The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1848.

WAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS. No. 81 Chartres, and 18 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper (one year in advance).....$12 00
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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Saturday Morning, June 10, 1848.

☞ We are requested to inform those persons who may be desirous to purchase property at the sale of the First Municipality, that said sale will positively commence at eleven o'clock A. M. This Morning, at the City Exchange, in St. Louis street, through the agency of P. E. Tricou, auctioneer, who will first offer for sale the lots on the Levee, in front of the Customhouse.

General Cass' Letter of Acceptance.

General Cass has written a letter in reply to the note of the Committee of the Baltimore Convention, apprising him of his nomination — He says, in substance, that he accepts the distinguished honor with profound gratitude, and adds some modest expressions of self-distrust, that are very nearly turned. The General is a polished writer, and can bring a paragraph to a graceful close much better than many of his Senatorial colleagues. General Cass fully endorses the wordy, windy and vague resolutions adopted by the Convention, and which he dignifies with the title of "a political platform." He has, however, either the good sense or the discretion to abstain from specific pledges and particular developments of opinion. Wonder-to relate, he does not venture a single kick at the defunct carcass of a National Bank; nor does he laud with enthusiastic eulogy the Tariff of '46. Prudently enough, too, he is mute upon the subject of Internal Improvements, being resolved "to do and make no sign," and to let the people of the West place whatever interpretation may best suit them on his laconic epistle to the Chicago Convention, declining an invitation to be present at its deliberations.

One shrewd thing General Cass has done. He has stated very emphatically that with this letter his profession of political faith is closed. Now when it is considered that the manifesto contains nothing more perspicuous or explanatory than a mere general recognition of democratic principles, an encomium on Mr. JEFFERSON, whom forty years ago, General Cass took pleasure in denouncing, and an ascription of false views and misapprehensions to the Whig party, it is not to be doubted that the Locofoco nominee entertains a firm conviction of the credulity and simplicity of the mass of this country, when he expects them to be contented with such a bald and prune missive as this. We can readily conceive General Cass' reluctance to state his opinions specifically, distinctly and unequivocally. He hardly knows them himself. His public career has stamped him as a vacillating and irresolute politician. His ambition has rendered him a time-server, and like most wavers on Providence, he has always trimmed his sails to catch the popular breeze. He was an earnest advocate of our title to the Whole of Oregon, and prated valiantly of "inevitable war" in the debates on that memorable controversy, yet he was not cool in grasping at the compromise tendered by Great Britain and ultimately accepted by Mr. POLK. He was a vehement advocate of the Wilmot Proviso when that firebrand was thrown into Congress by those Locofoco Abolitionists, DAVID WILMOT and FRESTON KING. In his place in the Senate he delivered a speech, wherein he stated his unqualified approval of the principle. But no sooner did General Cass perceive that the mainstrings of the opposition would run his Presidential prospects in the South, than he veered and shifted. New Connecticut, Indiana and Ohio upon his intellect, and under their general influence he addressed a letter to Mr. NICHOLSON, of Tennessee, artfully designed, like the immortal KANE epistle, to cajole both North and South. He seemingly surrendered the Wilmot Proviso by recognizing the power of the people to select their own domestic institutions, while he virtually asserted it by conceding the same power to the inhabitants of a territory—the mere tenants and the public lands, which possess no attribute of sovereignty, and are under the supreme control of the Federal Government.

These compliances of intrinsic and religious version, General Cass was not scrupulous of evading, and hence he continue himself in his letter of acceptance to absolute generalization. But the people have memories which can neither be dulled nor confused by the gyrations of the political moulinet, and in the course of the present canvass they will prove to the Democratic candidate that they have forgotten no important item in his public life, from his sycophantic adulation of LOUIS PHILIPPE and Royalty, to his ground and lofty tumbling upon the slavery question.

Congressional.

In the SENATE, on the last inst., Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, was chosen President of the Senate during the absence of the Vice-President.

Mr. Allen presented a number of resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio.

Mr. Rusk, from the Military Committee, reported back, with an amendment, the House bill for refunding to States moneys expended in the transportation, &c., of volunteers, previous to being mustered into the service. The amendment authorizes the payment of interest, where interest has been paid, by States to individuals or corporations. The amendment was adopted, and the bill then, as amended, was read the third time and passed.

The consideration of the Oregon territorial bill was then resumed. After some discussion, Mr. Hale withdrew his amendment, in order to allow a direct vote to be taken on Mr. Westcott's substitute to the Senate bill of last session, in which the rights of all to remove thither with their property, of every description, is re-considered. He was disposed, he said, to "take out his fire-brand," and see if they could get along any better without it.

Mr. Westcott was about to move to strike out the proviso in the first section of the bill, with a view to amend, when

Mr. Bright expressed his willingness to strike out the 12th section of the bill as reported, which secures to the inhabitants of Oregon all the rights, privileges and immunities heretofore granted and secured to the territory of Iowa and its inhabitants, and provides that the existing laws now enforced in Oregon, under the authority of the provisional government established by the people thereof, shall continue to be valid and operative therein, so far as the same shall not be incompatible with the provisions of this act. This, it had been contended, was really an extension to the territory, of the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, as the people of Oregon have already passed laws prohibiting slavery in that territory forever!

A long debate followed, and the Senate adjourned without action on the bill.

In the House, the amendment of the Senate to the House bill refunding money advanced by States in transportation, &c., of volunteers, before being mustered into service, was taken up and agreed to.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's amendment to the bill providing for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries, and all the amendments were agreed to except the third, which was disagreed to.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on public expenditures, the question being on ordering the report to be printed. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, moved that the further consideration of the report be postponed to Thursday, the 15th inst., when, after the debate—

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House went into committee of the whole and took up the naval appropriation bill. But the committee rose, without coming to any conclusion thereon. Adjourned

GENERAL TAYLOR.—The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:—"It is now the general opinion here, among the Whig members of Congress, that General Taylor will receive the nomination on the first ballot."

Iowa has nominated a Whig ticket for State officers, and Electors of President and Vice-President. The latter are instructed to vote for the nominees of the Whig National Convention.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1848.

Within the last twenty-four hours, a large number of delegates to the Whig Convention, have arrived. The States of Indiana, Ohio, Georgia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Tennessee, Massachusetts, and New York, have representatives upon the ground. Messrs. Conrad, Saunders, Winchester, and Ritchie, of Louisiana are also here. The current still continues to set in favor of General Taylor, though combinations are being formed to bring about the nomination of General Scott. The friends of Mr. Clay do not appear to be sanguine of his election, and the inclination of that venerable patriot, not to be pressed upon the Convention without the general acquiescence of its members, and the assurance of success in the canvass, is not without its influence. It would be but a poor testimonial of friendship, to place him again in a position to encounter defeat. The reputation of Mr. Clay should be dear to the heart of every Whig, and nothing could tend more to deteriorate it than another prostration at the hands of his opponents. Justice to his eminent services, and respect for his exalted character, forbid the suggestion of presenting him as a sacrifice to the fixed prejudices and unrelenting enmity of a party, that for twenty years has assailed him with every instrument of calumny and detraction.

Among the delegates who have thus far assembled, the best spirit prevails, and a general disposition is evinced to compromise personal partialities, and to unite upon the candidate who is most likely to rally the united support of the party. If this sentiment is carried into the Convention, and influences its deliberations, there can be no doubt of the final result. All that we need is harmonious action, union, and resolution, to succeed. Success should not be jeopardized for men. Our principles should not be hazarded for the elevation of any individual, however worthy his claims or apparent his qualifications. We owe a superior duty to the country, which no patriotic citizen can, with justice, forego—a duty which demands the overthrow of the vandals who have prostituted power to the vile schemes of party, and who have desecrated the temple by making SELF the God of their idolatry.

On Monday night, the Locofocos repeated the experiment of a ratification meeting, and with little better success than on the first occasion. It was a cold and cheerless affair, notwithstanding the labor of Mr. Ritchie and his followers to excite a feeling of enthusiasm. After the regular proceedings, a procession was formed, which marched to the residences of Mr. Benton and Mr. Dix, which are contiguous to each other. These gentlemen being known as the intimate friends of Mr. Van Buren and his section of the party, it was hoped by this stratagem to procure a committal from them to re-act upon the disaffected, and to unite at least a portion of the hostile wing of the party.—They received cold comfort for their pains. Mr. Benton confined himself to the course of Missouri and Mr. Dix; said he could not answer for New York. The breach has widened too far to be healed, and if every leader like Mr. Benton and Mr. Dix were to coalesce—a thing wholly improbable—it would not affect the issue. Apart from his association and identification with the rival interest, Mr. Benton has strong personal aversion to the elevation of Gen. Cass. He manifested it during the discussion of the Oregon question, and upon all occasions since then, whenever the opportunity presented itself. He regards him not only as a rival, but as an *intruder*, who abandoned his *Black Cockade* and *Federalism*, to seek a more profitable position.

Gen. Scott returned to the city last night, in consequence of the adjournment of the Court of Inquiry, to await the presence of Gideon Pillow, who seems in particular haste to meet the judgment of his Peers.

In the political walks, there is a very current impression that Mr. Benton restrains his wrath against the Administration and the Baltimore Convention, to propitiate the passage of the bill relating to the California claims. If that be the only obstacle to an ebullition, he may as well open the vent, for the bill cannot be forced or persuaded through the House in its present shape.

Why should these claims be preferred to others, that have been languishing before Congress for years? Is there any peculiar merit in them, that they should be awarded this unprecedented priority? On the contrary, it is much doubted whether they are entitled to liquidation at all. They are founded upon a revolution in California, instigated by our officers under the authority of the Government, *before* the breaking out of the Mexican war, and when we were under the solemn obligations of a treaty of peace. It was a high-handed outrage, and without a particle of justification. The Committee on Military affairs, to which the bill was referred, have called upon the Secretary of War for a copy of the instructions which were despatched to Col. Fremont, in cipher, by Capt. Gillespie, and under which he was recalled from his scientific expedition, to participate in the revolutionary movement in California. Unless the call is satisfactorily answered, the bill will be reported by the Committee.

A short but sharp debate occurred in the House this morning upon a report from the Committee on Public Expenditures, submitted by Mr. Strohm, which entered into a severe investigation of the different errors committed by the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the state of the finances, and exposed additional mistakes, which it has been his policy to attribute to his predecessor. The printing of this document was strenuously opposed by Mr. Bedinger and Mr. Houston of Alabama—members of the Committee—on the ground that the minority had not time allowed them to prepare a report. Mr. Strohm replied, by stating in the first place, that the gentlemen who had addressed the House, were members of a sub-committee, that had been appointed to examine the books of the Treasury—that, as chairman he had repeatedly summoned them to attend meetings appointed for that purpose, and finally, that the report now under discussion had been for two weeks in their hands.

It was evident that the design of these gentlemen was to delay the publication of a document, the popular effect of which, they have much occasion to fear. The expiration of the morning hour prevented any action from being adopted.

The Senate had up the Bill for establishing a Territorial Government in Oregon. Mr. Benton made a long speech advocating immediate action on the subject, and designed to prove that the former delay had occasioned the recent massacres. Mr. Hale proposed to amend, by inserting the Ordinance of 1787—virtually the Wilmot Proviso. This called Mr. Calhoun to his feet, who opposed its introduction and the reasons assigned by the mover with much spirit and determination. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Benton signified that Mr. Calhoun was not authorized to speak for the whole South. He claimed to represent a Southern State and her opinions, and he would not permit any other person to interfere with his ballwick. Missouri wanted none of the gratuitous protection that had been extended to her by Gentlemen who assumed to take the whole guardianship of that quarter of the Union, with whose institutions she was identified. It was then agreed to postpone the Bill until to-morrow.

HOMO.

☞ The New York *Journal of Commerce*, says: "As nearly as we can judge from what we see and hear, the Whigs are beginning to get their eyes open on the subject of the Presidency. Even those who do not prefer Old Zack to Henry Clay, are seriously mooting the question whether it is not better to have him for President, rather than Gen. Cass. By the 7th of June, when the National Whig Convention is to be held in Philadelphia, we are inclined to think that all will be right. Nothing but positive instructions, given some time ago, when public sentiment was not so much developed as now, can prevent Gen. Taylor from receiving the nomination. We should not be surprised if the Barnburners Convention of this State, should also nominate Gen. Taylor.

THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The *National Intelligencer*, of the 1st inst., has the following notice of the feeling pervading the Delegates to the Whig National Convention, then in Washington:

"We have seen already several Delegates from Ohio, Indiana, &c., besides the members of each House who are constituted Delegates. We are happy to find but one spirit among them. There are, of course, differences of opinion as to the relative fitness or availability of the several gentlemen who have been put in nomination by their friends; but there is no difference in point of the determination to support, or in the hope to elect to the Presidency, the citizen upon whom the nomination by the Convention shall fall. This determination has lost none of its force by the results of the Convention just held at Baltimore by the opposite party, but rather acquired greater strength."

THE SPECIE STORY.—The New York *Sun* insists upon the truth of the statement, that a vessel from the Netherlands which arrived in that city a few days ago, brought the enormous amount of twenty-one millions of dollars in gold. The *Sun* says it has received sufficient corroborative testimony to warrant an implicit belief of every syllable of the statement. It adds:

The Agent of the "True Nederland" Society, Mr. Reinhard Lauer, has forwarded these wealthy burghers to their destination, Black Lake, a settlement about forty miles from Milwaukie, Wisconsin, where they will settle down to continue that thriving and plodding course of industry which has accumulated for them so great a mass of wealth. They are from the island of Betauwe, the richest portion of the Netherlands,—an island formed between the Rhine and the Waal.

Other New York papers declare that all the gold brought out by these emigrants does not exceed the sum of $250,000.

☞ Our thanks are specially due Captain CHARLES BYCKERD, of the new and splendid Steamship "*Crescent City*," for New York papers of the 1st inst., being one day in advance of the mail.

In Advance of the Mail.

Louisville papers of the 3d inst., received yesterday, contain a Telegraphic abstract of the proceedings of Congress, on the previous day:

WASHINGTON, June 2, 9 1-2 P. M.

The Senate at the usual hour, was called to order, and proceeded to business, Mr. Atchison in the chair.

Mr. Jefferson Davis presented to the Senate, an offering from the army, an American flag, the first waved over the halls of the Montezumas, at the capture of the city of Mexico. He accompanied the presentation with a few appropriate remarks.

On motion of Mr. Bright, the Oregon bill was taken up.

The debate on the Oregon bill was continued by Messrs. Rusk, Butler, Badger, Niles and Downs.

Mr. Houston offered an amendment of a compromising character.

Several ineffectual attempts to take a vote were made, when, on motion, the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House, the bill to prohibit the importation of adulterated drugs was passed.

Mr. Rockwell called for the regular order of business.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the private calender, and after some time spent thereon, the Committee rose and reported sundry bills, which were passed. The House then adjourned.

☞ The report that General TAYLOR was daily expected at Washington, must have been premature, for the Old Soldier, to our certain knowledge, was in Mississippi on Monday last. The Natchez *Free Trader* of Tuesday, speaking of Old ZACH, says:—"This veteran of the Mexican war, in excellent health and spirits, passed Natchez yesterday morning, on our fine name-sake packet steamer, on his way to his Mississippi cotton plantation, the "Cypress Grove," forty-five miles above. He appeared actually young and gay-hearted.

It is possible, indeed, that General Taylor may have been summoned to Washington, but if so, he cannot get there before ten or twelve days.

FURTHER FROM THE NIAGARA.—The *Mercury* of yesterday gives the following despatch, received by Telegraph. It does not add much to the meagre details already published:

Per Niagara, Liverpool, May 20th.

COTTON.—Considerably firmness has been manifested during the early part of the week, at somewhat improved rates; but recent heavy imports inspired alarm among holders. The market has been very uneasy, and prices have fallen one-eighth for all qualities.

Sales of the week twenty-nine thousand seven hundred bales. Imports for the year, four hundred and nineteen thousand bales, against five hundred and thirty-one thousand, of which two hundred and sixty thousand are American. New Orleans, middling, three and seven-eighths to four; middling fair, four and three-eighths; fair, four and three-quarters. Mobile, middling, three and seven-eighths to four.

English mediation between German leagues has failed. The war is carried on with unabated implacability against Denmark. The Danes are awaiting reinforcements from Sweden. The ports of the North Sea are not to be blockaded. The blockade of Dantzic and other ports to cease on the 16th.

There is nothing of importance from Ireland.

There was an encounter near Lawarene, Italy, between the Austrians and corps of Durando and Ferrara, in which the Austrians had four hundred killed and wounded, and five hundred taken prisoners. French affairs are in a prosperous condition, and the moderate party completely in the ascendant.

The New York and Philadelphia markets are unsettled. Cotton and Rice market drooping.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NEW YORK, June 1.

Cleared—steamer Crescent City, Stoddard, New Orleans; ships Lochnivar, Wescott, do.; Wabash, Hathaway, do.; St. Charles, Sagory, New Orleans.

Gen Cass starts from Washington for home on the 6th, taking in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York in his route.

The Barnburners continue dissatisfied, and propose starting another candidate.

From the Boston Traveler of the 30th.

FURTHER FROM HAYTI.—The brig *Draco*, which arrived at this port this morning from Port au Prince, furnishes further particulars of the recent outbreaks there. The Draco sailed on the 8th inst.

The hatred and prejudice existing against the mulatto population, broke forth on the 16th of April. It was the day of the weekly parading of the guards and army, and all the Generals were assembled at the palace. The President opened the scene by preferring charges against certain mulatto Generals, of treason against the government. This soon reached the ears of the assembled soldiery, and at a signal, volleys of musketry broke out upon the air, and several fell victims to the charge; two other volleys were fired. The President, barely escaping with his life, succeeded in restoring order. Alarm guns were now fired at the fort, and the whole city was in dreadful commotion. A proclamation was sent forth, calling all citizens to arms, to assist in restoring order.

The call was obeyed, and the mulatto merchants and clerks paraded in front of their warehouses, for protection to their property and their homes. This was just at nightfall. Without further notice, the President's Guard, amounting to some 1,500 men, with artillery, came down upon them and ordered them to disperse. A general fire was now opened between the two parties, which resulted in the rout of the mulattoes, who left some thirty of their number dead on the scene of the conflict. The refusal of the mulattoes to disperse, was assumed at the palace as treason against the Government, and on the following morning four of their number were arrested and shot in front of the British Consulate. Several others were shot in different parts of the city, wherever they could be found, and on the 18th one more was shot in front of the British Consulate.

It is supposed that 50 mulattoes were killed in the city, besides many others on the plains. All the foreign consulates, as well as the houses of foreigners, became asylums of the mulattoes, and were densely crowded. A French corvette was lying in the Roade, and the French Consul, with a boldness becoming his dignity, demanded of the President an amnesty on threat of bombardment. This had its effect, and a proclamation was issued granting pardon to all except twelve, whose names were given in the proclamation. This notice enabled the twelve to escape in disguise on board vessels in the harbor.

The Commercial Agent of the United States hoisted his flag in the early part of the troubles; and his house, in common with the other Consulates, became the asylum of the persecuted mulattoes.

There was no doubt, say the accounts, that the mulattoes looked to France to aid them, and had requested that power to take possession of the Island.

FROM AUX CAYES.—Captain Jordan of brig Pearl, arrived at this port, this morning, reports that the city of Aux Cayes had been invaded by the "Pickets," or mahogany Cottes. A general revolution had taken place, and the inhabitants were flying for their lives. Robbery and murder stalked every where abroad. The Pearl, while in port, was filled with women and children imploring the protection of the American flag. Mr. Dunocher of the firm of Blanchard, Dunocher & Buteau, came passenger in the Pearl, having left on shore, all persons under 60 years of age, were ordered under arms. Business was at a stand, and general ruin was looked for unless some foreign power interposed to save the population from a lawless army.

☞ By an arrival at Philadelphia, two weeks later intelligence has been received. The greatest excitement prevailed among all classes at Port au Prince, and all that were able to leave the island, were availing themselves of every favorable opportunity to depart. Apprehensions were entertained of a repetition of the bloody scenes which occurred on the 16th, when hundreds of the most peaceable and well disposed of the colored classes were inhumanly massacred by the ferocious blacks. The President, at the head of his army, was in the South, for the ostensible object, so he avowed, of restoring quiet. Commercial affairs were at the lowest ebb, the situation of merchants and business men desponding in the extreme, and credit completely paralyzed and confidence irrevocably lost. The market was superabundantly supplied with American produce, which was being sold at ruinous rates for shippers. There was no rate of exchange, and but little money in circulation—scarcely sufficient to pay import duties. Spanish doubloons sold at $126 currency. In fact a worse state of affairs could not exist in that or any other country.

A worse state of affairs than that which distracts that unhappy country could not be endured elsewhere, and unless our government or some European power interpose for the adjustment of differences, anarchy and devastation will inevitably ensue.

AN OLD PRINTER.—We have in our employ a Printer, 76 years of age, who commenced his apprenticeship of seven years in the King's Printing Office, London, in 1764—84 years ago. He was a soldier under Sir John Moore, at Corunna, in Spain, in 1809, where he received a ball in the right arm. He was present at the burial of Sir John, and remembers the minutest particulars of the scene. He was also with Duke of Wellington through his whole campaign, and lost an upper bone by a grape-shot in the battle of Waterloo. This old man, after all this hard service is still one of the Goliths and best compositors we have ever known, and, though lame from his wounds, is still able at "early morn and dewy eve," while younger men are wasting the golden hours in sensual pleasures or storing them away in bed, to ramble o'er the fields and through the woods in search of wild flowers, with which he forms tempting bouquets for the belles of the village, or to gratify the wishes of some favorite little girl. It speaks well for the heart of the old soldier that the children all love him.—*Blackstone Canonsle.*

Arrival of the Crescent City.

This superb specimen of naval architecture arrived here yesterday morning. She left her pier, in the North River, New York, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 1st inst., and arrived at the Balize on the 8th inst., before sundown—thus completing her voyage in exactly seven days. We learn from her worthy and gentlemanly Commander, Capt. BROODIAN, that the weather was generally fair during the trip, though his vessel had occasionally to encounter a fresh head wind and a squall or too. She behaved admirably as a sea craft, and her engines worked well during the trip, without accident or interruption. Her speed averaged 248 miles in twenty-four hours, at times reaching 273.

We have published, at various times, descriptions of this magnificent steamship, taken from the New York papers. Without repeating them in detail, we will only say that she is, by far, the most splendid vessel of the kind which has ever visited New Orleans, and we advise all who are curious to behold a perfect combination of symmetry, solidity and beauty, to bestow a close examination on the "*Crescent City.*" She is consigned to J. P. Whitney & Co., and is moored, at present, in the Third Municipality.

THE ADVANCE OF TELEGRAPHIC POSTS.—One of the Telegraph Line Engineers came to the gun-smith shop of Mr. Rees Fitzpatrick, last week, to repair an instrument, and stated that the line of posts of the middle section of the Mississippi State line would reach Washington, in this county, this week.—*Natchez Free Trader, 6th.*

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—William Willow, charged with larceny, was yesterday put upon his trial, and acquitted.

In the case of Lucinda Wilkinson alias Mary Ann Wilkins, charged with larceny, the District Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi.*

The District Attorney filed a bill of information against Bill Vanhook, charged with resisting a police officer in the discharge of his duty; and another bill for assault and battery, with intent to kill.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.—The arguments in the case of A. A. Beaulort, praying for a writ of habeas corpus, were yesterday concluded. Judge Kennedy will render a decision to-day.

RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—Mrs. Thompson, made complaint on oath, before Recorder Seuzeneau, against one Chharles Hickey, charging him with having, on Sunday evening last, entered forcibly in complainant's premises, and behaving riotously, assaulted and struck her with his fist, bruising her very badly in the face. The accused was arrested and gave bail for his further appearance before Recorder Seuzeneau.

In the case of Hannah Kennedy vs Michael Tierney, the latter being charged with having grossly insulted complainant who is Captain of the Third Municipality police, the investigation has not yet taken place. If the charge be substantiated, the parties will be bound over before Justice Canonge, for the recovery of the fine as laid down in the Municipal Ordinances.

AFFRAY.—Yesterday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, an affray took place in the Vegetable Market of the First Municipality, between two free men of color, named Edward Lavigne and Alexander Lewis. They fought desperately with knives and pistols, and were prevented from killing each other by Mr. Palfron, Commissary of the Market, who interfered and separated them. The affray yesterday brought up before Recorder Genois, examined and sent before the First District Court.

ROBBING A VOLUNTEER.—On Thursday last, between eleven and twelve o'clock, one William H. Jackson entered the boarding house of J. Renih, No. 119 Chartres street, and, seeing a discharged volunteer, named John Sullivan, who was fast asleep, took from his pocket a sum of about $11, and ran off. Jackson was soon arrested by the First Municipality police, and arraigned before Recorder Genois. In possession—He was yesterday examined by Recorder Genois, and sent to the First District Court.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, a serious accident, which might have terminated fatally, occurred in a house situated in the 3rd Municipality. The facts are as follows: A boy about putting in good order, a gun which, it appears, was loaded with buckshot. One of them seized it, and said jokingly to the other that he would fire at him; he opened the scene by preferring charges against certain mulatto Generals, of treason against the government. This soon reached the ears of the assembled soldiery, and at a signal, volleys of musketry broke out upon the air, and several fell victims to the charge; two other volleys were fired. The President, barely escaping with his life, succeeded in restoring order. Alarm guns were now fired at the fort, and the whole city was in dreadful commotion. A proclamation was sent forth, calling all citizens to arms, to assist in restoring order.

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There was no doubt, say the accounts, that the mulattoes looked to France to aid them, and had requested that power to take possession of the Island.

FROM AUX CAYES.—Captain Jordan of brig Pearl, arrived at this port, this morning, reports that the city of Aux Cayes had been invaded by the "Pickets," or mahogany Cottes. A general revolution had taken place, and the inhabitants were flying for their lives. Robbery and murder stalked every where abroad. The Pearl, while in port, was filled with women and children imploring the protection of the American flag. Mr. Dunocher of the firm of Blanchard, Dunocher & Buteau, came passenger in the Pearl, having left on shore, all persons under 60 years of age, were ordered under arms. Business was at a stand, and general ruin was looked for unless some foreign power interposed to save the population from a lawless army.

☞ 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 seven years, a liberal encouragement has been extended to her in the exercise of her profession. 1t

☞ **Dr. Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor.**—The original and only genuine, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H Dailey," on the wrapper of each box.

Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans.

☞ **Rheumatisms May be Cured** in HEWES' NERVE and BONE LINIMENT and INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR—A Cure for Rheumatic Affections—This article is most justly named, as it penetrates to every nerve and sinew of the person using it, and it has attained a reputation unequalled by any other article in Rheumatism. This externally, with the Indian Vegetable Elixir 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 CORNTOOK & CO., 88 POYDRAS STREET.

Also—HAYS' LINIMENT—For the Blind or Bleeding Piles—Warranted to Cure, or No Pay.—Hays' Liniment is used extensively in Northern Hospitals, and throughout the Province of Canada, with complete success, for the Piles, and esteemed as almost infallible.

☞ The ship MOSLEM, from Bremen, is discharging below the Rail Road, 3rd Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, and to take out their permits within five days.
L. B. GALE,
jel 83 Common st.

☞ The Packet ship PALESTINE, Johnston, Master, 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.
jel 82 and 85 Magazine st.

☞ Consignees per ship LYONS, Capt. Franks, from Havre, are hereby requested to get out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, opposite the Red Store, Third Municipality, or said goods will be sent to the Public Store at their risk and expense. PIERRE POUTZ,
jel 83 Commonst.

☞ Neither the Captain nor Consignees of the British ship Davenport, from Liverpool, will be accountable for any debts contracted by the crew of said ship. 2t WM MURE, 118 Common st.

WANTED—A first rate Milliner will find a good and permanent situation.
jel 0 2d D. F. WAYMOUTH, 17 Chartres st.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY EVENING,
JUNE 9, 1848

The transactions in the general market during the past week have been to a fair extent, though the advanced stage of the season must necessarily prevent the operations from assuming a very extensive character. Our leading staple has gone off freely at former rates, and Tobacco has likewise been in good demand, whilst in Western Produce, the business is rather limited. The Money Market ceeling ⅛ &c. in weight, and on Newspapers 5c. each letter
Newspaper.
For letters exceeding 1½ oz., double and quadruple rates are charged, according to weight.
jel0 WM. MURE.
British Consulate, New Orleans, June 9, 1848.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, Municipality No. One, }
June 9, 1848.

REPORT of the Police Jail from 8th to 9th June, 1848.
Past.....
Carolina.....
9th June, 1848.
O. DE BUYE, Clerk.

☞ To Rent at $20 per month—A House, suitable for a small family, in Conti street, between Chartres and Levee streets. Possession can be given on the 1st July next. The household furniture of the same is offered for sale. Apply to J. F. BERCIER & Co.
jel0 54 Old Levee.

BARATARIA AND LAFOURCHE CANAL COMPANY.—An Election of five Directors for this institution, will take place at the office of the Company, on Thursday, 29th June, inst., from 10 o'clock a. m. to 2 p. m.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
jel0 6t 1d 10th M. V. LABARRE, Secretary.

Fashionable Store.
JN. DUCOURNAU, Mr. Tailor,
Corner of St. Charles and Common streets.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he is to start for Europe, on the 10th inst. Those who wish to favor him with their orders, are requested to call at the Store, where all the orders concerning his line shall be received.

The strict attention given to satisfy the persons who will honor him with their patronage, shall, he trusts, prove favorable as much for the finish of the work, as for the fashion of it, which shall always be of the best quality and of the latest style.
JN. DUCOURNAU.

TRIMMING AND VARIETY STORE.
84 CHARTRES ST., BET. BIENVILLE AND CONTI ST.
J. E. LORMIE & CO.,

LADIES are respectfully invited to call at the Store, in the eve of leaving the city, to examine the great assortment of Trimmings and Fancy Articles contained in this store.

Anything connected with the Trimming Line will be found in the store, together with a great variety of Fancy Goods, Gloves, Fans, Perfumery, Combs, Worsted Patterns and Canvass, Children' Hose and Half Hose, Bib and Bend Purses.

Also, a fine assortment of Umbrellas, Dusters, Dolls and Toys.

New and Interesting Publications.

WANDERINGS AND FORTUNES OF SOME GIPSIES, or the Gypsy Family, by Frederick Gerstacker, translated by David Bucher, 1 vol. 12mo, being No. 34 of Appleton's Literary Miscellany.

FORM OF SELF-EXAMINATION, with a few Directions for daily use.

MICHELET'S HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

KENWICK'S THE STEAM ENGINE.

SCOTT'S ENGINEER AND MACHINISTS' ASSISTANT.

HUTTON'S RECREATIONS IN MATHEMATICS.

HODGE'S THE STEAM ENGINE.

FESTE'S A Poem, by Bailey.

WEBSTER'S AMERICAN DICTIONARY, Quarto.

BURKE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE.

LEPRETHON'S FRENCH GRAMMAR AND KEY.

MANNING'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.

Just received and for sale by Messrs. Bloomfield, Baltimore Warehouse, No. 14 Camp street.
jel0 R. S. REED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF SPONGE IN NEW ORLEANS.—The subscriber, editor of the Powder Magazine, informs the public that the sponge will not be shipped from Tampa Bay, on account of the accidents in which it has proved that copper sails can be used.
WM. MURE.

MRS. WIDOW MONNIER having just received her from Havre, respectfully informs the public that she is prepared to execute any order in her line of business, as hereby advertised.
jel 4t in 10 W.W. MONNIER.

To be Sold or Rented—On Account of Partnership.

THE large and splendid Hotel, newly built at Bayou Goula, under the superintendence of Mr. Bernard Gaudin, formerly known by the name of Bayou Vista Hotel; is, from this date, at the orders of those who will purchase or hire it. Conditions and Terms very advantageous. The proprietor begins his departure, if it was not for his wish to keep for himself an establishment which must be a source of fortune, in time to come.

Proposals will be received, either for purchasing or renting at the residence of Mr. Hippolyte Bernard, at Bayou Goula.
jel 2t 1d 10th E. DE BERNARD.

CONSAUL PELLEVOISIN in the Customhouse, above 17 bbl pipes 4th proof Cognac Pellevoisin, 31 qr cases pipes dark 4th do do, 7 half do, pipes dark 4th do, 21 quarter pipes dark 4th do, 10 half pipes Cognac Pellevoisin, 1825, for sale by
TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.
jel 99 Customhouse st.

100 BBLS Brandy Cherries, 125 boxes superfine Candies, 100 baskets Gingerbread, 50 cases Cordials, 100 boxes Water, 25 boxes Marmalade, 100 boxes Claret, 200 boxes assorted Raw half do, do; 1000 half do Mackerel, in cod 100 half do Herring, for sale by
TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.
jel 99 Customhouse st.

MUSLINS—2 bales Patterned Muslins, of Dollar fine, Brady & Co. for sale by
TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.
jel 9 Im 99 Customhouse st.

WOOLEN BLANKETS—50 bales 3 points, for sale by
TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.
jel 9 Im 99 Customhouse st.

10 bales Heavy Frame, of Dollar, Mag & Co., 6 do do, for sale by
TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.
jel 9 Im 99 Customhouse st.

10 bales Jacconets of Dollar, Mag & Co., for sale by
TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.
jel 9 Im 99 Customhouse st.

SHERRY—10 bbls Sherry, for sale by
TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.
jel 9 Im 99 Customhouse st.

ONE case Swiss Muslin, for sale by
TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.
jel 9 Im 99 Customhouse st.

FOUR CASES VANILLA—For sale by
TH. BAILLY, BLANCHARD & CO.
jel 9 Im 99 Customhouse st.

JALAP—10 bales, for sale by
TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.
jel 9-1m 99 Customhouse st.

IVORY BLACK, in dust and in grain, for sale by
TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.
jel 9-1m 99 Customhouse st.

50 Demijohns very old Cognac, for sale by
TH. BAILLY B