The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.——NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1848.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Wednesday Morning, May 17, 1848

Candidates and Pledges.

We stated yesterday that General HARRISON was nominated as the Candidate of the Whig National Convention, without having previously expressed any intention of retiring in the event of the choice of the Convention falling upon another. In this instance, the Whig Convention did not previously exact from Gen. HARRISON a promise to withdraw, if unsuccessful; and, indeed, from the vehement opposition to Mr. CLAY, then running in Ohio and other States where HARRISON was the favorite, it is by no means an unlikely supposition that his friends would have run him, whether nominated or not. But, there is another point of resemblance between HARRISON and TAYLOR yet more striking. They have both declined making specific pledges as to the course they will pursue, if elected. General HARRISON declared that it was highly improper for a Candidate to assume such obligations, and expressed the opinion, that such pledges gave no additional security of performance. Hear OLD TIPPECANOE himself:

☞ "The people of this country do not rely on platforms, opinions and pledges. They know, that if a Candidate is unprincipled, he will not scruple to give any pledge that may be required of him, and as little will he hesitate to violate it." And again:

"I have declined therefore to give any further pledges or opinions on subjects which belong to the future legislation of Congress—because,

"1st, I conceive, for the reasons given in my letters to Mr. Williams and Mr. Denny, that Congress should be left as much as possible untrammelled by Executive influence, in the discharge of its legislative functions, and that a better guarantee for the correct conduct of a Chief Magistrate may be found in his character and the course of his former life, than in pledges and promises given during the pendency of a doubtful contest, and that, although recognizing the right of the people to be informed of the *leading political opinions* of the Candidates for office at that time, yet as it regards the subjects upon which the Legislature may be called to act, the pledges and opinions should be required, if required at all, of the Candidates for Congress." ☞

There is identity of thought, and almost of expression, between this letter and that addressed by General TAYLOR to Capt. ALLISON. The people, too, were content to take OLD TIP, without pledges, and manifested their confidence in his sterling honesty, by giving him the electoral votes of three-fourths of the States, and also a vast majority of the popular votes.—We believe they are prepared to do the same with another old soldier—equally gallant, equally single-minded and pure-hearted, and, like Gen. HARRISON, "as decided, but not ultra Whig."

It is ridiculous to prate about pledges. Those who have offered them most profusely, have been foremost in violating them. Gen. JACKSON was distinctly pledged to the one term principle, until he became President, yet he served a second term. Mr. TYLER waxed eloquent during the Hard Cider campaign of 1840, in praise of a single term, yet, when a disposition of Providence made him the accidental President of the Nation, all his energies were directed to the (happily fruitless,) attempt to secure a re-election. The Convention that nominated JAMES K. POLK passed resolutions in which a claim to the whole of Oregon was inscribed as part and parcel of the Democratic faith; and Mr. POLK himself, after a deal of bluster and bravado about "our unquestionable right" up to 54 deg. 40 min., wisely concluded to lower his pretensions down to 49 deg.—And thus might we go on to the end of the chapter in illustration of the maxim, that promise-makers are not unfrequently promise-breakers.

Let us take OLD ROUGH AND READY as he is—a sound Whig, a man of truth and honor, and probity, a patriot without fear and without reproach. Judges from such a man are superfluous. No one asks for them, save his enemies. Give us OLD ZACH unpledged, and he will consign Locofocoism, with its elastic creed and its plant Candidates, to the bottom of the Red Sea.

☞ One of the most able Clay papers in the country is the N. Y. *Tribune*, until very recently it was entirely confident that its favorite would be the choice of the Whig National Convention. A visit to Washington, however, contributed in some measure to lower its hopes, and it now acknowledges that the majority of the Whigs in Congress are opposed to Mr. CLAY, on the ground of the want of availability. While the *Tribune*—editorially—admits this much, the regular Washington Correspondent of that paper goes a great deal farther. Let the friends of Gen. TAYLOR read the subjoined passages from a letter dated the 3d, bearing in mind that they are taken from the New York *Tribune*, and then answer if there is not good reason to hope for TAYLOR's nomination, when his enemies concede so much:

The letter of Gen. TAYLOR to his brother-in-law, Capt. ALLISON, which appears in the City papers to-day, gives new strength to the party of his friends here. Of late there has been some lukewarmness to his cause. But from the feeling manifested to-day, all the enthusiasm hitherto felt for his services and for his character is destined to a powerful revival, aye, and to an increased strength.

The effect of his late production is no better developed in the increased animation of his friends than in the increased apprehensions of his opponents. The Union of this morning devotes a whole column to his demolition—columns of such kind "the honest soldier" need no more regard than such as be dispensed at Buena Vista.

"The present letter," says the *Union* "exhibits in a singular struggle between the want of concealment and the want of explanation." And the remarks of the *Union* exhibit a similar struggle between the want of meaning and the want of grammatical expression. What is meant by "the want of concealment?" Does it mean the wish to conceal? or does it mean nothing?

"The old General plays the part of Tantalus with his countrymen." What part is that? Why don't the *Union* explain, for the benefit of its "country" readers? The only Tantalus we recollect to have ever heard of was a respectable gentleman of that name who was represented by the poets as punished in hell by an insatiate thirst, with plenty of water just near enough to him not to be reached. But how does the General play *his* part with his countrymen? Does the *Union* mean that the gallant General stands in the same relation to the Presidency that its friend Tantalus did to the water? If so, it has been particularly fortunate in conveying a very different meaning by its comments upon the words we have quoted.—Would we not be inclined to think that the *Union* uses a *Democratic* edition of Lempriere, i. e. an edition calculated to convey ideas suited to an immediate want, warping history and fable to the purpose contemplated. Or, in want of a classical allusion, appropriates the first that occurs to its uncertain memory.

The *Union* finds fault with the General's idea of the veto-power. Its own idea would seem to be, that the power was lodged in him to be used by the President, to save the people from the hands of madmen—a break-water against their own action of their own wishes. The deduction from for[illegible] years is, that the President, elected for a term of four years, should, of his own arbitrary will, interpose and neutralize the action of the people as expressed by their immediate representatives. Such in theory is it under the English constitution; in practice, however, it is less formidable there than with us.

There is a striking resemblance between the views of Gen. TAYLOR on this subject and those communicated by Mr. CLAY in his last Senatorial term; it is a resemblance, in truth, not confined to idea, but extending to the words themselves in which the two distinguished gentlemen made known their opinions. "The interposition of the Executive veto should never take place where questions of Constitutional power have been established by the uniform practice of the various Departments of the Government, and have been acquiesced in by the People." Such was the opinion of MADISON and MONROE, sanctioned by their practice—such is the opinion of WEBSTER, of CLAY, and of TAYLOR. Of course, this letter of Gen. TAYLOR will be productive of abundant commentary. At present, perhaps, it requires merely a paper perusal.

MARYLAND—It is believed that Gen. Taylor will have a majority of the delegates in the Whig State Convention, which was to assemble in Baltimore on the 11th instant

HOUSE'S LEAMINGTON Letter Printer, is now in full and successful operation between the offices of New York and Philadelphia.

The Mint of Rome, coining of $31,200 more, [illegible] pieces out of 9,120 pieces.

The Foreign News.

The most interesting and important features in the accounts by the *Britannia* relate to the disturbances in Paris, which are described as follows, in Wilmer & Smith's *European Times*:

France.

[From the European Times of April 22.]

A serious difference of opinion has arisen between M. Ledru Rollin and his colleagues. A deputation came to Paris from Amiens, for the purpose of presenting a petition for the removal of one of Ledru Rollin's commissaries, on account of some violent proceedings in which he had been indulging, in the exercise of the unlimited powers with which he and his colleagues are invested. M. Lamartine and some other members of the Provisional Government are said to have admitted the misconduct of the commissaries, and expressed an opinion that he ought to be recalled. M. Ledru Rollin refused to sacrifice a functionary, who if to blame at all, was only guilty of over-zeal in the cause of the Republic. A violent scene ensued, and words passed between the members of the Provisional Government, which indicate a wide breach in the Councils of the nation

The Minister of the Interior had published a circular of a most menacing character, in case the elections in the provinces do not accord with the views of Paris

On the 16th inst., Paris was in a state of great confusion, in consequence of an attempt made M. Ledru Rollin and the Communists to upset the Provisional Government. It appears that on Saturday evening, at the sitting of the Provisional Government, very high words arose between the two parties, ultra republicans and the more moderate members. M. Ledru Rollin was particularly energetic, being opposed by M. Marrast, who said that it was his firm intention, as well as that of his more moderate colleagues, to respond to the general wishes of the nation, and proceed with moderation, as otherwise nothing could ensue but civil war and bloodshed. A warm altercation ensued, which ended in M. Ledru Rollin calling M. Marrast *ambiche*, which opprobrious epithet was repaid by a slap in the face. The other members then interfered and prevented further violence; but M. Ledru Rollin, it is said, being convinced that the working classes were with him, gave the *mot d'ordre* for the display of physical force, accordingly on Sunday morning the organ of the clubs, the *Commune de Paris* summoned all *révolutionaires* to meet in the Champ de Mars. The effect was, that the whole of the morning the Boulevards and streets were crowded with processions marching their way towards the Champ de Mars, but it was not till towards two o'clock that the alarm was taken by the Government. At that hour the *rappel* began to beat, the shops were closed, and a universal panic seized upon the public. The assembly of *ouvriers* in the Champ de Mars amounted to upwards of 150,000 men; a committee of delegates took place, after which the different trades which were marshalled under distinct leaders, and marched in columns ten deep, directed their steps towards the Hotel de Ville. Amongst the cries were "*A bas Lamartine*" and "*A bas le Gouvernement Provisoire.*" The National Guard and Garde Mobile turned out under arms when the *rappel* was beat, and have shown the best disposition towards the Provisional Government. They occupied the whole square of the Hotel de Ville, the Bourse, the residences of the Ministers, and the various public buildings—They remained under arms all night. The supposition is, that when it was found that the National Guards, were out in great numbers, they thought it advisable to proceed peaceably.

It appears, that there was actually an attempt made to depose the moderate members of the Provisional Government which was rendered abortive by the firmness of M. de Lamartine. Before the procession began to move from the Champ de Mars towards the Hotel de Ville, M. Cabet went to the Hotel de Ville and demanded an interview with the Provisional Government. M. de Lamartine was the only one who received him. M Cabet immediately declared that the Provisional Government had betrayed the cause of the people, that it was necessary, and that it should be reconstructed. He then handed in a list of those who should form the new Provisional Government, and declared, that if it were not accepted, the people then assembled in the Champ de Mars would march on the Hotel de Ville, and effect by force, that which they hoped would be granted by peaceable means. The list given in by M. Cabet contains the following names: Messrs. Ledru Rollin, Sobet, Blanqui, Albert, Louis Blanc, Flocon, Arago, Raspail, and Pierre Le Roux. M. Cabet was proceeding to make some further remarks, when M. Lamartine stopped him, declaring that he was a traitor to the Republic, and that he would not listen to him. M. de Lamartine immediately left the room, and, after consulting with M Marrast, M. Pagnerre, and some other members of the Government, issued an order for the arrest of M. Cabet, but that citizen had previously left the Hotel de Ville. It is stated, however, that he was taken at a late hour in the evening, and that he is now in custody.

Paris was thrown into great alarm on Tuesday morning by the beating of the *rappel*. The whole of the guard turned out, and continued patrolling and marching, or in position, until 10 o'clock, when they were dismissed. The cause of the *alerte* was information received by the Government, that the Hotel de Ville, the treasury, and the bank, were to be attacked by the Communists on Monday night. A partial attempt on the Hotel de Ville was said to have been made. Two guard houses were attacked, but the assailants were beat en off. An attempt to induce the workmen on the Strasbourg railway to join them was made by the Communists, but failed. M. M. Blanqui and Cabet were said to have been arrested.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official returns of the direct and indirect taxes and sources of revenue for the first quarter of the present year. It shows a falling off, compared with the corresponding period of 1847, of 16,310,000f.

The *Constitutionnel* says: "M Ferdinand Lesseps is officially appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Charge d'Affaires from the Government of France to that of Madrid.

The accounts received from the departments are becoming every day more and more alarming. Serious disorders have taken place at Toulouse, Auxerre, Troyes, Beziers, Montpellier and other places. At Toulouse a club called "*La Voix du Peuple*," consisting of about four hundred members, went en masse to the Hotel de Ville to demand arms, and on being refused, attacked the authorities and broke into the apartment of M Joly, the commissary general, who was in imminent danger till rescued by the National Guard. By the last accounts tranquillity had been in part restored, and the club in question had been closed by the commissary; but fears were still entertained that the disturbances were not at an end. At Auxerre the clubs met and forced the commissary to march in procession with them, after which a riot was got on by a party in opposition to the commissary The town divided itself into two hostile camps, and, by the latest accounts, a collision was expected every moment.

At Troyes the people and the National Guard came into collision; two men were killed and a great number were wounded. The National Guard of the arrondissement had marched to the assistance of the National Guard of the town, and at our last accounts was thronging in the number of between 5000 and 6000 in the streets. It was the unpopularity of the commissary that gave rise to the *emeute*. The National Guard of the neighborhood of Troyes is furious at the dictation of Paris, and threatens to march upon the capital. The same feeling pervades many of the towns in the middle and West of France. At Troyes the rioters filled the ruts to prevent the arrival of the National Guards, the consequence of which was an accident by which two persons were killed.

It is said that the Provisional Government is engaged in organizing *ateliers fraternales* in the twenty detached forts which surround Paris. Each fort, it is said, can lodge about 2000 workmen...

La Liberte calculates that there are at least one hundred clubs which meet nightly in Paris. Supposing that these clubs each number, on an eight hundred to one thousand members, it would appear that 90,000 persons assemble in Paris every afternoon to discuss more or less seriously the destinies of France.

The Provisional Government has placed 30,000 stand of arms at the disposal of M. Fontana, the envoy of the insurgent government of Milan.

M. de Chateaubriand is dangerously ill, and is not expected to survive many days.

The Minister of Public Works has suppressed in his department the division of the rivers, irrigations, &c., the central commissariat of Railroads, and several other minor offices.

The *Presse* says that a large number of cannon have within the last few days arrived at Douai, and that the Provisional Government Paris. It adds, "It is to arm the fortifications of garrison [illegible], that the fortifications are to be [illegible] *de la garde nationale mobile.*

The project of taking the railways at the present prices was unanimously held to be nothing else than confiscation. To show how unfairly it would operate in some instances, the case of the Strasbourg Railway was mentioned. At the present prices of that line on the Paris Bourse, shareholders would only receive forty francs out of the 200 francs, a share which they have paid; while, if the company were to be dissolved, the directors have sufficient funds in hands to pay each shareholder 110 francs. In this case, the proposition of M. Garnier Pages would be a downright robbery, and in other cases the injustice would probably be still greater. The only companies of which the directors are disposed to accept the Government proposition is that of Lyons, and possibly that of Versailles (Right Bank,) and in the first of these cases the directors have already intimated that they cannot perform their contract, while in the other the value of the line is reduced to zero.

Meetings have been called of the shareholders of all the railways for the 28th, 29th and 30th of the present month, and the subject will then be discussed by them.

Count Molé has announced himself a candidate for the representation of the department of the Seine-and-Oise.

The Legitimists are, it is said, creating the disorders in the French provinces for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about the restoration of the Duc de Bordeaux.

RHODE ISLAND—The Legislature of Rhode Island met at Newport on Tuesday, the 2d inst. SYLVESTER G. SHERMAN was chosen Speaker of the House [illegible]

WASHINGTON—An election for Governor, Senators, on the 4th, for Congressmen, and for Town Officers, and for Town Council, on the 2d, for Governor [illegible] having request to carry the [illegible]

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the New Orleans Bee.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, MOBILE, May 16—7, P. M.

Sales of Cotton to-day 500 bales middling at 5c. Markets quiet, but very firm. No further news by the Northern Mail.

From the National Intelligencer.

MOTHER GOOSE ON THE MEXICAN WAR:

Who took the city?
"I!" said brave Scott,
"With soldiers and shot
"I took the city!"

Where's Santa Anna?
Running and boasting,
After his roasting.
Since the last rout
He wants *to get out*—
There's Santa Anna!

Who let him in?
"I!" said James Polk;
"Most fairly he spoke,
"But his 'bargain' he broke—
"I let him in!"

Who doubts the fighting?
"We!" say the 'hi boys';
"Guns are our toys,
"And battles our joys—
"We do the fighting!"

Who gets the glory?
Old "Rough and Ready!"
Quick, daring, and steady!
He gets the glory!

Who does the weeping?
The widow and orphan:
Alas, but too often,
O'er many a coffin,
They do the weeping!

Who sends despatches?
"I!" said bold 'Gideon,'
"By my carrier-pigeon,
"I write my own story,
"And fill it with glory!
"I send despatches!"

Who is the martyr?
"I!" said proud Worth:
"I'm pressed to the earth;
"That Scott is too partial—
"I'll have a court martial—
"I am the martyr!"

Who made the Treaty?
"I, Nicholas Trist:
"I brought out the gist;
"And *wouldn't* revoke
"For Buchanan or Polk—
"I made the Treaty!"

Who pays the money?
"We!" say the Nation;
"Sure and salvation!
"We're taxed like creation!
"We pay the money!"

APRIL, 1848.

Congressional.

In the SENATE on the 8th inst., Mr. Johnson, of Ga., submitted a resolution enquiring into the expediency of establishing a Professorship of international law at the Annapolis Naval School, and to extend the number of appointments, so as to allow the admission of two for each member of Congress.

After some other business of little interest, the consideration of the Yucatan Bill was resumed.

Mr. Houston rose and made a long speech in favor of the bill, in the course of which he denied having ever stated that Texas had coquetted with England, pending the Annexation question.

Mr. Hannegan followed urging the importance of prompt action, and declaring that it had become a question—shall we or shall England take possession of Yucatan?

Some further debate occurred, Mr. Calhoun arguing that there was not the slightest probability that England would interfere or take possession of Yucatan. He was ready to take the responsibility of this declaration. He had examined the correspondence which had been referred to, and there was nothing in it to warrant such a conclusion. Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Westcott continued the discussion—the one in opposition to, and the other in favor of the bill. The subject was then passed over informally.

In the House, the bill granting bounty lands to officers promoted from the ranks, was adopted, with a single amendment, requiring that the officers referred to, "shall have been elected or promoted, after reaching the rest of war."

FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamship *Palmetto* we have received Texas papers to the 11th inst., inclusive. We copy the following paragraphs:

STORM IN WALKER COUNTY.—We learn from the "Banner," that a hurricane passed near the town of Huntsville on the night of the 29th ult. Its course was southeast, carrying off the tops of houses, and strewing the fields with fallen trees. The direction it took was fortunately, over the thinly peopled better portion of the country, else more damage would have been done.

☞ We learn from the "Pioneer," that the citizens of Rusk, Cherokee county, were lately thrown into an excitement by the death of Mr. James Mowly, a resident of that place. He was shot with a pistol, by David Gass, of the same county. The cause of the tragical act is not stated. Gass is now in prison.

A Whig meeting was held at Galveston a few days since, at which resolutions were adopted in favor of Gen. Taylor for President. Texas is to be represented at the National Convention. Good!

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—By an arrival at Baltimore, intelligence from Rio Janeiro to the 28th March, has been received. The *Sun* learns from a passenger, that there had been a change of Ministry in Brazil, and that the liberal party was in the ascendant. This change, however, had no connection with the state of affairs in Europe, as the news of the revolution in France had not reached Rio at the time of the sailing of the barque.

The gentlemen who are now in the cabinet, are Messrs. Limpo d'Abreu, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Manuel Felizardo de Mello, Minister of Finance and the Navy, the two departments for the time being, having been assigned to him —and Viscount Macahe, Minister of the Empire or Home Department. There are five ministers, but only three had been appointed. The minister of Foreign Affairs is President of the Council, and is empowered to fill the vacancies. The change was made by the will and sanction of the Emperor, the cause we do not know.

NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop of war *Saratoga*, Commander Nicholson, went to sea from Hampton Roads on the 8th inst.

WHIG CONVENTION IN CINCINNATI.—Mr. L'Hommedieu has been chosen as a delegate to the Whig National Convention, from Cincinnati. He prefers Mr. Clay, but will go for the most available candidate. Mr. Stevenson, editor of the *Atlas*, who is for Clay first, last and all the time, was appointed the alternate delegate.

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS—FOUR STEAMBOATS BURNED.—St. Louis papers of the 9th inst., state that, at a late hour on the previous night, the after deck of the steamer *U. S. Mail* was discovered to be on fire. The flames extended along the boat with great rapidity and soon communicated to the steamers *Lightfoot*, *Missouri Mail*, and *Mary*—all of which were entirely consumed. The Kate Kearney was anchored between two of the ill-fated boats, but was cut loose in time and dropped safely down. The four boats are estimated to be worth $30,000, and are all covered by insurance, except the *Mail*, valued at $5,000 on which there was no insurance. There was no cargo on any of the boats burned.

FIRE AND LOSS OF PROPERTY.—The *Rough and Ready* of the 13th, published at Plaquemine, says:—A very destructive fire occurred in our town yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, by which a large frame dwelling, belonging to Mr. D. Holliday, of Grosse Tette, was entirely consumed. The house was old and burnt with great rapidity; and but for the timely arrival and prompt exertions of our citizens, other adjoining property would have gone to the flames A poor family living in the house lost all their furniture and household ware. Their case is one which calls loudly for the charity of our fellow citizens, and we hope it may be extended to them with a liberal hand. The fire was the fault of carelessness on the part of a negro Vagan engaged in washing in one of the cellar rooms of the building, where she had deposited a large pile of shavings, which taking fire commenced to the house.

THE QUEEN AND THE BLACKS—Queen Victoria will be twenty-nine years old on the 24th May [illegible] married on the 10th of February [illegible] Albert [illegible] Prince Albert [illegible] Queen [illegible] Speaker of the House [illegible]

City Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—This tribunal rendered on Monday morning last several decisions in the following cases, viz:

William Nelson vs. James R. Conner et al., Thornton Lawson, subrogated, appt., William Whitehead, appeee, on a rehearing. The judgment of the Court below was reversed, so far as it goes to sustain the ground of payment, placed in the injunction, and affirmed, so far as it enjoins the plaintiff from selling under execution on his judgment and against Conner, Gridley & Co., the interest of William Whitehead in said firm, the appellee paying the costs of the appeal.

Peter Conroy jr., agent of the Bank of England, appee., vs. Robert Copeland, and C. C. Parkhill, appeets. The judgment of the Court below was affirmed.

James M Slaughter appt., vs. McKea & Coffman, appees. It was decreed that the judgment be so amended that the plaintiff recover the sum of $525, instead of $530, and that the defendants pay the costs of the appeal.

T. P. Duconge, plaintiff, vs. Joseph Parker, appt., judgment affirmed.

Pierre Bernet appee. vs. Jean Videau, appt., judgment affirmed.

John Ward & Co, appts. vs. Agricultural Bank of Mississippi, Samuel Nicholson, garnisher, shpee, judgment affirmed.

Municipality No. 1, vs. the rector and Church Wardens of Christ church, judgment of the Court below reversed, and it was further more ordered that the petition be dismissed, the plaintiffs paying costs in both Courts, and their rights of action, if any they have, being reserved.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Daniel Carey and John Meins, both charged with assault and battery, were yesterday tried and found guilty. Two other individuals charged with a similar offence, were also put upon their trial and acquitted.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. Two.—The Council met last evening for the transaction of the weekly business. Recorder Baldwin in the chair.

The weekly Treasurer's report was read as follows:

By balance at last report,	$ 252 54
Amount received since,	14,508 90
Total,	$ 14,761 44
Disbursed during the week,	14,474 57
Balance on hand,	$ 287 17

Communications were received from the several Committees of the Municipality, agreeably to the resolution offered at the last meeting. Referred.

A communication was received from a committee of the Board of Health, asking to have two of the regular Commissioners of the Municipality, assigned to them, to act as Health Wardens, or else to make an appropriation which will enable the Board to appoint in office. The law of the last Legislature of November, under the penalties prescribed by the [illegible]

A. HESTER, Sec'y.

[illegible] —A Draft for $625, drawn by J. G. [illegible] & Co., in favor of themselves, and by them endorsed on A Montayne & Co. and by them accepted, dated on the 11th day of March, 1848, and made payable on the 1st day of December, 1848, [illegible] paraphed by Wm. Christy, Notary, under date of the 11th March. As the payment of this Draft has been stopped, all persons are cautioned against purchasing the same. A liberal reward will be paid to any one delivering the said Draft to Wm. Christy, No 81, St. Charles street.

m16 3t WM. H. KELLY.

Negroes for sale.

35 Prime field men, just arrived from Virginia, aged 20 years and upwards, of whom will be sold under the sanction of the Court, to enable purchasers to sort the business of the times—and with satisfactory titles. Apply to E. F. EATON, Jr. Exchange Place, or to Jas. Dunlap jr., corner of Gravier and Magazine streets.

New Medical and other interesting Books.

MANUALS OF THE BLOOD AND URINE—by Drs. Griffith, Prout, Lehmann and Marwick—compiled in one volume.

BLAKISTON ON DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

MAYNE'S DISPENSATORY AND FORMULARY, New and Revised Edition, by Dr. Griffith.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES—Edited by Dr. I. Hays—No 37 for April 1848.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW—No 130, April, '48.

No. 5 WHOM TO MARRY AND HOW TO GET MARRIED.

BIRD'S ELEMENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

WEBSTER'S MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING.

FRANCE UNDER LOUIS PHILIPPE—by Louis Blanc—complete in two volumes.

MRS. THILLIP'S YOUNG LADY'S HOME—New Edition, just

WILSON'S NEW TREATISE ON BOOK KEEPING.

THE NEW MISCELLANY FOR GIRLS AND BOYS, with numerous illustrations—Edited by Miss Corneria L. Tuttle.

Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse. J. B. STEEL.

m17

Hilliard's Amer'n Jurisprudence.

THE ELEMENTS OF LAW, being a comprehensive summary of American Jurisprudence, for the use of Students, and at the hands of general readers, by Francis Hilliard, 2n3 edition, revised, enlarged and improved.

Just received and for sale by

ALEXANDER LEVY & Co,

Law Booksellers and stationers, corner of Chartres and Conti sts.

m17

SUNDRIES—in store and for sale by the undersigned:

BOSTON REFINED SUGAR—300 packages loaf, crushed and powdered sugar.

MACKEREL—300 Barrels No. 3 large mackerel.

BALE ROPE—100 coils assorted size.

JAVA COFFEE—100 bags Java coffee.

TEAS—10 chests, Canisters, and 1/2 Chests, and 5 boxes superior Imperial Gunpowder Tea.

SPICES—100 bags pimento, and 3000 nutmegs.

DEMINS—50 kits Demins.

MESS PORK—100 bbls Mess Pork, at Holmes' Inspection.

RICE—100 casks Rice

CANNISTER TEA—100 cases Cannister Imp. & and Pouchong tea.

NAILS—[illegible] kegs nails, assorted sizes.

JAVA & PORTO RICO SUGAR—[illegible] hdds sugar.

GUNNY BAGS—20 bales Gunny Bags.

m13 NORCROSS & FISDICK, 60 Magazine st.

300 BASKETS Pitcaud Oil, 12 bottles; 100 Bottles Castor Oil; 100 Bottles Sperm Oil; 100 Bottles Megantic oil, and for sale by

DARAN QUEYROUZE & CO.

m17 11 & 15 St. Louis st.

BOSTON Refined Sugar—[illegible] packages loaf, crushed and powdered sugar, landing from ship Gen. Vogre, for sale by

NORCROSS & FISDICK, 60 Magazine st.

m16

CANNISTER TEA—150 cannisters Imperial and Gunpowder Tea, landing from ship Gen. Vogre, for sale by NORCROSS & FISDICK,

m16 60 Magazine st.

LIVERPOOL SALT—2,940 sacks, one third fine, in cargo of ship Independence from Liverpool, for sale by J. P. WHITNEY & CO.,

m16 73 Camp st.

SALERATUS—21 casks, landing from ship Ken Rocky, for sale by NORCROSS & FISDICK,

m16 60 Magazine st.

RESERVED MEATS—50 cases Beef a la mode, 1 [illegible] Beef, Venison, Salmon in tin cannisters, hermetically sealed, suitable for any climate, in store and for sale by DE FOREST & CO.,

m15 97 Customhouse st

HAVANA CIGARS—A large assortment of the best Havana Cigars, in store and for sale by

m15 J. M. CABALLERO, 26 Old Levee.

VANILLA—First and second qualities Vanilla Beans in store and for sale by

m15 J. M. CABALLERO, 26 Old Levee.

SARSAPARILLA—30 bales Sarsaparilla in store and for sale by

m15 J. M. CABALLERO, 26 Old Levee.

SUGAR—White, yellow and brown Havana sugar, in store, for sale by

m15 J. M. CABALLERO, 26 Old Levee.

PRINCIPE CIGARS—Genuine Principes, in store and for sale by

m15 J. M. CABALLERO, 26 Old Levee.

FOR SALE by the subscribers—125 bbls white wine, of different marks. 1000 boxes, S. Julien Claret, 250 do old Hall Tabac, mild Cuban, &c.

m12 J. & J. TARDOS, 15 Conti st.

PICKLES—200 cases in quart, half gallon, and gallon jars, in store and for sale by

m15 DE FOREST & Co, 26 Customhouse

150 Frails Bottles, Bordeaux, 22 ounces, for sale by D. LANATA,

m13 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

FOR SALE by the subscribers, 2000 pounds Sauvagne, imitation of Lyons. J. & J. TARDOS,

m12 15 Conti.

FOR SALE by the subscribers, 1 case French ribbons, for the Mantua Maker's Depot, by

m12 J. & J. TARDOS, 15 Conti.

CIGARS—2000 Regalias, mulle Regalias and Militaires, for sale by the subscribers,

m13 J. & J. TARDOS, 15 Conti st.

70 ESTAMONS Orange Flower Water, first quality; 2 do Rose do do, Bergamotte, red Thym, Aspic Essences, &c. &c., for sale by

m11 MARTIAL PEYRET & Co, 27 St. Louis

RIO COFFEE AFLOAT—The cargo of ship Florence, a superior article, put up in double linen bags for sale by ALEX. BOLLMAN & Co.,

m8-1w Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

BROWN SHEETINGS.—100 bales New York Mills; 50 do Hamilton; 50 do Otis; 50 Thorndikes, and was partly purchased for the benefit of the Public Stores at the Custom House at

m8 50 Custom House st.

40 boxes Prults, in syrup; 50 do assorted Syrups, (Gooseberry, Lemon, Vinegar,) for sale by

m11 MARTIAL PEYRET & CO., 27 St. Louis st.

BRICKS—500,000 bricks of superior quality, for sale at our brick yard or in the city.

m10 WYLIE & ELGANA, 90 Old Levee.

CHAMPAIGN WINE—250 baskets, 3 bottles and half bottles, entitled to debenture, for sale by

m10 AUG. MOLIER, 99 St. Louis st.

EMPTY BOTTLES—150 (8 lbs of 27, & 4 ounces) for sale by AUG MOLIER,

m10 99 St. Louis st.

SUGAR—40 boxes White Havana Sugar, very dry, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES,

m10 31 Common st.

HONEY—Superior Cuba Honey, in store and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES,

m10 31 Common

INDIGO.—6 serooge of superior Guatemala Indigo in store and for sale by

m19 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

TOBACCO—41 barrels of Tobacco for paper 6's 7's and 8's, and 4 fine bales of Cuba fillers, for sale by

m18 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st

PRESERVES—Havana Sweetmeats in jars and box, for wholesale by

m18 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

COPPER—100 bags prime green Havana plaster, in store and for sale by

m18 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st

LARD—100 barrels and 200 boxes lard, in store and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES,

m18 31 Common st.

CIGARS—[illegible] for sale by

m18 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

TOPPED BEEF—[illegible] and half bbls, landing at ship Cornelia, for sale by MARTIAL PEYRET & Co.

m18 27 St. Louis st.

Letter Mail for England, West-Indies, &c.

BRITISH CONSULATE, New Orleans, May 16th, 1848.

The British Steamship TAY, Richard Sharp, master, will leave Ship Island Harbor, on the 20th instant, for Southampton, England via Havana. An unpaid Letter Mail will be made up at the office of the undersigned for the United Kingdom, Nassau, Bermuda, Jamaica and the other British Colonies in the West Indies. Letters must be posted before 5 o'clock P. M. on 19th inst.

WM. MURE, 118 Common st.

m17

NOTICE.

The British West India Mail Steamer TAY, Capt. Sharp, from Vera Cruz, will be at Ship Island, on SATURDAY, 20th inst., and will leave the same day for Southampton, England, touching at Havana, Nassau and Bermuda.

The mails and passengers for Europe and the West Indies, will be conveyed to the British Steamer by the Mexican Gulf Rail Road to Pro[illegible]'s Landing on Lake Borgne, and thence by the Steamer BOLIVAR, Capt. S. Henderson. Whole passage $25. Visitors to the British steamer and return to the city, $6. Passports must be obtained from the Spanish Consul, No. 108 St. Louis street, for Havana.

Passengers are requested to be at the Railroad Depot with their baggage, at 9 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, 20th instant. Letters and newspapers must be deposited at the office of the British Consul, before 3 o'clock, as the mail will be closed at that hour.

For further particulars, apply (during the absence of G. Mussen) at A. Gordon's office, No. 4 Front Levee.

G. MUSSEN, Comptroller.

m16 1d

FOR SALE—St. Louis stores, to rent or for sale, if not leased or sold at private sale, previous to Saturday 27th instant, the property will be sold at public auction, at Banks' Arcade, on accommodating terms. Apply to

BEARD, CALHOUN & CO.,

m17-4t 8 Banks' Arcade.

Sulphur and Vapor Baths.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he continues to prepare and administer these Baths at his Perfumery Establishment, No. 56, St. Louis street, between Villere and Robertson. The excellence of the Sulphur Baths is well known in a great number of chronic diseases of the skin, such as itch, prurigo, tetters, scalled head, &c. They have been employed with remarkable success in other maladies, which frequently resist the resources of the medical art, such as chronic rheumatism, atonic gout, palsy, sciatica, enlargements of the glands, of the breasts, the lymphatic ganglions and joints. Eminent practitioners have bestowed the highest praise on the Sulphur Bath, and it is the habit of prescribing it for inveterate diseases that has caused so many valuable specimens. The success obtained by this mode of treatment is confirmed by the time that has elapsed since the cures were effected.

The undersigned begs leave that he offers in good satisfaction to those who have honored his establishment with their patronage, will ensure the confidence of patients whose cases require the employment of medicated sulphur or Vapor Baths.

F. MAUBERRET.

Board of Health,

May 9th 1848.

AT a meeting of the Board of Health, held this day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published.

Resolved, That in order to carry out the sanitary provisions of the laws under which we act, it is the decision of this Board of Health, that the Garbage, or filth, shall be daily put out and removed between the hours of [illegible] and [illegible] o'clock, A. M., commencing on the 1st day of June, and continuing to the 1st of November, under the penalties prescribed by law.

A. HESTER, Sec'y.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

THIS extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior in any case. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

The great celebrity and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine, is, whilst it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best spring and summer medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new pure and rich blood; it is powerful as any other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 5000 of these were considered incurable. More than

3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;
6,000 cases of Dyspepsia;
600 cases of General Debility and want of Energy;
7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints;
1,000 cases of Scrofula;
1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint;
2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy;
3,000 cases of Consumption;

And