The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 917. VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXII. WHOLE No. 3987.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. ..... NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1849.

WAGNE & WEISSE, Proprie No. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

[illegible] (in advance) ..... $12 [illegible]

[illegible] Bee, weekly, (one year 5.00

[illegible] must give one week [illegible] be allowed to dis[illegible]

[illegible] One dollar for every TEN lines [illegible] for the first insertion and HALF [illegible] for each subsequent one. No Advertise[illegible] to be charged for less than one dollar in each in[illegible]

[illegible] specified as to time will be [illegible] and charged accordingly.

[illegible] inserted at intervals will be charged [illegible] TEN lines, for each language [illegible] each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is [illegible] to advertisements strictly within the bus of [illegible] and in extent to one square-every [illegible]

Notice.

[illegible] is authorized to change for the propr[illegible] Bee, but Mr. R. Duverjer, our book [illegible] and Messrs. B. Morton Quirk and Delaneu[illegible] our collectors.

MAGNE & WEISSE

New-Orleans, 30 April, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

DUNCAN F. KENNER.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,

LOUIS BORDELON.

For Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT.
O. P. JACKSON.
SECOND DISTRICT.
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Saturday morning, July 7, 184[illegible]

[illegible] comply with the proceed[illegible] public, that we should exhibit from [illegible] the several votes given by the Hon. [illegible] on the bill to refund the fine of [illegible] dollars imposed by Judge Hall [illegible] Andrew Jackson. The pro[illegible] may be found on pages 351 and 352 of [illegible] of the United States Senate, 2d [illegible] of Congress. At the sitting of the [illegible] after the conclusion of the morning [illegible] Senate resumed the consideration [illegible] to indemnify Major General Andrew [illegible]

[illegible] of Mr. Henderson, further to [illegible] by adding the following pro[illegible]

[illegible] "Resolved, That it is the sense of this Congress, that the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, in ordering the proceedings in the case of Lewis Kennedy, to be arrested and taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, was a proper exercise of authority, and that the conduct of Judge Hall, in the commencement, general fashion in the city of New-Orleans, and of the services and compensations in arms on [illegible]

[illegible] the negative. Yeas [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Severe.

[illegible] Nays having desired by one-fifth of the members present, those who voted in the affirmative are—

[illegible] Bates, Bravard, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Crittenden, Evans, Graham, Hale, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Mangum, Merrick, Mitchell, Pearce, Phelps, Pearce, Simmons, Upham, Walker, Wescott, Winthrop, Woodbridge—24.

[illegible] in the negative are—

[illegible] Bright, Benton, Bingham, Cass, Dickinson, Dodge, Dodge, Dixon, Fitzgerald, Foote, Fairfield, Hamlin, Jones, Johnson, of Georgia, Smith, of Conn., Spruance, Sturgeon, Tappan, Wade, Westmore, Wallbury, Wright, Ohio—25.

[illegible] was not agreed to.

[illegible] the following extracts, especially those Mr. Cass read to the Senate, every Whig in the Senate, [illegible] could be here to testify, Jackson [illegible] could be done without stigmatizing the memory of Judge [illegible] But this was not what the Locofocos wanted. They were desirous, not that the bill should [illegible] that Genl. Jackson should be relieved [illegible] of the fine, but that the principle [illegible] in a form so disagreeable as [illegible] under that they might [illegible] with a considerable [illegible] capital ready manufactured [illegible] Wigs—[illegible] necessary to divert to [illegible] proposition [illegible] was opposed by Locofocos [illegible] to move refer to the Journ[illegible]

[illegible] Mr Hay[illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] by striking out all after [illegible] and inserting in lieu [illegible]

[illegible] "Resolved, that the [illegible] be directed to refund to Gen[illegible] Jackson, the amount of a fine [illegible] upon him by the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, in a case of contempt, [illegible] as per entire proceeding, [illegible] that this act shall [illegible] in consideration of the opinion [illegible] judicial proceeding, or [illegible] of the declaration [illegible] Jackson, during the de[illegible]

[illegible] affirmative. Yeas [illegible]

[illegible] Mr Evans.

[illegible] having desired by one-fifth [illegible] present, those who voted in [illegible]

[illegible] Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Crittenden, Evans, Graham, Hale, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Mangum, Merrick, Mitchell, Pearce, Phelps, Pearce, Rives, Simmons, Upham, Walker, Sprague, Taylor, Westbrooke, Winthrop, Woodbridge.

[illegible] in the negative are—

[illegible] Mr. Atchison, Bright, Benton, Bingham, Cass, Dickinson, Dodge, Dodge, Dixon, Fitzgerald, Foote, Fairfield, Hamlin, Jones, Johnson, of Georgia, Smith of Conn., Spruance, Sturgeon, Tappan, Wade, Westmore, Wallbury, Wright, Young.

[illegible] amendment was agreed to."

[illegible] strict party vote with one exception [illegible] a Whig, the Locofocos opposed the amendment and the Whigs sustained it, [illegible] Whigs seen voting in favor of reducing the fine, thus vindicating the sentiments expressed in his speech, and proving [illegible] to grant the Hero of the Hermitage [illegible] would not associate the repayment of the fine, with a slur and stain upon the character of Judge Hall. The vote on the amendment of Mr Hayne showed as if the bill was in a shape that would render it acceptable to the whole country. This the Locofocos saw and determined to prevent, for they were aware that the adoption of the amendment would frustrate their schemes for massing capital out of the affair. So they unite[illegible] with free or four ultra Whigs who were opposed to the principle of refunding [illegible] and [illegible] voted down their own proposition, because they found it impossible to combine the vindication of Judge Hall with the refunding of the fine. Once more, let the journals speak for itself.

"On the question shall the bill be engrossed, and read for the third time? It was determined in the negative—Yeas 17, Nays 24.

"The question by Mr. Dallmadge,

"Yeas and Nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators, those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Barrow, Bayard, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Mangum, Merrick, Porter, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Westmore, Wallbury, Wright, Young.

"So the amendment was REJECTED."

This is conclusive. The bill was sustained and rejected by CHARLES M. CONRAD [illegible] It was defeated almost exclusively by Locofoco votes, and now that the party is responsible for the loss of a bill, which their [illegible] they never desired to pass, they turn [illegible] a convenient affectation of indignation [illegible] Mr. CONRAD for the dignified [illegible] course pursued by him. But we have [illegible] their leaders to the counter, by the [illegible] Mr. Cass's speech and votes on the [illegible] and Independent may now indulge in [illegible] a dummy at the leisure, for we have [illegible] teeth and it can no longer bite.

[illegible] remark that in this vote the [illegible] in error of the press, [illegible] the names will be the year—[illegible] end of the journal, however, there is a letter [illegible] Asbury Dickens, Secretary of the Senate, [illegible] that among the nays the name of CONRAD [illegible] erroneously substituted for that of CRAPO.

Telegraphed to the Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

One Week later from Europe.

Arrival of the Canada.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS

Great Battle between the Russians and Hungarians

The Hungarians Victorious!!!

TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND RUSSIANS AND EIGHT THOUSAND HUNGARIANS KILLED.

ROME UNSUBDUED.

Revolution in Paris.

We received last evening the following important telegraph despatch, announcing the arrival of the steamship Canada at Halifax. It will be perceived that our communication is dated yesterday morning, and has thus come through with a most commendable degree of promptitude. We have have frequently blamed the Telegraph for its slow and uncertain process of transmitting intelligence, but in this instance are happy to make the *amende honorable*. And now to the despatch itself:

WASHINGTON, June 6th, 1849. 10h. 50m. A. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER.

The steamship Canada has arrived at halifax, bringing out the

Hungary.

A great battle has been fought between the Russians and Hungarians, IN WHICH THE LATTER PROVED VICTORIOUS.

Rome.

The Eternal City still remains unsubdued, and has successfully resisted the attacks of the French.

France.

Another Revolution has broken out at Paris, caused by the rising of the Red Republicans?—Many lives have been lost, but the Government was finally victorious over the insurgents. Revolutionary Disturbances have also taken place at Marseilles and at Lyons, accompanied by fighting

SECOND DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, July 6—2 1 2 P. M.

COURT OF THE HUNGARIANS.

The combined armies of Austria and Russia met the Hungarians in a large plain between Raab and Weizland, and a tremendous combat ensued, which terminated in a glorious victory over the combined armies. The losses of the Austrians and Russians are estimated at 23,000 in killed. The Hungarians on their side lost 8000 men. The engagement lasted 60 hours.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—June 23.

The cotton market during the past week had been well supported, with an increased confidence. The Committee reported the following quotations. Fair Uplands 4¾d. Mobile 4¾d. Orleans 5d.

The corn market had experienced a slight improvement. Baltimore flour was quoted at 23s. 6d.; Ohio 25s. The London money market is easy.

THIRD DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

LONDON, June 23—Money market firm. Consols were made at 9-¾ to 91¾, on account, new 3¾ per cent. 91¾ to 92¾.

HAVRE, June 21—Cotton was brisk. 95,000 bales were taken at an advance of 1 to 2 francs on former quotations.

FOURTH DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, July 4, 1849.

The President has issued a proclamation to the people of the United States, inviting them to set apart the first Friday of August as a day of fasting and prayer.

SANTA FE.—A battle took place on the plains between the Santa Fe Guards and the Apache Indians the latter being defeated and leaving twenty killed on the ground. The former lost three men.

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS—We learn from the *Republican*, that on the evening of the 29th ult., a fire broke out in the wholesale drug store of Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, No. 156 North Main street. The portion of the establishment was engaged in the cellar, when the lamp which he used, accidentally became overturned and communicated the flames to the straw and rubbish lying about. The store was owned by P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co., and was one of a block of fireproof stores owned by those gentlemen. The builder of the stores was present at the fire and persuaded the tenants of the adjoining stores to allow their goods to remain untouched, as he felt confident the fire would not communicate to them, even if the burning store was entirely destroyed. The event proved that the builder was correct. The loss of Messrs. Bacon & Hyde is supposed to be about $10,000.

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.—Brig Loretto, Thurston, from West Coast of Africa, and Sierra Leone 29th May, at New York, reports that the schooner Lurch arrived at Sierra Leone from England 12th May, and sailed for Monrovia 14th May. This schooner was sent out by the British Government as a present to the Republic of Liberia; she is of about 150 tons, rigged with a foretopsail and topgallant-sail, with four brass guns. She was sent out under the charge of a British Naval officer, who would deliver her at Monrovia and then join some of the vessels-of-war on the coast. There were two slavers taken on the 10th and 17th May. One of them had 600 slaves on board. Both of them had been condemned. A schooner had been brought in on the 8th, but had not been disposed of.

The British bark Ethelove of London, and ship Agnes of Liverpool, were waiting for emigrants for the West Indies. The British bark Recovery of London, Summers, was on the coast up to the Yauray Bay, where she had been loading timber, but was leaking so badly that he had to keep both pumps going to keep her free; and finally had to discharge to stop the leak. The U. S. ship Portsmouth, Cooper, was at Praya, May 1, all well.

MINT REGULATION.—The North American states that by a new regulation which has been adopted at the Mint, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, and which is to take effect on and after the first of July, gold combined with silver will be parted at such rates as will yield an increased return to depositors. The California gold, for example, will generally pay about a half of one per cent more than heretofore; and the return upon pale doubloons, Bechtler's coins, and most of the gold of North Carolina, will be somewhat greater.

FATAL MISTAKE.—An infant son of Mrs. Wright, in New York, being taken with the diarrhœa, a prescription for a powder was sent on Monday to the store of I. Robbins. At the same time another prescription was handed to the clerk, Henry B. Randall. The former was merely 7-8 grains of calomel powders, and the other was seven powders compound of camphor and opium. Unfortunately the clerk sent the wrong powders to Mrs. Wright, and they were administered as directed, and in consequence the infant died in convulsions a few hours afterwards. A verdict was rendered by the coroner's jury exonerating the clerk.

☞ A wedge of California gold was brought to Philadelphia, on Wednesday, by Kingsley & Co's Express, for the purpose of being converted into dollars. It was sent on by a house at New Bedford. Weight 12 lbs 9 ozs. 4 dwts. Size, six inches long, an inch thick and three inches wide. Value nearly $3,000. The gold, as gathered in California in small pieces, was taken to Valparaiso and melted into the wedge we have described.

☞ The Hon. WILLIAM HAMILTON MERRITT, one of the chief officers of the Canadian Government, and a distinguished member of its Parliament, is now on a visit to this city.—*National Intelligencer.*

☞ Wm H Delany was on Monday, the 25th ult., elected, by a large majority, to be Mayor of the city of Norfolk, Virginia.

MICHIGAN.—John Owen, of Detroit, nominated for Governor by the late Whig State Convention, has positively declined.

☞ We learn, unofficially, that Wm. A. Bradley, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster of Washington City.

THE CHOLERA appears to be increasing in all the cities of the West. In St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Frankort, &c., though it is a thousand fold worse in St. Louis than elsewhere.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.—The President of the United States has issued a proclamation recommending that the first Friday in August be observed by the people of the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, to avert the ravages of the pestilence that is now threatening to sweep throughout the land.

EDITORIAL FIGHTING.—The Springfield (Ill.) Journal of the 16th, gives a laughable account of the manner in which he whipped one and then the other, of the editors of the Register, the day previous. He was attacked by them, at different times, the same afternoon, and both were vanquished. One of the State officers is charged with aiding and abetting in the attack, and the Mayor, it is alleged, had a hand in the affair.

FREDONIA, June 24.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT—THREE LADIES DROWNED.—A man and three ladies, in attempting to cross the trench bridge to-day, drove into twelve feet of water. The ladies, together with the horses and carriage, were carried under a boat, and the former, we are sorry to state, were drowned while [illegible]

DUTIES IN MEXICO.—By a recent decree of the Mexican government, henceforth the export duty on precious metals will be as follows:

Gold, coined or wrought, two per cent.
Silver, coined or wrought, three per cent.
Alloyed or pale silver wrought into images, with certificate that the stamp duties have been paid, four and a half per cent.

Two per cent will be collected at the seaports on all coin arriving from the interior.

M. ALEXANDER DE BOUSSON, the highly esteemed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Russia to the United States, sailed on Wednesday from New York, on his route to St. Petersburgh, on a visit to his own country, which will probably occupy him for several months. He leaves his family with us, the surest pledge of his intention to return to this country.

In his absence, M. EDWARD DE STOECKL, First Secretary of the Russian Legation, is Charge d'Affaires of the Russian Empire to the Republic.—*National Intelligencer.*

Appointments by the President.

Alfred Mitchell, of New Jersey, to be Consul at Cork, in lieu of John Murphy, deceased.

James Heidelberg, of Mississippi, to be Consul at Lyons, in lieu of James A. Jones, resigned.

Philip Richard Fendall, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia.

Richard Wallach, of the District of Columbia, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, vice Robert Wallace, removed.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

William R. Vance, to be Pension Agent at Louisville, Kentucky, vice Newton Lane, removed.

Stephen P. Mead, of New York, to be Indian Sub-Agent for the New York Indians, vice Robert H Sharpstead, removed.

William Y. Leach, Surkey of the Customs, Charleston, South Carolina, vice Myer Jacobs, removed.

WHAT IS THE TROUBLE AT ROME?—The *Evening Post* had a letter from an intelligent American at Rome, where he has for some years resided, which says:

"The people are unanimous in favor of the Republic, except the priests, who of course are desirous that the Pope should return, with all his old temporal power. The great bone of contention is, whether Pius IX shall be a temporal and ecclesiastical sovereign, or whether his power hereafter shall be confined to church matters, leaving the Republic to regulate civil matters."

This, says the *Tribune*, is as we understand the question on which the Pope and the Romans are at issue. We may be in error, and if so we would gladly be set right. Will any one attempt to show us, by something else than assertions and railing accusations, that the question of the right of a people to self government is not involved in the present Roman struggle?

WASHINGTON GOSSIP—We take the following from the correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun*:

I learn that Mr. Henry A. Wise has written a letter to General Foote, in reply to the recent remarks of the latter gentleman, in which he declares that he has entirely renounced politics, and will take no part in the subjects to which Gen. F. has directed his attention.

We are no sooner out of one party contest than we find ourselves in another. Such are the conflicts of interests and opinions in different parts of the Union just now, that no administration could give general satisfaction. The next one will be more likely to succeed than the We have a President now who was elected by the people, but we shall not very soon witness another election by the people.

Lieut. Beale left yesterday morning with despatches for California. He goes in the Falcon. The character of his despatches has not transpired; but I will guess what they are. I infer from certain things that Col. Weller is recalled as Commissioner, and Col. Fremont appointed. I infer, also, that the administration has issued such orders as will promote and encourage the establishment of a Provisional Government and the adoption of a State Constitution, and an application at an early period of the next session for admission.

Iox.

Whig Doctrines.

We hail with satisfaction, in the following resolutions, being a part of the proceedings of a Mass Meeting of the Whigs of the State of Michigan, an expression of the True Blue Republican principles of the Whigs of that State, which will, we have no doubt, find an echo in every State in which a public expression of the general sentiment of the Whigs shall find utterance:

"That a firm adherence to the Union of the States, and a readiness to protect and defend the same against all foes, foreign or domestic, are with us cardinal principles, from which we will never depart. The Union is the palladium of our safety from the attacks of Despotic Power and our sure and abiding guarantee of liberty and tranquility at home.

"That the Constitution vests in Congress great and beneficial powers in regard to the improvement of the navigable rivers and lakes connecting or traversing different States; and that it is its duty to exercise these powers upon the great chain of Northwestern Lakes, on which so vast an amount of property is annually afloat, an amount surpassing, we believe, that employed in the foreign trade of the United States, and yearly increasing. The Northwest has surely done its duty in defending the country against foreign foes, and acted well its part in the work of settlement and civilization, in feeding the less fertile portions of our country, and in contributing to the national treasury, and we therefore expect from the national representatives liberal appropriations for harbor improvements, the removal of sand-bars and other obstructions that impede commerce and endanger human life.

"That we rejoice at the election of General ZACHARY TAYLOR to the Vice Presidency of the United States, believing as we do, that it will check the spirit which has existed in the public mind to thirst for power, military glory, and dominion; that it will secure the blessings of peace and peaceful relations with all the nations of the earth; that it will ensure domestic tranquility, a just, honest, faithful, and efficient administration of the Government; and we hope it will put an end to the practice of prostituting Executive patronage to promote the elevation of ambitious aspirants to the Presidency."

[From the National Intelligencer.]

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1849.

GENTLEMEN:—Please publish in your paper of to-morrow the enclosed document, and much oblige your obedient servant,

LUIS DE LA ROSA.

His Excellency the Minister of War, under date of the 9th instant, has sent me the following communication:

"Under this date, I have communicated the following order to the Military Governors of the Frontier States:

"The Supreme Government has been notified that several adventurers design establishing colonies without those forms which the law requires. His Excellency the President, to avoid the evils which may arise from these acts, has thought proper to order a stop to all such proceedings, in case said parties should not have a permit from the Supreme Government and do not conform to the rules laid down by law. The Supreme Government hopes, from your zeal and patriotism, that you will do all in your power to prevent the establishment of land colonies, thus avoiding the evils which may fall on the country. And that the necessary steps may be taken, I communicate this to you."

A copy of which order I remit you, so that it may be published and distributed, with a view that no one shall plead ignorance.

God and liberty! Mexico, June 13, 1849.

LACONZA.

To his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic, in Washington.

City Intelligence.

The Great Forgery Case.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge McHenry.*—THE STATE *vs.* ELISE CLEMENT.—*Trial for Forgery*—Yesterday being fixed for the trial of Elise Clement, now Mrs. Gallot, charged with forging the signature of Mr. Michoud to a note for $10,000, the court room was densely thronged in anticipation of what is usually styled "a judicial treat." From time to time we have fully acquainted our readers with the progress of this curious affair, so that nothing further remains for us than to recount the incidents and result of the trial.

Mr Cyprien Dufour appeared for the accused; the Attorney General prosecuted on behalf of the State, and Isaac T. Preston, Esq., represented the interest of Mr. Michoud by assisting in the prosecution.—The jury having been empanelled, the District Attorney proceeded to read the indictment, consisting of two counts, viz: first, for forging the signature of Mr. Michoud, and secondly, uttering and giving circulation to the same with the view of defrauding the complainant. The following is a copy of the note:

NOUVELLE ORLEANS, 12 Avril, 1849.

A presentation je payerais Mad'lle. Elise Clement ou à son ordre la somme de dix mille piastres pour valeur reçue. (Signed,) ANT. MICHOUD.

The note is endorsed in blank, "Elise Clement," and re-endorsed as follows:

Payez à Mr. A. Chiapella ou à son ordre.
(Signed,) GALLOT.
N'lle. Orleans, 14 Avril, 1849.

Mr. A. Chiapella was the first witness called for the prosecution. He examined the note and deposed that it had been handed to him by Mr. Gallot for collection, with instructions to remit the proceeds to New York. Witness called on Mr. Michoud, who stated that he owed nothing in New Orleans and would consult his lawyer on the subject. Witness received the note on the 14th April. Mr Gallot in handing over the document intimated that he wished the demand to be postponed for two or three days. Witness immediately called on Mr. Michoud, but did not see him until the following day, Sunday, the 15th April. Mr. Michoud told him that the husband of the prisoner, he having informed witness that he had married her on the morning of the 14th April. The prisoner has admitted that the endorsement on the back of the note is in her own handwriting.

Mr. Ant Michoud sworn: The first time that witness had ever seen the prisoner was on the 13th April. She came to his store on that day and made a purchase of some articles, after which she drew forth a piece of paper and requested witness to make out a bill with a receipt attached in his own name, as the articles were for another party. The prisoner returned shortly afterwards and made some further purchases. She again requested that a bill be made out, and stated her name to be Miss Maria. Witness made out the account, and thus the prisoner had obtained two signatures. Witness hereupon detained the presentation of the note, and stating that he had never issued a note or check the body of which was not in his hand writing. Witness acknowledged the signature to be his own, but explained that it must have been carried thither by chemical means.

Att. Gen.—Is this your genuine signature or not?

Witness.—No. This signature has been transferred, and is surcharged with ink in a manner quite foreign to my ordinary mode of signing. Witness went into conjectural evidence, to which the counsel for accused objected. Witness stated that the prisoner was the same lady that had called at his store on the 13th April. In quite sure of the fact that Elise Clement and "Miss Maria" are one and the same person. (The Attorney General here introduced to the notice of the Jury several checks and documents written by Mr. Michoud.) The clerk of witness, who is now dead, was present in the store when the prisoner made the purchase in question. Witness never had any other transaction with the accused, and had never seen her before. About a quarter of an hour had intervened between the first purchase and the second. On the following morning at Wolcheck, the prisoner called and asked to look at some articles which were not in the line of business. Witness' store is at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Levee. He described his habits as very domestic, he rarely or ever went out.

Cross-examined by counsel for defence.—Questioned as to the nature of the purchases and number of articles which the prisoner bought at witness' store. Witness could not positively swear as to the signature attached to the note. To use his own language, "The Antoine" I shall be a temporal and ecclesiastical sovereign, or whether his power hereafter shall be confined to church matters, leaving the Republic to regulate civil matters."

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MINT REGULATION.—The North American states that by a new regulation which has been adopted at the Mint, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, and which is to take effect on and after the first of July, gold combined with silver will be parted at such rates as will yield an increased return to depositors. The California gold, for example, will generally pay about a half of one per cent more than heretofore; and the return upon pale doubloons, Bechtler's coins, and most of the gold of North Carolina, will be somewhat greater.

FATAL MISTAKE.—An infant son of Mrs. Wright, in New York, being taken with the diarrhœa, a prescription for a powder was sent on Monday to the store of I. Robbins. At the same time another prescription was handed to the clerk, Henry B. Randall. The former was merely 7-8 grains of calomel powders, and the other was seven powders compound of camphor and opium. Unfortunately the clerk sent the wrong powders to Mrs. Wright, and they were administered as directed, and in consequence the infant died in convulsions a few hours afterwards. A verdict was rendered by the coroner's jury exonerating the clerk.

☞ A wedge of California gold was brought to Philadelphia, on Wednesday, by Kingsley & Co's Express, for the purpose of being converted into dollars. It was sent on by a house at New Bedford. Weight 12 lbs 9 ozs. 4 dwts. Size, six inches long, an inch thick and three inches wide. Value nearly $3,000. The gold, as gathered in California in small pieces, was taken to Valparaiso and melted into the wedge we have described.

☞ The Hon. WILLIAM HAMILTON MERRITT, one of the chief officers of the Canadian Government, and a distinguished member of its Parliament, is now on a visit to this city.—*National Intelligencer.*

☞ Wm H Delany was on Monday, the 25th ult., elected, by a large majority, to be Mayor of the city of Norfolk, Virginia.

MICHIGAN.—John Owen, of Detroit, nominated for Governor by the late Whig State Convention, has positively declined.

☞ We learn, unofficially, that Wm. A. Bradley, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster of Washington City.

THE CHOLERA appears to be increasing in all the cities of the West. In St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Frankort, &c., though it is a thousand fold worse in St. Louis than elsewhere.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.—The President of the United States has issued a proclamation recommending that the first Friday in August be observed by the people of the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, to avert the ravages of the pestilence that is now threatening to sweep throughout the land.

EDITORIAL FIGHTING.—The Springfield (Ill.) Journal of the 16th, gives a laughable account of the manner in which he whipped one and then the other, of the editors of the Register, the day previous. He was attacked by them, at different times, the same afternoon, and both were vanquished. One of the State officers is charged with aiding and abetting in the attack, and the Mayor, it is alleged, had a hand in the affair.

FREDONIA, June 24.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT—THREE LADIES DROWNED.—A man and three ladies, in attempting to cross the trench bridge to-day, drove into twelve feet of water. The ladies, together with the horses and carriage, were carried under a boat, and the former, we are sorry to state, were drowned while [illegible]

DUTIES IN MEXICO.—By a recent decree of the Mexican government, henceforth the export duty on precious metals will be as follows:

Gold, coined or wrought, two per cent.
Silver, coined or wrought, three per cent.
Alloyed or pale silver wrought into images, with certificate that the stamp duties have been paid, four and a half per cent.

Two per cent will be collected at the seaports on all coin arriving from the interior.

M. ALEXANDER DE BOUSSON, the highly esteemed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Russia to the United States, sailed on Wednesday from New York, on his route to St. Petersburgh, on a visit to his own country, which will probably occupy him for several months. He leaves his family with us, the surest pledge of his intention to return to this country.

In his absence, M. EDWARD DE STOECKL, First Secretary of the Russian Legation, is Charge d'Affaires of the Russian Empire to the Republic.—*National Intelligencer.*

Appointments by the President.

Alfred Mitchell, of New Jersey, to be Consul at Cork, in lieu of John Murphy, deceased.

James Heidelberg, of Mississippi, to be Consul at Lyons, in lieu of James A. Jones, resigned.

Philip Richard Fendall, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia.

Richard Wallach, of the District of Columbia, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, vice Robert Wallace, removed.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

William R. Vance, to be Pension Agent at Louisville, Kentucky, vice Newton Lane, removed.

Stephen P. Mead, of New York, to be Indian Sub-Agent for the New York Indians, vice Robert H Sharpstead, removed.

William Y. Leach, Surkey of the Customs, Charleston, South Carolina, vice Myer Jacobs, removed.

WHAT IS THE TROUBLE AT ROME?—The *Evening Post* had a letter from an intelligent American at Rome, where he has for some years resided, which says:

"The people are unanimous in favor of the Republic, except the priests, who of course are desirous that the Pope should return, with all his old temporal power. The great bone of contention is, whether Pius IX shall be a temporal and ecclesiastical sovereign, or whether his power hereafter shall be confined to church matters, leaving the Republic to regulate civil matters."

This, says the *Tribune*, is as we understand the question on which the Pope and the Romans are at issue. We may be in error, and if so we would gladly be set right. Will any one attempt to show us, by something else than assertions and railing accusations, that the question of the right of a people to self government is not involved in the present Roman struggle?

WASHINGTON GOSSIP—We take the following from the correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun*:

I learn that Mr. Henry A. Wise has written a letter to General Foote, in reply to the recent remarks of the latter gentleman, in which he declares that he has entirely renounced politics, and will take no part in the subjects to which Gen. F. has directed his attention.

We are no sooner out of one party contest than we find ourselves in another. Such are the conflicts of interests and opinions in different parts of the Union just now, that no administration could give general satisfaction. The next one will be more likely to succeed than the We have a President now who was elected by the people, but we shall not very soon witness another election by the people.

Lieut. Beale left yesterday morning with despatches for California. He goes in the Falcon. The character of his despatches has not transpired; but I will guess what they are. I infer from certain things that Col. Weller is recalled as Commissioner, and Col. Fremont appointed. I infer, also, that the administration has issued such orders as will promote and encourage the establishment of a Provisional Government and the adoption of a State Constitution, and an application at an early period of the next session for admission.

Iox.

Whig Doctrines.

We hail with satisfaction, in the following resolutions, being a part of the proceedings of a Mass Meeting of the Whigs of the State of Michigan, an expression of the True Blue Republican principles of the Whigs of that State, which will, we have no doubt, find an echo in every State in which a public expression of the general sentiment of the Whigs shall find utterance:

"That a firm adherence to the Union of the States, and a readiness to protect and defend the same against all foes, foreign or domestic, are with us cardinal principles, from which we will never depart. The Union is the palladium of our safety from the attacks of Despotic Power and our sure and abiding guarantee of liberty and tranquility at home.

"That the Constitution vests in Congress great and beneficial powers in regard to the improvement of the navigable rivers and lakes connecting or traversing different States; and that it is its duty to exercise these powers upon the great chain of Northwestern Lakes, on which so vast an amount of property is annually afloat, an amount surpassing, we believe, that employed in the foreign trade of the United States, and yearly increasing. The Northwest has surely done its duty in defending the country against foreign foes, and acted well its part in the work of settlement and civilization, in feeding the less fertile portions of our country, and in contributing to the national treasury, and we therefore expect from the national representatives liberal appropriations for harbor improvements, the removal of sand-bars and other obstructions that impede commerce and endanger human life.

"That we rejoice at the election of General ZACHARY TAYLOR to the Vice Presidency of the United States, believing as we do, that it will check the spirit which has existed in the public mind to thirst for power, military glory, and dominion; that it will secure the blessings of peace and peaceful relations with all the nations of the earth; that it will ensure domestic tranquility, a just, honest, faithful, and efficient administration of the Government; and we hope it will put an end to the practice of prostituting Executive patronage to promote the elevation of ambitious aspirants to the Presidency."

[From the National Intelligencer.]

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1849.

GENTLEMEN:—Please publish in your paper of to-morrow the enclosed document, and much oblige your obedient servant,

LUIS DE LA ROSA.

His Excellency the Minister of War, under date of the 9th instant, has sent me the following communication:

"Under this date, I have communicated the following order to the Military Governors of the Frontier States:

"The Supreme Government has been notified that several adventurers design establishing colonies without those forms which the law requires. His Excellency the President, to avoid the evils which may arise from these acts, has thought proper to order a stop to all such proceedings, in case said parties should not have a permit from the Supreme Government and do not conform to the rules laid down by law. The Supreme Government hopes, from your zeal and patriotism, that you will do all in your power to prevent the establishment of land colonies, thus avoiding the evils which may fall on the country. And that the necessary steps may be taken, I communicate this to you."

A copy of which order I remit you, so that it may be published and distributed, with a view that no one shall plead ignorance.

God and liberty! Mexico, June 13, 1849.

LACONZA.

To his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic, in Washington.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 6, 1849.

The general market has presented a very quiet appearance during the past week, the usual dullness of the season having been made more manifest by the intervention of a holiday. We refer to our detailed remarks at foot for further particulars.

On Tuesday evening, we received a telegraphic despatch with a brief abstract of the Hibernia's account. No change has taken place in commercial matters abroad. Cotton in Liverpool being still quoted at 4⅞d for Orleans Fair, with a steady and brisk market. Within, the stock remaining on sale is so limited as to render us altogether independent of foreign advices, and prices continue gradually to advance. Our market is likewise strengthened by the unpromising appearance of the growing crop.

Rain has fallen almost daily since our last, and the temperature is very pleasant. The river continues to recede, and is now 2 feet 6 inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 30th ult., of Louisiana and Mississippi, 1,174 bales, Tennessee and North Alabama, 336; Texas, 532; Mobile, 155; together, 2,197 bales; Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 9,010 bales; Genoa, 35; New York, 977; Boston, 404; Baltimore, 92; together, 7,609 bales; making a reduction in stock of 5,312 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 33,954 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848.....	bales	37,401
Arrived this week.....	"	2,197
Arrived previously.....	"	1,111,998
		1,151,596
Exported last week.....		7,609
Exported previously.....		1,109,113
		1,116,536
Stock on hand and on shipboard.		35,054

We stated in our report of Friday evening last, that the Cotton market had closed firmly at an advance of ⅛c, and that the tendency of prices was still upward. Since then, the demand has progressed with the utmost confidence, and prices have been quite extensive. The sales of Saturday reached 2,500 bales, Monday 2,000, Tuesday 2,000, Wednesday was a holiday; Thursday 2,200, and 1,200 to day, making the total business of the week 10,000 bales. The continued movement