The New-Orleans Bee.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORIAL TICKET.

[illegible] JACQUES TOUTANT.
[illegible] J. F. BENJAMIN
[illegible] MANUEL J. GARCIA
[illegible] JOHN MOORE
[illegible] JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

[illegible] CANNOT BE PLEASED.

General Taylor.

[illegible] MORE THAN ONCE, NOW AND THEN, IN THE COURSE OF WHAT IS TO BE THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM, TO DISAGREE WITH THE OTHER STATES.—*Gallatin Following.*

Tuesday Morning, August 1, 1848.

Rough and Ready Club.

The members are requested to be punctual in attendance at the meeting of the ROUGH AND READY CLUB, to be held this evening, at half past 8 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee appointed to address the people on the subject of the Presidency.

By order of the President.

P. MAC CARTY, Secretary.

[illegible] yesterday, and not arrive. The [illegible] house last night, and was we believe, detained by Mr. [illegible]

ORGANIZATION.

Locofocoism at Work.

We took occasion, last week, to enforce the necessity of an immediate and effective organization of the members of General TAYLOR in this city. [illegible] of great importance that [illegible] Washington [illegible] circumstances, should [illegible] under the control of the [illegible] Democracy, [illegible] to carry the [illegible] Whig measures and Whig [illegible] Those are facts which we know to be [illegible] we lay them before our friends in order [illegible] may not plead ignorance in excuse [illegible] and that being fully apprised [illegible] movements of the foe, they may [illegible] adequate measures to counteract [illegible]

[illegible] reasons we presume at the determination [illegible] of the Whigs have taken to organize [illegible] the contest. The sooner we be [illegible] more completely can we achieve our [illegible] and the more easily and regularly will it [illegible] shed. We must never for an instant [illegible] our resources, the tact, the unscrupulousness [illegible] necessary. Let us not be [illegible] of numerous and more unexceptable [illegible] under contempt of an enemy. Let us [illegible] ourselves out at once and, [illegible] them in a serious and unflagging [illegible] We have on our side an invincible [illegible], a glorious cause, and the support of the moderate, the reflecting, and the intelligent of all parties. With these advantages we commence the battle, and if we but stand by old Zach as did the soldiers on the field of Buena Vista, we shall win a bloodless triumph as memorable as that immortal victory.

☞ The last most reason we have heard assigned to prove that the charges of embezzlement and peculation preferred against Gen Cass are untrue, is that Henry A. Wise, who swore that he believed them to be true, is now a Democratic Elector in the State of Virginia. Mr Wise once taunted Mr Polk most grossly, but afterwards became a violent Polk man—We suppose that upon the same principle, it is clearly proper for that Mr. Wise could ever have called Mr Polk the petty tool of a tyrant. Unfortunately, Mr Wise's erratic history shows that he has been guilty of inconsistencies quite as monstrous as sustaining a politician whom he once despised and abused. His support of Cass proves his Wise's inconsistency, but not Cass' innocence.

The Wilmot Proviso has been before the country some time. It has been repeatedly discussed in Congress, and by the public press. I am strongly impressed with the opinion that a change has been going on in the public mind upon this subject—in my own as well as others. *Gen Cass.*

True, says the Louisville *Journal*, is an extract from Gen Cass's letter to Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee. We invite attention to its very queer phraseology. The General says that he *is strongly impressed with the opinion that a change has been taking place in his own mind* in regard to the Wilmot Proviso. He will not undertake to say *positively* that a change has taken place in *his own mind*, but he ventures to express a *strong impression* that such a thing has happened. Thus, he is non-committal in regard to *even what has taken place in his own mind*—What a frank, bold, manly statesman this "great Michigander" is!

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, July 19th, 1848.

At the date of my last letter, the special committee of the Senate, had little, if any prospect of argument. The opposition of Mr. Calhoun to any appeal from the territorial legislatures, to be composed of the Governors, Secretaries and Judges, was supposed to be fixed and immoveable, and the Northern members, emphatically refused to surrender that point. This obstacle was removed at the consultation which took place yesterday, and which resulted, after a session of seven hours, in a report that places the whole subject upon judicial and Constitutional ground.

The Bill reported and drawn by Mr. Clayton, establishes a territorial government of the first class in Oregon, and temporarily adopts the laws interdicting slavery.

In New Mexico and California, territorial Governments of the lowest grade are provided, but the Legislatures are prohibited from making laws respecting an establishment of religion, slavery or the primary disposal of the soil, or to tax property of the United States, or that of non-residents more than residents.

It will be seen from this general outline, that if the present Bill is adopted and observed in good faith, that the agitation of the Slave question will be removed from Congress, and the issues of *right* incident to it, will be referred to the adjustment of the Supreme Court of the United States. Both sections can consistently agree to accept this compromise, for if either resists the operation of the Constitution, or pretends to place the issue on any other basis, there is an end of the question. The North and the South alike claim to hold their positions under the Constitution, and will be equally unwilling to give the right to carry their slaves wherever there is no positive interdiction—the former, that the Constitution confers no such right. Between these conflicting claims, the Supreme Courts is the only safe arbitrator, and to refuse its authority, is to oppose an insurmountable barrier to compromise, and to array the two sections in open and irreconcilable hostility to each other.

The general sentiment is favorable to the adoption of the bill, and I think it will be carried through the Senate without serious difficulty. What may be done with it in the House is another question, and will depend greatly upon the time consumed by the Senate in its consideration. There are fears, I am told, among the South who do not sympathize cordially with this proposition, but the leading men of both parties, in both sections, incline to it as a remedy for the time. Mr. Calhoun is among its most zealous friends and with Mr. Phelps of Vermont. These two distinguished men are the representatives of conflicting interests and opinions—I might say of the extremes. When they can agree on such a question, it may be fairly presumed that intermediate sentiments and objections may be reconciled.

Although the Committee unanimously authorized the report to be made, Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, and Mr. Clarke, of Rhode Island, reserved the privilege of excepting, when the debate occurred. They could not coincide in all the views of the majority.

Several of the Southern Locofoco papers, headed by the Richmond *Enquirer*, have endeavored to make a great parade over the fact, that Mr. Henry A. Wise, had avowed his determination to support Gen Cass. They are willing to take consolation from small sources, when this is the subject of congratulation. Mr. Wise has been a Locofoco ever since the Whigs refused to elect him Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1841. That defeat was the secret of his *patriotic* opposition to Henry Clay, to whose influence he unjustly ascribed the election of Mr. White. Mr. Clay had no more to do with that contest than the Emperor of China, and when called upon distinctly for information on any part for one candidate or another. But Mr. Wise was determined to seek vengeance, and hence he turned traitor to the men and measures with whom he had before been identified. Mr. Tyler rewarded him with a foreign appointment, which he consented to hold under Mr. Polk, whom he had stigmatized in the Speaker's chair, as "the petty tool of a tyrant," and which he afterwards offered the grossest personal insult, by refusing him a passage. After these occurrences, Mr. Wise had but one course to pursue, and that was to identify himself with that party, in the abuse of which, all his public life had been devoted. This he did immediately upon his return from Brazil, by a pledge volunteered at a public meeting, and by correspondence. It was, therefore, to be expected that he would support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, in fact, he could not help himself.

But when the Locofoco sheets attempt to raise a shout for Mr. Wise as the adversary of Lewis Cass, they ought not to forget that he, of all public men, has most seriously impeached the integrity and honor of their Candidate, and branded him, under oath, as utterly unworthy of confidence or trust. I propose to show this from the record.

It will be remembered that at the instigation of Mr. Wise and others, a Committee was raised in the House of Representatives in the year 1837, to investigate the alleged abuses and corruptions of the Executive Departments. Mr. Wise was made the Chairman. In report No. 101 2d session, 24th Congress, 3d volume, page 16, it appears the Committee met on Friday, 27th January, 1837. Present—Mr. Campbell, Mr. Hannegan, Mr. Mann, Mr. Muhlenberg, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Parks, Mr. Pearce and Mr. Wise. Absent—Mr. Chaney.

Mr. Wise ordered the following as the form of the oath to be administered to the witnesses, and it was administered to Gen Tarrer. He is therefore sworn and examined upon [illegible] Mr. Wise, and [illegible] Mr. Hannegan, [illegible] Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Parks, Mr. Pearce and Mr. Wise. Absent—Mr. Chaney.

Mr. Wise ordered the following as the form of the oath to be administered to the witnesses, and it was administered to Gen Tarrer. He is therefore sworn and examined upon [illegible]

You do solemnly swear that the evidence you shall give touching the subjects of investigation of this Committee, shall be the truth, the whole and nothing but the truth, so help you God.

Mr. Wise then came forward as a witness and took the oath by reading the words and kissing the book, as described in the Document.

I now beg leave to invite the attention of his Democratic brethren to the following extract from Mr. Wise's testimony:

"I believe that LEWIS CASS, Secretary of War, was engaged in speculating in the public lands whilst Secretary of War; that he made exorbitant allowances to favorites; paid more for services never performed; another, never had left Washington; that he [illegible] had forged his official signature, permitted commissions under him to be ante-dated; and has ordered a treasury warrant to be paid to the assignee of a defaulting officer, who gambled the money, and had been promoted by a deposite Bank and was recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury; and to have been guilty of several other acts of violation of duty."

This is the testimony of Mr. Wise under oath. How he can now support a Candidate against whose honesty he gave such testimony, is for him to determine. I have not introduced this matter because I consider the political or habitual hostility of Mr. Wise of any particular consequence, for that is in my judgment, in part—but, because I wish the public to be properly enlightened as to the former acts and opinions of one over whose support there is so much "fuss." If Mr. Wise was honest in his denunciation of Mr. Cass in 1837, he cannot be honest in his advocacy of him in 1848. A public functionary or a citizen who could be guilty of the crimes and offences imputed to Gen Cass by Mr. Wise, is unworthy of the respect or confidence of any portion of the country.

If the Locofocos, after this exposition, can derive advantage from the association of Mr. Wise, they are certainly welcome to it. We neither ask or desire his influence. If he will stay where he is, and continue to sustain men whose principles and private character he has hawked and assailed, we shall seek no other favor at his hands.

I exposed, the other day, the attempted fraud of the President, to impose upon the country a standing army of 20 000 men, as estimated and urged by the Secretary of War, in his letter to the Committee of Ways and Means; while the message announcing the official ratification of the Treaty, *professed* to recommend a reduction of the army to the peace establishment before the war. This trick—so worthy of the source from which it sprung—did not escape the vigilance of the Committee. An application was immediately made to the War Department for estimates, predicated upon the basis of the peace establishment, and a bill was reported to the House this morning, in accordance therewith. The difference between the two sets of estimates is rising three millions of dollars. If the Administration needs the additional force, let their friends come forward manfully and ask it. This is the mode in which Mr. Polk has endeavored to smuggle his prodigality through Congress, while affecting to exercise the most scrupulous economy in the public expenditures. What would be thought of a gentleman in private life who would attempt such a cheat upon his neighbor? The doom which would follow one must attend the other, for that Locofoco code of morals which draws a distinction between the rogue in office and out of it, is something which no plain perception does not grasp or appreciate.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Generals Shields, Cadwallader and Lane, without the form of opposition. It was a merited commitment to their gallantry and service.

Afterwards the case of Gen. Kearny was taken up, and Mr. Benton detained the Senate for hours, in a prosy detail of charges and imputations, which produced no other effect than that of indignation throughout the chamber. Mr. Benton has had experience enough to know that whatever may be the merits of *personal* grievances, the Senate is not the place for their exhibition, particularly when the accused is absent. Gen Kearny will be confirmed by a vote nearly unanimous, despite this bitter hostility.

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DISCUSSION PROPOSED.—J. H. Adams, Esq., President of the Central Rough and Ready Club, Parish of Jefferson, Challenges M. Greiner, President of the Cass and Butler Club, in the same Parish, to a public discussion upon the merits of respective candidates. We presume Mr. Greiner will accept.

NEW YORK.—It is generally conceded that in New York Van Buren will beat Cass. The contest in that State lies between the former and Taylor. Hence, the efforts of the Northern Locofocos will be to give Van Buren as many Electoral votes as possible, and thus throw the election into the House of Representatives. How do Southern Locofocos like the prospect?

Europe.

The full accounts by the *Hibernia* do not add very materially to the Telegraphic abstract. The intelligence from France is, of course, the most important. Wilmer & Smith's *Times* speaks of French affairs as follows:

The revolution in France has assumed a more promising aspect. The late insurrection having been completely quelled, and tranquility apparently restored. General Cavaignac, as the almost irresponsible Dictator of France, seems to be zealously occupied in consolidating the government; the funds are rapidly improving, and for the first time since the overthrow of the monarchy, the hope is raised that France will secure for herself, after all her bloodshed and sacrifices, an effective, just and moderate executive.

Paris, after the frightful events recorded in our last number, has subsided into a state of comparative calm. The measures which the government of Gen. Cavaignac have adopted, have all been marked by consummate good sense and judgment. No longer being compelled to propitiate a class, which had been led falsely to conceive thereby the exclusive object of all legislation, General Cavaignac determined to dispel at once the fallacy of "the organization of labor." Public opinion has been considerably modified upon this subject, especially by an able speech delivered by M. Thiers in one of the bureaux, in which that able statesman challenged the communists to disclose to the world their secret of suppressing at will the miseries of the working people. "If any one possess such a secret, he must divulge it, for nobody possess it, let no one promise it, for to promise in such a case is to pave the way for the effusion of human blood." The declaration of the new constitution, "that man has a right to labor," is impeached by M. Thiers, who, however, admits the claims of old age and incapacity from disease and infirmity, to relief. Accordingly, Gen. Cavaignac, having strengthened his position by the introduction of an immense military force, has announced to the National Assembly that the *ateliers nationaux* are actually suppressed, timely eleemosynary aid being granted to the indigent until confidence shall become so far restored as to revive business and the ordinary demands for labor. It may now be said that all the mischievous schemes of Louis Blanc are knocked in the head.

This is the first step in the right direction, and a second is said to be meditated, which, if carried into effect, will be a new guaranty for internal tranquility and peace with surrounding nations. It is reported that the army of the Alps will be broken up, and that the chief body of the troops will be transferred to Paris. We should rejoice most sincerely at the adoption of such a bold and effectual policy. But, even at present, all the outward indications of the 24th volution of February are disappearing. The eternal songs of "*Mourir pour la patrie*," "*Le chant du depart*," &c., are heard no more, and the people of Paris have awoke from their hallucinations.

The difficulty of the moment seems to be, in what way to dispose of the enormous number of prisoners apprehended as insurgents, which are increasing daily. Five hundred more were arrested on Tuesday last; they now exceed eight thousand. The military commissions are incessantly laboring in the examinations and preliminary processes to bring them to trial; but no definite plan has been yet fixed upon as to their ultimate disposal. No light has yet been thrown upon the complicity of the principal leaders. Caussidiere is publicly alleged to be the chief conspirator, and to him is ascribed the guilt of having mainly concocted the insurrection.

The names of Lamartine and Ledru Rollin are also freely mentioned as having promoted the movement, and they are both said to be jealously watched, so that any attempt to escape would lead to their apprehension. But all these reports have no official foundation at present; the members of the late government probably consider silence, and we perceive no indication of any hostile act against them personally, either by General Cavaignac or the National Assembly. The consideration of the payment of their monthly pensions has been, however, suddenly deferred. The new constitution is in progress of discussion in the bureaux.

An attempt is being made to procure the appointment of Count Mopey (an aid-de-camp to the late King Louis Philippe) to the command of the army of the Alps, but the proposition is not likely to succeed.

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Latest Intelligence.

By the fast running steamer *Andrew Foltos*, we yesterday received St. Louis papers of the 25th ult., from which we extract the proceedings of Congress on the 24th, and full market advices of the same date from New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati, etc.

Congressional.

JULY 24, 1848.—*Senate.*—On motion of Mr. Clayton, the report of the Select Committee on Territories was taken up.

Mr. Hale moved to strike out the words "free whites," so as to allow all persons in Oregon to vote.

Mr. Clarke addressed the Senate at considerable length, explaining his course in the Committee. He submitted an amendment from the minority of the Committee, precluding involuntary servitude from Oregon, till it was sanctioned by Congress.

Mr. Miller opposed the bill.

Mr. Phelps spoke briefly in support of the bill and justifying his course as a member of the Committee.

Mr. Johnson offered a resolution calling on the President for information relative to the proceedings in the Court of Inquiry relative to Gen. Pillow, which was adopted.

House.—Mr. Clarke, of Maine, offered a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 4th of August, which was adopted by a vote of 126 to 28.

A message was received from the President, in reply to the resolution calling for his instructions respecting the civil Government of California and New Mexico.

Mr. Halliard reviewed the message and condemned the course of the President. He opposed the compromise now offered by the Senate, and advocated the Missouri compromise.

Mr. Birdsall read a speech in which he denounced Mr. Berrien as base and dishonorable.

Mr. Kent reviewed the message with some severity, and it was made the order of the day for Thursday.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The river has risen twenty inches. The weather is very pleasant.

PITTSBURGH, July 24.—There are 6 feet water in the channel, and rising.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Sales of Flour, at 84 @4 per bbl. Grain market is without change. Sales of Whiskey at 17½c per gallon. Sales of Hams, at 5 a 5½c., and of sugar cured do., at 7 a 8c. Sales of Shoulders at 3½c. Sales of Pork, at 4 a 4¼c per pound. Groceries are unchanged.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Wheat is dull, but Corn is in active demand for shipping. Sales of prime white Corn, at 51 a 52c per bushel. Prime yellow Corn is nominal, at 55c per bushel.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Sales of Howard street Flour, at $5 37½, of City Mills, at $5 25. The market for Wheat has a downward tendency, with sales of prime white at 115c. Of prime white Corn, 45c; do. of inferior yellow do. at 40c per bushel. Provisions and Groceries are without change.

Mr. Fillmore and Abolition.

We invite particular attention to the following article from the New York *Tribune* of the 21st July. The *Tribune* is violent in its anti-slavery prejudices—as violent that although its editor is a Whig, he has thus far refused to support Gen. TAYLOR. His testimony may, therefore, be received as that of an impartial witness, with respect to Mr. FILLMORE. We may say that no man in the country is more conversant with his opinions and sentiments than the editor of the *Tribune*:

If there be one Whig Statesman of the North whom the South has no reason to denounce and proscribe, that man is MILLARD FILLMORE. We do not say this to commend him, nor yet to deprecate Southern hostility. It is alarmed enough as it is, deliberately, to put its hand on Mr. Fillmore, it could do nothing that would please us better. All that we desire is that the facts shall be fairly set forth, so that there shall be no room for a plea, that the act was done under a misapprehension of Mr. *Fillmore's* real position. Assure us that you have got a rod to suit us better than to use the South pelting us under its ban. We should hail his defeat through such a feeling, as no injury to him and a glorious one to the country, in constraining the North to stand on the Missouri line.

Mr. Fillmore is not and never pretended to be a Northern man with Southern principles. He thinks and feels as a Northern freeman, but he never did nor said a thing which the South is justly entitled to object to. He was no advocate of any action in Congress which could provoke sectional animosities that the Chronotype and Abolition paper published in Boston) in announcing his nomination, stigmatized him as one of those cold-blooded, calculating Yankees who would "sell his grandmother's hide for a dollar," and who, when leader of the [illegible] XXVIIth Congress) never had time to allow the consideration of any question of Humanity. And it was doubtless true that so much real and unfeigned horror was excited upon that Congress as to leave little time for discussing abstractions. Mr. Fillmore is eminently conservative in his views—careful, discreet, painstaking, and indisposed to give offence or excite commotion. If the South cannot trust him to preside over the Senate, we shall gladly record the fact, and act in view of it.

—We find the following, with a good deal more of the same sort, afloat in the Southern Cass journals. It purports to be extracted from the account of the late Locofoco State Convention in Georgia, originally published in the Milledgeville *Federal Union*, of June 27, and thence copied into *The Floridian* of the 1st inst.: M. H. McAllister, the spokesman, is a very active and conspicuous Cassite in Georgia, and would have been Governor several years since but for a lack of the requisite votes.—Hem!!

"During the sitting of the Convention, Hon. M. H. McAllister, one of its members, and one of the delegates to the late Baltimore Convention, was called upon for an address. He responded in his usually able and eloquent manner. We will not attempt to give even an outline of his speech. There is one part of it, however, to which we will allude. He unequivocally announced *Millard Fillmore as Abolitionist*—nay, more: he declared that he would swear he was an Abolitionist, and would if he had no other evidence of the fact, he could do this on the authority of a speech made by his gentleman in his own hearing, at a Mass Meeting in Boston in 1846. This speech he gave an account of that speech, and one that would deter any Southern man from hazarding his rights and interests by placing them at the disposal of such a man."

Now, what are the facts? Mr. FILLMORE addressed but one mass meeting in the City in 1844, and that was held May 6, at 5 o'clock P. M. In *The Tribune* of May 7, we published a report of the meeting, which occupies four columns. Had Mr. Fillmore there avowed Abolition sentiments, we should not have failed to record the fact. Nobody, either North or South, believes that we would have suppressed that part of his speech, had he so spoken. The following is our entire report of his remarks, word for word, including his reference even to "The Coon."

Mr. President, and you fellow-citizens: It is to me a most gratifying and unexpected sight to see so many intelligent Whig heads around me. It reminds me of the contest of 1840. I realize that the feeling is again revived which four years ago won us so glorious a victory; the fruits of which we were partially defrauded of. I was not fortunate enough to participate in the stirring scenes of the last few days at Baltimore, nor do I come here to make a speech, but to sympathize with your joy. [Here the Coon of which we have spoken before, having made himself conspicuous, Mr. FILLMORE, by some allusion to it and the Sub-Treasury, which we were not fortunate enough to hear, excited bursts of laughter from the audience.] These nominations must be a source of great satisfaction to the people of the United States. For the nomination of HENRY CLAY we had waited and prayed for years. We had confidently awaited the time when the People would do justice to him. They have done so, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that in the Whig party there will be no dissenting voice.

You have the best man that could have been chosen as the candidate for Vice President [Loud and reiterated applause.] He was a fit person to be associated with the great man of the West. I have not, as I said before, been to Baltimore, but I know that this nomination will be acceptable to the people; that they will cheerfully respond to it. For the people of the Western part of this State, I had the honor long to speak. I think I know them, and may assure you that it will respond to the nomination, keep up its old majority, and engage in the contest with a might as resistless as its own Niagara.

You have made the nomination, Whigs of New York! and the State expects you to lead the way in the contest, and then the time will come when you will see upon that broad banner the device of HENRY CLAY." [Applause, long and continued, after which the band played an air from "*Il Crociato in Egitto.*"]

—There, reader! You have the whole substance of Mr. Fillmore's *Abolition* speech.—What do you think of it? We were on the stand very near him throughout, and recollect distinctly that he spoke but a few sentences, and entirely in the spirit and to the purpose chronicled above. If Mr. McAllister can make the South repudiate him because of this speech, we certainly shall not cry them it, nor, we think, will Mr. Fillmore.

City Intelligence.

THE WEATHER for the last few days has been intensely hot, and would be insufferably oppressive, but for daily showers, which measurably cool the atmosphere.

MURDER.—A most cowardly and cold-blooded murder was committed on Sunday night within the limits of the First Municipality. A man named William Bailey, residing in St. Peter street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, was seen assaulting and beating his wife, Ann Bailey, in a most brutal and inhuman manner. The unfortunate woman was so horribly bruised that she died about two hours afterwards. Bailey was immediately arrested and is now locked up in the parish prison, awaiting his examination before the proper tribunal.

It appears that Mrs. Bailey had been delivered of a female child about half an hour previous, and that the husband, who was at the time intoxicated, being mad that his wife had been delivered of a little girl instead of a boy, went to his room, took the child and dashed it on the floor, and then he commenced the attack, as stated above, upon his wife. The child, although thrown on the floor with great violence, fortunately escaped without injury.—The Coroner held an inquest upon the body of the unfortunate mother, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION.—A fire broke out yesterday afternoon at about 5 o'clock, on board the United States schooner Swift, which was just returned from Mexico with a number of volunteers. The schooner had a large quantity of powder, and was towed on the other side of the river, thereby effecting the safe landing of the volunteers. A minute longer and they would have all been blown up; for when the vessel reached the opposite side a terrible explosion took place. Fortunately no person was hurt. The vessel was entirely destroyed.

BOLD ROBBERY.—On Sunday afternoon last two scoundrels, Thomas Hughes and James Murray, met with a volunteer named V. Claytan, and robbed him of $60, which he had upon his person. Murray held the volunteer and Hughes snatched his person and took the above sum. They were about rushing away with their booty, when, fortunately, two police officers of the Third Municipality, Horton and Coyle, who were watching their manœuvres, immediately arrested them. The case was yesterday called up before Recorder Bourgeois for examination, but at the request of the Volunteer, who was about leaving the city for his home, it was dismissed. Nevertheless, the Recorder, unwilling to let loose upon society such individuals as the above, committed them to the workhouse for sixty days. We again caution the volunteers to look out for robbers and pickpockets.

ACTING RECORDER GOLDSBY.—William Smith, charged with stabbing a negro on board the steamboat Constitution, was yesterday brought up before Acting Recorder Goldsby for examination. The case was set for Friday next.

Augustus Schelle, arrested some time ago on a charge of stealing two valuable watches from the premises of William Beard, in Conesa st., was honorably discharged. He proved to the satisfaction of the court, that at the time the robbery was committed he was above Vicksburg.

James Smith was arrested for stealing from the store of Mr. Morgan Sordum, two white Buena Vista hats, of the value of about five dollars. His examination is set for this morning.

SWINDLING.—A very curious case of swindling came up yesterday before Recorder Genin.—Mr. Owen Busby filed an affidavit, in which he stated that on Sunday last, a man calling himself Henry Meyer came to complainant's store and represented himself to be deaf and dumb; that upon this representation deponent gave the said gentleman a quantity of clothing. On the same evening, however, Mr. Busby discovered that frauds had been imposed upon by the said Henry Meyer, in as much as he could speak three different languages. After an investigation of the case, Meyer was sent by Recorder Genin before the First District Court.

BROTHER AGAINST SISTER.—William Brennan made yesterday an affidavit before Recorder Seuzeneau, against his sister, Elizabeth Brennan, whom he charged with having opened his trunk and taken therefrom about $44, in gold and silver. Elizabeth will explain this reassuring to Recorder Seuzeneau, how she managed to take the above money from her brother's trunk.

Notice.—THE ROUGH AND READY CENTRAL CLUB ROOM, No. 81 Chartres street, will from this date, be open from 9 o'clock A. M. until 6 P. M., every day, and will be supplied with the Daily and Weekly Tri-color papers of the Union.

Purify the Blood!

The great virtues of Sarsaparilla, as a restorer of purity to the blood, and a remedy for the cure of the great object is to produce the best preparation of this celebrated root. COMPTOCK'S SARSAPARILLA has been with reason called the Extract of Sarsaparilla, and breaking out upon the face, blotches, running sores, and all diseases arising from impure blood, should be careful to see that the article is made at the low rate of 50 cents per bottle, and as large bottles as any sold at $1.

A bottle of this Extract is to be found any locality to enable the sufferer to bear up against the debilitating heats of summer, and resist the ravages of disease. Planters upon the River who wish this article, can supply it at a liberal rate, and it shall be forwarded to them at $4 per dozen.

For sale by COMPTOCK & CO., 50 POYDRAS Street. ja5

☞ **Dr. Bulley's Magical Pain Eyes tractor.**—The original and only genuine. Always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H Bulley," on the wrapper of each box.

Southern Depot, 131 Chartres street, New Orleans.

☞ **FOR HAVANA.**—To sail positively on SATURDAY, the 5th August, the regular fine sailing A. 1. packet brig SALVADORA, Capt. Evans, for freight or passage, having fine accommodations. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations. For freight or passage, apply to Y. QUAIDBACH & Co.,

Corner St. Peter and Chartres sts.

☞ The packet ship HECTOR, Carpenter, master, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market, Fritz Municipality. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.

J. O. WOODRUFF & CO.,

92 and 93 Magazine st.

☞ The ship HANNIBAL, Capt. Foster, from Havre, is now discharging below the Railroad, in the Second Municipality. Consignees are requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, as all goods not presented within five days will be sent to the public stores.

J. W. STANTON & Co.,

Corner Magazine and Lafayette st.

☞ The packet ship HERO, Capt. Griffith, from New York, is now discharging at St. Joseph's Wharf. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

J. W. STANTON & Co.,

Corner Magazine and Lafayette st.

☞ **C. J. WHEELER,**

PURCHASING AGENT IN WESTERN PRODUCE. Will also attend to the sale of Produce and Merchandise during the summer.

No. 9 Souk Place.

The Owners of property in the Ninth District not resident in the city, are requested to call and pay the taxes for the said property, at the Collector's office, No. 96 Congress street, between Carondelet and Levee, within the hours fixed by the police.

FIRMIN CHPÉNAYDIER,

ja31-6t Collector.

☞ **FAST PACING WIND HORSE.**—A CASSIMAN PONY.—A natural and very fast pacer, for sale by

ISAAC BRIDGE,

au1 1w 76 Magazine st.

CEMENT and Plaster of Paris—200 bbls. Dennison's, and Nelson and Brown's Roseindale Cement; and 150 bbls. Wotherspoon's calcined Plaster, landing from bark Claremont, for sale by

au1 JOHN STROUD & Co., 106 Common st.

CHAMPAIGN WINE—195 baskets, Marquis de Lorme, bottles and half do; 100 do Cordon vert, do, do, for sale landing ex ship Swanhal, by

au1 S. D. GRATIAA, 32 Natchez st.

WINE IN BOXES—300 boxes Claret, Margaux, Latour, Lafitte, Chateaux, St. Julien, and St. Estephe, in bbls. and half do, for sale by

au1 S. D. GRATIAA, 32 Natchez st.

FIRE BRICK—65,000 superior Pyrgocois Fire Brick, landing from the schooner Pascagoula; and 94,000 Pittsburg Fire Brick, for sale by

au1 JOHN STROUD & CO., 106 Common st.

SUNDRIES—200 boxes and half boxes Truffles; 1,000 do do green Peas; 1,000 do do Truffled Pies—for sale by S. D. GRATIAA,

au1 32 Natchez st.

SARDINES—1,500 boxes and 1,000 half boxes do Sardines, for sale by S. D. GRATIAA,

au1

WHITE WINE—78 hogs Old White Wine, Haut Sauternes; 10 half casks Wine, for sale by

[illegible] S. D. GRATIAA, 32 Natchez st.

NEGRO BLANKETS of the manufacture of Rye Garnier & Son, landing ex ship Commerce from Marseilles—

100 bales striped white blankets, 1st quality ex ship Cato, Commins, 3 Baring, and Soldier; 100 bales do do; 100 do white blankets, unstriped, 1st quality; 25 do green and blue 1st quality; 25 do grey do do; 40 do white do 2d quality. For sale by

jy31 H. DE GOEE & RIFFLARD, 91 Magazine.

BOSTON GOODS—Landing ex ships Cordova and Chs. Carroll—150 bales brown Cotton, sundry brands; 100 boxes bleached, do, do, do; 20 bales Sheeting, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-8 do; 50 do, Lowell, 7-8, 6-4; 10 boxes Lowell Linsey; 20 do, Merrimack Prints, new patterns; 10 do, do; do, blue; 15 do, York Stripe; 10 do, Hamilton do; 10 do, York Ticking; 10 do, Hamilton, do; 20 do, York Denims; 10 do, Quaco Flannel, brown and bleached, for sale by

H. DE GOEE & RIFFLARD,

jy31 91 Magazine st.

BAGGING—200 pieces Kentucky, for sale by

au1 C. J. WHEELER, Broker,

5 Bank Place.

SALT—3000 bags Turks' Island Salt, 1000 fine do, for sale by

au1 C. J. WHEELER, Broker,

5 Bank Place.

XERES WINE—60 quarter casks, 100 eighths do, for sale by

au1 S. D GRATIAA,

32 Natchez

GUNNY BAGS—30,000 new, in bales and bundles, for sale by

au1 C. J. WHEELER, Broker, 5 Bank Place.

SALT—Liverpool coarse and fine Salt, Turks Island, Fayal and St. Martins, for sale by

jy31 C. J. WHEELER, Broker, 5 Bank Place.

BRANDY—88 barrels Old Cognac Brandy, of J and Penny & Co. brand, in store, for sale by

jy31 THOMSON & LAMPRE, 58 Old Levee.

[illegible] CANNOT BE PLEASED.

General Taylor.

[illegible] MORE THAN ONCE, NOW AND THEN, IN THE COURSE OF WHAT IS TO BE THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM, TO DISAGREE WITH THE OTHER STATES.—*Gallatin Following.*

Tuesday Morning, August 1, 1848.

Rough and Ready Club.

The members are requested to be punctual in attendance at the meeting of the ROUGH AND READY CLUB, to be held this evening, at half past 8 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee appointed to address the people on the subject of the Presidency.

By order of the President.

P. MAC CARTY, Secretary.

[illegible] yesterday, and not arrive. The [illegible] house last night, and was we believe, detained by Mr. [illegible]

ORGANIZATION.

Locofocoism at Work.

We took occasion, last week, to enforce the necessity of an immediate and effective organization of the members of General TAYLOR in this city. [illegible] of great importance that [illegible