The New-Orleans Bee

VOL. VIII. NEW SERIES. No. 1677.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 61 Chartres and 13 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily—Mail edition, per annum, $12 00
Quarter for do, do, do, 3 00
Weekly—Mail edition, per annum, 5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give his name in full, and the place of his residence, in order to insure the insertion of his paper.

Advertising—One dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion, or the first insertion, and three dollars per square for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted at less than the above rate. Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged as for a full month, at the rate of TEN lines for each insertion.

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☞ The publisher, in Annual Advertisements, will be prepared to enter into contracts, on the most liberal terms, for any number of lines, the contracting parties may think proper, strictly within the line of his business, and it is important to all who have every other day.

MEETING OF THE German Society OF NEW ORLEANS AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

St. Louis street, No. 62.

PERSONS in search of German mechanics, servants and laborers, are invited to apply on the premises. 1y 15

F. G. BAWERESER & CO., Dealers in French, British, and American DRY GOODS, No. 20 Chartres street, New Orleans.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

J. BURNOUT, Attorney & Counsellor AND COMMISSIONER FOR LOUISIANA, Nashville, Tenn. Refer to Hon. Felix Grundy, Nashville, Tenn. JOHN O. WOODWARD & CO., No. 93 Magazine street, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and agents of the Louisiana and New York line of Packets. 1y 15

WILLIAM RAYNISON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 81 Canal street.

F. T. BOURNIS, Surgeon Dentist, 93 Camp st., Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 6 P.M. 1m

WM. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Hansom's Buildings, corner Royal and Canal sts.

TARGET BROTHERS—Importers of French Goods, French, English and German, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets. 1y 3

DE FOREST & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants and agents for the sale of Eastern Manufactured Goods, No. 20 Canal street. 1y

J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Account Books for sale, or made to order. 1y

J. P. BRIGGS, FRAMING CO.

C. R. BERCIER & Co., Grocers, 48 Old Levee, have constantly on hand fine Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., at moderate prices. 1y

NOTICE.—THE Citizens' Bank continues to receive proposals for its Real Estate, at private sale as heretofore advertised in the Bee. A. ALSAIN, Pres't. 1y 13

Fashionable Fabrics.—An assortment of fabrics of a new fashion, received per ship Nicolas Cerenal, for sale by J. & J. TARDOS, 15 Conti st. 228 Bourbon street.

HATS—50 cases black and white Russia Hats, in store and for sale by J. BELLOW, Jr., 9, Canal street.

Notice.

R. O. YONALD has removed his office to No. 84 Chartres, up stairs. 1m31

NOTICE.—Let from the 1st of Nov. next Store on the corner of Common and Magazine streets, now occupied by Messrs. Hyde & Moss. Apply to NORTH & BROS., New Orleans.

New Orleans Paper Mill, WRAPPING PAPER, of superior quality, single Light, Blue and White Papers, best quality; Hardware and Sashing Papers, &c., &c. Printing Papers of all sizes—all at lowest wholesale factory prices. 1m 7 A. GRISON, Agent, 6 Front Levee.

Nimecutte French Quick System.

A NEW system of teaching living languages, illustrated by a Practical Course of Lessons, in the FRENCH, through the medium of the English. By Jean Nimecutte, Professor of Languages. Just published and for sale at the New Orleans Literary Emporium for Standard Literature. 1m9 J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

DUFFAU has the honor of informing the public that he resides stable at 118 Bourbon street, following the establishment of Mr Brans, where he will board horses and lodge vehicles, and hire saddle horses and carriages at the most moderate prices. He will also sell and buy horses.

Mr Duffau will continue the practice of Veterinary and Horse Shoeing at No 141 Burgundy street. 1m5—ly

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER, No. 134 Camp street.

Has just received a new assortment of French Water Closets, also Forcing Lift Pumps, Hose Pumps, &c., Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Laying and repairing Lead Pipe; Sheet Lead work of every description. Job work, &c., promptly performed. All orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate. 13—1y

Louisiana Clothing Manufactory, No 124, St Claude st.—Suburb Tivoli. The Subscriber having established a Clothing Manufactory in Suburb Tivoli, is now prepared to furnish his patrons in New York and Boston prices [for Cash] 1000 suits of pantaloons a week. Also Check Shirts, etc., drawers, muscadin bags, and in general all kinds of common Clothing. Linen check pants, linen drilling, do; Jey cabin roundabs; do; Gambroon do; Cassinet Jeans do; Linsey, for negroes, always on hand. 1y

JOHN BELLOW, Jr. 9, Canal st.

STORAGE! STORAGE!!—The subscribers have ample room for the storage of 5000 barrels, or the bulk thereof, in their fire-proof, Warehouses on Tchoupitoulas, Notre Dame, and Tremé streets. They are also prepared to make contracts with Merchants, for the storage of all their goods, during the ensuing season, on the most advantageous terms; and from the location of their Warehouses, and the arrangements made by them, are enabled to offer their customers, as great, if not greater facilities in the receipt and delivery of produce than any similar establishment in this city. All goods will be weighed and the net weight taken out of the Warehouse at the instance of the parties.

EMERSON, TOURNE & Co., 158 Tchoupitoulas st.

TO PLANTERS AND SUGAR REFINERS—Ivory Black Ink and Blacking.—The subscriber has just received four hundred kits of genuine Ivory Black, of all the required shades of tints, for Planters and Sugar Refiners. This article having been tested to proved equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States, and will be warranted to stand the test of the supply of Premium Oil Paste Blacking and Writing Inks, all sizes, Blue and Black. The above is all for sale at manufacturers prices.

S. MASPERAU & CO., 1m 31 Magazine st.

A. BARRAUD, Hair Dresser and Perfumer, CORNER OF ROYAL AND ORLEANS STREETS.

BEING on the eve of departure for France, offers for sale at cost price, and even below, his recent importations. The perfumery is from Mondpelas and other Paris houses, in his boxes, none himself. Ladies and Children's ready made linen, satin, cotton, embroidered and gauze caps; fancy silk, satin, and other fashionable ornaments, bonnets, riding whips, marriage flowers, balloons, fans, fancy jewelry, &c. Shell and horn combs, &c. 1m

To Gentlemen.—Fine and extra fine Spun shirt, cotton and cotton-silk, bosoms, cravats, gloves, suspenders, umbrellas, canes, riding and cab whips, fancy articles, glass and crystal ware, mantle ornaments, Girard clocks, pocket books, powder boxes, fancy soaps, shaving brushes, tooth do, Pins and extra fine perfumery, dolls, toys, hair for brush, curls, toupees, wigs, &c.—Ladies in store will find a large assortment of braids for wigs, &c. 1m

MARINE, RIVER & FIRE INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents for the PELICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, and the Protection and Etna Insurance Companies of Hartford, Connecticut, are insuring against MARINE, RIVER AND FIRE RISKS on the most favorable terms.

Any losses which the above Companies may sustain on Risks, taken at this Agency, will be liberally adjusted according to the charters of Insurance Companies at this city, and paid with prompt ness in money current at the Banks of New Orleans.

Office No 47 Camp street. W. R. POSHUK, 1y 15 C. P. LAWRASON, Agents.

Ribbon's Patent Kitchen Ranges.

THE undersigned are now receiving, ex ship Atlantic, from New York, an invoice of Ribbon's Patent Kitchen Ranges, for either coal or wood, respectfully invite the public to call and examine them. These kitchens, besides the advantage of quick cooking with very little fuel can heat water for bathing the house, tanks, &c., a copper boiler, containing 40 to 60 gallons, is placed so as to receive all water from the water works and keeps it hot. Hotel keepers are invited to call at the store and examine one of these kitchens put up to convince the public of their superiority for economy and convenience, over every thing of the kind ever brought here. S. MASPERAU & CO., 1m 31 Magazine st.

To Planters, Ships and Steamboat owners.

PORTABLE FORGES.

THE undersigned, Agents for the manufacturers, have received a number of these Forges, and request the Planters, Ship and Steamboat owners to call and examine them.

These forges can be recommended for their solidity and convenience, as they are entirely made of iron, contain no perishable body on bellows, and take up only three feet square in the manufactory.

S. MASPERAU & CO., 1m 31 Magazine st. Agents for Manufacturers, 22 Conde st.

Southern Daguerreotype Portraiture Engraving Establishment.

CORNER OF ROYAL AND ORLEANS STREETS.

CITIZENS and STRANGERS are invited to examine our NEW AND IMPROVED STYLE OF PORTRAITS. They will recommend themselves to the taste of the fastidious critical examiner better than by words and advertisement. They are warranted never to fade.

The materials used have been selected with care and are of the best possible quality. The camera employed with the most costly chromatic lenses, combination, is, in reality, possessing great accuracy and quickness in taking the image. The difficulty of procuring an experienced artist to take the portraits of children and Fancy Groups is overcome, requiring only a few seconds in the time of sitting.

Our rooms are handsomely fitted up and no pains will be spared to please our patrons. Splendid specimens are ever kept, and every convenience made.

We have a large assortment of Gold Lockets and Breast Pins (pure gold) which we are prepared to offer at very low prices.

We are prepared to furnish Daguerreotype Artists in New York, Boston, with apparatus and all materials, on the most liberal terms, wholesale and retail. Also, a complete assortment of Daguerreotype Articles at the same reduce

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Monday, Morning, August 23, 1847.

For Congress—Second District. E. G. THIBODEAUX.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday, from beyond Charleston.

Mexico—the return of Paredes.

The steamship *Alabama* arrived here on Saturday from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 15th inst. We greatly regret to learn that Col. Louis Wilson of the 12th Infantry died on the 6th inst., and was buried the next day. Col. Wilson was, we believe, Commander of the North Carolina regiment, and was from Edgecombe county in that State.

By far the most important intelligence received relates to the return of the fugitive Paredes, his safe arrival in Vera Cruz and his departure thence, unmolested and unsuspected. It appears that the ex-President arrived at Harjaro on the 8th inst., in the British mail steamer *Tweed*, from England. There he remained until the 11th, avoiding as much as possible all communication with the residents. On the 14th the *Tweed* reached Vera Cruz and as soon as she got anchor, Paredes stepped into a boat was taken ashore, entered the city under the name of Don Martino. He proceeded incognito to the house of a friend—the Pepe or Jose Zamora, who provided him with clothing, money and a swift horse. Paredes thus furnished, left immediately, passed through the gates of Vera Cruz unchallenged, and took his way towards the interior by a different route from that pursued by the train. A correspondent of the *Patria* states that he met a guerilla party a few miles from the city and was by them escorted on his journey towards the Capital.

Three quarters of an hour after the bird had flown, the letter mail of the steamer was sent to Vera Cruz and opened, when lo! in the packages was found a communication from Gen. Campbell, our consul at Havana, stating that General Mariano Paredes y Arrillaga was a passenger on board the steamer. Immediate attempts were made to discover the fugitive, the house of Senor Zamora was searched and himself interrogated. He hinted so far have replied with the utmost coolness, that Paredes had visited him and had been furnished with the necessary means of continuing his progress. In the mean while, a reward of one thousand dollars has been offered for his apprehension. We have no idea he will be caught, and believe that within twenty-four hours after landing he was entirely beyond the reach of American power and authority.

The first reflection occasioned by this account is, that General Campbell acted with most culpable remissness—we may say with absolute stupidity. Knowing that so formidable an enemy to the American cause as General Paredes is likely to prove, was on board the British steamer, his obvious course should have been to have sent immediately a confidential agent to Vera Cruz, to warn the authorities there to arrest the ex-President the moment he placed his feet upon the soil. To any man of ordinary apprehensions the fact must have occurred that the passengers in the steamship would land before the mail could be distributed, and that the mode of disclosing so important an event as the arrival of Paredes, hit upon by our Consul, would be an admirable method of apprising the Commander at Vera Cruz of the presence of the Mexican just too late to preclude his departure from the town. Certainly Gen. Campbell has much to answer for in consequence of his neglect to adopt sufficient measures for preventing the escape of Paredes.

What effect the presence of this vigorous and able Mexican will produce is not easily divined, but it is agreed on all sides that his return is likely to prove singularly inauspicious, and of sinister augury for peace. Paredes is one of the boldest, most active and most intelligent spirits to be found in Mexico. He is a sworn enemy to the United States and so deemed and proclaimed by the Administration here. He is the advocate of a consolidated and despotic government, and is doubtless leagued with those disaffected citizens of the Republic who behold the termination to the miseries and anarchy which that afflict Mexico, save in the absolute power of a monarchical government. He may be—though there is little room than surmise in support of this opinion—an instrument of a profound and selfish European policy that would seek to establish a monarchy in Mexico, and to place on the throne of the Montezumas some European Scion of Royalty. He is a bitter foe to Santa Anna, and with the instead of the caprices of the Mexican rabble in his favor, and the successive defeats of Santa Anna as arguments to prove the uselessness of the latter for the Supreme command, Paredes will in all probability find at once a powerful party to assert his claims and succeed in deposing the one legged General, unless that consummation shall have already been brought about by the triumphant entrance of General Scott into the City of Mexico. But speculation will soon give way to facts. If Paredes possess a moiety of those mental resources and that influence with the opulent and powerful citizens of Mexico which have been ascribed to him, the effect of his return will speedily be made manifest. Meanwhile the universal impression, in which we fully share, is that his presence in the Republic will tend to prolong the war, and perhaps to impart to the fine confidence, courage and vigor.

The Locofocos seem to be quite delighted that the Whigs are to have a majority in the next House of Representatives. We assure our Locofoco friends that the pleasure is mutual, but it strikes us that on their side there is a little insincerity. They have the air of a man who is swallowing some execrable culinary preparation, and not wishing to offend his host declares it delicious, while his stomach is inwardly rebelling at the nauseous dose it is called upon to digest. If Locofocoism prefer that Whiggery should be in ascendancy in the next Congress, why did it struggle so hard to hold its own?

Steam between Charleston and Havana.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 16th states that a company has been organized in that city to build a sea steamer to run regularly between Charleston and Havana, in connexion with the Southern and Northern steamers, from New York to Charleston. To enable the company to carry out their enterprize, it was important that a contract for carrying the mail should be obtained. This has been effected through the agency of Henry Gourdin and M. C. Mordecai, Esqs., merchants of this city and stockholders in the company, who proceeded to Washington for that purpose. The steamer is to be built in Baltimore, and the whole of the stock has been subscribed in the city of Charleston.

Mount Volunteers.—From several reliable sources the report is confirmed of the President's intention to call out an additional levy of volunteers. The Washington correspondent of the *Courier* states that the Adjutant General is now busy with estimates of the number that may still be called into service under the original bill, and that the President will place every man in the field, without delay, that the law allows.

Illinois Regiment.—The steamboat *Ludora* brought down on Saturday four companies of the Sixth regiment of Illinois volunteers, being the second under the new requisition; 334 men in all, under command of Maj. Livingston.—They landed at Carrollton. Three companies commanded by Capts. Bowman, Burns and Ewing, embarked at St. Louis on the 18th, on the *Buena Vista*, under the charge of Lieut. Col. Hicks; and the three remaining companies were to embark on the 15th on the *No Plus Ultra*.

☞ The grand jury of the Court of Sessions, at New York, indicted, on Wednesday, H. L. Kniffen, captain of the steamboat *Niagara*, and Rogers Bunnell, the engineer of the said boat, for manslaughter in the third degree in causing the death of two firemen of the above boat, and scalding several of the passengers, by carrying too much steam. Bunnell has been arrested and held to bail in $3,000.

Funeral of New Orleans Mourners.—The Mobile *Herald* of Saturday says: "The steamboat Creole, which arrived evening before last, with 'sickness' from Montgomery, brought one bale of new cotton, consigned to James Walsh. The first bale last year came from Wilcox county, and arrived here on the 18th August, one day earlier than the present. In 1845 the first bale of the new crop was received on the 16th of July, twenty few days in advance of the last year and the year before."

The above bale was sold yesterday at 10c per pound, and was purchased by a house in New Orleans, for a number of several thousand pounds.

Important from Yucatan.

Insurrection of Indians in Yucatan—Horrible Slaughter of the White Inhabitants—Appeals to the Inhabitants of Guatemala to arrest the Movement.

Through the politeness of the editors of *La Patria*, we have been favored with a proof sheet of the interesting items which they have received by the chosen Primero Gempechaun, arrived yesterday afternoon from Campeachy.

It appears that an insurrection had broken out among the Indians at Yucatan, the object of which was to slaughter all the white inhabitants of that country. But the plot was fortunately discovered in time, although a number of inhabitants have been massacred in several villages.

All the white and mulatto men, together with the women and children of Tepich were murdered by the Indians. One of their Chiefs, Antonio Ay, was taken prisoner and executed. They declared that the plot had been organized for about 17 years.

The party question which had existed between the Yucatecos was set aside, and they all united in order to resist the Insurgents.

El Siglo XIX, a paper published in Yucatan, publishes two proclamations—one from the President of the State of Honduras—the other from two Generals, in which they call the attention of the centro-Americans to the fate of the Mexican Republic, and solicit their assistance in favor of their unfortunate neighbors.—The Editors of *La Patria* intend to publish in their next paper these documents.

From New Mexico.

Intelligence from Santa Fe to the 6th of July has been received at St. Louis, through an extra of the Jefferson *Inquirer*. From this we learn that on the night of the 26th June, the Mexicans made an attack upon the camp of Capt. Horine's company, and succeeding in stealing all the horses of the company. On the 28th, Lieut. Brown, of his company, and private Queenberry and McClanahan, and a Mexican as guide, were sent in pursuit of the horses.

They not returning, Maj. Edmondson, who was then at Los Vegas, arrested, on the 6th of July, a Mexican, and after hanging him up three times, extorted from him that he heard at mass, at church, that three Americans and one Spaniard had been murdered and burned by the Mexicans of Los Vias.

Maj. Edmondson then marched on Los Vias, 20 miles distant, and, with 29 men, dispersed the inhabitants, suffering no loss on his side, but killing 10 Mexicans and wounding several, besides making 50 prisoners.

The whole town was burned down and destroyed. Two or three houses were left to shelter the women and children in. In one of the houses were found two letters, written by a Mexican, dated the 1st and 2d of July, and indicating that an insurrection was brewing. The pistols of Lieut. Brown, bowie knife, &c., were found, also several things lost in the battle of the 26th of May, on Rio Colorado.

It was ascertained, that Mexicans, Comanches, Apaches, and Kiowas were engaged in the fight of the 26th May.

Lieut. Brown and his party of three men, killed ten Mexicans before they fell.

An express reached Vegas, stating that thirty men of Capt. Morin's company were attacked by a body of over 200 Mexicans, on the Seneca, 18 miles from Don Fernandez de Taos. The enemy retiring in, killing 5 men and wounding 9 and succeeded in taking all their horses, arms and extra clothing. Among the killed were Lieut. Larkin, privates Wright, Owens, Mason, Wilson and Woody. The 18 men left, retreated under the banks of the Seneca, and maintained their position until Capt. Shepherd, of company 1, arrived with his men. They then drove off the enemy, with a small loss on the American side. Captain Shepherd was camped about a mile off.

It is supposed Americans were among them, or Mexicans who speak the English language well. Some of them were heard to say, "G—d d—n you, drive the stock out of that corral, or we will kill you all."

A serious affray had occurred on the night of the 4th July, at Santa Fe. Four Mexicans were killed and one badly wounded. It is rumored that Col. Price arrested several Mexicans.

From Texas.—The steamship *Yacht*, Capt. Crane, arrived yesterday from Galveston, having made the passage in 40 hours. The *Yacht* brought over 20 bales of cotton—this year's crop—raised on the plantation of R. R. Peebles Esq., of Austin, and consigned to Messrs. Burnley, Doswell & Co., of this city.

The papers by the *Yacht* contained nothing of special interest. The prospect, as regards both cotton and sugar, was favorable to an abundant yield.

General Pillow.—We find the following in yesterday's *Delta*, and publish it, if for no other purpose than to relieve General Pillow from the suspicion of murdering Blair, Murray and other teachers of grammar and composition:

Puebla, Mexico, Aug. 6, 1847.

Eds. Delta:—My attention has been called to a letter dated "St. Charles, May 9, 1847," and purporting to have been signed by myself, to reply to an invitation to attend the festivities given in honor of the returning volunteers, first published in both papers in New Orleans. I do not know whether it and published in the Politician, in Nashville, Tenn.

I know nothing of this letter, or of its author, further than that, from its being addressed to Col. Onkey, he would seem to have no doubt from kind and friendly motives to me, had some agency in it.

I was invited to attend that dinner by several gentlemen of the Committee, but it was on the eve of my departure for the army, and I gave none but verbal replies, that I could not attend, in consequence of my public duties in the service, requiring my immediate departure for the seat of war.

I neither wrote that letter, nor authorized it to be written, nor in any way sanctioned it: nor do I adopt or approve the sentiments or opinions therein expressed, and cannot allow such liberties to be taken with my name, no matter what the motive.

Papers that have published that letter, will please insert this.

With great respect, I am your obedient servant, GID. J. PILLOW.

A Letter from General Scott.

Here is a capital epistle from General Scott—brief, pithy and pointed. There are at once logic, good sense and sound patriotism in it. Some doubts are expressed of its authenticity. We hope Gen. Scott wrote it, for he never has written any thing better in its way.

Headquarters of the Army.

My Dear Sir:—I have received two letters (one from the Rev. Mr. Angier, and the other signed by Mr. Van Wyck) asking on several grounds the discharge of Jonathan Thompson, a private of the second Regiment of Artillery, at Hale, Mass., since his enlistment reformed his habits. This is an argument in favor of his serving out his time, lest he should relapse if discharged, before confirmed in his reformation—military discipline highly favors reformation. 2d. He has become pious. This makes him at once a better soldier and a better man, and fortunately we are not without many pious officers and men in our ranks; but 3d. It is alleged that he has imbibed conscientious scruples against performing military duty. If the man be mad he can be discharged on a surgeon's certificate to that effect—but if he has only turned coward, we have unpleasantness of punishing him, if he should, when ordered, refuse to fight.

I return the letters you enclosed, and remain, my dear sir, with good esteem, yours truly,

W. INFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. M. Fillmore.

Iowa Elections.—The Democratic candidates in both districts of Iowa, Messrs. Thompson and Leffler, are said to be elected.

Indiana.—It is said that Hon. T. J. Henley, after having received a majority of the votes of his district, will not receive the certificate of election, on account of some illegality in holding one of the polls. Some of the papers announce the election of Ewing, the Whig candidate in the 10th district. This, however, is doubtful.

Vessel Sunk.—We learn, says the N. Y. *Express* of the 16th, that the steamer *Boy Mode* on her trip from Fall River, came off opposite with a vessel yesterday morning, at about six o'clock, when off Watch Hill light, or between that and Point Judith light.

The steamer received little or no damage, but the schooner was so badly injured that she filled and sunk down in about fifteen minutes. The name was the *Orsina*, belonging to Brookhaven, L. I. bound from Philadelphia to New Bedford and loaded with coal. Her crew consisted of Captain Smith, William, mate and two other hands. Three of the crew then immediately went on board the steamer at the moment of the collision, and the Captain took to the boat and afterwards got on board of the *Boy Mode*.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *Endora*, for late St. Louis papers.

African Slave Trade.

The Convention between Great Britain, France and the United States, for the suppression of the slave trade, so far from having produced any benefit, has actually occasioned an amount of suffering at which humanity shudders. The whole coast of Africa is under blockade, it will be remembered; and as the largest English vessels are used, the traders have been compelled to adopt the plan of using very light and small vessels, in order to escape them. The sufferings in the unhappy wretches, crowded on board these vessels, are horrible beyond description. The New York Express says: that out of 210,000 shipped for Cuba and Brazil, 178,000 died on the passage. Yet the price is so enormous that the trade is always a good one. The 178,000 lost in one trip cost but ten dollars each between decks, and in three square inches, you may count eight or ten dead bodies. These facts induced Mr. Borthwick, in the English House of Commons, to call on Lord Palmerston to put an end to the joint treaty or treaties on this subject with France and the United States.

The only way, as the Express justly remarks, to stop this trade effectually is to induce Cuba and Brazil to declare it piracy; business is impossible, for no Brazil every body is concerned in it, from the highest dignitary of the Empire down. Such enormous profits are made by the prize crew officers who connive at it, that any attempt at the suppression of the trade would be defeated by their treachery.

All the attempts of mistaken but well meant philanthropy, have thus resulted in inexplicable misefuel to the slave. Cannot philanthropy learn a lesson from the last?

Railroads in the United States.—According to a tabular statement given in the American Railroad Journal, it appears that there are 147 railroads in the United States, measuring 5,391 miles, now finished and in use. There are 30 more now being constructed, measuring 2,857 miles, and 12 more measuring 715, which have been commenced and abandoned. Among these last there are 434 1-2 miles in Alabama, and Florida; the Hiwassee Railroad is also included here, though a strong movement is now being made to complete it. Of the unfinished roads, 1,214 miles in Illinois, mostly State of Illinois.

The longest road in the United States, owned by one single company, is that from Savannah to Macon, 190 3-4 miles; the next is the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the third on the list is the Georgia Road, from Augusta to Atlanta, 171 miles long.

The first railroad ever built in the United States was the Quincy, 4 miles long, finished in 1827; the second was the South Carolina Road Pennsylvania, 9 miles long, having a track but 3 feet 9 inches wide.

The highest grade of any travelled road (60 feet in mile) is on the Springfield and Albany, where it crosses the Green Mountain chain.—That from Cleveland, Ohio, to the quarries, has a grade of 264 feet to the mile.

There are 19 roads with inclined planes, requiring stationary engines, and on the Portage Road, over the Allegheny Mountains in Pennsylvania, there are ten inclined planes in a distance of 36 miles.

There are 15 tunnels on 12 different roads, the longest being on the Long Island Road under Atlantic street, in Brooklyn, which is more than half a mile in length. There is a tunnel 500 feet long through solid rock on the Harlem Road, near New York. On the Reading Road there are three tunnels, 930, 1,500 and 1,933 feet long! This road, though only 93 miles long, cost $10,338,530.

A Consummate Villain.—The Cincinnati Times gives an account of a fellow named Henry A. Pepaugh, who has been convicted of forging a confessed judgement note, by power of Attorney for $7,500, on Aaron Ludlum. This has been a most villainous attempt to rob Ludlum of all he possessed, and reduce him and his family to beggary, by a scoundrel friend, in the fourth degree. In the first week of June, 1846, the Sheriff of Hamilton county levied on all of Ludlum's property at Cottage, where he resides, to satisfy the judgment on the above. This was the first intimation Ludlum had of the existence of any such note. Upon Ludlum delaying the note to be a forgery, the Court, in June, 1846, set aside the judgment, released his property and laid the case over for trial by jury. The note was not brought up for trial, but put off from term to term.

This Pepaugh was in prison in Indianapolis for stealing $200, he was in prison in Cleveland for stealing a horse and buggy, and in prison in Dayton for burning his father-in-law's barn, and he has tried to collect forged notes several times; he attempted to collect a forged note on his own brother-in-law, but did not succeed; he did collect a note from an old farmer, near Miamisburg and had the farm sold upon the boasting of having notes on a number of rich men, advanced in years, and when they die he can easily collect them. He has been heard to say he could carry through any piece, he really thinking he could not be sworn as he swanted the jury did that a man like him will $10,000 in his pocket could not be sent to prison.

The Times indignantly that Ludlum will be compelled to pay this forged note, there being no evidence in the civil suit to prove its forgery.

☞ The grand jury, at New York, have found bills of indictment for manslaughter against Dr. Guelin, the proprietor of a drug store; his clerk, Wm. H. Grayton, and also an apprentice, on account of the death of a lady having been occasioned by the apprentice selling a quantity of laudanum for tincture of rhubarb.

A man by the name of Wainstein, engaged in work on a house near the Arsenal, yesterday, attempted to pass from one side of a room in the second story to the other on the timbers. He accidentally fell and dislocated the joint of the femur (thigh bone) so that he was not hurt (fellow) an ambulance took him to his home in about ten minutes after arrival.—*St. Louis Union, 14th.*

Cities Intelligence.

Cummins's Case—Charge of Murder.—Commencing a case came up for examination last Saturday before Recorder Beauzeau. The prisoner was charged with having caused the death of William Reinecke, on the 12th inst., by a stroke of a glass bowl, in Mrs. Goldwell's Coffee-house, where said Cummings was employed as a bar-keeper. The Court room was crowded. Randall Hunt appeared as the counsel of the prisoner, Mr. Preaux acted as State Attorney for the prosecution. Several witnesses were examined. They uniformly stated that the only insult offered by the deceased to Cummings consisted in some vulgar words, without any precise signification. The prisoner challenged Reinecke to repeat the expressions, which the latter did. Whereupon, Cummings seized on the bar's large glass bowl used for washing spoons and hurled it at Reinecke, who received the blow on the left temple and fell down bleeding profusely. The physicians who attended the deceased, being examined, affirmed that the death of Reinecke was caused by the blow inflicted by Cummings. A discussion here arose between the two Counsels as to the right of the Court to hear witnesses in favor of the prisoner. Mr. Preaux contended that committing magistrates had no such right. The case was a clear one, and nothing remained but to commit the prisoner for his trial before the Criminal Court. The Recorder, however, agreed to hear the witnesses on the part of the defence, but their depositions did not affect materially the gist of the proceeding thus. His Honor, considering that the case was a bailable one, ordered the accused to enter bond, in $2000 for his trial before the first district Court, said bail to be approved by the latter tribunal.

Forgery.—We have already mentioned that Kreps, the mail robber, had been sent before the United States District Court to answer to the charge of having rifled the mail bags on board the steamer New Orleans. The same individual was examined last Saturday before Recorder Baldwin, on a charge of having forged the name of Wm. Swift to a $500 U. S. Treasury draft, taken from one of the mail bags. The testimony of Mr. White, a money broker, was conclusive evidence, and Kreps was committed for trial before the First District Court.

☞ Recorder Baldwin.—Not a single commitment took place, before this magistrate, on Saturday last. Several individuals were examined for some petty offences and were discharged.

☞ Recorder Genois.—No commitment on Saturday: One Durham was arrested and discharged.

Accident.—A negro child, aged about one year, was run over by a large cart, on Saturday afternoon last, at the corner of Orleans and Treme streets. The driver, Jean Baptiste, was immediately arrested and brought up before Recorder Genois. The driver gave bond, but his Honor refused to take it, until the condition of the child be positively ascertained.

Robbery.—On Saturday last, some robbers entered a house situated at the corner of Levee and Esplanade, in the 3rd Municipality, and carried away a trunk containing some wearing apparel. Capt. Mazerat discovered the trunk yesterday morning, in an open lot on Morales street. A mulatto boy, named Antoine, was arrested.

The remains of Maslin P. Bradford Sherman, who fell in the trenches before Vera Cruz, arrived at Wilmington, (Del.), on Thursday. They were received and escorted to St. Peter's church by a funeral cortege, consisting of the family relatives and friends of the deceased, the Mayor of the city and other authorities, detachments from the various volunteer companies of the city composing a guard of honor—officers of the army and navy, and a large procession of citizens at large.

☞ The Hon. Henry Clay arrived in Baltimore on the evening of the 13th in the Western train of cars, and took lodgings in Barnum's Hotel. He was to remain in Baltimore but one day, and would probably leave for the East on the 18th.

Counterfeit.—We learn that Zabilla, the Mexican who stabbed three Americans some weeks ago at Vera Cruz, was tried on that day, found guilty and condemned to twenty years' solitary confinement.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *Endora*, for late St. Louis papers.

African Slave Trade.

The Convention between Great Britain, France and the United States, for the suppression of the slave trade, so far from having produced any benefit, has actually occasioned an amount of suffering at which humanity shudders. The whole coast of Africa is under blockade, it will be remembered; and as the largest English vessels are used, the traders have been compelled to adopt the plan of using very light and small vessels, in order to escape them. The sufferings in the unhappy wretches, crowded on board these vessels, are horrible beyond description. The New York Express says: that out of 210,000 shipped for Cuba and Brazil, 178,000 died on the passage. Yet the price is so enormous that the trade is always a good one. The 178,000 lost in one trip cost but ten dollars each between decks, and in three square inches, you may count eight or ten dead bodies. These facts induced Mr. Borthwick, in the English House of Commons, to call on Lord Palmerston to put an end to the joint treaty or treaties on this subject with France and the United States.

The only way, as the Express justly remarks, to stop this trade effectually is to induce Cuba and Brazil to declare it piracy; business is impossible, for no Brazil every body is concerned in it, from the highest dignitary of the Empire down. Such enormous profits are made by the prize crew officers who connive at it, that any attempt at the suppression of the trade would be defeated by their treachery.

All the attempts of mistaken but well meant philanthropy, have thus resulted in inexplicable misefuel to the slave. Cannot philanthropy learn a lesson from the last?

Railroads in the United States.—According to a tabular statement given in the American Railroad Journal, it appears that there are 147 railroads in the United States, measuring 5,391 miles, now finished and in use. There are 30 more now being constructed, measuring 2,857 miles, and 12 more measuring 715, which have been commenced and abandoned. Among these last there are 434 1-2 miles in Alabama, and Florida; the Hiwassee Railroad is also included here, though a strong movement is now being made to complete it. Of the unfinished roads, 1,214 miles in Illinois, mostly State of Illinois.

The longest road in the United States, owned by one single company, is that from Savannah to Macon, 190 3-4 miles; the next is the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the third on the list is the Georgia Road, from Augusta to Atlanta, 171 miles long.

The first railroad ever built in the United States was the Quincy, 4 miles long, finished in 1827; the second was the South Carolina Road Pennsylvania, 9 miles long, having a track but 3 feet 9 inches wide.

The highest grade of any travelled road (60 feet in mile) is on the Springfield and Albany, where it crosses the Green Mountain chain.—That from Cleveland, Ohio, to the quarries, has a grade of 264 feet to the mile.

There are 19 roads with inclined planes, requiring stationary engines, and on the Portage Road, over the Allegheny Mountains in Pennsylvania, there are ten inclined planes in a distance of 36 miles.

There are 15 tunnels on 12 different roads, the longest being on the Long Island Road under Atlantic street, in Brooklyn, which is more than half a mile in length. There is a tunnel 500 feet long through solid rock on the Harlem Road, near New York. On the Reading Road there are three tunnels, 930, 1,500 and 1,933 feet long! This road, though only 93 miles long, cost $10,338,530.

A Consummate Villain.—The Cincinnati Times gives an account of a fellow named Henry A. Pepaugh, who has been convicted of forging a confessed judgement note, by power of Attorney for $7,500, on Aaron Ludlum. This has been a most villainous attempt to rob Ludlum of all he possessed, and reduce him and his family to beggary, by a scoundrel friend, in the fourth degree. In the first week of June, 1846, the Sheriff of Hamilton county levied on all of Ludlum's property at Cottage, where he resides, to satisfy the judgment on the above. This was the first intimation Ludlum had of the existence of any such note. Upon Ludlum delaying the note to be a forgery, the Court, in June, 1846, set aside the judgment, released his property and laid the case over for trial by jury. The note was not brought up for trial, but put off from term to term.

This Pepaugh was in prison in Indianapolis for stealing $200, he was in prison in Cleveland for stealing a horse and buggy, and in prison in Dayton for burning his father-in-law's barn, and he has tried to collect forged notes several times; he attempted to collect a forged note on his own brother-in-law, but did not succeed; he did collect a note from an old farmer, near Miamisburg and had the farm sold upon the boasting of having notes on a number of rich men, advanced in years, and when they die he can easily collect them. He has been heard to say he could carry through any piece, he really thinking he could not be sworn as he swanted the jury did that a man like him with $10,000 in his pocket could not be sent to prison.

The Times indignantly that Ludlum will be compelled to pay this forged note, there being no evidence in the civil suit to prove its forgery.

☞ The grand jury, at New York, have found bills of indictment for manslaughter against Dr. Guelin, the proprietor of a drug store; his clerk, Wm. H. Grayton, and also an apprentice, on account of the death of a lady having been occasioned by the apprentice selling a quantity of laudanum for tincture of rhubarb.

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Notice to the Military.

THE subscribers of the Southern Clothing Manufactory, are prepared to make to measure, any quantity of clothing, in a military style on the shortest notice, and at a price that they can be got in the interior. All orders for military clothing will be called and see us before they purchase elsewhere.

ISRAHG & WAGNER, 1m 19 In 82 Magazine st.

Notice.

THE PAVILION situated on the Place St. Antoine will be open for the reception of the Ladies of New Orleans and others, on SUNDAYS ONLY.

CORYO & SIER & Co.

Office of the New Orleans Insurance Co., New Orleans, August 20,