The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 110, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XX.—WHOLE No. 5419.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER,—NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1847.

MAGNE & WIENER, PROPRIETORS,
No. 81 Chartres, cor. of Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Daily Paper, one year in advance[d] ... $12 00
Country Paper, Semi-weekly, one year ... 5 00

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

Advertising. One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for every succeeding one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

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

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

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

J. H. SNOOT,
Attorney at Law,
AND COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS,
No. 15, Carondelet street.

JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO.
No. 60 Camp street,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in the Louisiana and New York line of Packets. jn14

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,
DEALER IN
French, British and American
DRY GOODS,
No. 20 CHARTRES STREET,
NEW ORLEANS
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS

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

F. T. ROUCHON, Successor to Dauvier, 95 Camp st., Office opposite the Bank, 3 doors below Canal. Open from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.

WM. BURKE, BRITISH CONSUL,
10 Merchants' Buildings,
14 Royal and Carondelet sts.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German Corset Clothes and Toilet soaps, street.

DE FOREST & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants, Agents for the sale of Eastern Manufactured Goods, No. 20 Old Colonnade street.

J. B. STEEL, No. 31 Camp Street, Importer of Imported Domestic Cigars, Segars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, &c. Orders solicited. Account Books for sale, or made to order.

E. BERCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in Old Cognac, have constantly on hand Old Cognac, Wines, Liquors, &c. 41 Camp street.

Fashionable Umbrellas. An assortment of elegant Silk and Satin Umbrellas, of the most fashionable Paris and London styles, for sale by D. H. MACARTY, 258 Bourbon street.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, 152 Gravier street, between Carondelet and Camp streets, for sale by W. D. NHAR.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, Stationery, &c. 40 Chartres street.

BLANK BOOKS ruled to pattern, and bound in every variety of style, at the shortest notice, by the subscriber, who has always on hand a large assortment of Blank Books, Stationery, &c. R. G. HOBBS.

MEXICAN AND PALM LEAF HATS—Just received, per Orleans, from Vera Cruz, a large assortment of Mexican and Palm Leaf Hats, which will be sold low for cash. FROST & CO. 19 Magazine st.

GLAZED CAPS AND HATS, received per Orleans, from Vera Cruz. FROST & CO. 19 Magazine st.

READY HATS—50 dozen just received and for sale by the case or dozen, by D. H. MACARTY, 258 Bourbon street.

Notice.
DR. VIGNAL DAUDIN has removed his office to 84 Carondelet street.

STORE. To rent from the 1st of November next, the store on the corner of Common and Magazine streets, now occupied by Messrs. Hyde & Ames. Apply to NORTH & HYDE, New Orleans.

Piss Christian Hotel.
Corner of Chartres and Water streets, having been refitted and refurnished throughout, is now open for the reception of visitors. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to render the establishment worthy the patronage of the public. Terms moderate. Omnibuses will run to and from the Hotel to the Steamboat Landings. Entrance on the Chartres street side. Rooms, parlors, dining and bed rooms, with single, double and family beds, can be had on the most reasonable terms. Baths of every description, hot, cold, shower, vapor, &c. Also, a fine billiard room, with two tables. The bar will be supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c. JAMES WOODRUFF.

MR. MAUGEY, Professor of Music, Mandolin and Guitar, No. 5 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Royal streets, New Orleans. jn20

New Orleans Paper Mill.
WRITING PAPER, wove and laid, Letter and Cap, Blotting, Wrapping, Tissue, Envelope, Bonnet, Pasteboard, and all other kinds of Paper, manufactured and for sale by the subscriber, at the New Orleans Paper Mill, Bayou St. John. WM. MCCURDY.

DUELLAY'S Magical Pain Extractor. Dr. Duellay, Surgeon Dentist, Graduate of the Medical Faculty of Paris, and Member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium, has established himself in this city, and will remain a few days only at the St. Charles Hotel. He has a powerful remedy for the relief of the most violent pains, and will be happy to show it to the public. He will also perform all operations on the teeth, and will guarantee to each patient a perfect success, even in the most difficult and seemingly unpracticable cases. Dr. Duellay has been for many years Surgeon Dentist to the Royal Family of Belgium, and has received from the King the Cross of the Order of Leopold, and from the Queen a gold medal, with her likeness. Blue and Black Tile dust for sale at manufacturers' prices.

JOHN BELLOW, Jr. 9, Canal st.

STORAGE! STORAGE!—The subscribers have ample room for the storage of 5000 barrels, or the bulk thereof, in their fire proof, Warehouse, Gravier, corner of New Basin Canal. Insurance and Drayage can be effected at the lowest rates. They are now prepared to make contracts with Merchants, for the storage of all their goods during the ensuing season, and to make advantageous arrangements with the location of their Warehouse, and the arrangements made by them, are such as to effect their customers the great of facilities in the receipt and delivery of produce that can be scarcely obtained in the city. All goods stored with them will be insured, without cost to the Warehouse at the lowest rates.

EMERSON, TUTHILL & Co.,
Corner of Gravier and Basin sts.

TWO PLANTERS AND SUGAR REFINERY, Ivory Black Ink and Black Lead. The subscribers have received their hundred lots of Granulated Bone Black, of all the required sizes of grain, for Planters and Sugar Refiners. This article is manufactured in the United States, and will be warranted to such. Also, a large supply of Ivory Black, for Printers' Ink and Writing Inks; also, Blue and Black. The above are for sale at manufacturers' prices.

W. E. THOMPSON, 56 Gravier st.

A. BARRAUD,
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
No. 6, ROYAL AND ORLEANS STREETS,
BEING on the eve of departure for Paris, offers for sale at reduced prices the entire stock in his recent importations. The perfumery of Lubin, Mongenie and other Paris houses; Assortment of Combs, Brushes and Toilet articles from Guthrie, Paris, Lyons, embroidered and plain cambric handkerchiefs, Stocks and collars, Suspenders, Jewelry, Fancy articles, Shaving Cases, Dressing Cases, Portmonnaies, Pocket Books, Segar cases, Tobacco pouches, Gold pens, Pencil cases, Pocket knives, Razors, Scissors, Tooth and nail brushes, Combs, &c. &c. Also, a fine assortment of Hair Jewelry, for braids, curls, bracelets, rings, &c. &c. His dressers will find a large assortment of brands for sale, &c.

MATCHES!
THE public is respectfully informed that the well known FRICTION MATCHES, manufactured by CLARK, Woodbridge, Connecticut, can be bought at reduced prices from his agent L. A. GUILLE BEAU, No. 30 Old Levee, corner of the New Basin, or No. 114 Old Levee between the markets, where a large supply is constantly on hand.

MARINE, RIVER & FIRE INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents for the PELICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, and the Protection and Aetna 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 in New Orleans, taken at this Agency, will be liberally adjusted according to the usages of Insurance Companies of this city, and paid with prompt note on money current at the Banks of New Orleans, office No. 47 Camp st. W. H. INSKIP,
G. C. LAWRASON,
Agents.

WINDOW GLASS, &c.—1000 boxes 26 Window Glass, from 6 by 8 up to 30 by 44, single and double thickness. 3000 kegs White Lead, 40 dozen of fine copper bound Paint Brushes, and a large stock of Artists Colors and Tools, just received and for sale by JOS. R. CLANKON, 46 Canal st.

Reed's Patent Kitchen Ranges.
THE undersigned are now receiving, ex ship Ajax from New York, an invoice of Robert's Patent Kitchen Ranges, for either coal or wood, respectfully invite the public to call and examine them. These Kitchens, besides the advantage of quick cooking with very little fuel can heat water for the warm of the house, baths, &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 for the inspection of the public of their superiority for economy and convenience, over every thing of the kind ever brought to this city. B. MASPERAU & CO.
jn16 32 Conde street.

HOELLHAUSEN'S REAL ESTATE DEPOT.
No. 7.—Plans representing the property to be sold will be furnished, if required, and the charges for the same, as well as for private and auction sales, shall be both moderate and accommodating.

Persons desirous to buy properties in certain localities, or those who want to dispose of Real Estate of any kind, may depend upon it that no charges will be made, when Mr. Hoellhausen is employed as agent, unless he succeeds in the corresponding transactions. 2 tf

To Planters, Ship and Steamboat owners.
FORGED BILL HOOKS.
THE undersigned, agents for the manufacturers, are receiving some of these Forges, and request the Planters, Ship and Steamboat masters to call and examine them.

These forges can be recommended for their solid ity and convenience, as they are entirely made of iron, contain within their body the bellows, and take up only three feet space in length.

B. MASPERAU & CO.
jn10 Agents for Manufacturers, 32 Conde st.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday Morning, June 9, 1847.

Reception of the President at Raleigh.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States, together with his lady, the Secretary of the Navy, and the private Secretary of the PRESIDENT, arrived at Gaston, N. C. on the morning of the 29th ult., where they retired a few hours for rest and repose. They were afterwards waited on by the committee appointed by the counties of Warren, Granville and Franklin, to receive the PRESIDENT on his entrance upon the borders of the State. Mr. POLK was welcomed to North Carolina by JOHN D. HAWKINS, Esq. and replied briefly and felicitously. The party then proceeded towards Raleigh, being met at most of the depots, by crowds of citizens, and greeted with the utmost cordiality.

About 5 P. M. the PRESIDENT arrived in Raleigh, where he was received by Wm. D. HAYWOOD, Esq., Intendant of Police, and welcomed to the beautiful and hospitable city of the Oaks. The distinguished visitors were then placed in coaches drawn by four horses, and accompanied by a military escort, were taken through the principal streets to the Eagle Hotel. All along the route the PRESIDENT and his suit were saluted with cheers, waving of handkerchiefs and other demonstrations of kindness.

On the arrival of the PRESIDENT at the Hotel he was addressed by Professor GREEN, in behalf of the faculty and students of the University—the *alma-mater* of President POLK, and whose semi-centennial commencement, the object of his visit was to attend. The speech of Professor GREEN is described as eloquent, tasteful and worthy the ancient and renowned seat of learning of which he was the representative. Of the PRESIDENT'S reply the Raleigh *Register* says: "The President's response was in the highest degree appropriate, gratifying and praiseworthy, and was delivered in a style of earnestness and pleasure, which gave assurance that the expressions of the lips, were the true representatives of the feelings of a happy and grateful heart. The recurrence of the President to the many delightful and happy days spent in our city, when relieved from the labors of Collegiate duties, he attended upon the deliberations of our General Assembly, &c and the happiness it afforded him to return again to these delightful scenes, and to his native State, was most happily expressed, and awakened in the breast of the North Carolinian, pleasure in hailing the *President of the Union* as a fellow-citizen of the same old member of the confederacy. As we presume his remarks, with those of Professor GREEN, and all others delivered on this interesting occasion, will be published, we will not anticipate either by anticipation, or analysis."

At half past 8 o'clock, P. M. the PRESIDENT and suite appeared in the Senate Chamber, and exchanged greetings with a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The ceremonies of the day were terminated by a magnificent display of fire works on the Capitol green. A large number of private dwellings, and most of the public edifices were illuminated during the evening. The *Register* says: "Not an incident occurred during the exercises, to disturb the hilarity of the occasion in this city; but we learn that a man by the name of DANEY, was killed instantaneously at Franklinton, just as a parting salute was being given to the PRESIDENT.

THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.—Brilliant as was the victory achieved by Gen. TAYLOR'S army at Buena Vista, the consequences resulting from that victory stamp it with a degree of importance which has scarcely been fully appreciated by the country. As a feat of arms, the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* truly remarks, it has never been surpassed in our history, and, perhaps, never will be. But who has reflected on the fearful consequences that would have resulted from the defeat of Gen. TAYLOR at that place. The same paper, on this point, forcibly remarks:

"By maintaining his position, Gen. TAYLOR secured his whole line of operations from Buena Vista to the mouth of the Rio Grande, while by giving to carry that position, Santa Anna, with the remnant of his army of 20,000 men, was left in a most forlorn condition, with scarcely a day's rations, and a desert between him and the means of subsistence. By making this attempt upon Gen. TAYLOR, Santa Anna in effect abandoned Vera Cruz to its fate; and the losses which he sustained in the battle and subsequently deprived him of the means of successful resistance, even in the difficult and seemingly unpregnable defiles of Cerro Gordo. It is now evident, (indeed it was so at the time,) that the battle of Buena Vista was the key to the whole campaign. Upon that issue Santa Anna hazarded every thing, and he knew it well. Hence the intensity of the struggle. What has since followed, was the natural and almost necessary consequence of that defeat, (or want of success, if you choose to call it so,) at Buena Vista. For the almost superhuman efforts there made by the small army under General Taylor, they and he deserve the lasting gratitude of the country.—They will receive it."

General GIDEON J. PILLOW, publishes in yesterday's *Delta*, a very long and labored answer to the charges of incompetence and ignorance preferred against him a few days since by a number of officers of the Tennessee Volunteers. We have no knowledge of military matters and do not pretend to offer an opinion upon the merits of the controversy. Gen. PILLOW states roundly enough, that the charges originate in the personal and political hostility of Col. HASKELL. He moreover, intimates that the latter gentleman was deficient in courage and gallantry at the storming of the battery of Cerro Gordo. We do not publish General PILLOW'S communication, because not having given currency to the attack, we are not called upon to insert the reply. It strikes us, however, that Gen. P. has a much better and more satisfactory method of vindicating himself from the serious charges made against him by most of the officers under his command. Let him demand a Court of Inquiry into his conduct, and then all the facts at issue between the General and his officer, will be investigated by a third party, which will have no personal interest in their distortion, and will render an unbiased and deliberate judgment.

THE BENEFITS TO THE COUNTRY OF ELECTING GEN. TAYLOR TO THE PRESIDENCY.—The *Courier and Enquirer* makes the following remarks in noticing the recent no-party nomination of Gen. Taylor, in Tennessee. "The heat of political conflicts, the heart-burnings and animosities to which they give rise, have long been regarded as among the greatest evils incident to the operation of our elective system. If the nomination of General Taylor would allay and avoid them, if only for a single canvass, the country would reap an advantage greater than any mere party victory could gain."

RISING AND FALLING.—"When the country sinks, Federalism rises," say the Locofoco papers, quoting from the remarks of one of the warmest hearted and most thorough going Whigs that ever gave a vote for Henry Clay. Well, it may be true. How much did the country sink when Mr. Taney rose to the Supreme Bench of the United States Court, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Marshall, another Federalist? How much did the country sink when Mr. Buchannan rose to be Secretary of State, with not a drop of *Democratic* blood in his veins?"

GENERAL TAYLOR.—In Virginia almost every Whig paper has put up General Taylor's name for the Presidency. In North Carolina, six or seven papers have his name at their head.

THE WHIGS of the 3rd and 4th Districts of Louisiana, are taking steps to bring out candidates for Congress, at the November elections. What are the Whigs of the 1st and 2nd districts about! Is it not time to be stirring in the matter.

☞ Dr. Sidney Weller, of Halifax county, who came out recently as a Whig candidate for Congress in the Raleigh district, has declined. It is doubtful if there will be any Whig candidate in that district.

RESIGNATION OF PROFESSOR HARE.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, held on the 14th ult., Dr. ROBERT HARE resigned the situation of Professor of Chemistry in that Institution, which he has filled with so much ability for nearly thirty years, and the following resolutions were adopted by the Board, in accepting the resignation:

Resolved, That, in accepting the resignation of Dr. HARE, after an uninterrupted connexion of twenty-nine years, the Board cannot refrain from expressing to him their high regard for his character, their deep sense of his eminent services which he has rendered to science, and to the University, and their earnest wishes for his future happiness.

Resolved, That the appointment of Emeritus Professor of Chemistry be conferred upon Dr. HARE.

S. A. PEASE, Treasurer of N. Jersey, died at Trenton, on Jan. 27th ult., after a short illness.

ELECTIVE JUDICIARY IN NEW YORK.—The State of New York was the theatre of an experiment on Monday last, fraught with no little interest to the people of that Commonwealth. On that day, for the first time, the people of New York were to elect a judiciary. Four Judges of the Court of Appeals are to be chosen. The Whig and Democratic parties each nominated four candidates, and the Anti-Rent party, with a view of controlling the election, have made up a ticket on which are two of the Whig's candidates, and two of those nominated by the Democratic party. This procedure has caused considerable excitement. The New York *Courier*, referring to the fact, remarks:

The great experiment of an *Elective Judiciary* is not, it must be confessed, to have a fair trial in this State under circumstances which promises a fortunate issue. The mate of things actually existing will afford as fair an opportunity to test this one; The Whigs and Locofocos have each nominated *four* candidates—and the citizens of the State numbering some 400,000, would probably be about equally divided between them. But the *Anti-Renters*, having only some 10,000 or 15,000 votes, and thus constituting but just a *twentieth* part of the people, select from each of the other tickets candidates of their own, and thus morally certain of *defeating the whole*. The propriety of such political action in any case is more than doubtful. Even when the officers to be chosen are purely political, such a proceeding puts it in the power of a very small majority, to *nullify* the will of the great body of the people and obtain complete control of public affairs. But in the election of Judicial officers, in the choice of the Court of last resort, for the interpretation of law and the adjustment of contending claims, such a line of policy becomes in the highest degree dangerous and intolerable.

The *Anti-Rent* party owes its entire existence to *disputed points of Law*. It is made upon entirely of tenants who dispute the claim of their landlords. Their cases are precisely similar:—the settlement and final confirmation of one, settles and decides all the rest; because they all turn upon a single point. Now here we have the strange and alarming spectacle of *one party in a vote at large, having a plan which will enable him to* SELECT THE JUDGES BY WHOM IT IS TO BE DECIDED! Can anything be more monstrous in principle, or more dangerous in practice! Does not the naked statement of the scheme stamp it an outrage upon decency—an infamous prostitution of the right of suffrage to the basest and most corrupt private ends! What would any man say to the proposition, that the defendant in any civil suit should always have the power of electing his judges! But how would it differ in principle, from the power which the *Anti-Renters* claim and are about to put in force?

THE WAY ONE HERO ACKNOWLEDGES THE GALLANTRY OF ANOTHER.—The following characteristic anecdote is related by the Suffolk (N. J.) *Democrat*, in speaking of the reprimand of Lt. Hunter, Commodore Kearney's noble conduct was calculated to make heroes:

"The trial and sentence of Lieut. Charles G. Hunter brings to mind a case of disobedience of orders very similar, and will be interesting to our citizens generally, as well as to many of our young and gallant officers of the navy. We know of no case more suitable to a juxtaposition than the following:—At a time when the Island of Cuba was infested with pirates, who were committing the most horrid outrages and murder against the commerce and lives of citizens of all nations, Captain (now commodore) Kearney, with the U. S. brig Enterprise, was sent to break up this horde of pirates. During the cruise, he discovered a nest of pirates off Cape Antonio, in possession of a ship and two brigs, the ship and one brig American, the other English, which they were plundering in the vicinity of one of their strongholds, a dangerous reef protecting them from the approach of large vessels, and a battery on shore to protect them from a force of small vessels.

"Commodore Kearney immediately ordered the brig's boats to be manned, and also two or three boats belonging to the merchants vessel. The command he gave to his gallant second officer, Lieut. James McIntosh, with positive orders not to part company or separate the boats. With these orders Lieut. McIntosh left his vessel, but it was not long before he found that subdueing orders he could accomplish nothing, as the boats of the merchant vessel could not keep up with him, being dull and heavy, and it was necessary (as all afloat as he was possible, to cut off one of the pirates' vessels, which was attempting to escape, and consequently he separated his forces, but succeeded in capturing four pirate vessels, securing five to sending up a fifth, besides destroying a large amount of property on shore, with their habitations, striking terror to the community of villains that had committed such vast depredations and bloodshed.

"This gallant act was not accomplished without great hazard, and during a tremendous storm, which lasted one hour, the ram pouring down in torrents all the time.

On returning to his vessel that night, fatigued and without provisions for his crew, what was the reception he met with from the brave and magnanimous Kearney? Was it an effect abandon of his gallant and meritorious act, that reflected honor on the service, the noble Kearney received him as a hero, complimented him for his bravery and success, and in the best humor told Lieut. McIntosh that he took a great responsibility on himself, and said—"Come, sir, you have eaten nothing to day, I wanted dinner for you. Join me."

Joy reigned in the breast of the gallant lieutenant, and with the feelings of a generous soul, said—"Sir, your conduct is characteristic of the noble spirits which compose our navy, and which has been added lustre to our arms, and done an incalculable service to the commercial interest of the world. I drink to the officer who dared to take the responsibility, and render humanity such essential service." Long will Commodore Kearney, with Lieut McIntosh, be remembered by a grateful public.

GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS.—The Augusta *Chronicle* says:—Up to this time there are only three companies made up and accepted by the executive, of the battalion called for from this State. These are a cavalry company from Newton, commanded by Capt. Loyal; an infantry company from Columbus, called the Georgia Greys, commanded by Capt. Nelson, and one from Case, commanded by Capt. Grant. There are several others partially made up, but no others as yet reported to the Executive department.

ALABAMA VOLUNTEERS.—The Mobile *Advertiser*, noticing a statement that one company of cavalry and five of infantry had been raised in Alabama on the late requisition, says:

We are yet to learn that there is even one company on the late requisition, "ready to be mustered into service in Mobile." Two companies only—one of cavalry from Marshall county and one of infantry from Cherokee—had reported themselves in readiness to the Governor at the latest accounts from his Excellency, and they have not yet arrived here. In this part of the State, a strange apathy pervades the public mind on the subject of volunteering. What is the matter?"

North Carolina.

The following nominations in North Carolina, so far as they have been made, and the majorities for Governor last year, in each one of the districts, as now constituted:

District.	*Whig.*	*Loco Focos.*	*W.*	*L. F.*
1.	Thos. L. Clingman,		3005	
	Gen. J. G. Bynum,			
2.	Nathaniel Boyden,		2	
3.	Daniel M. Barringer,		1076	
4.	Asa'n H. Shepherd,	Clemmons,	2582	
5.	John Kerr,	A Venable,	179	
		Four Locos,		2567
7.	William R. Hall,	} Jas. J. McKay, }		2048
8.	Richard S. Donnell,	} Jas. I. Brayan, }	142	
9.	David Outlaw,	Asa Biggs,	892	
			12,574	4715

Whig majority in the State, 7959

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 8th and 9th districts are pretty certain to return whigs. The 6th and 7th are hopelessly locofoco. The 5th is a debatable district. It gave a small whig majority last year, when the majority throughout the State was remarkably large. In 1844, at the Governor's election—both parties doing their best—the 5th district gave a locofoco majority of 595. We shall be very well satisfied to carry six out of the nine districts. In the last Congress, the Whigs had but three members.

☞ We are most happy to learn, says the St. Landry *Whig*, that the greater portion of the ladies of St. Landry are turning their attention to the rearing of the Silk Worm.

We hope, as the ladies are setting the example, that a number of our small farmers will profit by the lesson, by going at once into the business. It is certainly more profitable than raising Cotton at the present low prices, running the risk of having it destroyed by the Caterpillar or some other plague.

COPPER IN NEW JERSEY.—It appears, says a correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot*, that copper veins of considerable value have recently been discovered in different parts of New-Jersey, and that some energetic citizens have already commenced the mining and smelting business there with fine prospects of triumphant success, although the ore is said to be not near so pure and abundant as that of Isle Royale. Success to their enterprise. It is a fine branch of home industry.

THE ALUMNI of the College of N. Jersey have issued a circular, stating that the authorities of the College propose celebrating on the days of the Annual Commencement, the coming June, (25th and 30th,) the one hundredth season of that interesting anniversary, and inviting the *Alumni* from all sections of the Union to meet at Princeton on that occasion, and unite in reviving the associations of early years, and in doing honor to their venerable *Alma Mater*. The circular states that the [illegible] ton now stir

In the course of an article replying to the charges preferred against the Secretary of the Treasury, of having produced a severe pressure in the money market at New Orleans, by his injudicious policy, the *Union* remarks:

Mr. Walker has already ordered twelve hundred thousand dollars in specie to New Orleans, and he is ready at any moment to send *immediately*, from time to time, as much more as he may be notified will be required for the wants of the Government, and will do all that the law will permit him, to advance the interest of the great south western emporium. The new tariff on Mexican imports must soon stop the drain of specie from New Orleans, the duties realized under the Mexican tariff (partly of Gen. Scott, and partly of Mr. Walker, having *already* realized nearly half a million of dollars, and the current of specie will soon be from Mexico to New Orleans and New York.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—The brig *Aconite*, Capt. Parks, arrived yesterday morning from Rio de Janeiro, which port she left on the 9th April. We learn from Capt. Parks, that the brig *Enterprise* (supposed to be a slaver) was on the coast. The U. S. brig *Bainbridge* was to leave in pursuit of her when the A. sailed.

Vessels in port at Rio de Janeiro on 9th April — U. S. ship Columbia, and brig Bainbridge; bark St. Lawrence, Watt, for New York; ship Courier, De Wolf, for New York; brigs Orbit and Paul Fry, both of Baltimore. The bark Hollander, Codman, sailed for N. York, April 20th.

STEAM-PROPELLERS.—The three steam-propellers built at Philadelphia for the U. S. Government, made trial trips on Saturday afternoon, 29th ult., and pleased themselves fine vessels in point of speed.

The "Union" is continually harping upon the fortunate election of Generals Taylor and Scott for conducting the campaign in Mexico, the credit of such selection being claimed by it for the Administration. Will the Union be good enough to inform us why the Administration was so anxious to withdraw these distinguished officers from the field by placing Mr. Benton over their heads?—*Alex. Gaz.*

THE DEMOCRATS AND GEN. TAYLOR.—We beg leave to refresh our Democratic friends who are now so very much interested in Gen. Taylor's receiving his document of praise, by reminding them of the fact, that during the last session of Congress, and after the battle of Monterey, *every Locofoco member present in the House of Representatives, voted to censure Gen. Taylor*, except Adams, of Mississippi, Brady, of Virginia, and Barry, Rhett, and Woodward of South Carolina. *Every Whig in the House voted against the censure. One hundred and nine members voted for the censure, and they were all Locos. Seventy voted against it, and they were all Whigs but the five above named.*

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.—The public mind is in a state of great uncertainty and doubt in regard to this institution, and the feeling being, in mercantile phrase, downward. We find it impossible to state any fixed rates of discount on its notes. There are many sellers and few buyers at any price. Perhaps from 50 to 70 cents on the dollar is as near an approximation as can be made to its market value—sales having come to our knowledge at both. Purchasers are not much inclined to hold off until further developments.

Mr. WHEATLEY, the President of the Bank, returned from New Orleans on yesterday morning, but what success he met with in the mission has not yet transpired. Well authenticated reports state the effects of the Bank in that city have been attached by the parties holding its liabilities, but what proportion these claims bear to the aggregate amount of the assets there, is not known to us.

We are informed that the committee are busily engaged in making out a full *exposé* of the condition of the Bank, setting forth its assets, liabilities, &c., which will be ready for the public in a few days.

The foregoing embraces all the facts in our possession from which to form an opinion in regard to the institution.—*Memphis Eng. Sul.*

ALBANY, May 29.

A planter arrived here from New Orleans last evening, with two slaves. Abolitionists were apprised of it, and the slaves were arrested and brought before a judge on the county court. The counsel for them at first objected, but the slaves were free. They escaped from the colored mob and returned to their master, who left for New York this evening.

Severe Hail Storm.

The following account of the hail storm in Jasper county, surpasses any thing of the kind we have ever read. Those of our readers who know the writer, need no endorsement of his statements.—*Augusta Sentinel.*

MONTICELLO, Ga., May 31, 1847.

Messrs. Editors: Speaking of hail stories, I can tell you of one that passed over a part of Jasper county, on the evening of Monday, the 19th inst., that was somewhat out of the usual run of storms. Large banks of the stones yet lie in the corners of the fences, notwithstanding the very copious rains that have fallen since, and the bright sun of twelve clear days. One boys are yet enjoying ice drinks from these immense banks of ice. Many cotton fields were cut to shred a single head of wheat on any sized wheat field in the immediate vicinity I am describing. Flocks of goats were killed, and white stocks of sheep injured, the horns of cows were broken off, and some pierced entirely through. The forests are almost as leafless as in mid winter, and present a most melancholy picture. Immense numbers of poultry, birds, snakes and rabbits were destroyed. Many houses were completely stripped of their entire covering, and the trees so bruised as to leave no hope they will survive. I have seen post oak saplings, pines and other trees, that were completely barked from the root up, as if they had been struck a thousand hard blows with a heavy hammer, clearing the rough bark and indenting the wood at every point. Some buzzards were destroyed while on the wing, as it frequently occurs in cotton, and the like, the fields give scarcely the slightest indication of having been plante l. The houses appear as if they had been assailed by an army with muskets, and each man throwing his stone as if aimed at a giant. Such a disaster as this was never before witnessed" by the oldest inhabitant," that distinguished personage so often referred to on extraordinary occasions. I could fill a column with details, as "rich and rare" as those I have recounted, but I forbear to trespass further upon your patience. Among the principal sufferers from this storm, in the neighborhood referred to, are Messrs. Thomas Jordan Pye, Major Lane, Floyd Malone, Jordan Campion, C. C. Hairston, and Ezekiel Fears, any one of whom could give you a thrilling account of the storm's progress. Jasper county is rather unpretending in most things, but when it comes to hail storms, she is "*thar*." I have taken the precaution to refer to some of the injured in the event of any incredulous reader desiring a more definite and thoroughly authenticated account. I am yours, in haste.

JOSHUA HILL.

CROPS IN LOUISIANA.—Almost every paper we have opened for many weeks, emanating from any portion of the cotton region, says the Bayou Sarah *Ledger*, has represented the crops in quite as bad a condition, from the effects of drouth and the cutworm, as the majority of those in this parish were previous to the late rains. The cotton plant now, with the genial heat of the last week, is making rapid strides towards its usual growth at this season, in this neighborhood—we have even heard of a few blossoms—and with favorable weather, and the absence of the army worm, a large crop may yet be expected.

The corn crop is said to promise well almost every where.

CROPS IN LAFAYETTE.—The Lafayette correspondent of the Planters' *Banner*, writes as follows:

"The crops have suffered very much here, as there has been a severe drouth. The cotton planters, in number three thousand, have to replant twice, and still the prospects are far from fine. On the Carrronero, the case is even worse; numbers have suffered severely from the visitation of an insect called the cotton louse.

The prospects for a crop of cane are poor. The rattoon is miserable, and in many instances hardly worth the cultivation. The plant cane was late in coming up and is small.

Corn crops are very fair as yet, although the want of rain has been severely felt all over this section of country."

CROPS IN MARYLAND.—The drought on the eastern shore continues with almost unabated severity. The Chesterfield Kent County *News* states that they have not had sufficient rain to wet the earth a quarter of an inch below the surface, since the month of March, and adds;

"The wheat crop, with a few fortunate exceptions, may be considered a failure, and is now past recovery. It is supposed that not more than one fourth of an out crop will be made, and we presume that is about the proportion of the wheat. The causes operating in Kent county have existed, we believe, throughout the eastern shore, principally on the Western and in other places. Corn is not coming to form a conjecture about. The pastures are comparatively bare, and hence butter has commanded an unusual price, and young stock has been in bad condition for the market."

The Annapolis *Republican* says:

"The wheat crop, from the head of South river, in Anne Arundel county, Md. to the Chesapeake bay, we are told, has suffered very much from the long drought. The rain of the 22d instant had some renovating effect, but it came too late and the yield must be very light."

JOHN MANNING, of the Criminal Court of St. Louis, died on the 30th ult. rather suddenly.

City Intelligence.

The General Council will meet this evening at six o'clock.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.—Officer AZZOUI, of the Third Municipality police, arrested yesterday a free man of color named Francois Victor, charged with assaulting with intent to kill, about a year ago, Mr. Eugene Macary. The latter made his affidavit on the 23d of May, 1846, before Recorder Seuzeneau; and the accused was only arrested yesterday by the new policemen of that part of the city. Recorder Seuzeneau will investigate the case shortly.

Captain MAGENDIE arrested one J. Lewees, on a charge of concealing articles of clothing and buying them, knowing the same to be stolen. A search warrant being issued by Recorder Seuzeneau, Captain MAGENDIE discovered in the premises of said J. Lewees some clothing belonging to Company B, Louisiana Battalion. The Captain of that Company having withdrawn the complaint, and the clothing having been restored to his men, Recorder Seuzeneau dismissed the case.

BEFORE RECORDER GENOIS.—Mrs. Maria Ferrand, who keeps a coffee house at the corner of Customhouse and Marais streets, made yesterday an affidavit before Recorder Genois, against one Charles Cloud, charging the same with having entered her establishment and with having stolen and carried away some money which was in the drawer of the counter. Charles Cloud being arrested, was brought before Recorder Genois, who exonerated him for trial before the 1st District Court.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—Horace Boers alias Thistle, and William Herriere, were yesterday brought up before the committing magistrate of the 2nd Municipality. They are charged with having cut the pockets of Mr. John D Kenting, on Monday night last, and robbing them of their contents, to wit: a $5 gold piece and four dollars in silver. Recorder Baldwin sent both of the prisoners to the workhouse for 30 days, as vagrants, and ordered that at the expiration of that term, they shall be handed over to Sheriff Lewis, for their trial before the Fifth District Court.

AN ERROR.—Having dropped later than usual, on Monday evening last, in the First Municipality Council Room, we were misinformed as to the nature of a letter read in the beginning of the session, relative to the Custom house. This letter was not addressed by the Attorney-General, and no claim is set up in it, by any one, to the ground where the Customhouse now stands. The communication came from the Attorney of the Municipality, and suggested the propriety of having the Post Office, U. S. District Court, and all other offices of the General Government, located in the new Customhouse.

DEATH IN A WORKHOUSE.—Jean Lecompte, a French man by birth, arrested on the 4th inst. by the Third Municipality police as a vagrant, and committed to the workhouse, by Recorder Seuzeneau, for thirty days, died yesterday morning in that establishment from the effects of liquor. The physician of the Municipality having certified the death of the prisoner, the Recorder caused the body to be immediately interred.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner held, yesterday afternoon an inquest on the body of a white woman, named Mary McDonald found dead in a house situated at the corner of Peridido and Baronne streets. Verdict: Congestion of the brain.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a white man, name unknown, found drowned in the Mississippi, at the foot of the levee landing, Second Municipality. Verdict: "Found drowned."

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. 2.—The council met last evening, pursuant to adjournment. Recorder Baldwin in the chair.

The weekly report of the Treasurer was read as follows:

Balance on hand at last report,	$14,159 91
Amount received since,	9,238 66
Total,	$23,398 57
Disbursed,	20,680 93
Balance on hand,	$ 2,717 64

A communication from the Recorder was read, suggesting to the council the propriety of appointing a standing committee in relation to the House of refuge, as completed. On motion of Mr. Rogers,

Ordered, That the rules of this body be so amended, as to establish a standing committee under the name of "Committee of the House of Refuge."

Said resolution was laid over.

Mr. Renshaw, from the committee on streets and landings, presented a number of reports, all of which were adopted; among which was a resolution relative to the paving of Henderson street.

Mr. Peters from the Finance committee, presented a resolution which was adopted, appropriating $1,000 to defray the expenses of the public schools for the ensuing year; and $3840 to pay a balance due of last year's expenses.

Mr. Renshaw presented a resolution authorizing the Surveyor to employ a competent person, at a salary not exceeding $4 per month, for such duty it shall be to take care of all the public squares, and the trees of the Municipality.—Adopted.

Mr. Rogers from the committee on illumination, presented a resolution appropriating a further sum of $578 for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred by the illumination of the Municipality Hall and Parade.

The council then adjourned after passing a resolution providing for the printing of a digest of all the ordinances of the Municipality.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon