The New-Orleans Daily Bee

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1848.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Saturday Morning, May 27, 1848.

THE CALEDONIAN'S NEWS.

Our cotemporary of the *Evening Mercury*, has received through its Augusta correspondent, the following important despatch, communicating a portion of the accounts by the *Caledonia*. In commercial matters, affairs wear a decidedly more promising aspect, while the political intelligence from France is very gratifying:

AUGUSTA, May 22—8 P. M.

The *Caledonia* arrived at New York on the morning of the 21st inst., bring dates from Liverpool to the 5th inst., being seven days later than previously received.

The Cotton market had improved in consequence of a demand from manufactures and speculators.

The sales for the week preceding the sailing of the steamer were 34,000 bales. Upland ordinary 3 3-8d; Middling 3 3-4d; Fair 4 3-8d; Good 4d. Orleans middling fair 4 3-8d. to 4 7-8d; Mobile middling fair 4 1-8d; Fair 3 3-8d. Sea Island 10 and 11d; Fine 11 to 17d. Stock on hand 355,000 bales, against 351,000 same time last season.

Complete returns from elections in France received, which have resulted in declaring the Moderates and Lamartine party triumphant. Money market stringent.

Arrival of the New Orleans.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Steamship *New Orleans*, Capt. Auld, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 22nd inst. The *New Orleans* made the passage from City to City, in three days and twelve hours.

Among her passengers is Lieut. John Contee, of the U. S. Navy, who passed through our City yesterday, on his way to Washington. He is bearer of despatches from the U. S. Commissioner at Mexico. Lieut. C. left Mexico, on the 15th. He reports that our Commissioner had been invited to repair to Queretaro, and would set out on the 21st or 22nd. It was the general belief that the Treaty would be ratified on or about the 25th inst.

The American *Star* of the 16th inst., has the following:

Our advices around to the 11th instant, but they bring us nothing of any legislative interest. The action was pledged to the Committee on Foreign Relations, every member of which was in favor of peace. It was thought they would report by Saturday last, the 13th instant. The exposition of Rosa was having a marked effect upon the members. Senor Otero introduced and read in the Senate a project for the immediate organization of the National Guard.

There seemed to be a much better attendance, and the number was daily increasing. Almonte, not having succeeded in gaining admission into the Senate, has gone to New Leon. Paredes had gone to Zacatecas with a view of suppressing the rising upon revolution, and Arispe had assisted him. The recent popular movement in Jalisco, in favor of peace, had a good deal disconcerted the Deputies from that State who are in the capital of war.

Senor Rosas, of the Mexican Cabinet, has laid before Congress a powerful argument in favor of peace. The *Star* gives the following extract:

"The treaty of peace, which the Government shall only submit to the consideration of Congress, might be regarded as a national calamity, if the loss of territory sustained by the Republic were alone considered, but the aspect is greatly changed when we take into consideration what the nation has lost by the war, and what it is to gain by peace—the imminent danger, also, in which the independence and nationality of Mexico are placed, with the further consideration, that it will not cease until the treaty, with the sanction of Congress should be ratified."

An attempt had been made at San Luis Potosi to get up a *pronunciamento*, but we learn that it was promptly put down, for a wonder, by the civil authorities. This proves the ascendency of the peace party in that quarter.

We understand by a private, but entirely reliable source, which has information from the city of Mexico to the evening of the 18th, that the prospects of the ratification of the treaty are not as favorable as they have been recently generally considered. The Treaty was to be submitted to the Mexican Senate on the 17th, and there was no doubt that it would be promptly ratified. It was to be laid before the House on the 20th, and the action of that body was regarded as highly problematical. In the House there is a large number of disaffected malcontents, unprincipled intriguers, and vehement advocates of war, and it is apprehended that, though in a decided minority, they may at any moment destroy the quorum, and thus effectually preclude Congress from ratifying the Treaty. This we have all along feared, and our misgivings are deepened by the ominous information. The firmness of the peace party, aided by the resolution and energy of the President may possibly keep in check these elements of disorder, and enable Congress to consummate the important mission with which it is charged. So, hope it be!

Old Tuspan the U. S. steamers, *Tiren* and *Iris*, Commanders Pinkney and Harris were drowned in attempting to cross the bar. A Frenchman and four sailors were drowned at the same time. The steamers had arrived at Vera Cruz under the command of other officers.

Passengers.—Capt. Blair, Lieut. Hazlet, U. S. A.; Mr. Dimond, D. McDaniel, Mr. Welch, Hugh Rogers, Mr. Dawkins and Son, Mr. Francoyes and Son, and 20 deck passengers.

Congressional.

In the SENATE, on the 15th, the bill allowing additional compensation to examiners of patents was taken up and the report of the committee of conference adopted.

The resolution of Mr Johnson, relating to the Executive appointments withheld from the Senate, was taken up and debated by Mr. Allen and others.

The Senate adopted a resolution to adjourn on Monday, until Thursday following to enable the Locofoco members to attend their National Convention.

In the HOUSE, the morning business was mostly unimportant. The committees made their usual reports.

On motion of Mr. Rockwell, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the post-office bill, (Mr. King, of Massachusetts, in the chair.)

Mr. Cocke made a political speech. He denounced the Whigs and assailed the Democrats. He said that Mr. Polk, true to his principles, had rewarded many members of the approaching convention who were for nominating him. That Sevier had been rewarded to the tune of $100,000. He then read a list of names who had been similarly benefitted.

The discussion was further continued by others on the amendments offered to the bill when, on motion, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.—By telegraph from Mobile we learn that the steamship *Caledonia* had arrived at Boston; but in consequence of the derangement of the wires, not a word of her news had been received.

THE PAINTING OF THE LAST SUPPER.—We are requested to state that children will be admitted gratis, to visit this splendid painting, if accompanied by their parents, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M. This will positively be the last day of its exhibition in this city.

PLEASURE EXCURSION.—The steamer *Olivia* leaves the Pontchartrain railroad to-morrow morning, on the arrival of the 8 o'clock cars.—Those who desire a delightful trip to the watering places, would do well to profit by this opportunity.

THE MONEY MARKET IN THE NORTH.—At New York, on first class securities, on call, money is very abundant, and a few loans have been made as low as 5 per cent. At 6 per cent., money is abundant. Paper goes at 7 per cent. for favorite signatures, which are not plenty.

At Philadelphia, the money market is about as it has been for a month past—money is not dear on first-rate securities, but is not readily obtainable at any price on doubtful security.

At Boston, the money market is moderately easy.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1848.

Within the last thirty-six hours, a large number of Delegates to the Locofoco Convention, from the South and West, have arrived; but, their presence has by no means dissipated the fog, or given a more positive direction to opinion. On the contrary, it seems rather to have increased the confusion; for, being beset by all the rival influences, they have avoided committal, and regulated their responses after the fashion of the Delphic Oracle, enabling each to adopt its own conclusion, but surrounding all with mystery and doubt.

Among the Southern Delegates, there is a general combination to repudiate the *Democratic* feature of allowing the majority to govern, by insisting upon the re-adoption of the two-thirds rule. This is the first step which they desire to accomplish, and its success will sound the tocsin of their triumph in the management of the Convention. To carry it, they will sacrifice much. They will pledge, persuade, and even unite with the very interests which they are most anxious to defeat. To secure this object, they are now making large professions of friendship towards Gen. Cass and other Candidates, and Mr. Buchanan's name has been revived, in the hope of propitiating the vote of Pennsylvania. If these interests are cheated into the support of this movement, they will have themselves only to blame, for, in the political circles, no shrewd observer is ignorant of the purpose which is sought to be obtained. Scheming and intrigue is the order of the day—whether it will again prevail as it did in '44, a little while will decide. Upon the ordinary principles which govern the actions of men, it might be presumed that former experience would frustrate the repetition of such an experiment; but, when it is considered that the whole influence of the administration, with all its power of patronage, is thrown into the scale, who can doubt to which side the preponderance will eventually lean?

Whatever may be said to the contrary, by the instruments and *employees* of Mr. Polk, it is notorious here that his efforts are directed solely and exclusively to a re-nomination. If he fails, it will be because the voice of his party is against him, and because they fear to encounter the judgment of the country upon the measures, policy and conduct of an administration which they *profess* to admire; but, which it is well known, they are anxious, on many accounts, to repudiate. The rejection of Mr. Polk would be nothing short of a positive rebuke to his dynasty—an emphatic abandonment of every principle recommended by him and carried through Congress under his auspices. It has been the settled practice of our opponents, to renew their administrations. Gen. Jackson was twice nominated and elected. Mr. Van Buren was twice nominated, and, on a *third* occasion, was only defeated by the dexterity of the wire-pullers, for he had an admitted and decided majority of the Convention. At Baltimore, in 1844, they rejected the one-term principle, or refused to adopt it, thus clearly opening the door to their Candidate for the succession. In the face of this usage, to thrust Mr. Polk aside, would be to fix the seal of condemnation upon his acts, and to turn him over to the tender mercies of his opponents.

In this State of confusion—of uncertainty—of management and of contest between rival political speculators—it would be folly to attempt any positive prediction of the final result. The time is near at hand when the conflict will be decided and when we will have a better appreciation of the responsibilities of the ensuing canvass. There is everything in the present and in the prospect to encourage the Whig party, and to promise it a glorious and permanent triumph. It needs only union and harmony to concentrate our strength and to ensure the consummation, which years of labor, of patriotism and of honest exertion, may justly claim as their reward. Let us then be active, vigilant and true to our cause. With these elements we can defy the united enemy—we can do more we can achieve a victory that will restore the Government to its purity, replace sound and conservative principles, and erect upon a solid basis, an administration which can defy demagogueism and which can rally to its standard, the whole moral influence of the country.

Mr. Yancy of Alabama, in his letter to France, is among the recent arrivals in the city. I cannot but believe him, his presence concerns a movement to bring his name before the Locofoco Convention, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. To effect this, it would be necessary to carry a northern man for the first office. Since the monstrous avowal of Mr. Yancy and others in the Alabama Convention, the design has been to form a combination with Judge Woodbury, and thus to kill two birds with one stone. Acceptable as this arrangement would be to the particular interest involved, no such bargain can be made without affording cause for exception to the north. If the sentiments of Judge Woodbury, on the question of slavery, are adapted to the latitude of Alabama, they cannot be so that of New York. The fact of being a citizen of the free States does not affect his position—on the contrary, it would rather tend to excite hostility against him, from the indication that he is willing to desert the cause with which he is associated by birth and education, to serve a purpose of personal ambition. The partisan press may endeavor to delude the public with the idea that a reconciliation between the opposing wings of the Democracy is practicable; but every well informed man must know that the breach is daily widened, and that the hope of compromise grows more remote. It is a struggle in which position, pride and interest are enlisted. Either section would prefer to see the Whigs succeed, than to record the triumph of its rival. With such a condition of things, what hope can there be of substantial amalgamation? All the contrivances to conceal the depth of the existing distraction having failed, the Union and its satellite are now ready to concede, that New York has broken its fetters and that Democracy has no longer a lien upon its vote. The concession come tardy, and the fulfillment will soon follow the admission.

The House laid aside the Naval Pension Bill, which was under discussion yesterday, and took up the bill making appropriations for the Postoffice Department. A debate ensued between Mr. Bailey and Mr. Woodward, of S. C., on the power of Congress to create slavery in newly acquired territory. Mr. Murphy, of New York, contended that there was a constitutional inhibition against its extension.

In the Senate, the bill for affording relief to Yucatan was taken up, and Mr. Dix, of New York, who had the floor, spoke in favor of interposition. He proposed to amend the measure so as to provide for co-operation with the authorities of Yucatan, instead of taking military possession as contemplated by the bill. After the discussion had somewhat progressed, Mr. Hannegan informed the Chamber that in consequence of a treaty of peace between the Indians and Yucatecos, there was no necessity for action on the part of our Government. Thus ended a scheme which was designed for no other object than to make political capital—From February, when Mr. Sierra, the Commissioner, applied for assistance, the President refused to take any notice of his application, until it was recently accompanied with an overture of sovereignty and Dominion. Fortunately for the country, it has exploded at a most adventurous moment. HOMO.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—*A Busy Day*—The day on which the next Presidential election will take place, the 7th of November, will be a busy one. Two million of voters over the country record their suffrages for a national ruler, and the telegraph communications will extend by that time over nearly the whole country, enough returns of the election may be known and telegraphed by the next morning to indicate with tolerable certainty whom the nation has chosen.

VENEZUELA.—We copy the following from the New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 17th instant:

It appears certain that the force of Gen. Pinango, collected chiefly in Maracaibo, was defeated on the 6th ult. at Coro, by the troops under President Monagas, and that Pinango himself was mortally wounded. The loss of the revolutionary, anti-Government party, was about 160, while that of Monagas is stated at 300.

Congress has ordered an issue of $5,000,000 of paper, which the law compels all to receive in payment for debt, or to be debarred from suing in the Courts in case of refusal. Take it all in all, the political condition of Venezuela is very bad. There can be no permanent peace while Monagas is at the head of the Government, and while Congress sow under the continual fear of an invasion from an armed mob. The measure of congressmen, which gave rise to the present revolutionary attempt, we have being repealed on the 4th ult. in consequence of a proposition having been introduced for a general amnesty. The mob invaded the halls of Congress, and were only pacified by an assurance that the subject should be dropped.—The defeat of Pinango will have a paralyzing effect upon the revolutionary party for a time, but it is the opinion of many intelligent men that they will ultimately triumph. Paez himself is a host, and so long as he remains in the field, Monagas cannot consider himself safe for a moment.

THE NIAGARA BRIDGE.—The work of the Suspension Bridge across the Niagara river, immediately below the mighty cataract, is advancing steadily. This bridge, says the *Iris*, will have a span of 800 feet, be 230 feet high from the water, and be 23 feet wide, affording two carriage tracks, two side walks, and a track for the railroad cars. At each end will be two solid stone towers for supporting the cables, 68 feet in height and 14 feet square at the base. The bridge will be suspended on 16 cables, each of 600 No. 10 wires, firmly secured in deep pits drilled into the solid rock. When completed, it is to be capable of sustaining a weight of 900 tons in the centre. The calculated power of tension of the wires is 2,000 tons. The cost of the whole work is set to expend $190,000. The *Iris* says that the contract with the Railroad Company will pay the proprietors of the bridge 6 per cent. upon their investment, so that the stock can hardly fail to be productive.

EXCESS OF EXPORT.—The *Post* states the specie exports from the port for the first quarter of 1848, at $4,000,000 in gold, and $2,311,117 in silver, total $6,311,117, including $1,000,000 in specie, and $1,000,000 in silver, leaving a balance of specie in port, on the 1st of April, 1848, of $3,000,000.

Mail Gleanings.

DELAWARE WHIG CONVENTION.—The Whigs of Delaware have appointed three delegates to the Whig State Convention, and instructed them to sustain John M. Clayton for President.

NATIONAL COURTESY.—The Montreal papers state that the English Government have granted permission for the *Jefferson* and *Dallas*, two steam vessels belonging to the Revenue Department of the United States, to descend by the St. Lawrence.

RESULT OF MOBS AND RIOTS.—The county commissioners for Philadelphia state that the county has paid for damages occasioned by riots and church burning in 1844, $261,495 09—and several suits for damages still pending.

THE FIRE AT ALBANY, on the 15th, proved very destructive. The insurance Companies lose $30,000 by it.

A TERRIBLE FIRE broke out at Philadelphia, on the 16th inst., in a large lumber yard of Herbert & Davis, in Callowhill st., between Tenth and Eleventh streets. The flames spread with great rapidity to the adjoining buildings, destroying more than $30,000 worth of property.

GEN. CADWALADER.—Extensive preparations have been made in Philadelphia, to receive Gen. Cadwalader, who was expected to reach that city on the 19th inst.

☞ The N. Y. *Commercial*, says the new steamer United States, Capt. Hacksaff, which has made so successful a passage to Liverpool, will, after her return, be employed as a regular packet between that port and Havre, leaving there on her first trip, on her new service, on the 10th of next month.

SECRETARY WALKER.—The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, declares emphatically that Mr. Walker is not a candidate for the Presidency, and has declined answering any of the numerous letters that have been addressed to him for the purpose of drawing out his political opinions.

SPECIE.—The amount of specie taken out by the *Britannia*, as we learn from the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, does not exceed $50,000.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS.—The late advices from France, state that the Provisional Government has abolished the line of transatlantic steamers to New York, and placed the vessels composing the line in ordinary.

☞ A dam built at the factory of Messrs. Savage & Co., in Berlin, Connecticut, gave way on the 11th, and precipitated five men in the water. Strange to say not one of them was drowned, though all were considerably bruised and battered. The loss of the owners is about $2,000.

FAILURES AT BOSTON.—The Boston Traveller says: "A large failure in the West India trade startled the commercial world of Boston, last Saturday, and reports of another extensive firm as embarrassed, were freely circulated on Monday, but without ascertained correctness."

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The whaleship *James Maury*, at New Bedford, brings intelligence from the Sandwich Islands to the 21st December. Several appalling marine disasters had occurred among Japanese vessels.—Two junks had been picked up, with half starved crews on board, who had been reduced to the awful necessity of feasting upon human flesh.

MOST CALAMITOUS EVENT.—The Portland *Advertiser*, of the 15th contains information of a dreadful occurrence at Edgecomb, Me., which we record, with feelings of horror. A family by the name of Pinkham residing at Edgecomb, were all—*father, mother and four children*—found in the house dead with their throats cut. The father and two boys were in a bed in one room, and the mother and two daughters in the same situation in another room. The father it is said has been insane for two or three years.—He was a ship carpenter, worth a snug little property, and had been a victim of the Miller delusion. The discovery of the dreadful end of the whole family was made by the mother of Pinkham, who went to the house from her own residence, two miles distant.

The presumption is that the terrible work of death was consummated two or three days before it was discovered.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about 11 o'clock, on Monday night, the 15th, in one of the stores on Atlantic Dock, by which four of the buildings, occupied by Messrs. Verplanck, Crane & Co., Nos. 27, 29 and 31, with their contents, consisting of between 30 and 40,000 bushels of corn and wheat, were destroyed. The valuable machinery used for elevating the grain was also rendered useless. The buildings and contents were covered by insurance in the various offices in this city and Hartford. Three of the warehouses were owned by Mr. Richards, and the other by Mr. Brush. No 29, was also partially damaged, but not to any serious extent. The whole loss will be about $75,000.—*N. Y. Cour.*

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

LAND OFFICES.

Jacob Framar, register at Kaskaskia, Illinois, re-appointed.

William W. Leland, receiver of public moneys at Pontotoc, Mississippi, vice William S. Taylor, resigned.

Hiram Rogers, receiver of public moneys at Quincy, Illinois, vice Samuel Leech, appointed receiver at Fall of St. Croix, Wisconsin.

Brevet Promotions by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

List of officers for brevet promotion for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of "Palo Alto" and "Resaca de la Palma," in Texas, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, to date from 9th of May, 1846.

Brevet Major George A. McCall, since major of the 3d infantry, to be lieutenant colonel by brevet.

Captain William S. Bliss, assistant adjutant general, to be major by brevet.

Second Lieutenant Delos B. Sackett, 1st dragoons, to be first lieutenant brevet.

Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Brereton, Ordnance department, to be first lieutenant by brevet.

Brigadier General David E. Twiggs, to be major general by brevet, "for gallant and meritorious services in the several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico, on the 21st, 22d and 23d of September, 1846."

List of officers for brevet promotion for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico, on the 21st, 22d and 23d of September, 1846, to date from the 23d of September, 1846.

Captain George D. Ramsay, Ordnance Department, to be major by brevet.

Captain Henry Bainbridge, 3d infantry, since major of the 7th infantry, to be major by brevet.

Captain William S. Henry, 3d infantry, to be major by brevet.

Captain Lewis S. Craig, 3d infantry, to be major by brevet.

First Lieutenant William W Mackall, 1st artillery, to be captain by brevet.

First Lieutenant Don Carlos Buell, 3d infantry, to be captain by brevet.

First Lieutenant William T. H. Brooks, 3d infantry, to be captain by brevet.

Second Lieutenant Charles L. Kilburn, 3d artillery, since first lieutenant, to be first lieutenant by brevet.

Second Lieutenant Joseph J. Reynolds, 3d artillery, since first lieutenant, to be first lieutenant by brevet.

Second Lieutenant Samuel G. French, 3d artillery, since first lieutenant, to be first lieutenant by brevet.

Second Lieutenant Schyler Hamilton, 1st infantry, to be first lieutenant by brevet.

List of officers for brevet promotion for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Buena Vista, Mexico, on the 22d and 23d of February, 1847, to date from the 23d of February, 1847.

Brigadier General John E. Wool, to be major-general by brevet.

Colonel Sylvester Churchill, inspector general, to be brigadier general by brevet.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Munroe, major 2d artillery, to be colonel by brevet.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Joseph K. F. Mansfield, captain corps of engineers, to be colonel by brevet.

Major John M. Washington, 3d artillery, to be lieutenant colonel by brevet.

Major Robert S. Dix, paymaster, to be lieutenant colonel by brevet.

Brevet Major William W. S. Bliss, assistant adjutant general, to be lieutenant colonel by brevet.

Brevet Major Braxton Bragg, captain 3d artillery, to be lieutenant colonel by brevet.

Captain Thomas B. Linnard, topographical engineers, to be major by brevet.

Captain Amos B. Eaton, commissary of subsistence, to be major by brevet.

Captain Ebenezer S. Sibley, assistant quartermaster, to be major by brevet.

Captain William W. Chapman, assistant quartermaster, to be major by brevet.

Captain Thomas W. Sherman, 3d artillery, to be major by brevet.

Brevet Captain James L. Donaldson, ploneer company, to be major by brevet.

Brevet Captain George H. Thomas, 1st lieutenant third artillery, to be major by brevet.

Brevet Captain Robert E. Garnett, 1st lieutenant 4th artillery, to be major by brevet.

Captain Samuel Cooper, assistant quartermaster, to be major by brevet.

First Lieutenant Henry W. Benham, corps of engineers, to be captain by brevet.

First Lieutenant Zealous B. Tower, topographical engineers, to be captain by brevet.

First Lieutenant Irvin M'Dowell, 1st artillery, since assistant adjutant general, to be captain by brevet.

Brevet First Lieutenant John Pope, 2d lieutenant topographical engineers, to be captain by brevet.

First Lieutenant John F. Reynolds, 3d artillery, to be captain by brevet.

First Lieutenant Charles L. Kilburn, 3d artillery, to be captain by brevet.

Brevet First Lieutenant Samuel G. French, 3d artillery, since first lieutenant and assistant quartermaster, to be captain by brevet.

Second Lieutenant Charles P. Kingsbury, Ordnance Department, since first Lieutenant, to be first lieutenant by brevet.

Second Lieutenant Henry M. Whiting, 4th artillery, since first lieutenant, to be first lieutenant by brevet.

Second Lieutenant William B. Franklin, topographical engineers, to be first lieutenant by brevet.

Second Lieutenant Darius N. Couch, 4th artillery, since first lieutenant, to be first lieutenant by brevet.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Francis T. Bryan, topographical engineers, to be first lieutenant by brevet.

City Intelligence.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Kennedy.—The Jury, in the case of James W. Mansmar vs. Theodore Shultz et als., owners of steamboat Concordia, rendered, yesterday, a verdict of $200 in favor of plaintiff. This suit was brought by plaintiff to recover from the defendants damages to the amount of $500. On the 9th of December, 1846, the steamer Concordia, owned by the defendants, came in collision with a steam engine and pile driving machine, then lying at the bank of the river, at the head of Canal street, the property of plaintiff, which, by the collision, sustained some damage. Council for plaintiff, E. Hiestand; for defendants, R. E. Bonford.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Mr. Isaac Kary yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Seuzeneau, stating that on the 24th inst. he deposited, for safe keeping, his trunk, containing his wearing apparel, in the room of a man whose name he does know, but whom he will point out to the police. He further stated, that on the next day he went to get his trunk, at the aforesaid house, and found it, to his great astonishment, broken open, and the contents missing. Recorder Seuzeneau issued a warrant for the arrest of the individual.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Patrick Healy, for assaulting Eliza Jane Turner, and for entering forcibly her house, was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin, and sent to the First District Court.

Watchman Ferguson, for cruelly beating a prisoner, was also committed for trial before the 1st District Court.

Patrick Golding was also sent to the same tribunal, on a charge of stealing at the New Basin, a box of segars worth about $4.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Yesterday morning a man named Welder, met in St. Louis street, opposite the Exchange, another man named Louis Greenfer, but he did not recognize him and threw him violently on the ground. Welder's head was severely cut by the fall. Mr. Augustus Reifer, a bystander, yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Genoin for the arrest of Louis Tourner.

SERIOUS CUTTING.—Yesterday John Lynch, after assaulting his wife, Mrs. Lynch, seized a knife and severely cut her on the breast. He was immediately arrested by the police, and locked up in the Second Municipality watch-house—Justice Baldwin will investigate the matter probably to-day.

THE SHOOTING CASE.—William Piney, arrested for shooting on Thursday night last at a man on the Levee, died yesterday morning after a little boy passing at the time, was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin, who, after having heard the testimony of the other witnesses, postponed the further investigation of the case until next week.

PICKING A POCKET.—A woman named Bridget McDermott, was yesterday arrested by the Second Municipality police, charged with picking the pocket of Catherine Burke, and with stealing about six dollars. She will be examined this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Officer Petie, of the Second Municipality police, arrested yesterday morning Michael Hardiman, who stands charged with having in his possession a large tin valued at about $20, knowing the same to have been stolen. The examination of this man will take place on Tuesday next, before Recorder Baldwin.

ROBBERY.—W Atson was yesterday arrested by Captain Winter and Lieut. Van Buren, charged with stealing eighteen sovereigns at the late fire on Magazine street, from T. Carey. The accused will be brought up this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, a drayman, named John Lindsey, while unloading his dray at the shipping landing, in the Third Municipality, opposite Spain street, had his left leg broken near the knee, by the fall of a barrel of whiskey. It is thought that amputation will be necessary.

VAGRANTS.—Two notorious characters, Jim McClune and George Brown, were yesterday sent before the First District Court, by Recorder Genoin, to be tried on a charge of vagrancy.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.—The Council had a special meeting last evening. Recorder Genoin in the chair.

The journal of the last sitting was, on motion of Alderman Dupre, slightly corrected and adopted.

Mr. Hagan offered a resolution providing that the resolution passed at the last meeting, in relation to the work to be done on the wharves of the Municipality, be so amended as to extend the time for the delivery of 50,000 feet of timber to the month of July, and the balance in the month of August next; the contractor to give good and sufficient security in the sum of $5000. Adopted.

Alderman Dupre offered a resolution authorizing the Mayor to build a numerous boat, provided the cost should not exceed $1,500. After some debate, it was referred to a special committee, to report at the next meeting.

Mr. Hagan offered a resolution, that Mr. Surgi, was read, concerning the erection of a house on St. Philip street, contrary to the Ordinances. Said letter was laid on the table subject to call.

A letter from the U. S. Commissioners, to superintend the building of the new Customhouse, was received and referred to a special committee.

A letter from Messrs. Spear and Delery, auctioneers of horses and cattle, asking the Council the use of that portion of Canal street, near the Levee, for the sale of these animals, was referred to the police committee.

After some unimportant business, the Council adjourned.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18—P. M.

A moderate business has been doing in stocks, and prices remain firm for all sound securities.

There is no change to notice in the price of flour—sales small. Pennsylvania brands are generally held at $6, with some transactions.—Sales of Western brands at $5 87 1-2 a $6.—Cornmeal is quiet—some sales at $2 37 1-2.—Rye flour nominal at $3 87.

The receipts of Wheat have slightly increased, and prices have a downward tendency—sales of red at 138 a 141 cents; white 145 do. Corn in moderate request, with sales of yellow at 59 cents; white do. nominal at 46 a 47 cents; Oats 40 a 45 cents, as to quality.

The provision market remains without much movement. Small sales of mess pork at $10 75. Beef and bacon unchanged. Lard 6 a 6 3-4 a 7 cents. Nothing new in groceries.

The stock of cotton on hand is decreasing, and holders have put up their prices, but buyers do not meet them. The small sales that have been making have taken place at prices corresponding with those paid prior to the last foreign news.

The transactions in rice have been small.—Prices steady at about 3 3-8 cents per lb.

Whiskey dull at 21 a 22c. per gallon.

NEW YORK, May 18—P. M.

Cotton has been more active to-day with sales of 1500 bales at prices prevailing before the steamer, and firm for the higher grades.

There is not much doing in flour, and the tendency may be said to be downward. The sales are about 4000 bbls. at $5 75 a $6 for Ohio, the former for lots in bad order. In southern, the transactions are moderate, and prices vary from $6 25 to $6 37 1-2. Meal is firm at $3 50 for Jersey. Rye flour is $3 56 1-4 with small sales.

There is some inquiry for Wheat, but holders and buyers do not agree on terms freely. There were sales to day of about 6500 bushels at $1 30 a $1 40, according to quality and description.

Sales to-day of about 7000 bushels corn, at 53 for mixed southern, and 57 for Jersey yellow.

Sales of oats at 46 a 48 for northern. Sales of 4000 bushels rye at 71 1-8.

☞ ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF LANGFELDT.—*His Despair.*—On Tuesday night, the 16th, as the officers who had Langfeldt, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Rademacher, in charge at Philadelphia, were about depositing him within the prison walls, he suddenly darted off at full speed down the road. The Bulletin states "Officer Tough gave chase, prepared to shoot him if he had been unable to overtake or stop him. He had not proceeded about a square, when he came up with the fugitive, who had fallen down, and was trying hard to get up. Tough, on his arrival, had to kick him down a second time before he could get him on his feet. Langfeldt replied, 'I will kill you too.' The officers by the sudden exertion had, probably, dislocated the driver of the prison wagon, conveying him to the prison, and he was about to pull the bell to alarm the officers at the door, Langfeldt suddenly jumped, and with his shoes, and a dreadful oath, knocked the bell between them. Tough, in attempting to take him down with his fist, and knocking him down three times with down. Thus was attempted to rescue him. On Wednesday morning, when the officers went to Langfeldt's cell to take him to Court, he begged piteously, and refused to wear either the peculiar hat or old fashioned coat so minutely described by the new witnesses as worn by the man seen at night about the house where the murder was committed. The appearance of the prisoner, too, that morning, was in striking contrast with his general appearance and demeanor previously, having changed from smiling and hopeful officiousness to paleness and an apparent careworn subjection.

☞ POSTALES PROPERTY.—The plan of lots of the property of Mrs. Pontalba, is now ready for examination at the Auctioneer's office, No. 57 Toulouse street.

☞ 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.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY EVENING,
MAY 26, 1848.

Our last report left the Cotton market under the influence of the Cambria's news, of which only a telegraphic despatch had been received up to that moment. The accounts have had a tendency to impart a steadiness to the market, but prices remain the same as quoted in our last. The entire sales of the week amount to 20,000 bales of which English and Northern buyers have taken the principal portion. We learn by telegraph that the Caledonia has arrived at Boston, but as yet, have not received any of her news.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

INFERIOR	—@4¾
ORDINARY	3¾@4
MIDDLING	3¾@4¼
GOOD MIDDLING	4¼@4½
MIDDLING FAIR	4¾@—
FAIR	nominal.
FULLY FAIR	—@—
GOOD FAIR	—@—
GOOD AND FINE	—@—
TENNESSEE AND NORTH ALABAMA—AVERAGE LOTS	
GOOD	—@—
COMMON	—@—
EXTREME PRICES	—@—

TOBACCO.—There has been more inquiry for this article since our last, and the sales of the week embrace 1200 hhds. at a range of 4@4¼c for admitted and 2¼@2½c for refused. The market in consequence of this increased business has acquired more firmness.

GRAIN.—Light receipts of Corn during the past week have been followed by a further improvement in prices, and the sales embrace 19,000 sacks at a range of 35@40c ⅌ bushel. There have been no sales of Wheat and the supply is at present small. Oats have been in moderate request at 33@35c ⅌ bushel according to quality.

FLOUR.—The receipts since our last have been moderate, and prices have not undergone any change. At the same time it has led to some important improvement in the demand, and the sales of the week amount to 12,000 bbls. at 4.37½@4.62½ for Ohio and Illinois, and 4.62½@5.00 ⅌ bbl. for St. Louis.

SUGAR.—Buyers have come forward more freely during the past week, and the sales have quite equalled the receipts. Prices, however, are unchanged, and range from 4¼@4½c ⅌ lb for extreme qualities.

MOLASSES.—A moderate business has been doing in this article during the past week at former prices, say from 14@15c ⅌ gallon for fair to prime common, inferior parcels 10@12c. No sales have been made on Plantation.

PORK.—A marked improvement has taken place in this article during the past week, and prices have advanced to $9.37½ for Mess, and $7.37½ for Prime, but retail lots are selling at $9.50 and $7.50 ⅌ bbl. The sales of the week amount to 4,000 bbls.—A sale of Bulk Pork has been made at 2½c. ⅌ lb round.

BEEF.—We are still without any transactions of note to report in this article, the stock being limited and mostly in second hands. We quote as the current rates for small parcels $7.00@$7.37½ for Prime, and $11.25@$12.75 ⅌ bbl. for Mess.

BACON.—The Bacon market has undergone very little change since our last. The demand is quite limited, but as the stock of good sweet is exceedingly portable, prices are firm, and may now be quoted 4¾@4¾c. for prime Sides, and 3¾@3½c. for Shoulders—inferior parcels, though, are to be had for less money. The sales from store have been quoted 4¾@5c. for inferior to good plain, and 5@5½c ⅌ lb for canvassed and sugar-cured.

LARD.—The transactions in this article during the past week have been quite limited, there being at present but little enquiry for export, and the sales have only amounted to some 600 bbls. at a range of 4¾@5c ⅌ lb for inferior to prime, and about 500 kegs at 6@6½c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The usual limited demand prevails for these articles, and the few sales making are at our previous quotations—16@18c for Western Butter, and 6¼@6½c ⅌ lb for Cheese.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We have no alteration to report in the prices of these articles. The demand is limited, and the sales since our last comprise only some 600 or 700 pieces at 12@13c for good brands of the former, and 6¼@6½c ⅌ lb for the latter partly for cash, but nearly all on time, adding interest.

WHISKEY.—The market has been quite dull during the past week, and the sales have been restricted to small lots of rectified at 19½@20c ⅌ gallon. Common has been selling at 16½@17½c ⅌ gal.

EXCHANGE.—No material alteration has taken place in the rates of Exchange since our last. We quote Sterling 6@¼ ⅌ cent. prem.; New York, 60 days, ¼@¾ ⅌ cent discount; Checks, at sight, par@¼ ⅌ cent. discount.

Sterling	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. prem
France	nothing doing.
New York, 60 day bills	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. dis.
Checks	par@¼ ⅌ cent dis.

FREIGHTS.—Foreign Freights have declined.—There have been several engagements for Liverpool at ¾d and one yesterday at 7-16d. Coastwise freights are likewise dull and drooping.

☞ **H. Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.**—The original and only genuine, always has the signature of the proprietor, "H Dalley