The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 615. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXI. WHOLE No. 3734. } OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.——NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1848. } LAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS. No. 82 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COURTESY PAPER, (semi-weekly, one year in advance).....5 00

[illegible] years for advertiser must give one week's [illegible] writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines, [illegible] language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be charged [illegible] for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ 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.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW-YORK.

FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT:
For Judge, JACQUES TOUTANT
For Sixth District Judge, J. P. BENJAMIN.
For Clerk, MANUEL GARCIA.
For Sheriff, T. ADAMS, Jr.
For Coroner, JOHN MOORE.
For Surveyor, JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

WHERE WE FIRST TOOK THE WHIG, WE CANNOT BE PERSUADED TO DESERT General Taylor.

I SHALL AS MOST UNEQUIVOCALLY, NOW AND HEREAFTER, DESIGN ON MY PART TO INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS OF WHAT IS TERMED THE PROPERTY OF THE CITIZENS OF THE OTHER STATES.—Millard Fillmore.

Saturday Morning, July 22, 1848.

Rivers and Harbors.

The following is the resolution reported from the Committee on Commerce in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Washington Hunt, which, a few days ago, passed that body by the decisive vote of 128 to 59:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States does not authorize Congress to appropriate money to open and improve harbors and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, in a manner where such improvements are necessary for the safety and facility of commerce with foreign nations, or the commerce among the States.

Our readers will remember that a resolution declaring unequivocally the right of Congress to appropriate money for purposes of internal improvements was unanimously adopted by the Baltimore Democratic Convention, and incorporated in the manifesto put forth by that body. On examining the vote upon the foregoing resolution, the Richmond *Times* discovers that a large number of Democrats voted in the affirmative, and most an equal number dodged the vote. Here is the list:

VOTED AYE.		VOTED NO.	
Peck,	Vermont.	Capp,	Maine.
Thurston,	R. I. Island.	Murphy,	New York.
Mabry,	New York.	Nichols,	do.
Jos. Lawrence,	do.	Elias,	New Jersey.
Petrie,	do.	Chas. Brown,	Penn.
Coburn,	do.	Strong,	do.
Jenkins,	do.	Wynne,	do.
Weatherhead,	do.	Lyon,	Maryland.
Robison,	do.	McLure,	do.
C. J. Ingersoll,	Penn.	Meade,	Virginia.
Job Mann,	do.	Brooks,	do.
Jas. Thompson,	do.	Dunn,	N. Carolina.
Morris,	Ohio.	Hodge,	Alabama.
Lucas,	do.	Rowdon,	do.
Peyton,	Kentucky.	LeSere,	Louisiana.
Sanders,	Tenn.	Morse,	do.
Rockwell,	Conn.	French,	Kentucky.
Wentworth,	do.	Brockenbrough,	do.
Christian,	do.	Henry,	Indiana.
Turner,	do.	Robinson,	do.
Lincoln,	Mass.	Fetch,	do.
Mc. Leland,	Michigan.	Calhoun,	do.
Sawyer,	do.	Giddings,	Ohio.
Hall,	Iowa.	Kaufman,	Texas.
Clingman,	Iowa.		
R. W. Johnson,	Ark.		
Jno. Thompson,	do.		

[illegible] who voted Aye, Mr. Turner is the known advocate of moving a reconsideration. Omitting him, however, we find the Democratic vote, thus, thus, we find the vote of most of the Democratic delegations in the House of Representatives, while twenty-four Democrats stand in support or oppose it, and refuse to vote.

Thus, the average sample of the party which is the Democratic party. A party adopts a certain principle in the solemnity of a great Democratic Convention, composed of delegates from every state in the Union, and in less than two months nearly one-half of its representatives in Congress, the "party" in this respect seems to have followed its chosen leader with commendable fidelity. Gen. Cass was for every improvement but that came up while he was a member of the United States Senate, but the recollection of this fact did not [illegible] him with a single party, when he wrote, accepting the Locofoco nomination, that he was "entirely approved and subscribed to every principle laid down in the Democratic platform—[illegible] of course, the vehement denunciation of a system of internal improvements, which he has been supporting all his life.

Interesting from Mexico.

Public accounts yesterday of the brig *Perseverance*, which we received three days since, are to the effect that the city of Mexico—our dates being to the 11th instant, inclusive.

The most important news which they contain relates to the insurrection under Paredes. A few lost blows are announced between his troops and the Government forces, commanded by Gen. Bustamente.

On the 6th instant, the soldiers of the Government assaulted the fortifications surrounding Guadalajara, which are formidable, both by nature and art, consisting of a chain of hills occupied by artillery. The assaulting force was repulsed, but it was followed up by a detachment of Bustamente's troops attacked a hill called Cerro Tapatio, which was defended by a reinforcement of insurgents. After a sharp skirmish the latter were driven into their entrenchments, losing 27 killed and 60 wounded. The loss of the besieged was only 5 killed and 23 wounded.

From Bustamente's despatch we learn that on the following day the attack was to be repeated with all his forces, on the several points occupied by the besieged. The troops under Paredes have been swelled by accessions from the [illegible] of Guanajuat and other contiguous towns. This, however, is the last accounts, and captured [illegible] Tlaxcala, Toluca, and San Luis. We shall probably by to-morrow's arrival, have something decisive of the fate of the insurgents. There seems every probability that they will be beaten and dispersed. Orizaba and other cities have sent assurances to the Government of sympathy and support. The news of San Luis Potosi is somewhat equivocal and savors of mystery.

On the night of the 9th, the famous criminals Rosjas, Miranda, and Montano escaped from prison and reached the street. Here they were attacked by the public and recaptured after a desperate resistance, during which Montano was mortally wounded.

[illegible] TO CHICANO.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* says that the partisans of Gen. Cass, confidently calculating upon his election, anticipate the swing composition of his cabinet—Messrs. John Y. Mason and Cave Johnson to resume their present posts, the Navy and Post Office—W. L. Marcy will become Secretary of the Treasury, and Gen. Houston will succeed Mr. Marcy Secretary of War. Mr. Buchanan will [illegible] the Department to Allen, of Ohio. The Foreign Missions are also distributed. Mr. Rusk is to go to England, &c. And to [illegible] the whole, says the Courrier, they have [illegible] the name of Thos. H. Benton of Mo., that Lieutenant General chap of which he has [illegible] mentioning. The Courrier adds, somewhat significantly: "At this is very well [illegible] THE SKIN OF THE BEAR, BUT IS THE BEAR WILLING?"

☞ The *Courrier* publishes with the utmost [illegible] a string of abusive epithets bestowed upon Gen. Taylor and waveholders in general, by the Goshen (Ind.) *Democrat*. Things have come to a pretty pass when a Southern journal can find no better argument against Old Rough and Ready than to disseminate in the South, the rankest of an abolition scoundrel, whose only crime of complaint is that the South succeeded in the Convention in securing the nomination of its candidate. Is the *Union* crazy enough to imagine that this mode of reasoning will repute Gen. Taylor?

☞ The Barnburners of New York City have held their Ward meetings, and elected delegates to the city Convention, and the *Globe* is highly elated thereupon. In the sixth district the Hunkers endeavored to create a row.

EUROPE.

THE NIAGARA'S NEWS.

Yesterday's mail brought us a summary of the exciting intelligence by the *Niagara*. It is contained in a telegraphic despatch to the Baltimore *Sun* of the 13th. The *Niagara* reached Boston on the morning of the 12th, having sailed on the 1st inst. She therefore made the passage in less than eleven days.

She brings the particulars of a terrible conflict at Paris, of which we received telegraphic intelligence by the *Caledonia*. The difficulty commenced through some misunderstanding with the Mayor, Armand Marrast, in an interview with a deputation from a body of insurgents, who demanded the resignation of the members of the Provisional Government. On Thursday night barricades were erected throughout the city. The rapple was instantly beaten, and the National Guards called out.

The insurgents seized that portion of the city about the Faubourg St. Antoine, and threatened the Hotel de Ville. On Friday the fighting began. The insurgents were at first successful. Lamartine rode out with General Cavaignac and staff, and was conspicuous in his endeavor to restore order.

It was at length found necessary to use the artillery; but at night the *emeute* had gained ground and strength. On Saturday, the Assembly declared itself *en permanence*. The Government resigned; and the supreme executive authority was given to Gen. Cavaignac, who declared Paris in a state of siege.

The whole day, with the exception of a little while during a thunder storm, was spent in fighting, which was attended with great bloodshed. Towards night the scene became awful; troops were pressing in from the departments, and the contest was desperate.

The President of the Assembly on Sunday announced that, after a frightful sacrifice of life, the Government had completely suppressed the revolt on the left bank of the Seine, and that Gen. Cavaignac had given those on the right side until 10 o'clock to surrender. The fighting, however, continued all day.

On Monday Gen. Lamoriciere arrived with reinforcements, and, after ten hours more of terrific slaughter, the Government troops were entirely victorious, the insurgents being either slain, scattered, or captured.

On Tuesday all signs of resistance had disappeared, together with other evidences of disorder. Over five thousand prisoners were taken and a commissioner has been appointed to try those who were arrested under arms.

The insurgents, and especially the women, had treated those who fell into their hands with the most cruel barbarity. The hands and feet of some were cut off, and others tortured in every conceivable manner. (Our despatch at this point is somewhat abrupt.)

The loss of life in this affair has been tremendous, and is estimated at between eight and ten thousand. Six deputies and fourteen general officers lost their lives in the struggle. The Arch Bishop of Paris was ruthlessly shot down when approaching the insurgents in an endeavor to restore peace.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 12—6 P. M.

It is universally conceded that Lamartine's bravery saved the republic. The troops all embraced him with cries of "Vive la Republique!"

Several changes have taken place in the ministry. Admiral le Blanc refused the appointment of Minister of Marine, and Bastude was appointed. General Bedeau was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Merie is President of the National Assembly.

Gen. Cavaignac is strongly recommended for the Presidency.

Nearly all the Prisoners taken had gold in their possession.

Assassinations are frequently taking place in discontented quarters, by poison and secret murder.

On one of the insurgents, was found the draft of a decree written in pencil, as follows:

Article 1st. All citizens who pay more than 200 francs taxes shall be deprived of their civil and political rights for ten years.

Article 2d. All property, real and personal, belonging to citizens who have exercised public functions since 1815, is confiscated.

Article 3d. The Constitution of France is that of 1793.

Article 4th. The Army is disbanded.

The estimates of killed and wounded differ materially. The number will probably reach fifteen thousand on both sides.

The total amount of insurgents engaged in the conflict was about forty thousand.

The English Ministers had fifteen majority on the Sugar question.

Vicenza has been returned to the Italians.

Padua has capitulated. Trieste is blockaded. The Lombard army was defeated near Verona.

A formidable Carlist movement has commenced in Spain.

It is rumored that the Austrian army has been ordered to invade Italy.

There is but little doubt that an immense army is marching on Poland.

There is a prospect of a speedy peace and termination of the German war. A draft of a new constitution has been framed, which is likely to be approved.

The French departments are generally tranquil.

The rebellious deposition of Greece has been completely subdued.

The Danes continue to make reprisals at sea on Prussian commerce.

England is generally quiet. All tumultuous assemblages of the working classes have ceased, and the excitement has subsided.

IRELAND.—The armed movement in Ireland is unabated. Thousands are flocking to the clubs, and Government is apparently unable to devise means to check the movement. The union of the league was not yet perfected, but the formation was daily looked for.

The appeal pres, headed by the Irish Felon, reveals undisturbed in the use of what may be termed most seditious language.

No doubt remains that a considerable physical force movement will be made in autumn.

Liverpool Market, July 1.—Western Canal flour 28s a 29s; Richmond and Alexandria 27s. 6d a 28s; Orleans and Ohio 27s. a 28s. White and mixed wheat 7s. 4d. a 8s. per 70 lbs.; red 6s. 5d a 7s. 4d.

White corn 29s a 30s per qr.; yellow 31 a 32s. Meal £8 a £8. 5d. Bacon of the week is limited, but prices are firmly maintained. Import duties had reached the maximum.

Cotton—Upland Cotton, ordinary, 3 1-8d. a 3 1-4d; middling, 3 1-2d. a 3 5-8d.; middling to middling fair, 3 3-4d.; fair, 4d.; good fair, 4d a 4 1-2d.; good, 4d. a 4 1-2; New Orleans ordinary 3d a 3 3-8d; middling, 3 5-8d. a 3 3-4d.; middling to fair, 4d. a 4 1-4d.; fair, 4 3-4d.; good to fair, 5d.; good, 5 1-4d. a 5 1-2; choice, 6 1-4d. a 6 1-2d.

FROM THE BRAZOS.—By the arrival of the steamer *Fashion*, we have papers to the 15th instant.

General Wool still remains at the Brazos, but will return to Matamoras before his departure for the States.

The following order has been issued:

HEAD QUARTERS, near Monterey, July 1st, 1848.
{Orders No. 5.

No person whatever, not in the employment of the United States, or whom may be disconnected from the military service, will be permitted to accompany the expedition, which is shortly to march from this place to California and New Mexico. By order of

J. M. WASHINGTON,
Brev't Lt. Col. 3d Artillery.
JNO. H. DICKERSON, Lt. and Act. Adjutant

NOMINATION OF A GOVERNOR.—The Whig State Committee of Pennsylvania is immediately to assemble, a Harrisburg paper says, to nominate a candidate for Governor. A doubt raised as to the propriety of holding the election—a legislative act requiring the writ to issue *at least* three months beforehand, not having been complied with, is declared of no account, as the constitution, the fundamental law of course of the State, only makes it necessary that the Governor resign three months previously.

THE NATCHEZ BANDIT.—The Natchez *Courier* of the 18th says: The notorious runaway negro "Sol," whose exploits have been so graphically presented to the world through the columns of our immediate cotemporary, was captured yesterday, by that indefatigable officer Henry A. Dillon. "Sol" was prepared to make a desperate resistance, having a formidable knife something less than a yard in length, but upon receiving a shot through the right arm which disabled him, he turned and ran like a man. He was captured, however, without much difficulty, having become weak from the loss of blood. We imagine that this desperate fellow will now get his just deserts.

Congressional.

In the SENATE, on the 12th, after some preliminary business of no general importance, the consideration of the Oregon Territorial Bill was resumed. The interest attached to the deliberation and action of the Senate on this important subject, induces us to give a full report, from the correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun*:

Mr. Jefferson Davis addressed the Senate. The twelfth section of the bill, he said, is practical abolition by the Government of the United States, and for this reason was it that he had offered his amendment.

All that the South had asked was to be left alone in the enjoyment of the privileges guaranteed to them by the constitution. And to secure this was the object of the amendment which he had proposed. In the section, as it stands, though not openly, there is overtly a complete a prohibition of slavery as if it was in so many words expressed.

Compromises, to render them valid, required the sanction of the States, and in no other way, under the provisions of the Constitution, could they be made binding.

No Southern man has ever interfered here, or elsewhere, to induce legislation for the introduction of slavery into the territories. Under the constitution, slaves are recognised as property, and every law which has been passed, regulating slavery, has been passed under the authority of that portion of the constitution relating to this matter.

If the existence of slavery be recognized there by the constitution, what right has Congress to take from the citizens of any State, this property—to prohibit it in any territory the joint property of the people of all the States? The South only asked that the terms imposed upon the general government by the federal compact, shall not be violated, by a disregard of the rights of one portion of the country in favor of another.

Congress has no power in reference to property, that to protect the holders in the possession of it—it has no power to change the condition of the slave, or take him from his owner.

He did not believe that the right to acquire carried with it necessarily the right to govern. The power of the general Government to acquire is derived from the States, and the power to govern, under the constitution, from the same source. And the power of territorial government is provided by Congress, must always be subordinate to the right of property.

As to the inviolability of the law which may be found in the territory when acquired. What was the law existing in Oregon when acquired? If slavery existed in Oregon when Oregon was acquired, and this doctrine be well founded, then is Congress bound, by every obligation, not to prohibit it by the adoption of this section.

To determine what shall be property in a territory is the highest function of sovereignty, and he denied that the sovereignty existed in the territorial governments, or that they had any power to exclude it from territories the property of the United States, and held by the general government as the common agent for the benefit of the whole people.

The "compromise."—How had the concessions of the South been met—how had the compact been fulfilled by the other party? He showed how, in many instances, the obligations so imposed had been disregarded by the free States. And all the concessions which have now been heaped in the debate here had been that the Northern no desire to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States, which is no concession at all.

Were it the paramount, the sincere desire of the agitators to get rid of slavery, then the course of conduct would be exactly the opposite of that pursued. It would be to throw it into the territories South, to spread the slave population over a greater extent of country, not to confine it within its present limits.

We hear the institution of slavery at the South, constantly denounced as a moral evil. And yet had they later statement of more sincere divines at the North than at the South? The institution has existed from the foundation of government—it is recognized in the divine law, and goes even further back than that, to the period of Shem, who have crossed the broad Atlantic to fulfill the destiny imposed upon them by the Almighty.

If the object be emancipation, they must look through the vista of long anticipation, or to the secret of Heaven; and if they have morality for their object, then must they extend the area of their operations.

The only way to accomplish their ends was to unite with the South in their present efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the slave—this was their true plan, if their object be practical and beautiful emancipation.

What have the abolitionists accomplished by their agitation and efforts; have they emancipated one slave? No, they have stolen, it is true, but have they emancipated one? What then do they hope to gain? He was driven to the last conclusion, that it was for the political advancement of a section.

The first men who had taken ground for Oregon were from the South, for the extension of free territory. And yet it is complained by the Senator from Massachusetts that the object of the South is to increase the slave power. In strict right the South might claim such an increase by representation; but where in the evidence she had done so? Her constant course has been out of concession!

And while this has been the case with them, the reverse has been the course in the opposite direction. Events were transpiring there, originating in this question, which might control the election in the major State of New York. And all this had proceeded from the leniency on the South, in regard to the efforts at the North to increase their political power.

He contended that all which is property in a State, the general government is bound, under the provision of the constitution regulating commerce among the States, to protect the owner in the possession of, wherever he may take it, and that he can only lose it as a penalty for the violation of some regulation imposed by virtue of this authority under the Constitution.

It was the sympathy of the South for the North that had induced the South to enter into two wars with Great Britain. The South were prosperous under the institutions of Great Britain, and it was to resist her oppressions of their Northern brethren that they came to the rescue. And so also, in the war of 1812, it did not originate in aggression upon the interests of the South. The South had done much for their Northern brethren, and they were ready to do more.

There can be no compromise unless upon a just line, distinctly defined and inviolable. If the North must upon drawing around the South a cord on which is to be their annihilation, then he was prepared to resist. If the Senate voted down his amendment, then he should stand prepared to guard against consequences, from whatever quarter they may come.

Mr. Clayton thought, if it was the intention of Congress to adjourn at the ordinary period, it was time that something was done, to concentrate the opinion of the Senate on some one proposition. As the debate continued, amendments were multiplying. The territorial committee, of which he was a member, was engaged in preparing a bill embracing this great question, but could it be expected this committee, as now constituted, would give entire satisfaction. The Missouri Compromise had been reported by a committee of eight members.

With a view to concentrate operations, he moved that a committee of eight members—four from the North and four from the South—to be so constituted, as to embrace two of each political party at the North and two at the South—to whom should be committed this bill and all the amendments—that it may be ascertained whether anything can be done, and if not that they may proceed to the other business.

Mr. Foote had felt rejoiced when the proposition of compromise had been made by Northern men, and he felt gratified now at the position of the Senator from Delaware. But if that committee should not be able to agree upon anything satisfactory, he should still feel it his duty to struggle on for the object desired.

Mr. Fitzgerald rose to make a few remarks in reply to a charge made, unintentionally no doubt, upon the State which he had the honor in part to represent, by the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun.) It was that Michigan had violated the terms of the ordinance of 1787. He desired to give the Senator an opportunity to say whether he had correctly understood him?

Mr. Calhoun would answer very cordially, but he regretted that he could not do so satisfactorily. Under the ordinance of 1787, a solemn compact was entered into for the delivery up of fugitive slaves among the States, and he regretted to state that Michigan was one of the States which had refused to comply with the requirements of the compact.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that there were a few Abolitionists in Michigan, who might have violated that ordinance, but the great body of the people were desirous to see the spirit of the ordinance carried out. He put it to the Senator, whether the whole people of Michigan should be held responsible for the acts of a few.

Mr. Calhoun said emphatically that the State of Michigan was bound to carry out the stipulations of the compact. But so far from having done so, he had never known a more flagrant violation of obligation.

Mr. Corwin inquired whether the Supreme Court had not declared that the States have no power to make laws for this object?

Mr. Calhoun would let his colleague answer the question.

Mr. Butler said that the case before the court did not require the Chief Justice to go so far as he had gone. So far as the point at issue was concerned, he did not think the decision should be so construed.

Mr. Calhoun thought, at the time, the decision referred to one of the most extraordinary ever made in a court of justice. He insisted that the States have the power to carry the law into effect.

Mr. Corwin referred to an embassy from the State of Kentucky to the sovereign State of Ohio, to negotiate in reference to this question of fugitive slaves, and to the result, in the passage, by Ohio, of a law not only in reference to fugitive slaves, but for the protection of her citizens against kidnappers from Kentucky. He insisted that the decision of the Supreme Court embraced the entire question, and was against the power of the States in pass such a law.

Mr. Calhoun insisted that the ordinance of 1787, being a compact entered into before the Constitution of the United States was adopted, the Convention which framed the instrument had no power to annul the contract that had been so disposed. But, so far from annulling the compact, they had made express provision for carrying it into effect. The Supreme Court, constituted under the Constitution, had the power to construe the provisions of that instrument, but not to annul a contract which previously existed.

Mr. Corwin had no objection to the Senator from South Carolina, taking an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court, but until that appeal was decided, the States were bound by the decision.

After some further remarks from Mr. Calhoun,

Mr. Bright expressed the hope, if the bill was to be referred as proposed by the Senate from Delaware, that the portion of the President's Message relating to Territorial Governments in California and New Mexico would be referred to the same committee.

Mr. Dickinson coincided with Mr. Bright, and thought the proposition indicated the return of a clear sky.

Mr. Hale disagreed entirely with the Senator from New York, and could see no indication of a "clear sky in the proposition. He was, for one, ready to take the vote at once on every proposition brought forward; and if it was thought that by their votes here, they were to settle this question upon the terms proposed, they would find that they would have a different account to settle with their constituents when they got home.

Mr. H. said it was a question which could not be settled by compromise. He thought the vote on the proposition to strike out the provision approving the act of the territorial legislature, and the sending of the yeas and nays to the people, would do far more to settle this question than any such compromise.

Mr. Butler replied. He thought it the duty of the Senate, to make an effort—an honorable effort—to settle this agitating question. Though politicians might be disposed to sport with elections calculated to shake this Union to the centre, he had not the courage to do so.

Mr. Hale was willing, where a moral principle was not concerned, to go as far as any one in the way of compromise. And he would this day vote to give back to Mexico every inch of the territory taken from her, and thus remove altogether the bone of contention. But he could never lend himself to extend over the land the black pall of slavery.

Mr. Foote said that as the Senator from New Hampshire had voted for the treaty by which that territory was acquired, which he is now willing to give back, he had of course, he supposed, a right to say something as to the manner in which it shall now be disposed of.

But he would say, that he did not believe there were two hundred men in the Union who entertained the views which he had here to-day expressed. The object of the compromise which, under the sanctity of their oaths to the constitution, they were called upon to make, had, among other things in it, object the pulling down of agitators of this description, who would break down the constitution, and are now doing all they can for such a consummation.

Mr. Clayton, a sincere friend to the North and the South, desired the settlement of this question, and for this reason principally was it that he had made the motion to raise this committee. If it could not be settled at this session, he was for saying that he would wish to afford a fair and fair vote on the several propositions, and reflection might be given to the subject in the interim. But he desired to make an effort, and if they could not settle it, then let them go on with the appropriation bills and other public business.

Some further remarks were made by Messrs. Westcott, Foote and Hale, in which the latter rose in reply to Mr. Foote, that he did not expect the vote for the Presidency of Georgian, Wright & Co., fanatics at the North—nor of the extreme fanatics of an opposite character at the South. Those with whom he acted, wished only to attain their objects by constitutional means.

Mr. Niles, as usual, rose to close the performances of the day. His attention was chiefly directed to Mr. Westcott, who, he said, though he had talked about dissolution of the Union by Northern men, had not said that then how the Union was to be saved by the election of a Southern man with Northern principles.

Oregon, he said, was now under the banner of freedom, and he trusted that it would never be withdrawn from her. He (Mr. Niles) had no objection to give the Senator an opportunity to say whether he had correctly understood him?

Mr. Calhoun would answer very cordially, but he regretted that he could not do so satisfactorily. Under the ordinance of 1787, a solemn compact was entered into for the delivery up of fugitive slaves among the States, and he regretted to state that Michigan was one of the States which had refused to comply with the requirements of the compact.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that there were a few Abolitionists in Michigan, who might have violated that ordinance, but the great body of the people were desirous to see the spirit of the ordinance carried out. He put it to the Senator, whether the whole people of Michigan should be held responsible for the acts of a few.

Mr. Calhoun said emphatically that the State of Michigan was bound to carry out the stipulations of the compact. But so far from having done so, he had never known a more flagrant violation of obligation.

Mr. Corwin inquired whether the Supreme Court had not declared that the States have no power to make laws for this object?

Mr. Calhoun would let his colleague answer the question.

Mr. Butler said that the case before the court did not require the Chief Justice to go so far as he had gone. So far as the point at issue was concerned, he did not think the decision should be so construed.

Mr. Calhoun thought, at the time, the decision referred to one of the most extraordinary ever made in a court of justice. He insisted that the States have the power to carry the law into effect.

Mr. Corwin referred to an embassy from the State of Kentucky to the sovereign State of Ohio, to negotiate in reference to this question of fugitive slaves, and to the result, in the passage, by Ohio, of a law not only in reference to fugitive slaves, but for the protection of her citizens against kidnappers from Kentucky. He insisted that the decision of the Supreme Court embraced the entire question, and was against the power of the States in pass such a law.

Mr. Calhoun insisted that the ordinance of 1787, being a compact entered into before the Constitution of the United States was adopted, the Convention which framed the instrument had no power to annul the contract that had been so disposed. But, so far from annulling the compact, they had made express provision for carrying it into effect. The Supreme Court, constituted under the Constitution, had the power to construe the provisions of that instrument, but not to annul a contract which previously existed.

City Intelligence.

BEFORE ACTING RECORDER GOLDING—Watchman James Dunning, was yesterday, brought up before acting Recorder Golding, as a dangerous individual. It appears that Dunning disguised himself as a Volunteer, for the purpose of catching persons who are in the habit of selling liquors without a licence, and while prowling about on Tchoupitoulas street, was arrested as a suspicious character by another watchman of the 2d Municipality. The case has not yet been examined.

Armanda Clelan, charged with threatening to poison her husband, was ordered to find bail to keep the peace.

James Thorn, charged with stealing a carpet bag and clothing, from 86 St. Charles street, was sent before the First District Court.

John Williams, was arrested for stealing five dollars, from the U. S. Quarter Master's Office. He was remanded for further examination.

BURGLARY.—William Munroe, was yesterday arrested in the First Municipality, charged with burglary. John Gump, who is a discharged Volunteer of the Louisiana Regiment, stated to Recorder *Gendis*, that some time ago, he entrusted for safe keeping to a girl named Eliza the sum of $15; and that on Thursday morning, the armoir where this money was deposited by the girl, was broken open and the money disappeared. His trunk was also broken open, and some of his clothes taken therefrom. The prisoner, when arrested, was found concealed under the bed of the girl, and one of the stolen garments was found in his possession. The prisoner was committed before the First District Court.

ACCIDENT.—Early yesterday morning a melancholy accident occurred within the limits of the Third Municipality. A Frenchman named Etienne Bernard, and a German whose name is not known, were crossing the river in a skiff, when the boat, on nearing the opposite shore, struck a ship and capsized. Both men were drowned.

ROBBING A VOLUNTEER.—Mr. Lamarre, a discharged volunteer, being sick, left his trunk on the Camp at the Carrolton Race Course. On returning yesterday morning to get it, he discovered that it had been stolen, and was informed that it had been carried away by J. Meyer, residing in the Third Municipality. An affidavit being filed before the Mayor of Carrollton, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Meyer.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—In the case of J Fretwell, lately convicted on a charge of passing a counterfeit draft on the house of Messrs. Lonson & Sylvestre, the motion for a new judgment was granted by Judge McHenry, and the case remanded to the Supreme Court. The prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of $1500. The following sentences were passed by the Court: Inez Estrella, convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill, was sentenced to one year's hard labor in the Penitentiary. Martin Tramp, convicted of larceny, one year's hard labor in the Penitentiary.

AFFRAY.—On Thursday night last an affray took place on Elysian Fields street, between three individuals named James Quin, James Walsh and James Hagan. The former was severely assaulted and knocked down by the two latter. Hagan had a large bowie knife in his hand, but was prevented from using it by Corporal Coppinger of the Third Municipality police, who interfered in time. He arrested Walsh and Hagan; they have not yet been brought before Recorder Seazenous.

ROBBERY.—On the 6th of June last the house of Mrs. Clemenine Bonne-geuer was entered by some persons, who ran out with a gold watch and a chain, valued at about $100, and made their sovereigns. An individual named Charles Perrera was detected on suspicion, by the police. He was arrested by officer Delaney of the Fire Municipality, and remanded by Recorder Genson, to the Parish prison, for further examination.

SWINDLING.—Mr. Isham Hornsby made affidavit yesterday morning against an individual named Hick, whom he charges with an swindling. He stated to Recorder Genois, that on the 13th instant, he purchased from a person named Frederick Kopp, his discharge, for the sum of $70, and gave a check for that sum on the house of Hence Bem and entrusted the same to Hick, who had promised to refund the amount to the volunteer. This case will be shortly investigated by Recorder Genois.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning at about one o'clock, the house of Mr. F. Michel, on Rampart street, between Orleans and St. Peter, was forcibly entered by some thieves. The windows of the first story were taken out of their places. The scoundrels, after searching the room all over and not finding any thing, left the place in a hurry.

GEN. TAYLOR ON THE EVE OF THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.—On the 21st of February, 1847, when the countless army of Santa Anna had taken up their position at Buena Vista, to vanquish the Spartan band of citizen soldiers under the command of Gen Taylor, this pure and brave man thus wrote in a private letter to a friend

"This may be the last communication you will receive from me; I have been stripped by the Government of regular troops, and reduced to volunteers; and thus stripped, and at the mercy of the foe, have been expected to retreat or resign; *but I shall do neither*. I care not for myself, but feel deeply for the noble soldiers who are about to be sacrificed for their country—we shall stand still and give them battle, relying on a just Providence for a right result."

PUT THEM OUT! PUT THEM OUT!—There are a number of gentlemen connected with the New York Post Office, Custom House, &c., who, in the hope of being continued in office if Genl. Taylor should be elected, are laboring zealously as Barnburners, &c., to procure a defeat for the Democratic party.

We call on the President to *put these men out!* Are they to be our trainers in the camp? Is we have no men about us pretending to wear Democratic principles while they are laboring day and night to aid the common enemy in the destruction of those principles.

We say, *put them out!* It is a false magnanimity to extend the favor of office to men so reckless of honesty and honor. It is foolish to maintain in place and power men who constantly use the influence of both, only to embarrass the administration, misrepresenting views and pervert the whole some objects of its administration. *Put them out!—Phil. Spt. of the Times.*

If all the Taylor men should be put out, remarks the N. Y. *Mirror*, it would be no easy matter to find suitable persons to put into their places. The same paper that now demands that all the Taylor men shall be put out, will of course be the first to cry "persecution," when the time shall come for putting out the putters-out.

STRUCK BY LIGHTING.—The N. Y. *Courier* of the 11th, says: The ship *Francis Depeau*, Captain Stafford, 30 days from Mobile, bound to Liverpool, belonging to F. & D. Fowler, of this city, put into the lower bay, last night, in distress. On the 6th inst., at 9 A. M., she met with heavy squalls, accompanied by rain and very sharp thunder and lightning, tearing the head of the mast and splitting it so badly, from the head to the rigging, that very little sail could be set on the mast. The vessel received a tremendous shock, and was filled with the electric fluid, by which all on board were stunned. She put in here to repair damaged

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 15th inst., has the following:

A circumstance of a very painful character occurred at Sullivan's Island yesterday, which, we regret to add, was attended with loss of life. Several young ladies, while bathing in the surf on the front beach, either ventured beyond their depth, or were carried some distance from the shore by the current, and one of the number, a daughter of Dr. Edmund Ravenel, of our city, was drowned. This truly deplorable accident has cast a gloom over a very large circle of relatives and friends.

Two or three other of the young ladies were in imminent peril, and were rescued from a watery grave only by the most energetic exertions of those who were present. We regret to state that the body of Miss Ravenel had not been recovered at the time we left the shore on the Island.

☞ We have been requested to announce that the steamer *Pelican*, Capt. L. F. Hermann, leaves as usual this morning (Saturday) for Biloxi, and all intermediate places, on the arrival at the Lake of the 8 o'clock barge and half past 9 o'clock cars.

☞ We call the attention of dealers and the inhabitants of this city to the large unreserved sale of Saddles, Harness and Trunks, which is to be continued THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at 134 Poydras street, by Messrs. Morphy & Navins, auctioneers. See advertisement in another column.

Purify the Blood!

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

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

☞ Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 80 POYDRAS Street.

☞ Dr. Bailey's Magical Pain Extractor.—The original and only genuine, always has written signature of the proprietor, "H Dallembers Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans.

MR. C. PARTY, is the only person holding our power of Attorney, during our absence from this city. JETT MARTIAL PEYRET & CO.

NOTICE TO DRAYMEN.—We will pay no drayage from the shipping, except to those holding our orders. WYLIE & BGANA.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

NEW YORK, July 19—6 P. M.

The news by the steamer Niagara, has unsettled the markets, and the excitement caused by the news from France, put a stop to all business early in the day.

There were, however, sales of some 1,200 bales of Cotton at the prices prevailing during the past week.

There was no change in flour—sales of 3,000 bbls., having been sold at yesterday's rates, viz.: $5 to $5 06½ for common Troy and Western; $5 31 for good Michigan and $5 30 a $5 75 for pure Genesee. But little doing in corn meal—Baltimore and Alexandria, are held at 6 a 6 12½.

Corn meal is held firmly, at $3 50 for Jersey.

Rye flour is in fair request at $3 50.

Wheat is dull to-day, with a downward tendency. Corn is held firmly, with sales of 15,000 bushels at 48 to 50 cents for Western, and 54 cents for round yellow.

Pork is held at $9 00 to $9 12½ for mess, and $ 12 to $9 25 for prime. Sales of 100 barrels Rice, at $ 25 a $3 31½.

(By Telegraph to St. Louis.)

PITTSBURGH, July 18.

Shipwreck.—The steamer of war *Saline*, was wrecked near Blue Hills, Caracoas, near where the ship of war Cyane was lost, a year since. The officers and crew were saved.

CINCINNATI, July 19.

Accident.—Three men were severely injured today, at Camp Washington, by the premature discharge of a cannon. Two of the sufferers are not expected to survive.

PITTSBURG, July 17.

Fire.—A private despatch from Bedford, states that the stage stables of the Good Intent Company were destroyed by fire. The stages and 19 horses were lost. The travel on this route will be impeded for some time.

There is four feet of water in the channel, and at a stand.

The weather is pleasant.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1848.

The lapse of another week has scarcely effected any change in the general aspect of affairs. Business progresses languidly, though the transactions have been to a fair extent in view of the advanced period of the year. It cannot