The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

No. 596. VOL. VIII.—NEW SER
VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 5685.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.——NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1848.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper (one year in advance) $12 00
Country Paper (semi-weekly) one year 5 00
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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Thursday Morning, May 25, 1848.

In Advance of the Mail.

Louisville papers of the 19th contain advices from the North, twenty-four and forty-eight hours in advance of the mail. We copy from the *Journal* a sketch of the proceedings in Congress on the 17th, and a report of the Northern and Western Markets.

The SENATE being called to order, proceeded to the regular order of business.

Mr. Niles offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the interest of the public debt paid at Boston, Philadelphia and New York.

The bill allowing steamers to touch at Havana was passed.

On motion, the Senate resumed the discussion on the Yucatan bill.

Mr. Hannegan announced that the news had been received from Yucatan, of a treaty being entered into between the Whites and Indians, and moved a postponement of the further consideration of the bill.

A debate arose, in which personalities took place between Messrs Hannegan and Niles. Mutual explanations were finally made, and harmony was restored.

Mr. [illegible] on his speech upon the bill, directed his remarks especially against Mr. Calhoun.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Naval Pension and Post Office bills were considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Wilmot Proviso was debated by Messrs. Woodward, Bailey, and Murphy.

The resolution was then adopted.

The House then adjourned.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, May 15th, 1848.

In the last *Union*, Gen. Worth is formally introduced to the public as an aspirant for the Democratic nomination at Baltimore. It needed not *official* proclamation to enlighten the country in this particular—the events which have recently happened in Mexico—his conduct towards Gen. Scott, and his conversion to the cause of the Administration, in themselves bore ample testimony to the inclinations of Gen. Worth, while they furnished a sufficient clue to some of the motives which influenced his action. It is to be lamented, for the sake of the General, that it is not the practice of the *party* to which he has now attached himself, to reward new converts with the highest distinctions. Although they want a *military* Candidate, they are not quite willing to take one who has adopted himself to the crisis, and who has abandoned one set of political associations to assume another, merely for the convenience of accommodating the "Democracy," and, at the same time, of placing himself in an attitude whereby he might carry off the laurels which have cost veteran leaders years of toil and anxiety to approach. The fruits of his conversion will be like the fruits of the Dead Sea. Among the politicians he has no position, and the evidence of popular sympathy in his behalf, has yet to be discovered. His notorious with the Van Buren and anti-Slavery interest in New York, will neither assist nor advance his prospects, though the conception was an adroit one to propitiate that influence. Military men should not deceive themselves with the belief, that because the country speaks out with one voice of gratitude and honor to a hero like Zachary Taylor—a hero whose exhibitions and services alike command him to confidence and honor—that the hero of every Mexican who fights a successful or a desperate battle, must become a popular idol, and is entitled to the first office in the gift of the American people.

There are some other qualifications necessary for the Presidency, which even the most distinguished military men do not possess. It is about time, too, that the aspirations of military men were limited to the profession for which they are best gifted, and for which most of them have been educated at the expense of the country. Among the Statesmen of the Nation, there is abundant material for filling the civil offices of the government, without making requisitions on the army or navy. The encouragement of this political ambition, has been the occasion of all the humiliating spectacles that have been witnessed, in Mexico—it has estranged old friends—invaded the circle of social intercourse—excited a temper against discipline and brought forward a host of candidates who have yet to learn the first principles of governmental policy.

Among a long catalogue of men, aspirants that have been lately pressed forward to take their chances in the Democratic melee, Louis M'Lane of Baltimore has been prominent. The suggestion has not been received with much unction. An old Federalist and a Whig in 1840, is not precisely the man whom our opponents would prefer, though Gen. Cass, who wore the *black cockade*, has made himself a formidable competitor, and Mr. Buchanan, who calumniated Madison, and denounced the last war, as Secretary of State, and a candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. Rush who was a rank Federalist, is Minister to France, and Mr. Bancroft, who was even of a darker dye and who is still a raving abolitionist, occupies the embassy at the Court of St. James. Mr. M'Lane is no favorite, though he is a statesman of very considerable ability. Hence his prospects are poor compared with his hopes.

A quiet and progressive effort is making for Judge Woodbury, but, as yet, he is by no means formidable. They say that Maryland inclines to his support and that others of the Southern Delegations would readily adopt him as their nominee. This intelligence needs confirmation for the fear of the South has evinced every disposition to move upon Mr. Polk. The strength of Judge Woodbury, which is wholly negative, consists in his studious silence upon the Wilmot proviso. But everybody knows that he must at some time define his opinion on that subject, and that to take position on either side, is to forfeit his chance of nomination.

Although the meeting of the Democratic Convention is but a week distant, very few of the delegates have arrived. Indeed there is little to encourage their attendance. Surrounded by distractions and opposed by their own divisions, they discover nothing but a barren prospect before them. All hope of substantial reconciliation has been abandoned, and the future opens with the gloomy certainty of defeat. Why then should they be anxious to assemble? There are many sagacious politicians who entertain the conviction that the Convention will disperse without a regular nomination, and that the proceedings will end in uproar and confusion. I make no prediction, but the *New York Globe*, which is the head and front of the Proviso wing of the party, publicly declares, that with the sectional feeling on the subject of slavery, avowed by the democracy of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, it is impossible for the Convention to select a candidate, because the Free States will not submit to such dictation. We have heard the threat before, and have lived to realize the fruitfulness of such threatening. While I am confident the Van Buren interest will resist any nomination not of their own kidney, and while I am sure they mean to redress the outrage which they suffered in 1844, still I am persuaded that the other faction will submit to any terms that may be imposed. Submission and servility are virtues which they practice to perfection.

Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate at considerable length and with much force on the Yucatan question, taking the broad ground that it was against the policy of our system to interfere in its internal affairs. He showed that if the Executive had communicated with Congress in season, and placed the subject on the ground of humanity, that important relief might have been rendered—now it was too late. He doubted if assistance could be extended.

A bill was adopted in the House to recompense States and individuals, for advances made in enrolling volunteers under the acts of Congress.

Also a bill revising the charter of Washington, which led to a sharp discussion between Mr. Henly and Mr. McLane and others, respecting the qualifications of suffrage.

HOMO.

A FALSE REPORT.—The Memphis *Eagle* of the 18th inst., states upon the authority of the Toledo (O.) *Blade*, of the 8th inst., that a letter from Covington, (Ind.) contains the melancholy intelligence of the death of Senator Hannegan. He had recently left Congress, on a visit home, and while out hunting, accidently shot himself. Particulars not known. This report, we are happy to say, is utterly unfounded, as Mr. Hannegan was in his seat in the Senate, on the 17th inst., in the performance of his legislative duties.

SOUTH CAROLINA will be represented in both the Conventions. The Democrats of Georgetown have appointed Gen. J. M. Commander, as the delegate to the Baltimore Convention; and the Whigs of the same place have requested Edward Gamage, Esq., to act as their representative in the Convention to be held at Philadelphia.

Congressional.

In the SENATE on the 16th, the bill to admit Wisconsin into the Union was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Bagby's resolutions declaratory of the powers of the Government on the subject of slavery, were after a slight discussion, laid on the table—many of the friends of the resolutions taking this course in order to preclude a protracted debate on abstract propositions.

After the presentation of various petitions and memorials; the consideration of the Yucatan bill was resumed, and Mr. Bagby expressed his views, a sketch of which is furnished by the correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*:

He did not believe that the government had the power to assume the character of "great umpiress," and to decide upon cases of humanity, as connected with the nations of the earth. But as to the question of policy involved in this measure, he believed the time had arrived when the United States were called upon to assume a decisive and decided position upon the principle involved in the declarations of Mr. Monroe. He should therefore discuss the question as one of policy solely, and if the objects of humanity were subserved thereby, it would be because they form the basis of the measure itself.

He should take the information communicated by the President for what it was worth, and no more. He had recommended no precise course of action—he had simply given certain information, leaving it to Congress to adopt such measures as in their wisdom they might deem proper and necessary.

He reiterated, to some extent, the views given yesterday by Mr. Calhoun, as to the state of things under which the declarations of Mr. Monroe were made, and that the object of Mr. Canning was to ascertain whether the great commercial interests of Great Britain would be best promoted by the policy of the Allied Powers, or the policy which was finally suggested. It was after full deliberation by the British government, that the communication to our government was made by Mr. Rush.

When Mr. Bagby had concluded, the question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Jefferson Davis, as modified, so as to include the preamble of Mr. Lewis, and it was negatived by yeas and nays, 5 to 26.

The bill was then, at the suggestion of Mr. Clayton, passed over until to-morrow, in consequence of the number of Senators absent, and with the general understanding that the final vote shall then be taken. Executive session. Adjourned.

In the House, the proceedings were of a miscellaneous character. The bill from the Senate, extending the privileges of American vessels engaged in trade from one part of the United States to another, was taken up and passed. The bill requiring the holders of military land warrants to compensate the land officers for locating the same, was likewise passed.

The House receded from its amendments to the Senate Bill amendatory of the act relating to the franking privilege, and to reduce the rates of postage; and the bill accordingly stands passed.

The bill making appropriations for Navy Pensions, was under consideration in Committee of the Whole, but the Committee rose without coming to any conclusion, and the House adjourned.

WUTHERING HEIGHTS.—As this novel is professedly from the pen of an author whose first essay in romance writing met with extraordinary favor, we have deemed it worthy a more attentive perusal than we usually care to bestow upon the sickly fictions of the day. We have been disappointed and disgusted with Wuthering Heights. The book is not without some merit. It possesses marked individuality; its characters stand forth prominently as original and well defined creations; its style is stamped with homely, but racy vigor. In brief, there are all the evidences of intellectual power about the work—but power perverted and prostituted to the delineation of natures that almost invariably fall below the standard of humanity—The author, in striving to create men, has, like the modern Prometheus, fashioned forth revolting monsters. His conceptions are uniformly hideous and exaggerated. The world never beheld such prodigies of depravity, and such erratic specimens of eccentricity verging upon madness, as he has attempted to portray. The hero, HEATHCLIFF, is an incarnate demon, whose heart never felt a human impulse, whose ferocity and repulsiveness are utterly unrelieved by even a transient touch of feeling, and in whom the master passion, love itself, only deepens and darkens his misanthropy, cruelty and vindictive malice. Such a conception is to the last degree strained, false and unnatural, and, though the author may claim the doubtful merit of consistency in limning its traits, it is, at best, the talent which groups together every disgusting attribute around a dissecting room or a charnel house. The diseased imagination of a maniac often pictures images quite as distorted and quite as horrible as this. The other male characters in the novel are nearly on a par with its hero—EARNSHAW alone, smacking somewhat of the characteristics of humanity, though rendered unnecessarily and gratuitously vulgar.

As for the females, they defy criticism and analysis. There is not one of them who does not deserve a horsewhip, or the strait-jacket and ice to the head. Their propensities keep them continually hovering between incurable wickedness and absolute insanity. They are as strange and as unlike the inhabitants of the earth, as if they were denizens of another planet. They are nearly destitute of feminine coldness, gentleness and flexibility, and are either as wild as untamed colts, as spiteful as yahoos, or as masculine as Amazons.

The story itself is painful from first to last—there is no gleam of sunshine amidst its profound shadows and its gloomy incidents. The author seems to revel in a black and bitter misanthropy, and to delight in harrowing the mind of the reader. This he aims at constantly and accomplishes indifferently well. One takes up the book and instantly becomes rivetted—goes through with it, perhaps, at a single spell, and then throws it down with a silent imprecation on the sordid taste that could select a theme so execrable, and the vitiated imagination that could derive its nourishment from the rank growth of depraved and degraded humanity.

GEN. SCOTT.—The city authorities of New York have made extensive preparations to receive this distinguished military chieftain in a suitable manner.

THE STEAMERS.—The *Caledonia* was due at Boston last Saturday, having sailed from Liverpool on the 6th inst. The *Hermann* was to have left Southampton for New York the 6th. The *United States* was advertised to sail from Liverpool for New York on the 17th inst. The *Hibernia* was to have sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 13th inst.

FIRE AT ALBANY.—The large establishment of Mr Stephen T. Thorne, used as a manufactory of Camphine Gas, was destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. The flames communicated to several of the adjoining buildings, and consumed the Dayton House, National Hotel, and Columbia Hôtel. The loss exceeds $30,000.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—The powder mill of Messrs. Hanline & Dormeitzer, in Mahoning township, about six miles from Mauch Chunk, has been blown up, severely burning five men, two of them dangerously. The accident occurred by one of the millwrights striking on a piece of iron, communicating sparks to some loose powder.

MORE TROUBLE IN HAYTI.—The following is an extract from a letter from a highly mercantile house, dated—

"AUX CAYES, April 14.—Our city and its environs are in arms. The people have determined to overthrow the President and the present order of things, and to elect another chief. The alarm gun has been fired in Cavillon, St. Louis Aquin, and AUX CAYES, and business generally is suspended. Col. Louis Jacques, who is the chief of the insurrection, yesterday took forcible possession of the Cavillon, twenty miles from Aux Cayes, and is reported to be marching on our city! All stores are closed. Every citizen is enrolled in the military ranks, and performs duty day and night. The Ministers have resigned, and some of the populace and the newly elected ones are afraid to accept office. All is disorder and confusion, and we have fears that the present state of things may last for some time.

FIRE IN NEW ALBANY.—The New Albany *Bulletin*, of the 17th inst., says:

A most destructive fire, the largest ever occurring in New Albany, took place last night about 10 o'clock. The oil mill of Messrs. Webb & Box, valued at $5,000, insurance $3,000; the large and extensive steam flouring mill of Messrs. Austin & McDonald, valued at $7,000, insurance $6,000; and a two story frame dwelling, belonging to Henry Turner, valued at $700, were all destroyed.

☞ The editor of the Washington Union expects strongly to Mr. Clay on the Whig candidate for the Presidency. He says he strongly for Clay. The Tyler Whigs, we understand, are for Clay. The Clay men, we understand, are for Clay. The Tyler men are for Clay. The Whigs of the country are for Clay. The Whig party, we understand, is for Clay. The Whig convention, we understand, will be for Clay. The Whig party—Pennsylvania.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the New Orleans Bee.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, MOBILE, May 24—6 P. M.

Sales of Cotton to-day have been 1,000 bales. Market firm at yesterday's prices for fine qualities. No news from the North.

America and France.

On Wednesday, the 26th April, the Hon. Richard Rush, presented to the Provisional Government, the letters of recognition of the French Republic. He spoke as follows:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor of presenting to you a letter from the President of the United States, which confers on me the quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic to the Republic of France.

In presenting this letter, it is my duty to express to you, at the same time, the sincere solicitude which the President feels for the prosperity of France, and I am directed to inform you of his ardent desire to cultivate, with zeal and cordiality, between the two Republics, the most friendly relations, which will serve to cement their most precious reciprocal interests.

I am also charged to declare that the President approves of my conduct in recognizing the French republic, when its existence was announced to the world in February by the Provisional Government. It was then three days after its birth; at present this the third month of its existence. During that interval, when all Europe has been agitated, and France exposed to the gravest trials and difficulties, the Provisional Government has succeeded in ensuring to it the supreme blessings of tranquility at home, and of peace abroad. History will take note of that immense work.

I am doubly happy to again offer on this occasion, my felicitations, since I can now do so with the assent of my government and of my country.

I may now again be permitted to express my ardent wishes that, when the Republic shall have passed from your hands, which have hitherto guided its destinies, into those of the National Assembly, that great body may crown its labors by the establishment of institutions ensuring to France the greatest prosperity and the purest glory.

Mr. Lamartine replied as follows:

"Citizen Minister—The provisional government has charged me to represent it at this moment, to receive from your hands the first act of official recognition of the French republic. France was the first to recognise the independence of the American republic, then young, weak, and still contested, but which, under the protection of the democratic principle, was destined in half a century to increase to the proportions of nearly a whole continent. By the restrictive justice of Providence it has belonged to the American republic to be first to recognise the new French republic, and so to affix its signature to the certificate of the birth of French democracy in Europe. This signature will bring good fortune to the republic. Notwithstanding the agitations and embarrassments inseparable from such a crisis, from the downfall of the government and the creation of institutions of quite a different character, from so great a displacement of men and things, say to your fellow citizens that everything gives us the assurance that their good wishes for France will be accomplished, and that the republic will issue strong and great from our feeble hands, to pass still stronger and greater into the hands of the whole nation.

"What gives us that confidence is, that the French people are hence forward ripe for their institutions. What was fifty-five years back, only the idea of the superior men of the nation, has passed into the ideas and habits of the whole people, without exception. The republic which they wish for is that which you have yourselves recognized—a progressive republic, but conservative of the ideas of property, of family, commerce, probity, liberty, and the moral and religious feeling of the citizens. It is a republic of which the first cry was a cry of generosity, of fraternity—which shattered to pieces the arm of vengeance and political reaction—which proclaimed peace, and which, in place of inscribing on its banner the fatal words of exappropriation and proscription, has inscribed there the abolition of the pain of death and the fraternity of nations. The principles adopted, as we hope they will be, by the National Assembly, strengthened by an invincible force, of which each citizen has constituted himself, as you have seen, a voluntary soldier, concentrated in a strong representative energy of government, will make the French republic the glorious sister of the American republic; and it may be said of the French people and of the American people—what a man dear to our two countries applied to them—that they are the republics of the two worlds. As to the sentiments, which the French people return with sensibility and gratitude to the citizens, and to the government of the United States, I shall express them to you in a single word—every Frenchman has for the Americans the heart of Lafayette."

LATER FROM NEW GRANADA.—The New York *Herald* has received advices from Bogota to the 5th ult.

Congress was still in session, and there had been somewhat of an excitement in it, regarding the matter of expelling the Jesuits from the Republic. It appears a motion was made in Congress by the opposition party to expel the Jesuits from the country. As a matter of courtesy, the proposer of the motion inquired of the Minister of State what the feelings of the Government were on the subject. The Secretary of State on the following day made a most violent speech, in which he deprecated the measure without stint, stating that the opinions he then uttered were likewise those of the President.

This section of the President sending in his own personal opinion on a matter submitted to him by Congress, and neglecting even the formality of a cabinet council to consult on it, gave great offence to the opposition party—Don Florentino Gonzalez, the under Secretary of State, and an anti-Jesuit in politics, was so disgusted at this rude manner of treating Congress by the President that he resigned his post at once. His resignation was accepted after three days' deliberation by the President, and it is said accounts his successor had not been chosen, and there is the matter rests for the present.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER ELEANOR.—The bark Tarquin, Capt. W. C. Flanders, arrived here yesterday morning from Campeachy, (Yucatan) which port she left on the 22d ult. The Tarquin brought up the crew of the schooner Eleanor, Stephens, which was wrecked on the Alacranes Reef on the 9th ult. The E. was bound from Baltimore to Vera Cruz, laden with Government stores and horses. Vessel and cargo total loss. The only American vessel left at Campeachy was the U. S. bomb ketch Vesuvius. Wm. M. Evans came passenger on the Tarquin.—*Balt. Sun, 17th.*

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Judge McHenry was yesterday occupied with the trial of several petty cases of assault and battery. Some of the prisoners were acquitted; others found guilty. A motion was made by Counsellor North, praying that a writ of habeas corpus be issued in favor of Mdlle. Mandeville, for the delivery of an infant child now in the possession of Mr. Chamberry, which child was entrusted to her care. The motion has not yet been argued.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.—The case of Mrs. McGarey vs. the City of Lafayette, was yesterday continued, and judgment rendered in favor of plaintiff, who has to receive damages to the amount of $5000. The suit was brought in for $10,000 damages, alledged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the demolition, in the Fall of 1841, of the front wall of a building then in the course of erection by the plaintiff, on what the Corporation of Lafayette considered public ground, to-wit: within the space appropriated by law for a public levee or highway, along the river bank, in front of the city. The defendants had been adjoined from destroying or removing said front wall of plaintiff's, but they disobeyed the injunction, and hence this suit for vindicatory damages. The injunction was disregarded by the then President, of the Council of Lafayette, authorized, however, by the Council, by whom he was appointed—the Chief Magistrate of the City not being elective. Mr. Christian Roselius appeared on behalf of plaintiff; and Messrs. Preston and J. J. Michel, for defendants.

PICKING A POCKET.—On Tuesday morning last, Hugh A. Crawford, in company with one Ann Harper, went to the lake in a cab; having taken a little too much of the ardent and being intoxicated, his pocket was cut by the woman who robbed him of $20. Mr. Crawford, who is a stranger in this city, and who was about to leave for Cincinnati, yesterday made an affidavit against his female companion before Recorder Genois. She was committed to the parish prison to be tried by a jury of the country on the charge of vagrancy—as there is no positive proof of her having committed the above mentioned robbery.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—On Saturday afternoon last, two free men of color, named Etienne Dupart and Celestin Alexis alias Nago, met in a barber shop at the corner of Peace and Moreau streets, and after some conversation together, Alexis seized a large stick and commenced a serious assault on Dupart by giving the latter several blows on the head, and severely wounding him. Dupart filed yesterday morning an affidavit before Recorder Boisneau against his assailant. This matter will shortly be investigated.

STABBING.—Richard, the first mate of the ship Quebec, lying in the Second Municipality harbor, was yesterday arrested, on charge of having stabbed Nathalie Georgette. She is but slightly wounded. Recorder Baldwin will examine the case this morning.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—Joseph Ledger, charged by Salvador Pierni, with having set fire to the house occupied by Ledger and Joseph on Julia street, was yesterday arrested by the Second Municipality police, and will be brought up this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

[illegible] Officer Grillier, of the Second Municipality, on Saturday [illegible] a boy bearing, with [illegible] appeared to [illegible] the State of [illegible] in the public [illegible] Grillier [illegible] very [illegible]—*Picayune.*

VAGRANCY.—William Eubanks was yesterday sent to the First District Court by Recorder Baldwin, to be tried before a jury under the vagrant law. The several Recorders are now determined to send before the First District Court all notorious characters, in order to prevent their taking out writs of habeas corpus.

BURGLARY.—Henry H. Newman was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin, and sent before the First District Court. He is charged, on suspicion, by Mr. P. A. Smith, with attempting to break into store No. 72 New Levee, for the purpose of committing a robbery.

MAIMING.—Andrew Graf, charged with assaulting and wounding Morris Sumner, by biting his nose off, was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin. After a careful investigation of the case, his Honor committed the accused for trial before the First District Court.

CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE OFFICER.—Commissary Thomas Birmingham yesterday filed an affidavit before Recorder Genois against police officer Thomas Hopkins, whom he charges with having, on Tuesday night last, at about 11 o'clock, grossly insulted, and threatened him at the corner of Marais and Customhouse streets.

AN INSULT.—Theodore Bernard, yesterday, complained to Recorder Genois, that one Joseph Leclede grossly insulted him on St. Claude st., at corner of Barrack, and also attempting to assault and threatening to kill him.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 17, 10 P. M.

The royal mail steamer Britannia, sailed today, with $12,500 specie on board.

PITTSBURG, May 17—9 1-2 P. M.

There are 8 1-2 feet water in the channel and rising.

A flat boat ladened with 150 tons railroad iron, bound for Cincinnati, sunk in the Alleghany river to-day, having struck on the cotton market remains quiet.

NEW YORK, May 17—8 1-2 P. M.

Sales Genesee flour at $5 93 3-4 @ $6 18 3-4. The demand for regular brands, fresh, is good, but other qualities are heavy and neglected. Good desirable brands are firmer, irregular lots are neglected. There have been no sales of wheat worthy of report, but corn is firm, and in good request. There is less movement in pork, the market being heavy. Sales of prime pork at $8 25, and mess at $10 62 1-2 @ 10 75; lard 6 @ 6 3-8c. Sales of fine cotton at 7c for Louisiana, and 5 3-4 for upland. There is some inquiry for cotton. Sales of tallow at 8 @ 8 1-4c. The market for stocks is without change. Everything is quiet.

BALTIMORE, May 17—8 1-2 P. M.

Sales of Howard street flour at $5 75. The market for all other articles is without change.

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

☞ **R. Dalley's Vegetal Pain Extractor**—Prompt, safe and only genuine, which has the written signature of the proprietor, "DALLEY," on the wrapper of each box.

Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Rheumatism May be Cured!

HEVES' NERVE and BONE LINIMENT and INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR.—Cure of Rheumatic Affects, etc.—The Nerve and Bone Liniment is penetrates to every nerve and one will not be [illegible] without it and it has attained a reputation unequalled by any other article in the nation. The externally with the Elixir taken internally, will cure the most severe cases—extend contracted muscles, and bring feeling and sensibility to limbs long paralyzed and useless. Sold at the original and only Genuine Pain Extractor Depot, by COMSTOCK & CO., 59 POYDRAS Street.

Also—HAYS' LINIMENT—For the Blind or Bleeding Piles.—Warranted to Cure, or No Pay.—Have Thousands of testimonials from the Northern Hospitals, and throughout the Union, of its efficacy in curing the Piles, and is recommended as almost infallible.

☞ **FOR HAVANA.**—To sail on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., the regular fast sailing A. Nolet packet ship SEMADORA, Capt. Evans, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will have a few tons for freight of 300 barrels, or upwards, having superior accommodations, apply to Y. QUITMAN & CO., Corner St. Peter and Chartres st.

☞ I have given during my temporary absence, from this city, my power of Attorney, to F. Hoyald. Esq.

Mr. F. Hoyald, has also taken charge, during my absence, of the Austrian and Baden Consulates Royal street, No. 54.

J. H. EIMER.

may 23 3t

☞ Consignees per ship JAMES CORNER, Captain Walker, from Havre, are requested to take out their permits within five days, and attend to the receipt of their goods in the Levee, or they will be sent to the Public Stores, at the risk and expense of the owners. J P WHITNEY & CO.

may 23 73 Camp st

☞ The packet ship UNION, Capt. James Watson, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to attend immediately to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk. J O. WOODRUFF & CO.

may 23 93 and 95 Magazine st.

LOST—A PACKAGE, containing several copies of a lecture, and sundry papers of private importance, belonging to Mr. A. Delphas. There was also thirty five Notes identified with two sets of sale, of the 2nd of March, 1846, before Theo. Guyot, notary. The Notes purport to have been drawn by P. A. Delphas, and endorsed by C. Lavaudan, having been paid at maturity except one, which is for the sum of $423 93, dated 1st December, 1845, and made payable four years after date, and paid in anticipation, before maturity. Sure over, in Certificates delivered by Theo. Guyot, notary, authorating the payment of said Notes, and authorizing the cancelling of a mortgage. It is possible that the signatures to said Notes, have not been erased; but as they have been paid, they are of no use here; warned against any attempt which may be made to negotiate the same. A reasonable reward will be given to whoever will deliver said package at this office. It can be of no use to any other person than the owner. may 25 1t

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE—A young negro girl, about 16 years old, good cook, washer and ironer, guaranteed in every respect—Apply to H. ARADIE, 81 Mrs. Lamothe's, 27 Esplanade street, up stairs. may 25

HAY—150 bales prime Eastern Hay, now landing from bark Sarah Hand, for sale by

J. W. STANTON & Co.

may 25 Corner Magazine and Lafayette st.

HAY—400 bales prime Portsmouth Hay, now landing from ship Dumbarton, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

may 25 J P WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp

THOMASTON LIME—1200 bbls Thomaston Lime for sale by ALFRED KEARNY & CO.

may 25 98 Magazine st.

TAR, Pitch and Rosin—1200 barrels Wilmington Naval Stores, for sale by

may 25 ALF. KEARNY & Co. 98 Magazine

CLARET—70 casks Claret, St. Julien, 60 do do Quinase; 1,200 boxes Claret, various brands, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.

may 25 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

SUGAR—861 boxes white, yellow and brown Sugar, landing ex brig P. Sevelt, from Havana, for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPRE.

may 22 26 Old Levee

JAVA COFFEE—97 bags Old Government Java Coffee, landing from ship Union, from New York, in store and for sale by

may 22 TOISGROS & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

FRUITS IN SYRUP.—50 boxes Prunes, Cherries, Peaches and Apricots, for sale by

may 22 M. PEYRET & CO. 27 St. Louis st.

GREEN PEAS.—1000 boxes Green Peas; 1000 bf do do, for sale by E. ROCHEREAU & CO.

may 22 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

HAVANA SUGARS—1175 boxes White, Yellow and Brown, in store, for sale by

may 22 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

CADSAPARILLA.—16 bales landing ex brig Per Sevelt, and schr. Oregon, from Tampico, for sale by

may 22 J M CABALLERO, 30 Old Levee.

ONE case Swiss Muslin, for sale by

may 8 TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., 99 Customhouse

HAVANA CIGARS—A large assortment of best Havana Cigars, in store and for sale by

may 20 J. M. CABALLERO, 30 Old Levee

VANILLA—Fifteen cases best quality Vanilla Beans, in store and for sale by

may 20 J M CABALLERO, 30 Old Levee.

PRINCIPE CIGARS—Genuine Principe Cigars, and for sale by

may 20 J. M. CABALLERO, 30 Old Levee.

HOMES—[illegible] Havana Cigars, [illegible] for sale by

may 20 J. M. CABALLERO, 30 Old Levee.

SARSAPARILLA—30 bales Sarsaparilla, for sale by

may 20 J. M. CABALLERO, 30 Old Levee.

SUGAR—White granulated Sugar, [illegible] in store, for sale by

may 15 J. M. CABALLERO, 30 Old Levee.

ALMONDS—10 [illegible] for sale by

may 15 M. PEYRET & CO.

SPANISH DOUBLOONS—[illegible] for sale by

may 15 L. CANTIN, 73 Magazine st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF GUNPOWDER IN NEW ORLEANS.—The subscriber, Warden of the Powder Magazine, informs the public that he will not receive any cases of Powder with iron hoops, on account of the accidents which might occur, and that copper nails can be used.

D. SAUCIER.

may 23-4t30d

Board of Health.

AT a meeting of the Board of Health, held the 22nd inst., 1848—

The Secretary thereof, reported "That on the 21st inst., he had boarded the British ship Louis Canova, Captain Walsh, represented as crowded with English, Scotch and Irish emigrants, with much sickness on board; vessel anchored off Slaughter House Point.

On inquiry ascertained that the ship had been out 53 days from Liverpool, with 266 emigrants on board. During the voyage, five died, two adults and three infants. Disease unknown. On examination found two adults and four children on the sick list; only one seriously ill. Disease mild, attack of Typhoid Fever, complicated with symptoms of diarrhoea. Emigrants with these few exceptions, in good health. The vessel was permitted to land.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That the report of the Secretary be approved and published in the official gazette. Be it further *Resolved*, That the Editors and Reporters of Newspapers in the City, be and *are hereby requested, before publishing* "Reports of the existence of Ship or other Fever, or other Disease," to apply at the office of this Board, in order to ascertain whether such report is founded in truth or not.

A. D. CROSSMAN, President.

A. HESTER, Sec'y. may 24

Board of Health

OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Sitting of Monday, 22d May, 1848.

AN Ordinance relative to Sextons of Cemeteries.

ART. 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Health of the City of New Orleans, that from and after the 1st day of June next, it shall be the duty of the Sextons or keepers of each of the Burial Grounds or Cemeteries within the limits of the Parish of Orleans, to make to this Board, at the end of each and every week, true and correct returns of the interments made in said burial ground or cemetery, with the name and a description of the person interred, and if possible, the age, sex, color, occupation, nature of disease, or cause of death, and place from where he or she came, and stating upon what order or certificate such and every interment is made—Such return shall be duly sworn to before any Justice of the Peace of said parish. Any sexton or keeper of any burial ground or cemetery, neglecting, failing or refusing to make such return, shall be fined in a sum not less than $25, nor more than $100 for each and every offence. Adopted this day.

A. D. CROSSMAN, President.

A. HESTER, Secretary. may 24

To Sugar Planters.

A GENTLEMAN, having managed a Sugar plantation to the satisfaction of the proprietors, during several years, wishes to employ himself in the same line of business. He offers the recommendations of those whom he worked for, and if those do not suffice, more ample information can be obtained from the most respectable planters of Plaquemine and St. Bernard. Apply to

CLAVERIE, No. 21 Old Levee st., or to J. LAVERGNE, Royal st.

may 24—1m4w

J. E. LOUBIE & CO.,

TRIMMING AND VARIETY STORE,

84 BARTHES ST., BET. BIENVILLE AND CONTI ST.,

OFFER to the public an extensive assortment of Trimmings now in the city—such as Thread, Needles, Pearl Buttons, Silk, Tape, Braid Laces, Ribbon, Fine Cotton, Hooks and Eyes, Gold Gilt and Steel Thimbles, Silk Thread, Golden, Suspenders, Garters, Bag Purses, Cotton, Cotton Lace, Perfumery Soap, Cologne Water, Tooth Brushes, Shell Combs, Steel Beads, Fans, Zephyr Worsted Canvas Patterns and Needles for embroidering, together with a very large stock of Toys and Dolls. All these articles at a very moderate price. may 24

LOUT or MISLAID—the certificate No. 853 for 12 Shares of the Capital stock of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, dated 15th April, 1835, in favor of Alex. Gordon. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to said Bank for another certificate for said stock. may 24—1t4

Messrs. PLEYEL & CO., manufacturers of Europe, Paris, respectfully inform the inhabitants of New Orleans, that they have now located in this city one of the best mechanics and turners of their factory, Mr. Fehrenbach, in order to receive and repair instruments made in this country, of their own manufacture.

Persons desirous of availing themselves of the above opportunity of Mr. Fehrenbach, are respectfully requested to address to M. PEYRET & CO. who will be busy at all times be found willing to call at their houses and examine their pianos. may 23—3t

BRANDY—15 half pipes A Seignette Brandy, 6 quarter do, do, do, 1 half do W. Castillon, do; 10 half do, Comte & Martin do, 10 quarter do, do, 50 half do, J J Dupuy, do, 9 quarter do, do, 70 do, do, Pch. Godard, do, 37 half do, W Castillon 1825, for sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & CO.

may 22 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

30 BALES Sacquesta's Bagging, 16 bales Jaiap from Bagota, and 1 bale Indigo, for sale by

TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & Co.

may 22 99 Customhouse st

LARD—Prime Leaf Lard, in tierces, barrels, half barrels, kegs for sale by

may 24 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

INDIGO—Superior Guatemala Indigo, in store and for sale by

may 24 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

CARGO LIME.—600 casks Thomaston Lime, landing from ship Sea in Dunbar, for sale by

may 24 JOHN STROUD & CO. 146 Common st

PRESERVES—Rio da Sweetmeats in jars and Guava Jelly, for sale by

may 24 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

TESTAMENT CAKES—A large assortment of English Fruit Cakes, of various sizes, from 9 to 36 inches, some of which are received to St Stream boat Boilers, for sale by

may 20 ALF. KEARNY & Co. 98 Magazine

REAL MADEIRA AND CALICO—10 trunks real Madeira, new fashions, 10 trunks real Calico, new fashion, landing and for sale by

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,

may 21 21 Magazine st

PARASOLS—Landing from ship Remittance from Havre—Black of course—Mexican Parasols, for sale by H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,

may 21 21 Magazine

LANDING ex ship Hardtower from Havre—5000 of boxes and half boxes Sardines in oil of the well known brand of G. Gu