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Louisville Timber-Yard.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Thursday Morning, June 10, 1847.

Federalism and Moral Treason.

In proportion as events rapidly demonstrate the decline of Locofoco influence throughout the land, the government organ loses what little discretion and decency it had previously manifested. The only argument that it employs is the cuckoo cry of Federalism! The only answer that it makes to the attacks of Independence is roundly to charge them with "moral treason." Ay, "moral treason" is the phrase, which the unhappy editor of the official journal hurls in frantic fury at every whig. Who questions Presidential infallibility, or limits the belief that the war should end. The Alpha and Omega of the Union's ratiocination consists in these two phrases, and they are indiscriminately discharged at the Whigs on all occasions, as if the editor fondly imagined they possessed some exterminating and annihilating principle, and would incontinently blow up Whiggery with the celerity and power of Schoenbein's most carefully prepared gun cotton. Strange to say, however, the magic imprecations of the official expends their malignant influences in vain. Whiggery seems to resist Mr. Polk, Mr. Polk's war, Mr. Polk's organ, and even the awful "*anathema maranatha*" of "Federalism" and "Moral Treason." It appears to flourish and extend itself in all directions, and the more it is abused and vilified, the more prosperous does it grow. Nay, despite the venerable Editor's virulent objurgations and deprecatory appeals, this pestilent spirit of Whiggery has recently invaded his very homestead—his political hearth-stone—the Lares and Penates of his Democratic faith—the Old Dominion, and threatened to overturn and shatter the little Demon which he had constructed with infinite travail and labor, out of the Resolutions of '98 and other kindred material.

To speak seriously, however, of a subject which, though grave in itself, is pushed to a pitch of ludicrous absurdity, we would respectfully suggest that in view of the utter inefficacy and absolute staleness of these devices either to persuade the people that Mr. Polk is a wonder of intellect and a miracle of patriotism, or that the Whigs are a huge concentration of treason and other horrible crimes, they be forthwith abandoned for some more promising and plausible project. It unfortunately happens that the people of the United States are not quite the stolid blocks of wood which some of the administration organs seem to fancy them, and that when they behold the Whigs contributing their full share towards the triumph of the American arms; Whigs volunteering to go to Mexico; whig generals, like Scott, Taylor and Worth, fighting battles and winning victories, they cannot be persuaded to swallow one particle of the wretched slanders which the *Union* and its affiliated presses diurnally concoct. It, moreover, happens, that these same people, when they listen to the ravings of Locofocoism, and hear the charges brought against the Whigs of opposing the war and giving aid and comfort to the Mexicans, not only know these allegations to be false, but are fully aware that the head and front of the Locofoco party has, himself, aided and comforted the enemy to the utmost extent, by furnishing them with a General to lead them to the combat, and that General is the only man in the Republic who has popularity and influence enough to keep an army in the field. To Santa Anna the people are indebted for the battle of Buena Vista and the loss of 700 Americans; the battle of Cerro Gordo and the loss of 500 Americans; for the organization of guerilla bands and the murder and massacre of all American stragglers. President Polk's organ prates about "moral treason." We wonder if the ears of the Executive do not tingle every time he reads the words. The logic of Locofocoism is something to this effect: If a Whig considers the war unjust and unpopular, and wishes to see it terminated, he is a Federalist and a traitor—if a Locofoco President throws open the port of Vera Cruz to the most implacable and sagacious of our enemies, and thus prolongs the war and the carnage, he is a patriot and a Democrat, and worthy of the most exhalted panegyric.

The friends of the Administration must be sadly off for party missiles, when, with the experience of the futility of such calumnies as those which charge the Whigs with treason, and make them Federalists in principle, nothing better than the mere slough and slang of pothouse politicians, can be urged against us. It is proper how strong the Whigs have grown, and shows Locofocoism is dwindling into imbecility and insignificance. The popular verdict has shown the exact influence of these shallow outcries on the public mind. If Locofocoism resort not to some new game, it is because its invention is exhausted.

Rough and Ready.—A correspondent of the New York *Spirit of the Times* says: "I saw a long letter of the old General's, a few days since, eleven pages long, devoted to humanity and the every-day affairs of life; it was a window to the old hero's soul, into which you could look and read that his inmost thoughts were pure, brave, and disinterested. It was dated the 20th of February, and was evidently about concluded when the news reached him that Santa Anna was approaching. The letter had been placed quietly in the portfolio—the battle of Buena Vista was fought—and then in a postscript dated the 25th, there was written—'*Santa Anna with 20,000 men has given us battle and we have maintained our position.*' Is there in history a more sublime record of an unparalleled battle—a more modest allusion to one of the greatest events that will appear in future history."

Nomination.—Among the amusing affairs of the times, says the Philadelphia *U. S. Gazette*, are the proceedings of a Locofoco meeting in Sussex county, (N. J.) at which General Taylor was nominated for the Presidency, and at the same time his feelings and principles identified with those of the present administration. No doubt the party are desirous of escaping from the odium of the errors of Mr. Polk's administration, and of the fraud practised to procure his election; and as it is now evident that the man who is nominated in opposition to the present dynasty must succeed, of course, the attention of those who love to be in a majority, is called to Gen. Taylor. We do not object to the nomination. We would have all men do right, even though the act be contrary to their secret wishes; yet we feel mortified when a good scheme is exposed to suspicion, by the sudden and noisy advocacy of men not remarkable for correct views, or strong attachment to the right. Yet on the whole, we congratulate the Locos of Sussex upon their position, and we hope the new association will be beneficial to their principles.

The War.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writes as follows, in reference to the war:

Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist, I have reason to believe, have full power to treat with the Mexicans, though they are not the bearers of a distinct proposition from our government. This is as it should be and commanded by prudence. It is not offering to treat when you merely invite the other party to put its name to the conditions imposed by you, leaving no margin on either side. Gen. Scott is returned with a much more important mission than merely to obtain the voluntary or constrained assent of the Mexicans to a proposition, however wise and good, elaborated in the State Department; he is, you may depend upon it, vested with very large discretionary powers, and will, as is apparent from his proclamation, use them with discretion. Gen. Scott has already given great proofs of his skill and moderation, and if his diplomatic talents as is generally supposed, be commensurate with his great military capacity, peace and good will between the two great Republics of the New World must inevitably crown his efforts.

Politics of the Great States.—Since the commencement of the war against Mexico, by Mr. Polk, elections have been holden for members of Congress in our four largest States, with the following result, compared with that of the previous election:

	1846. Whigs.	1846. Dem.	1847. Whigs.	1847. Dem.
New York,	13	21	23	11
Pennsylvania,	12	12	17	7
Ohio,	7	14	11	10
Virginia,	1	14	6	9
	33	61	57	37

Shocking Accident.—The Covington (La.) *Advocate* publishes a letter from Greensburg, parish of St. Helena, which states that while the family of the Rev. A. S. Parker were on their way to visit some connections at Springfield, the horse took fright, and ran off at the top of his speed, breaking his carriage into fragments, throwing out Mr. Parker and two small children, and wounding all very severely, but it is hoped, not mortally.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The steamboat *Admiral*, Capt. Rhodes, from Camden, reports a most distressing calamity. The Steamboat *Edna*, Capt. Phillips, on her downward trip from Ouachita to New Orleans, blew up on the 4th inst., opposite the town of Columbia, as she was starting for the landing, instantly killing Twenty or more persons, and dreadfully wounding a number of others. Among the killed, are:

Hon. G. Mayo, Judge of the 11th Judicial District; Messrs. L. M Doty, of Claiborne, La.; A. G. Hill, of Arkansas; O'Neil and one person, name unknown, from South Carolina; J. H. Vega, bar-keeper; Jas. Poole, pilot at the wheel; Geo. Mashon, 2nd engineer; Austin Stegro, [illegible]; 2 deck passengers and 8 deck hands and firemen—names unknown. Also, a gentleman from Florida, supposed to be Mr. A. M. Jones.

Wounded—Hon. D. M. Johnson, Clerk, severely; Mr. Bagwell, of La., leg broken and otherwise injured, so that amputation will be necessary; F. Millet, of Farmerville, La., arm broken; Wm. Evans, Union [illegible], S. C., slightly wounded; Dr. J. B. [illegible] do. do.; Martin Williams, mate, badly [illegible]; J. J. Stringer, of Biloxi, slightly; [illegible] Simpson, slightly; John Beard, badly [illegible].

The boat sunk immediately after the catastrophe, and nearly every thing on board was lost. Capt. Rhodes, reports that the *Edna* had no cargo previous to his leaving. Seventeen of the bodies had been found; and several of the wounded have been brought to this City.

Naval.—The U. S. ship *St. Mary's*, Commander John L. Saunders, from Vera Cruz, arrived in Hampton Roads, on the night of the 31st ult. The *St. Mary's* has been cruising in the Gulf station for more than two years, during which she has been constantly employed in active and arduous service. She has brought home thirty-one pieces of cannon from the fortifications at Vera Cruz, among them thirteen beautiful brass pieces, from 32 pounders to 12's, some of which are from 90 to 165 years old.

The following is a list of her officers:

John L. Saunders, Commander.
Charles H. Kennedy, 1st Lieutenant.
Charles Steedman, 2d Lieutenant.
Joshua Humphreys, 3d Lieutenant.
Joshua D. Todd, Acting Master.
James Palmer, Surgeon.
Stephen McCreery, Passed Ass't. Surgeon.
L. W. Waller, Purser.
John D. Simms, Lieut. Marines.
W. K. Mayo, J. H. Upshur, W. V. Gillim, and — Smith, Midshipmen.
Fielding Dunthat, Captain's Clerk.
John Bates, Boatswain.
John C. Ritter, Gunner.
D. B. Park, Sailmaker.
T. Johnson, Carpenter.

Commodore Lawrence Kearney, says the Norfolk *Herald* of the 22d, yesterday took command of the Navy Yard at this place, succeeding Commodore C. W. Skinner, who hauled down his flag the day before.

Four days Later from Europe.

The packet *Rainboo*, from Liverpool, reached N. York on the afternoon of the 1st, having sailed on the 8th May. She must have arrived after the paper mail had been closed, as our New York exchanges contain no notice of her advices. The subjoined letter was received by Express, and published in two of the City papers yesterday:

Baltimore, June 2, 1847.

The ship *Rainboo*, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday afternoon, having sailed on the 8th May—and brings four days later advices from Europe.

The Irish famine and fever were raging, and grew on the increase. No less than two thousand funerals had entered Father Matthew's Cemetery in one week.

The New Jersey Relief Ship had arrived at Liverpool, and had caused quite a stir.

Money in London and Liverpool continued very scarce, and the rates of discount raised from 5 to 12 per cent.

Sales of 4,000 bales New Orleans Cotton had been made, since the 4th inst. at from 5 2-3 a 3d, and of Mobile, at 4 5-8 a 6 3-4d.

The arrivals of Grain and Flour had been limited; Wheat has advanced 4d. per bushel. Western Flour brought 44s per bbl., Philadelphia and Baltimore brands, 42s 6d a 43s per bbl; Indian Corn, is a 2s higher and dull, other grains advanced in proportion.

In the London market, on the 7th May, Wheat had advanced 3s per quarter, and Flour 3s per bbl.

From California and Santa Fe.

The St. Louis *Union* of the 2d inst. contains the following:

The party under command of Marion Wise, consisting of Messrs J. C. Davis, of Ohio, Thomas E. Brackenridge, Joseph Steppe, Aaron Hamilton, and an Indian boy from California, have just arrived. They left California with Lt. Talbot, and were left below Santa Fe in charge of the mules. Capt. Enos had charge of the party from Bent's Fort, until they reached New York, when this party pushed ahead. They brought in their mules safely, not having been interrupted on the route. At New York, they left Bullard Hooke, & Co., and two other trains, waiting on account of high water. At Council Grove they met another train. Capt. Enos is in charge of a government train of about 33 wagons, and will be in shortly. The teams are loaded with sick men, belonging principally to the Quartermaster's department—hardly enough being well to drive the animals.

Col. Price, with nearly all of his force, was at Santa Fe on the 20th. There was considerable sickness among the volunteers. All was quiet at Santa Fe and Taos. Several of the men sentenced at Taos had been hung, and others were to be executed on the 30th. The company stationed at Bent's Fort had been ordered to Santa Fe, probably from apprehension of a new outbreak.

We get nothing further from Chihuahua. As our informant, Mr. Davis, left California with Lieut. Talbot, we obtain nothing later from that country. He went out with Col. Fremont, and was with him during all his explorations and battles. He was just before leaving, our friends Mr. Curry and Mr. Bryant, of Louisville—both well. California is represented by him as a good grazing country, but he thinks its agricultural resources have been overrated.

Murder of the Bolivian Minister at Buenos Ayres.—The *Comercio* of Montevideo of April 20th, reports the murder of Don Manuel Rodriguez, Bolivian Minister at Buenos Ayres. He was found on the bank of the river before the house occupied by M. de Mandeville the English Consul, with his skull cleft by a sabre blow. The deed is attributed to Rosas, who wished to free himself of a confidant too well acquainted with his secrets, and whom he suspected to have been indiscreet in relation to certain projects of retirement attributed to himself by rumor at Montevideo.

☞ The New York *Evening Post* explains the difficulty in regard to the present Post-office Law. It says the law was engrossed and passed, and filed away with the punctuation upon its face, which requires the interpretation put upon it by the Postmaster General. The copy of the law which was published officially, was altered in its punctuation by the copying clerk, and in that form sent to the printer.

This fact shows the vast importance of correct punctuation. By simply placing a semicolon instead of a comma, the whole meaning of the law was changed to a sense the opposite of the one intended.

President of Mexico.—At the last accounts from the City of Mexico, the votes of seven States had been received—those of three were given to Angel Frias; three to Herrera, and one to Ocampo. Santa Anna does not seem to have been considered a candidate. The State of Jalisco denies the constitutionality of the election, and refuses to go on with it.

Departure of the Washington.—This new and splendid steamship—the first of the line of American Mail Steamers to Europe—left New-York at half past 3 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 1st inst. Among her passengers are Major Hobbie, Assistant Post Master General; Silas E. Burrows, Esq.; Messrs. Campbell and Broadhead, members of Congress, and Gov. Mathew, of the Bahama Islands.

Steamboat Disaster.—The St. Louis *Union* says: The steamer *Red-wing*, collapsed a flue on her upward trip near Rock Island, scalding three Germans badly, and one negro woman slightly. We learn from the pilot, who came down on the *Lecleede*, that she will remain at Rock Island until repaired.

☞ John Quincy Adams, still in feeble health, is at Washington, where he awaits the return of warm weather before returning to his residence at Quincy.

☞ Hon. Daniel Webster and lady arrived at New York on the 1st instant, by the steamship *Southerner* from Charleston.

Horrible.—The Nashville *Whig* of the 2d, says: The dead body of a white male infant was found in the river, a short distance below the upper wharf, on Sunday last, which had a small rope around its neck, attached to a rock. It had probably been in the water a day or two. No clue as to the perpetrators of the shocking deed has come to light.

City Intelligence.

Reception of the returned Volunteers.—The ceremonies for the reception of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers and all other Volunteers, returned from the seat of war, and now in this City, will take place this evening at 3 o'clock. The procession will be formed on Canal street, opposite the State House, and thence will proceed through the principal streets. An oration will be delivered by S. S. Prentiss, on Lafayette Square, and the collation offered to the Volunteers will be served on the Place d'Armes.

Second Municipality.—That part of the City was very quiet yesterday, we mean in the way of police doings. The number of arrests were almost null, and limited to some petty offenders. The examination of Pinckney, charged with forgery, which was to take place yesterday, was postponed till the 15th inst.

Third Municipality.—The police had a little to do yesterday in the 3rd Municipality as in the 2nd or 1st. Some few drunkards picked up the previous night, were brought up before acting Recorder Wiltz. They paid the jail fees and were discharged.

A bad Adviser.—Yesterday, an individual named George Hannah, was seen urging a lad to go on the Levee and steal a bundle of shirts, belonging to Mr. McGuire. The police of the 2nd Municipality having been advised of the fact, arrested Hannah and locked him up in the watchhouse. The prisoner will be examined this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

General Council.—The Council met last evening pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Vandergrift was elected President.

A message from the Mayor was read, transmitting a copy of a resolution passed by the General Council of Lafayette, in relation to the appointment of a joint committee of conference on a subject of great importance to both cities. On motion of Mr. Wilder, a special committee of five members were appointed by the President in conformity with the above resolutions.

A letter from Mr. Descoteaux Sancier, the keeper of the Powder Magazine, asking of the Council a certain quantity of plank for his use of said Magazine. On motion of Mr. Stickney, said letter was referred to the Committee on Court houses and Prisons.

Mr. Holland presented a memorial from sundry wood merchants, asking for certain modifications in the ordinance regulating firewoods within the city of New Orleans. Said memorial was referred to a special committee.

Mr. Holland presented a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to confer with similar committees from the different Municipalities, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the reception of the remains of Lieut. Colonel Clay, McKee, and other distinguished soldiers whose remains are now in this city. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

A resolution was also adopted ordering the payment of $80.90, to the Orleans Battalion of Artillery, for firing 101 guns, during the day of the illumination.

The council passed an ordinance making it incumbent upon the physicians and midwives to furnish to the register of births, an account of the birth of free colored children, under the penalty of a fine not less than $25 and not exceeding $50.

After some other unimportant business, the council adjourned.

New Works.—Our thanks are due J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, for the following new publications:

Omoo, a narrative of adventures in the South Seas, by Herman Melville, author of "Typee." Every body has read the racy and graphic descriptions contained in the previous work of the author. The present volumes are a continuation of the former, and teem with adventure and delineations of character and manners, written in a pleasant, lively and captivating style.

Pepulillo Alleaga, or the Moors in Spain. This is an historical romance of great interest, from the pen of Scribe—one of the most popular authors in France.

The Count of Morion, or Woman's Revenge—This is a translation from Frederic Soulie, and is a fair specimen of that writer's unrivalled power in fabricating intricate plots, and depicting French manners and sentiments. It has a sequel which we presume will follow, and which we think superior to the present work.

Pictorial History of England No. 22. This number brings the 2d volume of this admirable production to a close. It needs not our praise to ensure its appreciation by every reader of taste.

Le Messager.—Mr. C Pieron has abandoned the editorial management of this, the only paper published in the Parish of St. James. It will hereafter be conducted by Messrs. Moroy & Sesegna.

Electric Shock.—During a brief thunder shower here, on Saturday, says the Nashville *Banner*, the lightning struck an iron fence in front of the boarding house of Mrs Hoinan, on Cedar Street. The gate in front of the door was thrown violently to some distance and several persons were prostrated by the shock, all of whom, we are glad to learn, are recovering.

Breadstuffs Trade.—According to the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat* of the 31st ult., the quantity of flour weighed at the lock near that city, during the month of May past, was as follows:

1st week,	146,004 bbls.
2d "	164,548 "
3d "	151,260 "
4th "	115,249 "
Total,	576,961 "

The Buffalo *Advertiser* of the 29th, places the grain and flour in store and afloat, as follows: 500,000 bushels wheat (equal to 100,000 bbls. flour), 200,000 bbls. of flour, and 100,000 bushels of corn. At Milan, Ohio, for the week ending 22d, the receipts of wheat were 100,000 bushels, equal to 20,000 bbls of flour. It we add the amount that has passed Rochester, with the stocks at Buffalo and one week's receipts at Milan, we shall have the following:

Rochester,	575,961 bbls. flour.
Buffalo,	200,000 " "
Milan,	20,000 " "
Total,	895,961 " "

Aztec Ruins.—Mr. Stanley, the artist, who accompanied Gen. Kearney to California, writes as follows:

"There has been much speculation in regard to the Aztec remains in the valley of the Gila. That it has once supported a vast population, we could not doubt, for the ruins of their towns and cities are plainly visible for hundreds of miles. Some foundations are frequently seen covering many acres; but, with one exception, we did not find any building in any degree of preservation. The walls were about four miles from our trail, and two hundred and forty miles above the mouth of the river. This building is 60 feet by 45, three stories high, and is constructed of the adobe, similar to that used in the houses of New Mexico. Whether these ruins have any connection with those of South America is not known. The plains in their vicinity are covered for miles with broken pottery of burnt clay, beautifully painted and ornamented; and this was the only clue which we had to their advancement of the builders in the mechanic arts. The Pimos Indians have but very imperfect traditions of these remains."

New Use of Ether.—A friend at Concord sends us the following account of a new and successful experiment with ether:

Friend R.—I administered the ether to a very vicious, ugly horse to-day, and she was made so impressible by it, that any operation might have been performed upon her without any apparent sensibility.

Mr. Bigelow, our blacksmith, told me some time ago, that one of the stage horses, which he was obliged to shoe, from some cause would keep up such an incessant violent kicking, biting and squealing, that it was not only troublesome but dangerous to shoe her. Told him to let me know when she came to shoe again, and I would give the ether to her. I did so yesterday, and two minutes after I applied the ether to her nostrils, she was as quiet and harmless as a sheep, and was shod with perfect ease and safety. The horse was as bright as ever afterwards.—*Lowell Courier.*

Cheap Postage Movement.—A movement in favor of a still greater reduction of the postage on letters and has been made in Boston, and a general public meeting in favor of the object is to be held. At a preliminary meeting on Wednesday last, resolutions to the following effect were passed: That the best interests of society in every country are promoted by *cheap postage*—that no higher tax should be levied upon the transmission of written or printed matter through the mail, than is necessary to prevent abuse of the privilege, and that a reduced and uniform system of postage is called for in the United States. The friends of cheap postage would have been satisfied, they say, to let the present rates remain for a few years, but for the partial change which the opponents of it effected in the last session of Congress. They now go for a radical reduction of the postage, and the total abolition of the franking privilege. This early commencement of the agitation of the subject shows that they are in earnest and intend to make a bold attempt at the next session.

Fatal Accident.—Toronto papers announce the death of Rev. Thomas Fidler, missionary at Fenelon Falls. His boat, in which were himself and two laboring men, was drawn into the current and carried over the falls, all three perished.

Mr. Fidler, we presume, was the same reverend gentleman who wrote the most preposterous book of travel in this country, published some ten or fifteen years ago.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

☞ On Saturday last, thirty-one vessels were loading at Baltimore, with breadstuffs for various European ports.

The Water Cure.—We have read various sober, methodical, matter-of-fact descriptions of the way in which people are washed clean from disease at the water cure establishments; but here is one supplied by a victim at Beattieboro' for the New Haven *Herald*, which does up the process in a vivid, graphic, humorous kind of way, highly effective, but probably not a whit less truthful than the dullest of the others:

A feeble young man leaves his home and the nursing cares of a doting mother or fond wife, and comes here away North among the hills to seek the will-o'-wisp angel of health—in other words, to get his stomach washed out and his liver put in order. After a night's balmy repose, or rather in the midst of a night's slumber, in which he dreams of fire-side and home and the maternal coffee and toast that awaits his awakening, the door of his chamber opens, and in walks a figure with shaggy hair and beard and brawny arms, who shakes the slumberer and roused him with the hollow spoken words, "Your *bed* is ready." Your *bath* is ready, he means, without the politeness of asking, "Are you ready for your bed?" As inexorable as fate he stands, while the miserable victim rises and dresses till no covering but his skin shields his shrinking nerves from the chill air through the open window.

The tormentor then strips the bed and spreads first a blanket, and then over it a thick sheet just wet in water of 46 deg. Farenheit. Upon this the shivering, shrinking patient, with his whole surface in a state of goose-flesh misery, extends his length, and feels himself instantly enveloped in heart chilling folds. Then blanket after blanket is laid over and tucked in, till he takes the form and has somewhat the feelings of an Egyptian mummy, just dead and cold, bound hand and foot, and wrapped up for the tomb! He is then left to his own reflections and the reactive powers of nature. He considers that if the building should take fire he would probably, in his helpless condition, be roasted alive, and makes up his mind that he would not mind a roasting much, provided it were in a warm fire. Soon, however, nature rallies her forces, and the blood vessels are in excited action. First, the surface of the body becomes warm, then the sweats thus everything is heated to the steaming point, and there ensues a most soothing, sweet and heart-inspiring sensation, by which he again falls asleep, and dreams of Paradise and a bed of rose leaves.

"Ah, whence is that sound that pulls of his clothes. Ah, whence is that splash that now launts his ears?

It is the same hard-hearted villian as before, who, without deigning a single word, throws off blanket after blanket, and comfortable after comfortable, till only one envelope is left, when he seizes him by the shoulders, lifts him upright in the bed, uncovers his feet, puts on a pair of slippers, throws a blanket over the head and says "Follow me." With one eye open, as docile as a lamb led to sacrifice, feeling like a fool and looking just like Lazarus coming out of the grave he goes slip-shod down stairs, plays himself into a tub of water at 72, where a bucket full is poured over him, and two rough hands rub him well—" But that is nothing—that aint

Before him is the terrible plunge bath, 14 feet by 20, and 6 or 4 1-2 deep. Its surface is so clear that it seems only a tank of air such a shade emeral tinge. Vain imagination! That liquid was as hard as rock and cold as the double ice tree of Icelberge, and into that—wretched moment—must you plunge. So here goes; one splash, and he rises to the top, feeling as acute pain through his heart. Out he scrambles and back again to the half bath, which now feels like hot water, to be again rubbed. Then a dry rubbing with a sheet and he is clothed quickly as a walk, and he struts forth to meet the sun, with nerves braced up to such a pitch that he cares not what he meets.

Over hill and through dell he stumps it with vigor, till presently the reaction is complete, and he feels as if he had swapped himself away for another man. He has seen the humblest knowledge of whistling, he joins it in practice, or spends along meditating, the first half of the walk, upon the benumbed nature, and the latter half on the probable quantity of breakfast required to satisfy an appetite that has become more shark-like than human.

Rat Charmers.—It is said there are men in London, who possess the power of enticing rats from their holes, and constraining them, in broad day, to enter into rat traps. The charm consists in some of the straw placed in the trap being saturated with the oil of anise and of cummin.

☞ Please to announce Mr. R. P. Theard, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of the First Municipality.

☞ Please to announce Mr. Joe Ulysses Chevalier, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of the First Municipality.

☞ Please to announce that Mr. Felix Dejean is a candidate as Assessor of the First Municipality.

☞ Please announce Mr. Faucheux Fayout as a candidate for the office of one of the Assessors of the First Municipality.

☞ Please announce Mr. Louis Emilien Chabouret, as a candidate for the Office of Assessor of the First Municipality.

☞ Please announce Victor Serre, as a Candidate for the office of Assessor of the First Municipality, at the next election.

☞ Please to announce Messrs. F. E. Wilte and Etienne Sonnerat, as candidates for the office of Assessors of Municipality No. Three.

Wonderful Effects
OF CONNER'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—By Stokes, a most respectable and well known physician, of Carrollton, Ovice, where, and will confirm it personally.—A counsel failed in taking off a bottle of Conner's Pain Extractor, throwing the hot water and embers after her, saw her, arise and feel. He immediately applied Conner's Pain Extractor, procured at 38 Poydras street, and to the astonishment of himself and his counsel even leaving the court room, in a short time she was entirely cured.
☞ The genuine Pain Extractor is sold only at CORTOCK'S 58 POYDRAS street. 1jun 3d

James Coral Hair Restorative.
NOTICE.—Among the educated, there are few who will doubt but that for forcing the roots and scalp of the head to a healthy action, we can cause grey hair to have dark, luxuriant growth. The roots being healthy, a sediment called dandruff or scurf is discharged from the scalp, the hair becomes soft and silky. This the roots strongly fastened in their native soil, gradually and splendidly display their beauty, as a specimen of dormant life raised from death by the powerful aid of science.

Having stated as above the actual, true, and real qualities of Jim's Coral Restorative, I leave the intelligent portion of the public to judge of the truth of its possessing these qualities, by the testimony of the following highly respectable editor.

(*From the New York Sun, December, 1841.*)

A young gentleman, a friend of ours, living in Bleecker street, and well known in Wall street, was attacked with fever; the hair on the top of his head was died off, the sides were covered with red, tow-like hair, filled with dandruff. He has now a beautiful head of hair, from the use of Jone's Coral Hair Restorative."

MOORHEAD'S HAIR DYE.
For permanently dyeing Light, Red, or Gray Hair a Dark Brown or Black Color, without dying or injuring the skin.
☞ For sale at DALLEY'S Southern Magical Pain Extractor's Depot, No. 131, Chartres-st. m10

☞ Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.—The original and only genuine, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H. DALLEY," on the wrapper of each bottle. General Depot, 131 Chartres street, New Orleans. jp4 tf

☞ The ship AUFFERLITZ, Captain Elwick, from Havre, is unloading opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees will please to obtain their permits from the Custom-house and attend the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

☞ The ship TAGLIONI, for Havre, will have their baggage on board, in the morning. The ship will leave the Levee, at 7 o'clock P. M. The letter bag will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M.
L. H. GALE, 33 Common st.

☞ Mr Goncharx, Consignee of merchandise per ship TAGLIONI, from Havre—Mr J Calder, Consignee of merchandise, per ship GOV DAVIS, from Boston—Mr David Coates, Consignee of merchandise per WINDSOR CASTLE, from Liverpool—the Consignee of 20 tierces Soda Ash to order, per ship THORNDIKE, from Liverpool—Mr P Goudon, Consignee of merchandise, per ship MOZART, from Marseilles—and Mr Gutmabolot, pers. Consignee of merchandise, per ship ANN from Havre, are requested to call at the Subscriber's office and receive the same. jm 10 L H GALE, 33 Common st.

Notice.—The Consignee of the British brig DANUBE, at Berwick's Bay, is hereby notified that she is now ready to receive cargo, agreeably to the terms of her charter. McDOWELL & FECK,
jm Custom-house street.

☞ The ship WABASH, Capt Hatch, 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.
JNO. O. WOODRUFF & Co. 60 Camp st

☞ The consignees of the following goods to order, per ship WABASH, from New York, are requested to make known their residence to the discharging clerk on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk, viz. 100 bales hay, no mark, and 80 qr casks wine marked Cosas.
J O WOODRUFF & Co, 60 Camp

Notice.
JEAN PIERRE LARTIGUE, who was born at Mauhourquet in the department of Haute Pyrenees in France, died in the Parish of Assomption on the 7th December last, eighteen hundred and forty six. His succession was opened in said Parish, and the undersigned was appointed Curator of the same, and he is now administering said succession as a vacant one.

The heirs of said Lartigue, are requested to appear and claim said succession, or the funds will be deposited in the State Treasury.
F. HELLUN, Administrator,
Parish of Assumption, 8th June 1847. je10 1t

LANDING ex barque Providence, from Marseilles, and for sale by the subscriber, 100 casks Pagnioli, in whole and half bottles.
G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

HAMS—100 barrels "H. Billings's" Sugar cured ham, in store and for sale by
J O WOODRUFF & Co, 60 Camp

BEANS—200 barrels white Beans, in store and for sale by
J O WOODRUFF & Co. 60 Camp st

LARD—100 barrels Prime Leaf No. 1 Lard, in store and for sale by
J O WOODRUFF & Co, 60 Camp

CANDLES, 25 Boxes superb Candles of superior quality, in store and for sale by
J O WOODRUFF & CO 60 Camp st.

DRY COD—Landing ex Providence, 30 quintals of Dry Cod, for sale by
ROUCHEREAU & CO 32 Gravier

EXCHANGE—On Philadelphia, at 30 or 60 days sight, for sale by
MARTIN & TURPIN, 32 Old Levee

REDSCALES—40 doz. red silk Scarfs, suitable for the Mexican Market, for sale very low, by
DUFOUR, DURAND & CO, 25 Chartres st.

GENUINE SELTZ WATER, quite fresh from the Springs, for sale by
CHARLES GOTTSCHALK,
Corner of Royal and Conti streets.

RECEIVED by the ship Providence, from Marseilles, 100 casks Bergasse Wine, 300 boxes barrels shelled Almonds, for sale by
D LANATA, 9 and 10, Jefferson st.

PRINTS, Jaconets, Drills, Plaidlas and Brilantas, suitable for the Mexican markets in store and for sale by
A. CRAMER, 27 Bienville st.

SUGAR—320 boxes White, Yellow and Brown Havana Sugar, landing from brig Orleans, for sale by
L. CANTIN, 42 Gravier st.

VERMICELLI—20 boxes Vermicelli, just landed, for sale by
BERTRAND & SIROS,
Corner Bienville and Royal st.

SUGAR—100 boxes white and yellow sugar, landing per brig Tait, from Havana, for sale by
HIGGINS & LAMPRE, 30 Old Levee

SUGAR—45 Boxes, white, yellow and brown, 35 Havana, for sale by
L. CANTIN,
42 Gravier st.

HAVANA SUGAR—40 boxes landing from brig Tait, for sale by
L. CANTIN,
42 Gravier street.

CIGARS—100,000 Havana Cigars, landing ex bark St. Mary, from Havana, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

SUGAR—60 boxes, white sugar landing pr brig P. Soule from Havana, for sale by
HIGGINS & LAMPRE 30 Old Levee.

TONGUES—2 Barrels Smoked Beef Tongues, in very fine order, and For sale by
JOHN WOODRUFF & CO, 60 Camp st.

FUNDS of the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana, for sale by
LEOPOLD JEANNET, 26 St Louis st.

CITIZENS' BANK Bonds, wanted to purchase. For sale by
LEOPOLD JEANNET,
26 St Louis street.

HAVANA SUGAR—150 boxes, now landing from bark Catherine, for sale by
J & J TARDIF, 15 Conti

LOUISIANA SEWING SILK—20oz Box assorted colors. For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO, 17 & 19 St Louis st.

WHITE WINE—80 Half Chaux Haut Sauterne For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO, 17 & 19 St Louis st.

GINGHAMS—Five cases Ginghams received per ship Constantine from Havre, and for sale cheap.
F. FERET 46 Bienville street.

SEGARS—A complete assortment of best Havana Segars, in store and for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32, Old Levee

WHEAT.—5000 sacks Prime Country Wheat, in extra order, for sale by
JOHN WOODRUFF & Co, 14 Camp st

CHALK—30 tons Chalk, now landing from ship Elizabeth, and for sale by the capt on board, or
F P WHITNEY & Co, 73, Camp.

SALAP—14 barrels Salap of the best quality, for sale in bond, by
BERTRAND & SIROS,
corner of Royal and Bienville

CORKS—200,000 Corks, of all qualities, in bales or packages, of various sizes, for sale by
MARTIAL, FEVERT & CO,
97 St. Louis street.

50 Hampers Empty bottles. Prime by
DARAN QUEYROUZE & CO.,
11 & 13 St. Louis st.

WINES—110 boxes of 24 half bottles red and white wine for sale by
DUFOUR, BROUSSES, 77 St Louis st.

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