT,
Attorney at Law,
AND COMMISSIONER FOR LOUISIANA,
ja5 ly MOBILE, ALA.

JOHN O. WOODRUFF. JAMES S. WOODRUFF
JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO.
No. 98 Magazine street, corner of Gaiennie,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and agents of the Louisiana and New York line of Packets. m14

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 81 Canal street,
n17—1y

F. T. BOURNOS, Surgeon Dentist, 95 Conti st., Office open from 8 o'clock A. M. until 6 P.M. j10

WM. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL,
10 Mission's Buildings,
ja1 corRoyal and Conti sts.

TATOUT BROTHERS, Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German corner Chartres and Toulouse streets. j3

DE FOREST & CO., Wholesale Commission Merchants and Agents for the sale of Eastern Manufactured Goods, No. 20 Old Exchange street. 81

B. STEELE, No. 14 Camp Street, Importer, Jobber and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Account Books for sale, or made to order. a29

J. P. BERGER, FRANCO & CO.
J. BERGER & CO., Commission Merchants (no Cognac), 62 Old Levee, have constantly on hand fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices. 91

A fashionable Umbrella! An assortment of umbrellas of a new fashion, received per ship Nicolas Cezard, for sale by D. B. MACARTY,
Jan 28 128, Bourbon street.

BOOTS, Shoes & Brogans—95 cases now landing from Big Shoeing, for sale by G. W. DENBAR,
je30 30 Commercial alley, rear 91.

BROGANS BOOTS & SHOES—1000 cases in store, consisting of a general assortment of goods in the above line, for sale by PRIOUT & Co., 10 Magazine st.
my25

BOOTS, Shoes and Brogans—71 cases landing from ship Sterling, for sale by R G HOBBS, 12 Custombouse st.

MEXICAN AND PALM LEAF HATS—assorted qualities, for sale by PRIOUT & Co., 10 Magazine st.
my25

GLAZED CAPS AND HATS, per recent ar ship Louisa and for sale by FROST & CO., 10 Magazine st. ap1

Butter.
B. O. VIGNAUD has removed his office to No. 84 Chartres st., up stairs.

STORE, to let from the 1st of Nov. next —Store on the corner of Common and Magazine streets, now occupied by Messrs. Hyde & Moss. Apply to NORTH & BROS.
ja9 New Orleans.

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

DUFFAU has the honor of informing the public that he keeps a stable at No 118 Bourbon street, forming the ground tablehement of Mr Braux, where he will board horses and lodge vehicles, and hire saddle horses and carriages at the most moderate prices. He will also sell and buy horses.

Mr Duffau will continue his practice of Veterinary and Horse Shoeing at No 141 Burgundy street. n25—1y

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 134 Camp street,
HAS just received a new assortment of French White Lead, Colors; also Lyman Butler and Shower Baths; Laying and repairing Lead Pipes. Sheet Lead of every description for Roofing work, &c. promptly put up and repaired. All orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate. 113—1y

Louisiana Clothing Manufactory.
No 264, St Charles st.—Subscriber
THE Subscriber having established a clothing Manufactory in Saint Louis, on a large scale, is now prepared to furnish at New York and Boston prices for Cash, the following articles, viz: Dress and Sack Frock Coats, Overcoats, Pantaloons and Vests in general all kinds of Common Clothing.

Linen check jean, drilling and long Cabin cottonade do Gombo and do Camlet Jeans do; Linsey for negroes, always on hand.
mr17 JOHN BELLOW, Jr. 9, Cuvelle

STORAGE! STORAGE!!—The subscribers have ample room for the storage of 5000 barrels, or the half thereof, in their iron fireproof Warehouse on Tchoupitoulas, corner Howard street and Julia streets. They are also prepared to make contracts with Merchants, for the storage of all their goods, during the coming season, upon most advantageous terms, and from the location of their Warehouses, and the arrangements made by them, are enabled to offer their customers, as good, if not greater facilities in the prompt and despatch of produce than any similar establishment in the city. All goods will be insured against fire from or out of the Warehouse at the owner's expense.
EMERSON, TOURNE & Co.
Ex Tensas and Red R.

TO PLANTERS AND SUGAR REFINERS—Ivory Black Ink and Blacking—The subscriber has just received four hundred bbls of Granulated Bone Black, of all the required degrees of grain, for Planters and Sugar Refiners. This article having been tested is proved equal in quality, to any manufactured in the United States, and will be offered on such terms as to make a large supply of Premium and Paste Blacking and Writing Inks, all sizes, Blue and Black. The above is all for sale at manufacturers prices.
d19—1y W. E. THOMPSON, 96 Gravier st

A. BARRAUD,
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
CORNER OF ROYAL AND ORLEANS STREETS.
BEING on the eve of departure for Europe, offers for sale at cost, prices, even below his present importation. The assortment is as follows: Wigs and other Pieces for sale, as he makes none himself.

Ladies and Children's ready made wrapp., caps, collars, embroidered and plain cambrick handkerchiefs, silk, cotton and other hosiery, gloves, riding whips, marriage flowers bullion, lace, indep. jewelry, jet, shell and bone combs, &c. &c.

For Gentlemen—Fine and coarse ruffled and fine linen shirts, cotton and colored do., bandanas, gravats, gloves, suspenders, umbrellas, canes, riding and cash whips, fancy and colored hose, and every fashionable ornamental. Verres d'eau, flasks, pocket flasks, powder boxes, scent do., jewels do., combs, brushes, &c. Fine and extra fine perfumery, dolls, toys, fancy goods, lozenges, &c. &c.

Hair dressers will find a large assortment of braids for wigs &c. n1

MARINE, RIVER & FIRE INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents for the PELICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, and the Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, are insuring against MARINE, RIVER AND FIRE RISKS on the most favorable terms.

Any losses which the above Companies may sustain on Risks, taken at the Agency, will be fully and promptly adjusted according to the usages of Insurance Companies of the city, and paid in specie or notes in money current at the Banks of New Orleans.
Office No 47 Camp st. W. KOSTER.
J. C. DAWKINS,
Agents.
se15-1y

Hebert's Patent Kitchen Ranges.
THE undersigned are now receiving at Ship Agency, No 1 Union st., an invoice of Hebert's Patent Kitchen Ranges, for either coal or wood, respectfully invite the public to call and examine them.

These ranges, besides the use always required for cooking, are very little fuel can heat enough for the wants of the house, bath, &c. A copper boiler containing 30 or 40 gallons, is placed so as to receive the water from the water works and keep it hot.

House keepers are invited to call at the store and examine one of these kitchens put up to convince the public of their superiority for economy and convenience, over every thing of the kind ever brought to this city.
S. MASPERREAU & CO.
ja16-1y Agents for Manufacturers.

Southern Daguerretype Portrait Gallery and Furnishing Establishment.
CORNER OF CAMP AND CANAL STREETS, New Orleans.

CITIZENS and STRANGERS are invited to examine our NEW AND IMPROVED STYLE OF PORTRAITS. They will recommend themselves to the favor of the public on a critical examination better than by words in an advertisement. They are warranted to wear.

The materials used have been selected with care and are of the best quality. The CAMERA, furnished with the most costly achromatic LENSES imported into this country, possessing great accuracy and quickness in fixing the image. The difficulty heretofore experienced in taking MINIATURES or CHILDREN'S FAMILY GROUPS is overcome, sufficient time for seconds in the time of sitting).

Our rooms are handsomely fitted up and no pains will be spared to please our patrons—he is sure portraits are perfect and satisfactory, no charge made.

We have a large assortment of Gold Lockets and Breast Pins (pure gold) manufactured expressly for Daguerreotype Miniatures.

We are prepared to furnish Daguerreotypists, Artists or New York prices with apparatus and all materials used in the business, wholesale and retail. Medium size cases and plates (best quality) at $3 per dozen. All other articles at the same reduced rates.

Orders inclosing the cash will meet with prompt attention and shipped made to any part of the United States or Mexico. Risks and insurances effected if desired. Address
ed—1y E WHITE & Co, Old Hepburns

MATCHES.
THE public is respectfully informed that the well known FRICTION MATCHES of W. A. CLARK, Woodbridge, Connecticut, can be bought at manufacturers prices from his agent L. A. GUILLEMAIN, No. 100 Chartres street, near Bienville, or No. 114 Old Levee between the steamers, where large supply is constantly on hand.

WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8 to 20 by 24, single and double thickness, for sale by White Lead in dozen or five gallon kegs, Putty in bladders, and Linseed Oil in barrels or less quantities.
J. C. CLARKSON, Agent at Mississippi Bridge.

WINDOW SHUTTERS.—6 dozen white pine Window Shutters, 4 panels, 2 lights each, for sale by WM. E. THOMPSON, 96 Gravier st.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, July 2, 1847

The Santa Anna Pass.

The admission of SANTA ANNA into Vera Cruz is a sore subject for the Locofocos—a sort of political *noli me tangere*, which they care not to meddle with, lest it prick them too severely. Sometimes, however, they are perforce driven to notice this most extraordinary of presidential blunders, and then their explanations and extenuations and apologies are awkward enough. Recently the Hon. AARON V. BROWN, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Tennessee, being hard pressed by his opponent upon this very question, assured his audience that the President meant no harm by letting SANTA ANNA into Vera Cruz, "but fellow-citizens," said he, (pointing to his head) *the error was here.*" This appears to us a rather unfortunate mode of extricating the President from his embarrassing position. It argues strongly against Governor Brown, when, with all his ingenuity and tact, he could find no more effective process for shielding Mr. POLK than by complimenting his heart, at the expense of his understanding. It is as if one would say: rely upon it, President POLK is a good fellow. In admitting SANTA ANNA into Vera Cruz, he thought he was displaying a most astute and admirable policy. To be sure he made a sad business of it; but meant all for the best. He is honest and faithful to the country, though he did commit a most stupid error. The man's heart is in the right place, though his head is terribly at fault. Such is the legitimate inference to be drawn from the excuse offered by Mr. POLK's friend in palliation of his conduct. It does not aspire to the merit of a vindication; it tacitly acknowledges the blunder, and only claims for the President the benefit of good intentions.

Now, the Whigs are willing to admit as a plea in abatement the entire force of this argument. They have never charged the President with treason to the country; they have always imagined that the return of SANTA ANNA was connived at or permitted by the President, in the hope that the measure would hasten the termination of the war. They, like Gov. BROWN, do not doubt that the head sinned while the heart was true. In other words, they believe that Mr. POLK, with a weakness utterly inconceivable, a credulity totally unworthy of a statesman, became the involuntary dupe and instrument of SANTA ANNA; that while chuckling in secret over the Machiavellian craft of his policy, our President was completely embushed by the wily and unscrupulous Mexican. The ingenious of Mr. POLK are of little consequence when the results of his actions are as fatal as if they had been dictated by the foulest treachery. The duties of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, if grave and onerous in peace, are tenfold more grave and onerous in war. They need for their efficient and satisfactory performance not merely a good heart, but a sound head. Patriotism and statesmanship are both required in the second of these qualities rendered his patriotism worse even than harmless, and led him into a shallow and bungling intrigue which has prolonged the war, and produced a lengthened train of mischief and disaster.

We think the people of the United States have acquired, by this time, some experience of the blessings that follow the elevation of mediocrity to high and responsible office. We think, too, they will pause ere they again acknowledge the right of a self constituted political cabal to trade away their conscience and to barter their principles. The lesson has been a severe one, but was richly merited. A majority of the voters of this Republic quietly suffered a handful of foreigners at the Baltimore Convention to dispose of their suffrages, as if the Democracy were cattle, to be transferred at pleasure from one owner to another. Without a single manifestation of popular sentiment in his favor, without having been previously presented as a Presidential candidate, by any assemblage of citizens in any State of the Union, Mr. POLK was taken up as the *pis aller* of a knot of disappointed and discordant political leaders, and the people were coolly required to ratify the decision. Stunned of all, they obeyed as meekly as the spaniel obeys the voice of its master. That they have since repented the deed in sackcloth and ashes, and striven to expiate it, is evident from all the demonstrations which the ballot box has furnished. But the evil is irreparable for the time being. Its repetition may be guarded against—the future may be secured—but the past cannot be undone. Not least among the disgraceful acts that have followed the mistaken judgment of the people, has been this wretched intrigue with SANTA ANNA—a scheme of party cunning and moosing craft, that a statesman would have avoided as impracticable, and a high minded man spurned as disreputable and despicable.

BRAZIL.—The *Journal of Commerce* of the 23d ult., translates from a Pernambuco paper a letter from Rio Janeiro, dated April 23d, commenting indignantly on the matter in dispute between Mr. Henry A. Wise, and the Brazilian government—and particularly the insults alleged to have been paid by the former to the Emperor, in omitting the usual acts of courtesies on the occasion of the baptism of the Brazilian Princess; his remarks at the baptism of Miss Alta Carolina Harris, on board of one of the transport ships bound to California, while lying at Rio,—and so on. The letter concludes, however, by adverting to Mr. Wise's recall and the substitution of Col. Tod, in his place, and afterwards remarking:

"This puts a different face upon the transaction. As it would have been, above all, insufferable for Mr. Wise to continue as resident Minister of the United States near the government of Brazil, so; he being removed, there is no difficulty in adjusting the affair, and bringing it to a peaceful conclusion."

FLOUR, says the Phil. *Ledger* of the 23rd ult., is coming down almost as rapidly as it went up during the excitement. It is selling in New York at $7.35, in this city at $7, and in Baltimore at $6.75. This is a fall of three dollars from the highest price. Notwithstanding that it has come down nearly one-third in price, the size of bakers' bread continues about the same as when it was nine and ten dollars per barrel. This is a curious phenomenon, that in exciting a great deal of the attention of the public. They are anxious to know if the bakers made a fair living when flour was so high, what the extent of their profits must be now, that give the same amount of bread when the price is so much lower? A famous arithmetician has taken this important question in hand, and hopes to elucidate it to the satisfaction of the public in a few days.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN VIRGINIA AND OHIO.—The Governor of Ohio has appointed the Hon. THOMAS EWING, ALFRED KELLEY, and JOHN BROUGH, Esqs., Commissioners on the part of the State of Ohio, to meet the three Commissioners of the State of Virginia, to adjust the questions of boundary and jurisdiction, arising out of the contest whether the jurisdiction of Virginia extends to the middle of the Ohio river, or to low water-mark, on the northern shore. It is expected they will meet in the city of Washington some time in the month of January next.

☞ Prince Jerome Napoleon, eldest son of the former King of Westphalia, the last surviving brother of the late Emperor, has recently died, in Florence, at the age of 53. The father of Prince Jerome, as you know, was the King of Westphalia, exhibited in the unfortunate young man's visit to France, for the sake of certain medical advice, which Dr. Lallemand had prescribed, with some hopes of their beneficial effects. The permission was refused. This proceeding, which is justified by no political necessity, says the *Siecle*, is no less foreign to our manners and feelings, and is so universally odious, that there can be no doubt the Ministry will be called upon to justify it before the Chambers.

THE PRESIDENT left Baltimore on the morning of the 23d inst., for Philadelphia. He reached Philadelphia the same day, was received with the usual honors, and took up his residence with Vice President, Dallas. He was to leave for New York on the 25th.

A FAT OFFICE.—The office of American Consul, at Rome, vacant by the death of R. G. BEASLEY, is said to be worth twenty thousand dollars.

What self-sacrificing citizen will take it?

QUARTER MASTER REPT.—We think that this excellent and popular publication has been released and delivered on to Wm. Addington. His future will be performed by Major D. D. Tompkins. Col. HUNT has given up the office to the satisfaction and courteous Quartermaster, and assists the approval of the War Department.

From Bryans Santiago.

The steamer *James L. Day* arrived at an early hour yesterday morning, having left the Brazos on the 26th ult. We received by this arrival copies of the Matamoras *Flag*, of the 22d and 26th June. They contain very little news. We take from the *Flag* the two following paragraphs:

EXCESSES.—About sunrise on Sunday morning, the sleepy citizens of our town were awakened by a loud explosion, resembling the report of a distant cannon. Many supposed that a salute was being fired, on the receipt of some news, at the Brazos, but it was soon made known that the report proceeded from the accidental blowing up of a store house on the Market Plaza. The proprietors of the house are Mexicans and had just opened the doors of their store in the front building at the time of the explosion, which took place in a rear apartment. No one was in the room at the time, and it has not been ascertained what caused the explosion. It is against the law for Mexicans to have powder in their stores, and the proprietors of this establishment (very naturally) deny having any about their premises. The rear building was completely demolished—one wall falling into the street, along which persons were every moment passing to and from the market house, but providentially injuring no one.

LASSOING.—Four members of the 1st Illinois Regiment, on the march from Camargo to Reynosa, unarmed, and having fallen in the rear of the regiment, were attacked by a party of about twenty Mexicans, and hunted and robbed of their money, without doubt them farther injury. It would seem that the Mexicans, observing this body of troops had received their money at Camargo, followed them on the march to Reynosa, with a view to pick up stragglers from the ranks and succeeded in capturing these four—obtaining over a hundred dollars from each of them. The Alcalde at Reynosa has only $200 per cent. to produce the robbers or refund the money—the result of the order had not transpired.

Lieut. MARAN who was shot in the duel with Lieut MUNFORD, is dead.

Capt HANKSBRAD, commanding a company of the Virginia Regiment, reached Monterey on the 14th, from China. He had not encountered any of the enemy on the route, but reports that a messenger despatched by him to Camargo, with a letter for Col. BELKNAP, has been captured by a band of Mexicans and shot.

It is said that the Mexicans are commencing a small guerrilla warfare, and that the roads are somewhat infested with robbers.

General TAYLOR was at Monterey, quietly awaiting reinforcements. In regard to his future movements, nothing positive is known. Doubtless, he will move forward, wherever he will have been strengthened by those large accessions which, according to the Washington *Union*, are to augment his troops to "considerably over 10,000."

MISSOURI REGIMENT.—A Correspondent of the St. Louis papers writing from Independence, states that Major Bufis had been chosen Colonel, Mr. Lane, Lieut. Colonel, and Mr. Reynolds Major, of the new Regiment of Missouri Volunteers.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MAYSVILLE, KY.—On the morning of the 18th, a fire broke out in the large double warehouse of Mr. J. H. McIlvaine, commission merchant, corner of Second and Wall streets, which, with a considerable portion of its contents, was entirely consumed. Two new brick warehouses on Wall street, belonging to Messrs. Conrad Phister and O. H. Davis, and occupied by M. Pickett, commission and produce merchant, and Messrs. Duke & Moody as tin and [illegible] manufactory and a store, were also burned with a greater part of their contents. The loss of property was upwards of $20,000, most of which was covered by insurance.

SUNK.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 25th ult., says: The officers of the steamer *Alsarado*, report the mail boat *Ole Bull* sunk, at Pekin Landing. She was freighted for the place. The cargo, consisting mostly of grain, will be gotten out, of which five hundred sacks are damaged.

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET IN HAVANA.—A postscript to the St. Louis *Republican* of the 30th ult., states that the Editor has received the Galena *Gazette* of the 26th, containing the following:

A gentleman, just down from the Falls of Black River, informs us, that on the 9th instant, the river commenced rising at that place about eight o'clock in the morning, and by twelve o'clock at night, it had risen *twenty-five feet*, perpendicular height. In the first two hours it rose eight feet. The consequence is, an unprecedented and immense loss of property in mills and lumber. Spalding & Hall at the Falls was moved from its foundation, about four rods. Mason's Sheep & Valentine's, and Lewis's and Hall's mills were all carried off or damaged so as to be useless.

Every house on the river was broken, and every thing they contained swept away. Spalding's room, above the Falls, supposed to have been constructed in a manner perfectly safe, was broken with the rest. It contained at the time 15,000 logs, about 350 thousand feet sawed lumber, and half a million of shingles. There were eight booms in all, which contained about 25,000 logs, with large quantities of square timber, sawed lumber, shingles, &c.

Correspondence of the Baltimore *Patriot*.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1847.

In addition to the bill authorizing the mail to be carried in large steamers, built for that service, between New York, Havre, Cowes and Bremen, Congress at its last session appropriated $500,000 for Messrs. Sloo & Co. to carry the mail in similar steamers from New York to New Orleans, touching at Havana and Key West. The same Company also carry the mail in similar steamers from Havana to Charges. In addition to this, the sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the Post Master General to send the mail, in steamers, round to *Astoria*, Oregon. And still further, the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to contract for the carrying of the mail from Panama to Astoria.

Both the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Navy have advertised for proposals for the carrying of the mailon these last named routes. The Postmaster General, however, will make no contract in the matter, as he considers the law respecting it a dead letter, executed to get proposals as an initiative to future action in earnest.

The bids before the Secretary of the Navy have been opened, and, I learn, are of two classes—one, to carry the mail in small sail vessels; the other, to carry it in large steam vessels of 1,000 tons burthen.—This is a great enterprise, and Judge MASON, with his enlarged views, was far better man to have the control of the subject than Mr. CAVE JOHNSON, whose only comprehension and appreciation of the progression of the age and the principle of progress, seems to be manifested in his desire to reduce a four-horse to a two-horse coach, a two-horse coach to a one-horse chaise, a one-horse chaise to a saddle-horse, and a saddle-horse to a mule, or to a man on foot, and barefooted at that!

It is hoped and believed that Judge MASON will select the large and substantial steamers in preference to the sail vessels for carrying the mail beyond to the Pacific, where they are more commerce than England, France and Holland combined, and where the iron will have flourishing towns and cities, but United States; and that, too, almost in spite of ourselves! The channel of public enterprize is turning that way. The great medium of communication, by canal or railroad between the two oceans, is resolved upon, and will be accomplished. England has her Argus eye keenly set, in that direction. She has already a line of splendid steamers running from Lima to Chagres; and the next we know, if we *delay*, she will have a line from Chagres to Astoria! It is time for us to be up and doing. Mr. Secretary MASON has the matter before him. Let him think of the immortal DE WITT CLINTON's great project, and act accordingly. Let him do something, if he can, to redeem the Administration that he, no doubt, if he were wealthy, would gladly withdraw from!

POTOMAC.

The crops—Cotton and Corn.

While we regret to be too well assured that the Corn in this district has suffered materially from the late fiercely hot weather, it is gratifying to be able to continue very favorable accounts of the cotton crop. An unfavorable yield of corn is, of course, what they were anxious to see, but this blight to the Agriculture of this region is trifling, compared with the destruction of the cotton crop.

We rejoice, then to be allowed to assure those at a distance from us, that our cotton fields, at this season of the year, have not shown more promise for many years than they do now. The stalk is filling in beautiful order on our fields, which reigns in our homesteads, enlightenment and practical improvement of every kind have become our portion of happiness in Louisiana. And all this when grim visaged war is preying to stare us out of countenance! In contemplating such a condition of things, how appropriate are *frequent*, irresponsible assertions of our gratitude to the Giver of all good.—*Concordia Intelligencer.*

By Magnetic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 25, 6, P. M.

The flour market has not been quite so firm to-day as it was yesterday, though the demand is quite great. The sales amount to 10,000 bbls at $7.37 for Michigan and $7.35 for Genesee. Hard wheat is held at $7.50, but none shall sales have been made at a lower figure.

There is becoming quite plenty, but the demand is also great. Sales of 20,000 bushels of prime white Ohio, principally Ohio, at 70 cts.

Corn is in demand, and the stock is light. Sales of 30,000 bushels at 60 cents for prime Southern mixed.

Pork is in demand, and the stock is light. Sales of 1,000 bbls at $13 50 for mess, and $12 for prime.

Lard is in demand, and the stock is light. Sales of 100 bbls at 7½ cts.

Whiskey is in demand, and the stock is light. Sales of 100 bbls at 23 cts.

Congressional Printing.

The Philadelphia *North American* publishes the following tables, for the purpose of presenting somewhat of the difference in cost to the United States, between giving the public printing to party organs, or to the lowest bidder.—The first tabled shows the aggregate of the highest and lowest bids that were offered, for the continuous, without any specification of names, though we may mention, that of the highest, all the bids, except the first and last, (that is class 1 and class 5,) are the bids of Blair and Rives:

	HIGHEST BIDS.	LOWEST BIDS.
Class 1,	$9,775 20	$8,244 43
" 2,	19,331 04	16,304 09
" 3,	7,676 27	3,113 93
" 4,	161,097 77	51,495 98
" 5, A	5,705 31	1,797 77
" " B	917 05	306 32
" " C	3,421 98	1,201 56
Total	$239,924 89	$82,923 75
	76,823 75	
Difference	$153,101 14	

Here the difference between the sum of the highest and the sum of the lowest bids, is only $153,101 14; and the highest bidders only ask an average of 200 per cent. over—or, in round numbers, *three times as much* as the lowest bidders!

Of those who offered for all the classes, or the whole Congressional printing, Blair and Rives bid highest, and Wendell and Van Benthuysen lowest. The following are the gross aggregate of, and the difference between their bids:

Blair & Rives,	$237,756 76
Wendell & Van Benthuysen,	78,698 68
Difference,	$149,074 08

So that Blair and Rives did not actually ask three times as much as Wendell and Van Benthuysen—only 200 per cent above!

We do not undertake to say that Blair and Rives asked too much, or that Wendell and Van Benthuysen too little compensation, for doing the printing of Congress; but the result of this first attempt to discard the corrupt and demoralizing practice of using the public printing as a means of feeding and sustaining a party organ, bribed and bound, as the bond slave of faction, to do the work which honesty requires of independent citizens, is one which, we confidently trust, to satisfy the American people of the wisdom and necessity of the change.

COURT OF APPEALS.—The newly-elected Judges of the Court of Appeals drew lots on Thursday to decide the terms of office for which they should respectively serve, as follows: F. G. Jewett drew two years; G. C. Bronson four do.; Chas. H. Ruggles six do.; Addison Gardiner eight do.

SUPREME COURT.—The results of the drawing by the Supreme Court Judges is as follows:

Dist.	Supreme Judges.	4 Years.	8 Years.
1st	Joseph,	Humbert,	Simonds,
2d	Strong,	McCoun,	Morse,
3d	Bronson,	Harris,	Mason,
4th	Chief,	Page,	Willard,
5th	Jewett,	Gray,	Pratt,
6th	Gardiner,	Ruggles,	Hand,
7th	Johnson,	Maynard,	Welles,
8th	Hoyt,	Mullett,	Hill,

The Court of Appeals consists of eight Judges, viz: Chief Justice elected by the people, and the Supreme Judges in the 1st, 3d, 5th and 7th districts having the shortest time to serve. It will therefore, during the first year and a half of its existence be constituted as follows:

	At Large.	Years.
Freeborn G. Jewett, Chief Justice.		4
Greene C. Bronson, Associate	"	4
Charles H. Ruggles,	"	6
Addison Gardiner,	"	8
Dist.		
1 Samuel Jones,	"	8
3 *William B. Wright,*	"	4
5 Charles Gray,	"	4
7 Thomas M. Johnson,	"	6

Those with a star were on the Anti-Rent ticket. Those in italics Whigs. Those taken from the Superior Court, will after the first year be superseded by the four having the shortest time to serve in the 2d, 4th, 6th, and 8th districts; and so on, alternately.—*N Y Journal of Commerce.*

POVERTY IN THE CITY OF PARIS.—The efforts made by the city authorities of Paris during the past six months to relieve the poor have been very great. The object is to relieve them without the enable the poor to obtain bread at a cheaper rate than the market price. They have already expended eleven thousand dollars, and nearly four thousand more will be required before harvest. On the first day they were issued 19,419 persons to a population of 945,731, who were numbered as receiving bread tickets. This is almost one half the population of the city. The Debats presents the following statement of the population, the number entered as paupers and the number receiving bread tickets. It is a surprising picture:

Wards.	Fixed Residents	No. receiv.	
	population.	paupers.	bread-tickets
1st	77,007	4,107 or 4 pr.ct.	19,160 or 20
2d	113,205	2,505 or 2	11,250 or 10
3d	59,307	3,288 or 4	12,174 or 20
4th	44,183	2,772 or 6	13,618 or 30
5th	90,784	4,360 or 4	20,928 or 44
6th	99,886	5,288 or 6	26,580 or 26
7th	67,857	4,368 or 3	20,678 or 30
8th	99,704	11,179 or 11	62,649 or 63
9th	44,205	6,336 or 14	28,512 or 62
10th	87,691	5,184 or 5	29,635 or 33
11th	69,150	6,127 or 6	28,747 or 37
12th	92,740	13,276 or 15	55,176 or 59
	945,231	66,150	422,440

According to this statement, the number of paupers in one to fourteen inhabitants, and the number of those receiving bread tickets, 44 to the 100, or 1 to 2 and 2-10 inhabitants.

Perilous Voyage on a Table—Death of Mr. Van Doren.—When the Chesapeake was encountered by the Jersey, Mr. A. M. Smith, of Greenville, O., Mr. W. H. Higgins of Farmington, and Mr. Geo. Van Doren, of Lower Sandusky, O., took the wreck and attempted to reach shore by paddling a table, in which they clung. After they had floated a few rods from the wreck, Mr. Wm Steele, of West Mill Creek, Penn., thinking all would be sucked down with the then fast sinking craft, took his chance of escape by leaping into the table astride the tiller stick. Mr Van Doren being a resolute, muscular man, and somewhat familiar with the river, undertook to take the persons clinging to the table, and join him in his fate to them. Not long after a sea knocked off his hat, in which he had placed his pocket book containing valuable papers, which he left his hold on the table and swam for it, but after and secured his hat, and returned to the table. The pocket book and tiller stick, however, were lost in the daring adventure.

Both the passengers found it difficult to keep the table balanced, and the action of the two frequently plunged some of the number under. In one instance, Mr Van Doren was swept completely under and came up on the opposite side of the table. He was much strangled, and after this he had less his hold entirely, and floated above water. About an hour after leaving the wreck, as Mr Steele thinks, Mr Van Doren succeeded in raising himself upon the table some down, and lacking strength to support his hand, he sunk drowned. Mr Higgins floated on the table some minutes after life was apparently extinct; before the waves washed it off. He said but little after leaving the wreck, and was observed of all his clothing except shirt and pantaloons.

After losing Mr Van Doren, Mr Steele and Mr Higgin occupied one side of the table, and Mr Steele, being a heavy man, balanced them on the other. The table was without a keel, and therefore tipsy. By diverting their breasts against the edges, they could preach fairer and keep the legs of the table with their hands, and in this way they kept afloat for hours. Mr Steele urged his companions to exert themselves to constantly in order to prevent chilliness and stupor, but by daylight both had become nearly unconscious, and when picked up by the Harrison Mr Higgins had been insensible for some time, his hands fixed to the table legs in a death grasp.

Mr Steele informs us that he relaxed no efforts to work the float toward shore, until the Harrison came in sight and gave hope of rescue, and that until that time he did not feel much exhausted or chilled, nor did hope for a moment forsake him. But when the Harrison passed by without hearing or heeding his cry for help, his heart sank and he nearly gave up for lost. Still he struggled on, and fortunately the boat soon returned and rescued himself and companion from the very jaws of a watery grave.—*Cleveland Herald.*

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE AT AVON SPRINGS.—An accomplished young lady, daughter of Asa Nowlen, Esq., of Avon Springs, came to her death on Friday last, under very distressing circumstances. On Thursday, as we learn from the Rochester Democrat, Miss N. being somewhat indisposed, sent for a physician, who prepared some medicine which was afterwards placed in a cupboard. On the same day some other persons had prepared a solution of corrosive sublimate, for destroying insects, and placed it in a cupboard. Through mistake the medicine was in the cupboard, placed in the bottle containing the solution in nearly the same place. About dark, Miss Nowlen took down what she supposed was the medicine, and took a considerable quantity, but immediately discovered that she had purchased a deadly poison! She at once drank a large quantity of mustard and the whites of twenty or thirty eggs, which had the effect to make her vomit. This gave temporary relief, and up to Sunday, hopes were entertained for her recovery, but on Sunday her symptoms became alarming, and at 5 o'clock on Monday, death terminated her sufferings. This fatal event, and others of a similar character, should induce the utmost caution with all who have occasion to use, for any purpose, such dangerous and deadly poisons!

HOW TO DESTROY INSECTS IN DWELLING HOUSES.—When practicable, place near the bed or sleeping room of a family, a basin or bowl filled with dry mustard; then put a bowl or basin of fresh meat in the kitchen, (meats that are designed from the dinner-room). You will soon find your tormentors, comparatively thousands strong; for I assure you they are first rate hogs pickled. Forty years ago, when a boy, whenever I wanted a particular home of a flock of musquitoes, I would find out where the flies were most numerous, and then I would go to the house and get a plate of fresh meat, and put it in the room where I wished to be free from musquitoes, and in a few minutes the room would be full of flies, and not a musquito would be seen. I have practiced this for forty years, and never knew it to fail.—*Ex.*

Frontiniana.

☞ A Monterey correspondent of a Mobile paper tells what Gen. Taylor said, when, during one of his late excursions in the neighborhood of Monterey, he frightened up a big flock of buzzards. We wonder what old Rough will say, when marching up the steps of the White House in the spring of 1849, he shall see the buzzards, kites, crows, and cormorants flying for life out of the windows.

☞ It is said that Gen. Pillow intends procuring certificates of substantiate his statement in regard to the affair at Cerro Gordo. He should have procured them before his statement was published. He is again at his old tricks—placing the stitch on the wrong side of the embankment.

☞ A few days ago, a New Jersey Locofoco sent Mr Polk a handsome suit of clothes. Mr P. thanked the donor very kindly. He should have been ashamed to exhibit such partiality. We have given him many handsome dressings, and he never thanked us at all.

☞ The editor of the Washington Union now charges the Whigs with protracting the war. We suppose he means to say that Gen. Taylor, the old "Mexican Whig," protracted the war by not permitting Santa Anna to whip him at Buena Vista.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The District Attorney entered yesterday a *nolle prosequi* in the case of James Mack, charged with larceny and assault and battery and in that of Martin Jordan, accused of larceny.

Hanbee Kennedy was next tried and found guilty of assault and battery.

The following prisoners were also tried and acquitted: W. Spencer, for harboring a runaway slave; Joseph Welsh, and William Smith, for larceny.

W. Cannaan, was next put upon his trial, for the murder of his aged mother; the case was continued over till to-morrow, owing to the absence of some witnesses.

The trial of William C. Howell, charged with the murder of the seaman Fox, will take place this morning.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—An important case of forgery came up yesterday for examination before Recorder Baldwin. The accused whose name is Isaac Woodhall alias Lyman Hammons, had presented himself on Wednesday before Col. Hunt, and unsuspected to him that he had a number of drafts on the quarter-master's department of this city, drawn to the order of Richard Schuyler, by E. D. Ogden, deputy quarter-master at Brazos. Col. Hunt asked for one of those drafts, and discovered at first sight that it was a forgery. Woodhall was immediately arrested and searched: eight drafts of $1000 each, were found on his person, which he, no doubt, expected to exchange against government money. Being brought up before Recorder Baldwin, he stated that he was a mere agent in the affair, that an individual holding a very respectable position in this community, had offered him $1,500 to cash the drafts in question, and he concluded by praying his Honor to send the case before the Criminal Court, without any preliminary examination. The Recorder granted his request, and fixed the amount of bail which he must furnish to be set free, at $1500. Thomas Kearney was sent before the First