# The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 101, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XX. WHOLE No. 5110.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1847.

MAGNE & WEIRE[illegible]
No. 81 Chartres



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Short Dresses and Pettimantees.

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## The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Saturday Morning, May 29, 1847.

### A Charge of Treason.

The Northern press is commenting with great indignation upon a statement recently made in the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *Ledger*. It is proper to remark that the writer for the *Ledger* is declared to be a prominent Locofoco, in the confidence of the Government, especially of the State department, and that he has on many previous occasions made known in advance of the press, the plans and policy of the Cabinet. As these facts seem to be completely ascertained, the revelations of the correspondent assume an importance altogether paramount to the ephemeral gossip recently concocted in Washington, and radiated thence in all quarters to excite the wonder of withings. The letter in question contains the following singular passages:

With the defeat of Santa Anna, my hope of peace is considerably diminished, for however strongly the opposition pre-s may have railed against what it was pleased to call "the passport granted to that chief," certain it is that our best hope of peace rested on him, and that nothing but the impossibility of sustaining himself in Mexico, has thus far baffled his efforts to make the Congress agree to the proposition of our Government to send commissioners.

The tone of his warlike despatches was from the commencement hortid to put on him by the circumstances in which he was placed, and perfectly understood here by the President and his Cabinet. Santa Anna's only hope of success consisted in first securing the national vanity of his countrymen, or availing himself of some lucky accident, to earn, for a moment, the fortunes of war, and to improve that moment for concluding a peace. He came very near such a chance at Buena Vista, but the battle of Cerro Gordo has put an end to his prospects, and with them, to our calculation of peace from that quarter.

This is certainly very extraordinary language. It is devoid of the truth the administration would stand convicted of a continued and most discreditable intrigue, with a double dealing meccant and murderer, whose hands are stained with the blood of some of the best and bravest of our countrymen. To assert that "our best hopes of peace were founded on Santa Anna's efforts that the warlike tone of his despatches was "PERFECTLY UNDERSTOOD BY THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET," that the prospect of a termination of the war has been defeated, because the Mexicans were beaten at Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo, and to couple all these statements with the intimation of the cognizance of the facts by the Executive, and his connivance at the tortuous policy of the Mexican chieftain, would be literally to charge the administration with treason of the darkest dye. What do the statements of the writer mean, when denuded of the semi-mysterious and oracular language in which they are proclaimed? Why thus: that Santa Anna's designs and purposes were communicated to, and thoroughly understood by the administration; that an essential part of his policy was to gain some success over the Americans, augment his popularity and influence, and thus enable him to propose peace with a reasonable prospect of persuading the Mexicans to embrace his views—but, that unfortunately, and in spite of the wishes of both houses, and President Polk, General Taylor's obstinate courage at Buena Vista, and General Scott's determined bravery at Cerro Gordo, have torn to pieces the nicely constructed web of his policy, deadened his *prestige*, stripped him of his influence, and hence deprived him of the power of making peace.

This is the essence of the writer's bold declarations, and we would believe one word of it, we would denounce the administration with all the denunciation of all parties, and of every American not utterly irresistible to the honor of his country. The intrigue and collusion would be so base, degraded and treasonable, the plot by which peace was to be secured, would involve a criminality so fearful and atrocious, nothing less than the deliberate and pre-concerted dismemberment of our Army! that no amount of censure and indignation would be adequate to express the public horror of so unprincipled a conspiracy. A circumstance which would darken and deepen the stain of such an offence is the recent development of Santa Anna's mercenary intention, in the event of the defeat of the Americans at Buena Vista. Every one of our countrymen from Saltillo to Matamoras was to be swept off by a general and indiscriminate massacre. In all quarters the runcheros were to have risen, with directions to spare no American. Thus, supposing the startling outgivings of the *Ledger* to be true, it would follow that the wily Mexican was prepared to play the part of a double traitor, and after colluding with the President to bring about peace by routing our troops, was to rid himself of the intruders in an universal butchery.

But we repeat, that despite the affirmation of our northern contemporaries and the array of plausible evidence brought forward to sustain their opinion, we do not and will not believe one iota of a story so monstrous, and which would impute such foul dishonor to the Chief Magistrate of the Union. In view, however, of the gravity of the charge, the duty devolves on the official journal, to give it prompt and decided denial. Were the allegations less serious, or were they but the idle chatter of unknown or obscure fabricators of news, they might be passed over in silent contempt; but the position of the author, and his declared connection with one of the departments of the Government, invest his statements with an air of authority sufficient, in the absence of any official disclaimer, to arouse mistrust and suspicion. We hope, therefore, that the Government will not hesitate to notice the charges and to establish their utter groundlessness.

The following shrewd and sensible remarks are taken from the Mobile *Herald* of the 27th instant. The argument of the Wilmot proviso, is condensed in a nut shell. It is well enough to add that the *Herald* is not a party paper:

The Democratic papers at the North are gaining alarmed at the resolute stand taken in the south against the Wilmot proviso. As long as the opposition here was confined to an expression of disapprobation in general terms, (the usual Southern mode of getting rid of surplus indignation,) our northern friends took it very unconcernedly. Now that we begin to talk of coming in the presidential election for no man who will not pledge himself against that proviso, our friends in the free states begin to prick up their ears. Some of them, (the New York *Globe* is one, begin to calculate the cost of the agitation, and think that the best way is to drop the matter entirely. They are growing eloquent in discussing what is due to the "compromises of the constitution." The *Globe*, we believe, however, has always been sound on this question.

The New York *Post*, on the other hand, threatens retaliation. Here is the conclusion of one of its articles on this subject:

"We had hoped that the disposition to impose this new party test was by no means general at the south, but the late proceedings in Tennessee, in Alabama, and elsewhere, seem to imply that it is more widely diffused than we had imagined. Those who encourage it should recollect that this is a game which more than one can play at. If one side insists upon a test, the other can insist upon a counter test; if the mere fact is made an indispensable qualification for office on the one side, its abjuration may be made an indispensable condition on the other."

It is strange that the Post, which is usually practical and sensible, cannot see the folly of that sort of argument. It is equivalent to the reason of a fool-pad who should say: "Mister, you have a hundred dollars in your pocket which I want. If you don't give it to me quietly, I will take it from you and give you a drubbing afterwards." It may be, however, that the Post only wants the principle acknowledged. If we agree to the "test," it will be willing to yield the fruits. If it were not dangerous to confess that a footpad has a right to pick a man's pocket, we don't know whether it would not be well to indulge our northern friends in this absurdity.

In our opinion, there is only one way to make this logic substantial; and that is to prove that the holding of slaves is an evidence that a man is not a Christian—that a slaveholder will—and on the strength of this deduction to abridge his rights and confine him within certain jail limits. The result of the whole question amounts to nothing more than this. It is effectually declaring the south to be unworthy of northern fellowship, and only to be tolerated in obedience to certain foolish laws made by unfortunate prejudice. When the south shall acknowledge the justice of this conclusion, by submitting to the Wilmot proviso, we think it will not be long before our philanthropic brethren at the north will send down missionaries to legislate for us in our own states.

### Silver and Copper on Lake Superior.—The

Detroit *Free Press* states that the rush to the copper country has already commenced. Several steamboats had left that city for Mackinaw, with the intention of trying to reach the Sault de Ste Marie, having cargoes of freight for the mineral regions, and many passengers. There were some [illegible] on board the [illegible] from Detroit, [illegible] of copper ore [illegible] Lake Superior.

### From Texas.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamer *Yacht*, we have received our files of Galveston papers to the 26th inst. inclusive. The following are the only items of interest they contain:

Col. Hays' Regiment.—A letter from San Antonio of the 13th inst., gives the information that at an election for officers on the 11th inst., John C. Hays was elected Colonel; C. A. Harding, Lieut. Colonel, and Wm. H. Bowlin, Major. It is thought that Dr. Ford, Editor of the Texas Democrat, will receive the appointment of Adjutant, than whom no better selection could be made.

The regiment was to take up the line of march on the 15th inst., crossing the Rio Grande at Laredo direct to Monterey.

We are [illegible] assured that they will meet with a most hearty welcome from Old Rough and Ready.

Another letter, [illegible] later than the above states that Hays, [illegible] of San Antonio on the 14th for Mexico.

Supernumerary.—The day that Hays set forth on his march, Capt. Gilmer's company arrived in San Antonio with orders to join that regiment, but as it was [illegible] Capt. Robert's command will go as an independent company. Gen. Taylor will not [illegible] want for employment if opportunity offers.

A case of Killing.—Our San Augustine correspondent says that Col. Reeves, a member of Capt. Smith's company, and a man highly respected, was shot at a public *Fandango* in San Antonio on the 13th inst. by Mr. W. Johnson. Col. Reeves only survived till the afternoon of the 14th inst. It appears that Reeves, though generally a sober man, had concluded with some others, to indulge a little just before their departure from the city—They attended the Fandango, and under the excitement of liquor, Reeves uttered insulting language to Johnson without provocation, and finally accompanied this language with threats, and drew a pistol, whereupon Johnson drew a pistol and shot Reeves in the breast. Johnson was generally justified.

By a gentleman from Eastern Texas, says the Huntsville Banner of the 19th inst., we learn that two white men and a negro fellow who were confined in the jail of Harrison county on a charge of murder, broke out a few days since, and made their way to Sabine river, where they got into a canoe and descended the river. The Sheriff with a posse of men proceeded down the river in advance of the fugitives, and waiting upon the bank, fired upon them as they attempted to pass—killing one of the white men and the negro. The other one surrendered and was taken back to stand his trial.

Tri Cross.—The *Red River Republican* of the 22d has the following:

"The weather has been very unfavorable this season for our planters, being cold and dry. The cotton crop particularly looks very unpropitious, being more or less withered and stunted.

Some time since much apprehension of the caterpillar was entertained, it being reported that a great quantities of the fly and almost pure worms were in our fields—We have not lately, however, heard any thing of them, and, therefore, believe that it was a false alarm.

Speaking of the Indians in Avoyelles, the *Marksville Village* says:

"The crops are suffering in the prairie from the want of rain, particularly the corn. The weather looks promisingly, and the planters will, in all probability, be amply rewarded for their enterprise."

A Proposition.—The New York *Courier and Enquirer*, in the course of a long article on the relations existing between the United States and Mexico, maintains that it is the duty of the Government to act as follows:

*First*, unquestionably, to give to California and New Mexico their independence under the protection of the United States, upon such conditions as our government may deem advisable, including *ultimate*, not present annexation to our Union.

*Second*, to say to Yucatan, Tabasco and Chiapas, if in your choice to remain independent or to unite yourself to Mexico.

*Third*, to say to Mexico and the other states of the confederacy—"there is your constitution of 1824; proceed to elect your President and organize your governments. We guaranty it to you and to the civilized world; and to make this guaranty available, we leave in your capital ten thousand regular soldiers *to be supported by you*, and which only shall be, to protect you from yourselves, and secure not only the stability of your government, but, to protect and render secure the persons and properties of all foreigners who may reside in Mexico."

We have only to donate plans for terminating the war, no half as feasible, rational and unobjectionable as this.

Volunteers for Mexico.—The steamer Clarksville, Hunter, from Nashville brought down Maj. Savage, Capt. Huddleston, Louis, Humphrey, Bedford and Love, with 100 men, company J, 4th Regiment U. S. Infantry.

Fanny Kemble Butler's Repentance.—In her recent diary of a years residence in Rome (or "Leaf of consolation,") just re-published by Wiley & Putnam, this remarkable lady, in passing through an uncomfortable journey in France, makes this wholesome confession:

If I had travelled more on the Continent before I went to America, I should have been infinitely less surprised and amazed than I was at the various unpleasant peculiarities of its inhabitants.

Oh, my poor dear American fellow-citizens! how humbly, on my knees, I do beg your pardon for all the reproaches I have levelled against your national diversion of spitting, and the consequent filth which you create around you. Here I sat in the cabin of this boat, surrounded with men hawking and spitting, and, whereas spittoons have been hitherto the bane of my life in the United States, a spittoon here to-day would have been the joy of my heart and the delight of my eyes.—How I thought, too, of the honor and security in which a woman might traverse alone from Georgia to Maine, that vast country, certain of assistance, attention, the most respectful civility, the most humane protection, from every man she meets, without the fear of injury or insult, screened by the most universal and unfeigned care for even the appearance of neglect or impertinence—travelling alone with as much safety and comfort as though she were the sister or the daughter of every man she meets."

Those who have perused this lady's early impressions of travel in the United States, cannot fail to be struck with the change in her sentiments—the natural result of a prolonged residence in our country, and of subsequent opportunities of contrasting men and manners in America with those of the Continent of Europe. If the libellous tourists who scour through America with rail road velocity, and then return home and indite slanders upon us that are compounded of ignorance, vulgarity and impudence, would distrust their first impressions and attend to sober down-to-earth conclusions to which an imperfect scrutiny must lead, or would strive to fit their intellects for the study of our people by a modicum of previous information, they would less frequently write wholesale balderdash, and be ashamed of it afterwards.

### Russian Gold.

The commercial world has been taken by surprise at the fact that the Emperor of Russia has recently assumed the functions of an extensive bullion merchant as well as stock dealer. The marvel has been, says the Charleston *Evening News*, whence did he procure such large supplies of gold, having, it is said, previous to his late investments, *one hundred millions of dollars* in his coffers. The revelation of the mystery consists in the simple circumstance, that the greater portion of his treasure is the produce of the Ural mines, an almost boundless source of supply, which is destined to operate largely hereafter on the value of gold. This treasure in the vaults of the Bank of St. Petersburg was made the basis of a paper issue of some millions. The conversion of this dead stock into active capital, by being invested in the French and English funds, replaces the gold by an equivalent security, while it enables the Russian Emperor to profit by any future advance in the price of these funds, which is sure to follow the present period of depression. We doubt much whether a better scheme of private finance could have been concocted in the parlour of the Bank of England, or the money sanctum of the Barings and Rothschilds.

The New Planet.—Lieut. Maury publishes in the *National Intelligencer*, an extract of a letter received from Professor Bunker, the celebrated Danish Astronomer, from which it appears—Bunker having access to the original manuscript of Lalanda—That there is little or no doubt as to the identity of the missing Star of 1795, and the new Planet. The credit of this very important discovery belongs to the Washington Observatory, it having been the first to suggest the probability of identity, notwithstanding other astronomers in different parts of the world were engaged also in researches to ascertain wether or not the planet had been accidentally observed as a fixed star.

Before the announcement of Lieut. Maury was known in Europe, Professor Schumacher, of Altona, came exactly to the same conclusion, and it was questioned by Le Verrier, at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, as a singular coincidence, that two papers, one from the Superintendent of the National Observatory in America, the other from Altona in Europe, and both arriving precisely at identical conclusions should have been placed in his hands [illegible] upon subject.

### City Intelligence.

Third Justice of the Peace.—A case of the utmost importance is now pending before Judge Beverly. Mr. Honorah Nallin, a passenger on board the ship *Baldwin*, has sued the captain of that vessel in fifty dollars damages, for gross neglect in administering to the wants of his passengers. The petition of plaintiff states that the *Baldwin* sailed from Liverpool with two hundred and forty souls on board; the passage was made in ten weeks and four days; during that time, twenty-nine passengers died from want, the captain having neglected to take in a sufficient supply of provisions and water. The other passengers reached this city in a sickly condition, so much so that a number of them, admitted in the Charity Hospital, have since died. This is the first of forty-nine cases brought against Captain Boyhead. Mr. Sigur the District Attorney, was present yesterday in Judge Beverley's Court, but declared that he had no jurisdiction in the matter, the prosecution arising from facts which had occurred on the high seas. T. W. Collins and Paul Pecquet appeared on behalf of plaintiff; counsel for defendant, Mr. Bradford.

Departure of Troops.—The New York *Tribune* of the 20th instant, says:

The ship *Republic* sailed Tuesday morning with 336 soldiers of the Tenth Regiment of U. S. Infantry, bound for Point Isabel, to reinforce Gen. Taylor. The officers are: Col. Robert E. Temple, commanding; Captain W. W. Tompkins, W. L. Walradt, Caleb Wilder, Samuel Dickinson; Lieutenants Robert C. Morgan, Joseph H. Howard, Squire Moon, Chas. A. Johnson, Chas. Van Allen, John J. Nevins; Samuel Lee, Adjutant. We learn that the veteran Col. Bankhead, who did such gallant service at Vera Cruz is to take command at Fort Hamilton, and that Major Hamilton, who distinguished himself at Palo Alto and Monterey, will go out in the next detachment of the Tenth.

### By Magnetic Telegraph.

New York, May 20, 6, p. m.

The flour market has continued firm to-day at the advance noted yesterday. The sales today amount to 10,000 barrels Genesee at $6,25a $6,37½, chiefly Ohio brands for home trade and family at the latter price. The demand is large, both for shipment and home consumption.

Corn is in good demand at the rates prevailing yesterday. The sales on the spot amount to 30,000 bushels at 100a102 1-8.

The demand for Rye continues, and the price is advancing. Sales of 10,000 bushels have been made at $1,25 per bushel, an advance of 10 cents on yesterdays sales.

There is still a good demand for wheat, and the stock is light. The sales to-day amount to 20,000 bushels at $1,80 per bushel.

The Cotton market opened yesterday at 1-2 cent per pound decline on the steamer's news, and there has been considerable activity in the market to-day. The sales are to the extent of 3,000 bales.

☞ The friends and acquaintances of the late Louis Boutigny, who died in Paris on the 28th June last, are requested to attend the funeral, which will take place this day at half past 4 o'clock. His remains are exposed at his late residence in Royal street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets.

### Is he Honest, Is he Capable.

When Gen. Washington occupied the Presidential chair his principle was to elect no man from office as long as he was honest and capable in the discharge of his official duties. But in these "latter times" other principles seem to actuate and control the dignities of the Government. We have been induced to make these remarks from the fact that Mr. Thomas Gatewood has been dismissed from the office of Naval Officer of the district of Portsmouth and Norfolk. Mr. Gatewood had occupied the station for a number of years, was well-tried, experienced and faithful, and shared the confidence of all political parties, but all this could not arrest the fall of the axe, and he is now to be cited as another instance of ruthless political proscription. It is said that Mr. Gatewood obtained his first appointment during the administration of Washington.—*Charleston Evening News.*

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Large Robbery.—A woman named Mary Clark, boarding at Mr. Patrick Markey's house, in Victory street, between Spain and Enghein, Third Municipality, was robbed on Thursday evening last of a sum of $700 in gold, which, for safe keeping, she had hidden in her own feather bed. On the evening aforesaid, Mrs. Clark, going to her bed, found that the mattress had been ripped open with a knife, and its precious contents carried away. Whereupon she lodged a complaint in Recorder Seaseneau's office. Search warrants were forthwith issued, and part of the money, say $284 in gold, was found in the bottom of a large bag, in some remote part of the premises. Patrick Markey and his wife, the owners of the boarding house, were arrested and locked up in the Third Municipality watch-house. Recorder Seasenneau has announced his intention of committing the prisoners before the First District Court, without any further examination.

Attempt to commit Murder.—William Roberts, who arrested yesterday, by the 3d Municipality police, on a charge of attempting to murder his wife, in the manner as hitherto made by the ai ster-in-law, Elizabeth Carr, before Recorder Baldwin, that on Thursday night last, on going home, she found her sister asleep on the floor with a knife in her head, which she believes, was inflicted by the prisoner with an iron hook. The latter being in the yard at the time, she cried "Murder," "Murder"; and soon several neighbours came in to enquire into the matter. Roberts, finding that was soon found secreted under a bed in an adjoining house. The prisoner is now in jail, and will be examined shortly before Recorder Baldwin.

Before Recorder Baldwin.—Wm Barnes, was brought up yesterday before Recorder Baldwin, charged with robbing a Volunteer named Joseph E Curry, out of a sum of $71. Barnes was committed for trial before the First District Court. The Recorder sets in this tribunal, two individuals named Francis Laherty and Jacob Alstone, who carried off from a store $35 in gold from the store of Mr W. B Moore on Jackson Avenue, charged with threatening to take the life of his wife, gave security to keep the peace. Dr Elliott also Joseph Elliott, was arrested on the oath of Mrs Whitney, charged the same with perjury. Examination shortly.

Examination.—Captain White.—The investigation in the case of captain White, was resumed yesterday morning. Three or four witnesses were heard, after which Recorder Baldwin sent the accused to the Criminal Court on a charge of stabbing and wounding Wilson in the attack made by the latter on the person of Mr Whitney. Captain White was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

Committed.—Recorder Baldwin investigated yesterday the case of H. H. Marks, arrested for taking away some goods from No. 28, Gravier street, and concealing them in a store on Front Levee. The accused, after the witnesses had testified, was ordered to find bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance before the First District Court.

Council of Municipality No. One.—The Council held a special meeting last evening and transacted a good deal of business We will report only the most important, as the official journal of that body will appear shortly in our paper.

A Special Committee, composed of Messrs Bureau, Forbes and Hagan, was appointed to inquire into the qualifications of the different communities, and to report thereon on Monday next.

A letter from Mr Albert Fibre, the superintendent of the First Municipality Public Schools, was read, praying that he may be excused from a seat in the board of Directors of Public Schools. Said letter was referred to the Committee on Education.

The Council appointed a Special Committee of five members, for the purpose of conferring with such persons as objected to the removal of the dead bodies now in the vaults of the Old Cemetery, which encumbered the public way. These dead bodies to be transferred to some other vaults in the same cemetery, at the expense of the Municipality.

Mr. Fibre presented a resolution declaring that the First Lieutenant of Police shall remain at the Main Post, and the Second Lieutenant, at the post of Faubourg Treme. This resolution, after a great deal of debate, was rejected by a vote of 7 to 5.

Shortly after the Council adjourned.

"The National."—We are pleased to perceive by a prospectus which has been issued, that the Tropic newspaper, recently discontinued, is about to be revived under the auspices of T. B. Thorpe, Esq., and take terms of "The *National*" It will of course be Whig in principle, and we are assured that the necessary measures have been taken to secure its permanence.

Mr. Thorpe is a gentleman of decided abilities, and we trust that under is enlightened and judicious supervision, the "*National*" will prove an efficient organ of the Whig party and a source of profit and satisfaction to himself.

Morgan of the Literary Spot, has received a batch of all the Literary Nellies of the day. Give him a call!

The President's Visit to New York.—It is stated that the President of the United, soon after his return from Raleig, North Carolina, where he will be present at the commencement of the University of that Ste on the 1st June, will pay a visit to New York, and probably extend his tour eastward.

Health Insurance Company.—The Boston papers state that a company has been recently formed in Beverly, Mass, under the name of the "Essex Health Insurance Company." Under the operation of this institution, subscribers to its fund receive, when ill or disabled, weekly benefits in proportion their annual contributions. Thus the payment of $3 per year entitles a person to draw [illegible] per week, and the payment of $11 per year $7 per week.

This system, remarks the Baltimore *American*, is merely a modification of one which has long prevailed in Bdmore, and that, too, to a very considerable ext. Our colored population have not a few of these beneficial societies; and there is scarcely a thrifty and provident man or woman of color in the city who is not connected with one or more of them. Their utility in time of illness is universally recognized, and there are any persons of moderate means who prowl themselves against penury and want during sickness by preserving their membership in some of these institutions. The popularity of the system here may be inferred from the last number of our citizens attached to the Order of Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Red Men, &c. &c., all of which associations are chacterized by the principle of which we have in speaking.

Diminished Consumption of Wine.—Recent statistical accounts show that while the population of England has doed, the consumption there of French wines decreased 1,500,000 gallons. It is ascertain that the annual consumption of wine per head, in France, is 36 gallons, and that in Eand it is but one fourth of a gallon!

The weather is fell with tropical heat. All the incidents and iuences of summer are around us. People ally begin to talk about the watering places and speculate on the chances of a sickly season.

Railroad Accident.—The train over the Fall River road from Bos to Fall River to take the Bay State for thatty, came in collission, about half past 6 [illegible] evening, when near Stoughton, with the [illegible] train for Boston from Fall River, with no[illegible]ence as to render the Locomotives [illegible] greatly damaging the way train cars, seriously injuring about a dozen passengers, [illegible] all of the way train. Happily, no person [illegible] killed, and our informant thinks no bo[illegible]were broken, though severe bruises and [illegible] were sustained.—The accident is of course [illegible] to the gross blundering or carelessness somebody. "The conclusions, &c. pumped before the collision, and were not injured. Through train was obliged to send twelve m[illegible] for a locomotive, with which it came ahead, being Fall River about half past 10 last night [illegible] the City about noon to-day. We have had no estimate of the amount of the dama[illegible]

F. S. We have [illegible] a passenger who came by the train from Boston, who informs us that in his opinion [illegible] persons were more or less injured. One lady [illegible] her face dreadfully lacerated, while others received greater or less contusions.

The cars, by [illegible] the Boston train were much damaged—[illegible] of two entirely broken to pieces.—*N. Orleans Tribune*, 29 inst.

### LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | May 20 | Lorenzo | May 3 |
| Washington | May 20 | Liverpool | May 1 |
| Charleston | May 23 | Havana | May 1 |
| Cincinnati | May 16 | Havana | May 18 |
| Mobile | May 20 | Campeachy | May 10 |
| Galveston | May 20 | Tampico | May 10 |

## COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS FRIDAY EVENING.
May 28, 1847.

COTTON—Arrived during the past three days of Louisiana and Mississippi 1,000 bales, Tennessee and North Alabama 325, Arkansas 31, Florida 406, Mobile 400—together 2,462 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 2,623 bales, Tampico 630, Boston 90 and Pensacola 100—total 3,443 bales, making a reduction in stock of 981 bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 192,771 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1846.—Sept. 1st, stock on hand | bales | 6,549 |
| Arrived three weeks | | 186,222 |
| previously | | 709,750 |
| | | 712,876 |
| | | 719,295 |
| Cleared this week | 3,443 | |
| previously | 527,008 | |
| | | 530,451 |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard | | 192,771 |

The inactivity in the Cotton market still continues, and the transactions of the past few days have been very limited. The sales of Wednesday and yesterday only amounted to 600 bales, and to-day about 300 bales were disposed of making the entire business since our last 1,100 bales. Prices are not settled enough to quote accurately. we can only add that the range for Middling to Good Middling is 10@10¼c. @ lb.

TOBACCO—Arrived during the past three days 1067 hhds. Cleared in the same time for Vera Pantander and Comma 1,025 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard not cleared this day 30,433 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1846.—Sept. 1st, stock on hand | hhds. | 17,868 |
| Received this week | 1,067 | |
| previously | 36,949 | |
| | | 54,908 |
| Exported this week | 1,025 | |
| previously | 27,194 | |
| | | 44,932 |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard | | 30,433 |

The Tobacco market has been quite animated since our last, the sales have reached 1,600 hhds. at steady prices, taken chiefly for the continent. We continue our formerly quotations, say for Inferior 1½ @ 2½c.; Common 3 @ 3½c.; Fair, 3½ @ 4c.; Fine 4½ @ 5c.; Choice and Selections, 5½ @ 6c.; Regie Leaf 5½ @ 6c. @ lb.

SUGAR—There has been a fair demand for Sugar since our last, resulting in sales of 350 hhds. at former prices, ranging from 5¼ @ 7½c. @ lb for extreme qualities. We have not heard of any sales of Plantation.

HAVANA SUGARS—The market is unchanged, and the sales are confined to a few small lots at previous rates.

COFFEE—The market for Rio Coffee continues dull with a large and accumulating stock. We quote 7¼ @ 7½c. for prime qualities.

MOLASSES—The business in this article is confined to the disposition of retail lots at 27 @ 30c. @ gallon for good qualities. Inferior parcels 27 @ 28c. @ gallon.

FLOUR—There has been an active demand for Flour since our last, and the sales have amounted to fully 30,000 bbls. at steady prices. The range of the market is from $6 62½ @ 6 75 for Ohio and Illinois, and $7 00 for St. Louis. The stock is light, and the receipts diminishing. Most of the purchases for export, were made for the English market.

GRAIN—Only a small business has been done in Corn since our last, and the market is no longer in firm as before noted. The sales of the past three days amount to 60,000 bushels at prices ranging from 65 @ 68c., though the latter rate can scarcely be obtained even for prime yellow. About 50,000 bushels heat have been sold since our last, principally at 81 @ 83c. with some very prime at 81 50 @ 82c. In Oats there have been moderate sales at 45 @ 46c. @ bushel.

WESTERN PRODUCE—The Provision market has maintained a very quiet appearance, and the sales since our last have been mainly confined to a few small lots, Pork is quite dull, with limited sales at $15 75 for Mess and $12 75 for Prime. In Beef there have been no transctions worth noticing, and quotations are almost nominal; Mess $11 50 @ 13 00; Prime $11 50 @ 12 50 @ bbl. Lard has been in moderate request at 7 @ 8c. @ lb for extreme qualities. For Bacon there is a good demand at full prices; Shoulders 5 @ 6c.; Sides 8 @ 9c.; Hams 7 @ 11c. @ lb. Western Butter is dull at 10 @ 12c. @ lb. Cheese 7 @ 8.

WHISKEY—The market has improved and a good extent of business has been done at 22 @ 23c. @ gallon for rectified.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We notice some small sales since our last at very full prices.

EXCHANGE—The market has been very dull since our last. We quote Sterling 4 @ 5 @ cent premium; France, 5c. 37 @ 5f. 40; Bills on New York, 60 days 9½ @ 3 @ cent discount: Checks at Sight 1 @ 1¼ @ cent discount.

EXCAHNGE OUT DOORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sterling | 4 @ 5 @ cent. prem. |
| France | 5c. 37 @ 5f. 40 |
| New York, 60 days sight | 9½ @ 3 @ cent discount |
| Do. Sight | 1 @ 1¼ @ cent do. |

FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool has been taken at 5-8d.; Corn 17d.; Flour 3s. 6d. Corn to Cork did a market 21d. On the whole, Freights are firmer.


Purify the Blood!

The great virtues of Sarsaparilla, as a restorer of purity to the blood, are well known to the world, and the great object is to procure the best preparation of this celebrated root. COMPTICK'S SARSAPARILLA has met with wonderful success in the cure of Scrofula, and breakings out upon the face, below, running sores, and all diseases arising from impure blood; and it is warranted equal to any Extract ever made, at the low price of 50 cents per bottle, and in as large bottles as any sold at $1.

A bottle of this Extract will be found very beneficial to enable the system to bear up against the debilitating heats of summer, and resist the attacks of disease. Planters up the River who wish this article, can send the order, and it shall be forwarded to them at $4 per dozen.

Sold by COMPTICK & Co., 80, POYDRAS street.

☞ Neither the Captain nor the consignees of the French brig PETRUS, will pay the debts that may be contracted by the crew of said vessel.

TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD.

☞ The ship SUNBEAM, from Boston, is discharging opposite the Upper Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense.

L. & A. LEGENDRE, 63 Common st.

☞ The packet barque GENESEE, Capt. T. S. Minott, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk. JOHN O WOODRUFF & Co.,
mh28 56 Camp st.

☞ The Packet Bark NEWBURYPORT, Capt. Noyes, from New York, is now discharging opposite the wash. Consignees will attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk. J W STARTON & CO,
mh28 Corner Magazine & Lafayette st.

☞ The ship [illegible], Anderson, from Havre, is now discharging in the 1st Municipality. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the public stores.
mh28 L H GALE,
63 Common Street.

☞ The ship CASAQUE, Capt. STEVENS from Havre, is now discharging in the 1st Municipality, opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the public stores.
mh28 L H GALE, 63 Common st.

Sabbath School Procession and Celebration.

The New Orleans Sabbath School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will hold its first annual celebration to-morrow, Sunday 30th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the Church.

A procession will form in Canal street near Camp, at 3 o'clock, P. M. and march down Canal to Carondelet, to the Church, where the Sabbath church will be appropriate exercises by the children and a short address by
mh29 J. B. STEEL.

All Sabbath School cause and the public generally are invited to attend.
mh29

New and Beautiful.

TAYLOR AND THE GENERALS.—A Biography of Maj. Gen. Zachary Taylor, and sketches of Maj. Gens. Worth, Wool and Twiggs, with full accounts of the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, and the Battle of Buena Vista, and a sketch of the life of Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, and a sketch of the life of Col. Jefferson Davis, embellished with portraits and engravings, complete in 1 vol. 12mo. 225 pages.

For sale by the subscriber, now landing ex ship Rienzi, from Havre.

ALEXANDRE LEVY & Co.,
mh29 Booksellers and Stationers, Corner of Camp and Gravier streets.

Marine, River & Fire Insurance.

The undersigned, Agents for the PELICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, and the Protection and Etna Insurance Companies, of Hartford, Connecticut, are now receiving applications for MARINE, RIVER AND FIRE RISKS on the most favorable terms.

Any losses which the above Companies may sustain on Risks, taken at this Agency, will be promptly adjusted according to the usages of Insurance Companies of this city, and paid in funds in cash or money current at the Banks of New Orleans.

Office No 67 Camp st. W. K PEARSON & Co.
G C LAWRASON,
Agents.

Oil, Candles and Soap.

Landing from ship Charles Carroll and steamer 4 000 gallons best quality winter bleached sperm oil,
6 000 gallons best quality and refined White Oil,
60 barrels best quality Lard Oil,
50 barrels best Cincinnati Linseed Oil,
100 boxes Tallow Candles,
50 boxes Sperm Candles, from mould,
200 boxes New Bedford Sperm Candles,
400 boxes Adamantine Candles, Kendall's brand,
100 boxes Star Candles, 10 lbs to the pound,
1 000 boxes No 1 and finish Soap, various brands,
300 boxes fresh Scotch Rappee, 400 1-2 do do,
200 1-2 boxes Imperial Tea,
100 casks painted Tubs,
300 boxes Cod fish, 50 1-4 bbls. No 1 Mackerel,
100 kits Mess do, 100 bbls Herring, for sale by
ap21 WHITTEMORE & CUTTER, 63 Levee.

Bottles, Wine, Vinegar, and Cape Wine Bottles.

For sale by the subscribers, the following articles, landing ex ships, J. Perkins, Robert Parker and Tuscarora:

100 cases 96 Jobbin Wine,
25 do do Medoc, above ordinary,
100 do do Burgundy,
25 Bbls White Wine Vinegar,
33 do Rum Sweetene,
70 Tierces of 1 doz Jars Prunes, weighing about 6 lbs.,
75 Hampers of 100 each Wine Bottles,
70 Tierces and Loaded Casks, for bottles various sizes.

J F BERGIER & Co 54 Old Levee.

Window Glass, &c.—1600 boxes of single and double thickness, 3000 kegs White Lead, in boxes of one pound Paint Brushes, and a large stock of Artists Colors and Tools, just received and for sale by
ap 30 R CLANNON, 46 Chartres st.

D'Israeli's New Novel and other new Publications.

TANCRED or The New Crusade. A Novel. By Benjamin D'Israeli, M. P., author of "Coningsby," "Sybil," "Young Duke," &c., &c. Complete in one volume—price 25 cents.

No. 1 to 6, CAPTIVITY OF NAPOLEON at St Helena. By Barry E. O'Meara, Montholon, the Emperor companion in exile and testamentary executor

WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS. By J. T. Headley, authors of "Napoleon and his Marshals" "The United States, &c. &c. in 2 vols.

THE GREAT MEDITERRANEAN PILOT, containing Sailing Directions for the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the Sea of Azof, and the Canal of Constantinople, with Plans of the Principal Ports, Views of the Coast, and Directions for Making the Land in Various Parts, by Capt. Thomas Spratt, R. N