# DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. H. HAYES....J. E. M'CLURE.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
DAILY—*Fifteen Cents a Week*, payable to the carriers, weekly.... or, *Eight Dollars* per year—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates—in advance.....Single copies, *Five Cents*..... The office will receipt for all subscriptions exceeding one week.
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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1848.


☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

GEN. SMITH.—Preparations are now being made to receive the gallant hero of "Contreras." Identified as he is with our citizens, he cannot fail to receive a magnificent reception. The municipal authorities have already taken cognizance of the matter, and will carry out the event in grand style. The laurels of Louisiana could not be wreathed upon the brow of a nobler soldier than that of Gen. Persifor F. Smith.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. Collins, of the brig Mary Ann Jones, from Vera Cruz, for the delivery of our Mexican files.

THE CRESCENT CITY.—This splendid Ocean palace will leave this morning, at 10 o'clock, for NewYork. The steamship Crescent City has the most gorgeous accommodations of any vessel that has ever yet sailed the blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico. She is absolutely crowded with passengers, and is certainly the handsomest steamship that ever visited the port of NewOrleans. Success to her, say we.

FOR THE SEAT OF PEACE.—The following vessels leave to-morrow for the Seat of Peace:

Steamers Massachusetts and Fanny, brig Othello and ship Timoleon. They all take down Government stores.

PASSENGERS PER MASSACHUSETTS.—Capt. Ector and servant, Surg. T. P. Thompson, Lieut. McDonald, A. A. Q. M., Wm. H. Philpot, Clerk, Ortis José, E. S. Naultz.

CAPTAIN BESANÇON.—In the Vera Cruz Free American of the 7th inst., we find a card of Capt. Besançon, complaining of misrepresentation by correspondents of the New Orleans press; among whom our correspondent, "Hombre," is mentioned. Should "Hombre" have mis-stated anything, we are confident that it was perfectly unintentional, as from personal knowledge we know that it could not have been otherwise.

MILITARY.—We learn that the company of Sappers and Miners arrived here yesterday, from Mexico.

WINES.—By referring to the card of Messrs. J. F. Bercier & Co., No. 54 Old Levee, in another column, it will be seen that they have on hand an assortment of the choicest wines. They are willing to sell them to whigs if they wish them, and to democrats if they prefer them. These wines are a sort of emolient which heal all party discords.

☞ We are indebted to the steamer Hecla for late papers.

GEN. SCOTT.—The New York Post has been assured on good authority, that the statement concerning Gen. Scott, which has appeared in several newspapers—namely, that he has been ordered to Frederick, on account of charges against him of a more severe nature than those which now engage the Court of Inquiry, is altogether erroneous. Gen. Scott was notified to appear at Frederick, to continue the prosecution of the inquiry against Gen. Pillow, and this is the sole purpose of his repairing to that place.

☞ We thank the polite clerk of the steamboat Montezuma for Mobile papers.

TERRIBLE MASSACRE OF WHITES AT MARTINIQUE.—We learn by the arrival of the ship Europe, Capt. Mercier, from the St. Thomas, on the 24th May, that a massacre of the white inhabitants of Martinique took place. At St. Pierre several houses had been burned, and in one of them thirty persons were consumed. Every thing there was in the most dreadful confusion. The troops from Fort Royal were called upon, but refused to act, and retreated to their quarters. Every road and avenue leading to St. Pierre was crowded with blacks, coming in to the assistance of their brethren. Many dreadful scenes had occurred. Capt. Mercier states that his informant had barely time, in company with six others, to get on board of a vessel, leaving all he had behind, before the house in which they lived was set on fire, and sentries placed to keep any one from escaping. The disturbance was supposed to be general all over the island of St. Thomas.

LOUISIANA CHRONICLE.—The partnership between Messrs. Johnson & Stanard, formerly joint proprietors of the above paper, was dissolved on the 3d inst., and Mr. Johnson has retired.

### Court of Inquiry.

FREDERICK, Md., June 6, 1848.—The Court met at 9 o'clock; all the members present; hall crowded. After some remarks by Gens. Scott and Pillow, respecting the introduction of depositions, Gen. Pillow rose and read a paper stating that, as the prosecution had endeavored to impeach the testimony of Maj. Burns, by introducing evidence to prove, by Lieut. Clark, that he (the Major) had been a witness on a trial at Puebla, he (the defendant) had procured a copy of the record from the War Department, showing that Maj. Burns had not been a witness on that trial. In order that the character of Maj. Burns might be placed fairly before the Court, the defendant would present a list of witnesses, desiring that they might be summoned to give full information.

Gen. Scott objected, and the Court said it would take Gen. Pillow's paper into consideration.

Gen. Quitman was then called and examined, relative to the conference of the 11th of September. Gen. Scott had then expressed himself favorably to the attack on Chapultepec, and Gen. Pillow seemed to favor the San Antonio route.

The examination of this witness had not concluded up to the time the cars left.

EXPLANATORY.—Gen. Commander of South Carolina has written a letter to the Winyah Observer explaining his course in the Baltimore Convention. He denies that he claimed to represent the whole State; but says that it was the understanding that if there were no other delegate from South Carolina present, he should cast the vote of the State.

NATIONAL MONUMENT.—At 4 o'clock on the evening of the 6th, a large concourse of the citizens of Washington assembled at the depot, for the purpose of conveying the corner stone of the Washington Monument to the spot erected for it.—It was placed on wheels, and escorted by the Mayor, the Committee of Arrangements, the Architect, and a body of U. S. Marines, together with many citizens. The stone was decorated with the American flag, and on the top of it was a live eagle.

During its passage, the car on which the stone was placed had to pass over a temporary bridge; but it had advanced only a short distance upon it, when the front axle broke, throwing the car off the track, and rolling its contents upon the bridge. It was found impossible to remove it at the time, but in a few days it was thought that by the aid of machinery it could be rescued from its perilous position.

THE CR... ...PS.—The Expositor, of Farmersville, ...ys that the crops of cotton and corn Union parish, sa... State, look unusually fine. The in that part of the S... in regard to the crops in Villager says the same ... Avoyelles.

SUGAR IN TEXAS.—The firs... exportation of ...sugar from Texas was made in 1846, ...and amounted to only fifty hogsheads. The crop ...of 1847 ...amounted to 2000 hogsheads., of which betw... 500 and 600 hhds. were exported. This year's crop is estimated at 5000 hhds.

## Late from Mexico.

Ratification of the Treaty--Comments of an Opponent--Star Discontinued--Movement of Troops--Yucatan Expedition--Mr. Sevier's Speech, &c.--The Deserters--Mexican Army--Reduction of Mexican Tariff--Vera Cruz Correspondence, &c.

By the brig Mary Ann Jones, Capt. A. Collins, which arrived at this port yesterday from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 7th, we have received our full files of Mexican papers.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.—The *Monitor* of the 1st thus announces the election of President.

"*Latest.*—The Chamber of Deputies has declared Sr. General D. José Joaquim de Herrera Constitutional President of the Republic."

The ratifications of the Treaty of Peace have been exchanged with all due formality.

The Querétaro *Progreso*, the greatest war paper of Mexico, utters some very lugubrious lamentations over the consummation of peace. In the number of the 27th May we find an article entitled the Funeral of the Republic, which we translate:

"The pen flies from our hands, while we comply with the sad duty of announcing to our readers, that the day before yesterday the ruin of the Republic was consummated, our Senate giving the finishing touch to the work of Sr. Pena y Pena and his Minister Rosa. More than half of the Mexican Republic, that is to say, eighty-two thousand square leagues of rich and fertile lands, comprising a part of our beautiful Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Sonora, Chihuahua, New Mexico, and the Californias, have been sold for a small amount of money to the government at Washington, the implacable enemy of our friends! Our compatriots have been transferred like beasts of burden to the dominion of a new master. This is the most bitter joke, the greatest sarcasm on republican institutions. The Gods abandon us exclaimed the Roman orator under similar circumstances.

"To give the finishing touch to the picture of our degradation, yesterday, in the midst of a strong escort of Riflemen, the American Commissioners entered this city *to receive the final deed of sale of our country.* This infamous document will be before long, for good Mexicans, the bloody cloak which Marc Antony presented to the Roman people.

"It is said, also, that Sr. Rosas wished to place in the residence of the Commissioners the vilified arms of the Republic. We leave to the consideration of our readers to reflect upon the sad bargain which the poor bird of the Aztecs, stationed silent and languid, on his nopal, will see entered into.

"For Sr. Rosas alone it is reserved to render the national emblem an object of scorn and contempt to the invader. God grant that this Eagle, now so depressed, may not some day do with the authors of its misfortunes as he now does with the serpent which writhes in his beak."

QUERETARO.—Now that the Treaty has been approved by all the branches of the Mexican Government, but little interest attaches to the proceedings at Querétaro. The *Monitor's* correspondent furnishes a long letter, but we do not find in it much that is interesting to Americans. The American Commissioners were received and entertained with much hospitality. Mr. Sevier, however, being ill, Mr. Clifford took charge of the negotiations. The writer does not like the present position of Santa Anna, believing that he is in secret correspondence with his friends in the republic.—*Star, 30th.*

On the 30th ult. the last number of the American Star was issued. Mr. Peoples thus expresses his farewell:

With this number ends the American Star. Peace is made and ratified, and with its coming ends our mission here. The deed is done. The *Star*, which has risen in every city occupied by our arms on this line, has set for the last time, in the capital of those, who, but a few days since, ranked on our list as enemies. May there never be another cause for a rupture between us. The Star has advocated an honorable peace—it has been brought about—we are satisfied—our country is satisfied—Mexico is satisfied—may peace rest continually with all.

There remains naught more, but to say farewell to the gallant soldiers with whom we have so long communed, and whom we have seen bear aloft their country's banner in so many victorious fights. It is a short word, but on the present occasion, hard to syllable. If, when you return to your homes and are receiving that reward from friends and countrymen to which your glorious career here entitle you, you will but cast a thought on him who followed you from battle to battle and raised his *Star* to chronicle your deeds of glory, it will be consolation enough to us. May you all prosper—FAREWELL!

JOHN H. PEOPLES.

From the same paper we take the following items:

OFF THIS MORNING.—Gen. Patterson with his Division, will leave this morning for Vera Cruz.

The General entertained a few of his friends yesterday, amongst whom all the officers of the 2d Infantry, and their gallant leader, Col. Riley. We will take this occasion of apologizing to the General for our non-attendance, urgent business at the quarters of another officer having prevented it; and whilst we return him thanks for the invitation, we take the occasion to wish him health and happiness on the journey, and after his arrival at home.

CUERNAVACA.—The sick of the command at Cuernavaca arrived yesterday, 350 in number, escorted by two companies of infantry, under command of Major Blanchard, 12th infantry—four men died on the road. The sickness is great Cuernavaca. The 12th and 15th infantry, under command of Col. Bonham, 12th infantry, will arrive here to-day.

DEPARTURE.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hitchcock and Major Buchanan, Acting Inspectors General, left here yesterday for New Orleans, where they will proceed at once to make arrangements for the mustering out of the troops.

From the *Monitor Republicano*, of June 1st, we extract the annexed items:

To-day, part of the troops which have been stationed at Toluca, entered the city, and to-morrow Gen. Lane's brigade will leave for Vera Cruz."

"We are informed that three thousand muskets have been purchased for the Government, at ten dollars a piece, and 400,000 cartridges."

"Yesterday, eighty prisoners, taken near Santa Fé, were brought into town by some American forces. It is said that among them there are some Mexican officers. They were seized on account of bearing arms, and had been seen under suspicious circumstances. The were liberated on parole."

The *Epoca* of San Luis Potosi, in speaking of the *pronunciamiento* of Paredes, in Aguascalientes, says: "General Santa Anna, for example, has pronounced for the federal system, and against the federal system; he has pronounced against the nomination of President, and afterwards endeavored to make the same man President whom he had previously combatted. The same is the case with Gen. Paredes; he pronounced against the Government to elevate Santa Anna, and afterwards to overthrow him; he commenced the revolution of the 6th of December, '44, and he overthrew the administration which resulted from that revolution; he was the chief of the monarchical party, and afterwards proclaimed the republic; a bitter enemy of the liberals, he is now united with the Puros." A pretty picture truly.

From the *Eco del Comercio* of the 1st inst. we learn that Gen. Marshall's Brigade left the city of Mexico on that day.

AID TO YUCATAN.—Sr. Otero has introduced into the Mexican Congress a proposition to send immediate and efficient assistance to Yucatan.

GEN. ARISTA.—The *Eco* says that the prosecutions so long existing against this gallant officer have terminated in his full and entire acquittal, and he is now again in a position to serve his country.

### The Yucatan Expedition.

It will be seen by the card which we publish below, extracted from the American Star of the 30th, that the Yucatan expedition will be organized in this city, and not in Vera Cruz as had been the first intention. We should not on this account, however, abate our exertions to have everything prepared, and transportation provided:

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY.—The General-in Chief, informed us yesterday that he had received positive orders from the War Department to discharge no men from the service until after their arrival in the United States. As I had been otherwise informed, and so published it, I now make this contradiction with his sanction.

JOHN H. PEOPLES.

Though this may, for the moment, retard the expedition to Yucatan, it does not follow that it will fall through, for it will be as easy to sail from New Orleans to Campeachy, as from Vera Cruz. But very few of the thousand and more men, who have volunteered their services to the assistance of the whites of Yucatan, will draw off because they have to go to New Orleans first; and at that point treble the number can be raised after their final discharge from the service of Uncle Sam.

### Speeches of Mr. Sevier and Sr. Rosa at the exchange of Ratifications.

The *Eco del Comercio* of the 1st contains a letter, dated Querétaro, May 30, giving an account of the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty, which we translate below:

At half past 8 o'clock to-night the exchange of ratifications took place in the saloon of Sr. Peña's house, during a private audience which the Minister of Relations, accompanied by the Minister of War, gave to the Commissioners of the United States. After the exchange, Mr. Sevier said:

"*Señor*—In leaving your Excellency, after the consummation of the object which brought us to this country, we can, with the greatest sincerity, declare, that never, during many years of vicissitudes consequent upon public service in the affairs of our country, has any thing caused us more pleasure than the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty which reëstablishes peace between the United States and Mexico. Indeed, Sir, this event will be viewed with satisfaction by all honorable men of both nations.

"We sincerely hope that the great part which your Excellency and the other members of the Administration have taken in the consummation of so desirable a work will always be remembered with gratitude by both countries.

"My colleague, Mr. Clifford, by order of my Government, and with the permission of yours, will remain in Mexico, and on my return to Washington, will, without doubt, be invested with a new mission, as Resident Minister at Mexico. Our Government, whose confidence you so much possess, hopes that in discharging its duties, by promoting the honor and well-being of the United States, it may conduct itself in such a manner as to acquire the sympathies of the Mexican authorities.

"As your Excellency has previously permitted, I will return as soon as possible to the United States, with the Treaty of Peace which is now confided to us, and I hope to arrive at Washington before our Congress has completed its session. It is scarcely necessary for me to inform you that my arrival at that city with the Treaty of Peace will be hailed with the greatest cordiality.

"I cannot sufficiently express our gratitude for the kindness and distinguished honor with which we have been received. We shall take pleasure in communicating this to our Government. Our most ardent desire is that you and your country shall enjoy peace and prosperity."

The Minister of Relations replied as follows:

"*Sir*—This solemn moment, in which, after such great and strenuous efforts, peace and good understanding is reëstablished between Mexico and the United States of America, will always be satisfactory to me. This memorable reconciliation will always be considered by the entire Republic as the most efficacious means of restoring its prosperity and grandeur.

"Though war always leaves behind such sad memories, you will only leave in Mexico a grateful remembrance of having so effectively intervened for the reëstablishment of peace and harmony between two nations.

"It is very pleasing to the President to know that Mr. Clifford will remain in Mexico, and that he will soon discharge the duties of Resident Minister. The Government of Mexico will hasten to name a Minister of the Republic to reside near the Government of the United States of America.

"I sincerely desire that you may have a happy return to the United States, and that you may be received there with the sympathies which the circumstance of having been so directly concerned in the reëstablishment of peace between the two Republics should excite in your favor.

"It only remains to me to manifest to you that the President has been pleased with the forbearance which your Excellencies have manifested in the important conferences which preceded the ratification of the Treaty. For my part, I shall never forget the cordiality with which, in these conferences, I have always been treated by you.

"A duty now remains to us to fulfil towards those who have to directly intervened in this work of peace and concord—that of consecrating the efforts of our life to affirming and consolidating this peace, in which the policy, the humanity and the civilization of two great nations are interested."

### The American Deserters.

[From the Star of the 30th ult.]

THE SAN PATRICIO PRISONERS.—The San Patricio prisoners, now that peace is declared, will in a few days be taken to New Orleans, and there be dishonorably discharged. Riley is at the head of them, and if he should return to Mexico, we hope he will show that he has received a lesson that will be of some advantage to him. No American can ever have any confidence in him, and we doubt whether there is one who would not consider himself disgraced by being found in his company. He has been punished, but not enough for the great crime he has committed.

A number of Mexican citizens, seeing the above paragraph, sent the following petition to General Butler, which we translate from *El Monitor:*

*To His Excellency Gen. Butler, Commander-in-Chief of the American Army in Mexico.*

In the last number of the "American Star" it is said that the prisoners of San Patricio, and their captain, Riley, now that peace is celebrated, are to be carried to New Orleans and turned out of the service in an ignominious manner. We would humbly beg the Commander-in-chief to show his clemency, by pardoning those unfortunate men, and remitting the rest of their term of punishment, setting them at liberty, and allowing them to remain among us. Nothing would, in our opinion, be a more appropriate act in celebration of peace, or more conducive to forgetfulness of the past, than the exercise of the right of pardon towards these unfortunates, who would not have suffered had the war not taken place. They have suffered in our cause, and we think that no act of grace that Gen. Butler could exercise on leaving our soil, would render his memory half so grateful to Mexicans as this. Should his Excellency read these lines, we hope he will be persuaded that they are the expression of the sentiments of every Mexican heart.

### Re-organization of the Mexican Army.

On the 24th of May a bill was introduced into the Mexican Congress, by Sr. Orozco, providing, 1st, for the suppression of all general commands; 2d, for the division of the armed force into the regular army and the National Guard; 3d, that the regular army shall consist of 10,000 men, including Generals and the appropriate number of officers; 4th, that the regular army shall be stationed upon the frontier most likely to be menaced, and shall attend only to the exterior security of the Republic; 5th, that the officers who do not remain on the frontier with their commonds, shall receive no pay; 6th, that the officers who are not sent to the frontier, shall not belong to the regular army; 7th, that the Generals and officers shall be taken from among those who have distinguished themselves for their patriotism, valor, and military science; 8th, that the National Guard shall attend to public safety in the interior; 9th, that in case of foreign invasion, Congress shall not have power to re-inforce the regular army from the National Guard; 10th, the regulations now in force shall apply to the National Guard; 11th, that the Governors of the States, if they do not belong to the regular army, shall be inspectors of the national militia; 12th, that the *gendarmerie* shall be entrusted with the charge of private security; 13th, that the Legislatures of the States shall immediately organize the National Guard and the *gendarmerie;* 14th, that one month after the publication of the law the regular army shall proceed to the frontier.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES IN MEXICAN PORTS.—A late number of the *Gaceta*, contains a decree of the President of Mexico concerning Mexican duties. By this decree it appears that on the cessation of the war, the Mexican tariff of the 4th of October, 1845, will go into operation, and as the duties thereby imposed on imported goods are much higher than those collected during the time the ports were in possession of the American forces, some modification is necessary, in order that what may hereafter come in may be enabled to compete with foreign merchandise now in the market. He therefore orders that a reduction of 30 per cent. be made on all duties collected under the above mentioned tariff. From this rule will be excepted the duties of one per cent. established by the law of the 31st of March, 1838, and that of two per cent. on damaged goods, which must be paid in full.

## Vera Cruz Correspondence.

VERA CRUZ, June 6, 1848.

*Eds. Crescent.* By the mail from Mexico we have nothing of importance, except the preparations which are making for the descent of the troops. The out-posts are called in as rapidly as possible, and the division of Gen. Patterson was on the march to the coast, and will probably arrive in a short time. The troops from Orizaba and Perote are hourly expected; an escort with the sick and disabled at Jalapa, has arrived, and is being embarked for New Orleans. Gen. Smith is in command, and we really find it a pleasant change. You will see in the Free American an account of a "blow up" which took place day before yesterday; from twenty to thirty persons were killed and wounded, many of them were women and children. The view of the ruins, with the crushed and mangled bodies of the dead and dying was really horrible, and such a sight as I never wish to see again. It is supposed that a large quantity of powder was clandestinely kept upon the premises, either for sale or for the use of the robber bands which infest the vicinity of the city.

The immense number of troops, teamsters and followers of the army about to leave for home, will require an extraordinary quantity of transports, and it is to be hoped that the Quartermaster's Department at home will not be remiss in providing sufficient, and in time, or the worst consequences may be apprehended from the exposure of the troops coming down—the difference in the climate of the table land and this roasting place can only be appreciated by one who has tried both. Many of the regiments will, if permitted, go directly home to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, etc., without stopping at New Orleans; such, I learn, are the wishes of the officers and men, and it will undoubtedly be the best for all parties, as most of the troops if mustered out of service and paid off in New Orleans, will reach home with nothing but the glory they have won, if your yellow fever allows some of them to go at all.

Our friends from Louisiana now in town are generally well. Some of them are not yet tired of the labor and excitement of service, and if they could be discharged here would, no doubt, take their chances against the Indians in Yucatan—after they get home it may be a different affair. By the bye, talking of Yucatan, you may inform the friends of that State, if it have any in New Orleans, that if they will furnish the necessary outfit, a regiment could easily be raised in this city during the next month, to settle the war and the country.

Respectfully, PAX.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VERA CRUZ, Mexico, June 1, 1848.

*Orders No. 107.*—Pursuant to General Orders No. 102, from the Headquarters of the Army of Mexico, Brevet Brig. Gen. Persifor F. Smith assumes command of the Department of Vera Cruz. No civil jurisdiction in judicial matters will be hereafter exercised, except where the American Army or Government is interested; and all proceedings already commenced will cease. Capt. Winder, 1st Artillery, as Lieut. Governor, will remain charged with the maintainance of the police of the city. Brevet Col. Henry Wilson, 1st Infantry, is placed in the immediate command of all the troops in and around the city. By order of Gen. SMITH.

EARL VANDORN, A. D. C.

## Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1848.

*Eds. Crescent:*—The city will be nearly deserted for a few days. The two Houses of Congress have adjourned over for the Philadelphia Convention, and nothing will be done until the candidates are named.

The Senate have passed a bill much required by the service, for the increase of the medical corps of the Navy. The bill is before the House, and will pass there also.

Mr. Benton introduced a resolution, which was readily adopted by the Senate, for printing 20,000 extra copies of a beautifully executed map of California and Oregon, by Lieut. Col. Frémont. The map is accompanied by a memoir, illustrating the lines drawn. A less successful motion was made to print 20,000 extra copies of the Patent Office Report, though these will doubtless be ordered before the adjournment takes place.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., urged action upon the bill for carrying into effect certain treaty stipulations between China and the Ottoman Powers, made necessary by the recent treaties between those powers.

The adjournment in the Senate was early, and to Thursday next, and in the House to Friday. At the close of the week it is believed the business will commence in good earnest, and a day fixed for adjournment, to take effect in July.

The business yesterday was of no extent. Much was said of a petition from Major Tochman, formerly of Poland, now a naturalized citizen of the United States, who asks the aid of Congress to change the *name* of a cause in which he is engaged as counsel for the heirs of Kosciusko. It is complained by the petitioner that the Russian Minister has interfered with his rights as a naturalized citizen of the country, and to the extent of threatening a subject of the Emperor, a witness in the case, with the confiscation of his property, and Siberia, in case he should have any communication with Tochman.

After long debate upon the merits of the case, and irrelevant matters, the whole subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee, to be reported upon hereafter. The House also ordered the printing of 10,000 extra copies of a report upon adulterated drugs, prepared by Dr. Edwards, a member from Ohio. A bill was passed in the House, appointing Examiners of these drugs, for New Orleans, and the principal commercial ports of the Union.

The Naval bill was reached late in the day; and a speech made by Mr. Kaufman, of Texas, upon the new democratic platform, just laid down by the Baltimore Convention. The political ball has therefore commenced its motion, and it will roll on without much cessation to the close of the session. Most of Mr. Kaufman's speech was upon the question of annexation, and a general defence of the war with Mexico.

Mr. Pettit will have the floor upon the resumption of the debate. A motion is pending to limit the speeches upon the appropriation bills, to twenty minutes. ORLEANS.

P. S. The House meet this morning at nine o'clock, but only to adjourn at once to Friday.

CONGRESSIONAL.—*Washington, June 6.*—About twenty-five members met in the House this morning at 9 o'clock, it being understood that no business was to be done. The Journal was read, when Mr. McClelland moved that the House adjourn, which was agreed to; and, agreeably to the resolution of yesterday, the House stands adjourned until Friday next.—*Baltimore Sun.*

NEBRASKA.—The boundaries of the new territory of Nebraska, as proposed in the bill now before Congress, are as follows:

"Commencing at a point in the Missouri river, where the fortieth parallel of north latitude crosses said river; thence following up the channel of said river to the forty-third parallel of north latitude, thence west on said parallel to the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence due south to the fortieth parallel of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the place of beginning."

LIBERAL BEQUEST.—Miss Rachel B. Wallace, late of Burlington, by Vt. her last will, bequeathed to Burlington College the sum of two thousand dollars; of which the interest is to be applied, under the direction of the Bishop, to aid such candidates for holy orders as he may select, in pursuing their theological studies at Burlington College.

CHANGE.—In consequence of the death of Mr. Winter, the Savannah Republican has passed into the sole proprietorship of Mr. J. L. Locke, surviving partner of the late firm.

☞ The steamship United States is to ply between New York and Havre, and will take her departure, on the first voyage to that port, on the 10th instant.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—On the 3d inst., Edward Wisley, a blacksmith, and his sister, Margaret Wisley, were burned in the most shocking manner, in New York, by the accidental ignition and explosion of some powder and other materials, which they were using in the manufacture of fireworks. The explosion tore out the whole side of the building and set fire to the premises.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to learn says the Marksville (Avoyelles) Villager of the 6th inst., that on Thursday of last week, a youth, the son of Mrs. A. Juneau, was drowned while attempting to ford Bayou Des Glaises at the junction. The body was found on the next day, a few miles below the place where the accident occurred.

PROGRESS OF FREE TRADE.—The St. John's (N. B.) Chronicle contains a notice signed by Mr. Robertson, the President of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, calling a general meeting of the Chamber, for the purpose of addressing Her Majesty's Government—praying her to direct that measures might be adopted to place the intercourse between the Province of Nova Scocia and the United States upon the same footing as now contemplated between Canada and the United States. The meeting was to have been held on the 31st ult.

NAVAL SCHOOL.—The Annapolis Free Pree states that there are ninety-six pupils at this institution who are preparing for the examination of Midshipmen, which is expected to be held during the coming month. The Midshipmen of the Navy have recently erected on the grounds of the Naval School an appropriate monument to the memory of their associates in the Navy who lost their lives in the present war with Mexico.

NAVAL.—The following officers have been ordered to the sloop St. Louis, now fitting out for the Brazil station, at the Gosport Navy Yard:

Harrison A. Cocke, Commander; John L. Ring, Lieutenant; David Harlan, Surgeon; Robert E. Wall, Assistant Surgeon.

MORTALITY.—There were 228 deaths in New York week before last.

STAMP ACT.—Frequenters of concerts in the habit of beating time with their feet, are reminded that the *stamp act* was repealed many years ago.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—We see it stated in the Northern papers, on what authority we know not, that Gen. Worth's Division has been ordered to California.

THEATRICAL.—The Park Theatre, New York, closed on the 5th.


☞ To Purchasers of Clothing.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S
"ONE PRICE STORE." No. 34 MAGAZINE STREET,
Where may be found the Largest and
*BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING.*
of every description, in New Orleans.

At this establishment every article is offered at the very lowest price at which it can be sold, and no reduction can in any instance be made. Purchasers, whether they are good or bad judges of the quality of goods, may rest assured of obtaining every article at the very lowest price, without the trouble of beating down, or the fear of being cheated. We have but one price for goods, and that invariably is the lowest in the city. Our stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods is now very large, comprising

Over $60,000 Worth.

Made in the latest and best manner and warranted.

| Coats. | |
|---|---|
| Black and colored Cloth Dress Coats | $11 00 to $28 00 |
| Black and colored Cloth Frock Coats | 12 00 to 25 00 |
| Black and colored Cloth Sac Coats | 10 00 to 16 00 |
| Cashmere and Tweed Sac Coats | 6 50 to 10 00 |
| Fancy Tweed Business Coats | 6 50 to 10 00 |
| Overcoats—all descriptions | 4 00 to 15 00 |
| Merino Sac Coats | 5 00 to 15 00 |
| Merino Dress Coats | 6 00 to 16 00 |
| Merino Frock Coats | 6 00 to 18 00 |
| Croton and Alpaca Sacs | 4 00 to 7 00 |
| Linen Sacs and Coatees | 2 50 to 4 00 |
| Cashmarette Sacs and Frocks | 10 00 to 15 00 |
| **Pantaloons.** | |
| Black Cassimere Pants | $5 00 to $7 00 |
| Black Doeskin Pants | 5 00 to 10 00 |
| Colored Cassimere Pants | 4 00 to 7 50 |
| Black Satinet Pants | 3 00 to 4 00 |
| Colored Tweed Pants | 3 00 to 4 00 |
| Cottonade Pants | 1 50 to 2 50 |
| French drap d'Ete Pants | 5 00 to 7 00 |
| English Merino Pants | 3 00 to 4 00 |
| Linen Drill Pants | 2 00 to 5 00 |
| Linen Check Pants | 2 00 to 2 50 |
| White Linen Drill Pants | 3 00 to 5 00 |
| Indian Nankeen Pants | at 3 50 |
| **Vests.** | |
| Colored Cashmere Vests | 5 00 to 7 00 |
| Black Satin Vests | 3 50 to 5 00 |
| Colored Silk and Satin Vests | 2 50 to 6 00 |
| Rich black embroidered Vests | at 8 00 |
| Rich fancy Velvet Vests | 5 00 to 9 00 |
| Gold and silver figured Vests | 4 50 to 8 00 |
| Best white Marseilles Vests | 3 00 to 5 00 |
| Best colored Marseilles Vests | 2 50 to 5 00 |
| Best buff Cashmere Vests | 3 50 to 5 00 |
| Rich light Silk Vests | 4 50 to 6 00 |
| Rich light Challes Vests | 2 50 to 4 00 |
| Best black Silk Velvet Vests | 5 00 to 7 00 |

Shirts, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, etc.

Superfine all Linen Shirts, stitched bosoms, $2 50 to $4 50; superfine Muslin Shirts, linen bosoms and collars, $1 to $2 75; French Gingham and Calico Shirts; Hickory check and Negro Shirts; Merino, Flannel, Gauze, brown, white and pink Undershirts and Drawers; Silk Undershirts and Drawers; very rich styles fancy Cravats; Italian and French Black Silk Cravats; Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs; Linen border Handkerchiefs; Linen and Silk Gloves; Black Kid Gloves; Cotton, Merino and Linen half Hose; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, etc. etc.; also, Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags. je13 tf

☞ To Travelers.—We have now in store a fine lot of LEATHER DRESSING CASES, of American manufacture, to which we invite attention. They are unsurpassed for compactness and service.
CAMP CASES—Knife, fork and spoon, in neat cases, for the pocket.
DRAM FLASKS—Glass, cup and bottle, in good cases, for the pocket.
COMBS and BRUSHES of all kinds.
PERFUMERY of all kinds.
CRAVATS, STOCKS and SCARFS.
SUSPENDERS and SHOULDER BRACES.
DRAWERS and UNDERSHIRTS;
MONEY BELTS and PURSES;
KNIVES and RAZORS;
GOLD PENS and PENCILS;
UMBRELLAS and CANES;
GLOVES and HANDKERCHIEFS;
STRIPED LINEN AND COTTON TRAVELLING SHIRTS;
NAUTILUS LIFE PRESERVERS;
FINE LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTS, fourteen sizes, all made of the best materials, and in the best manner;
NE PLUS ULTRAS, the most convenient of Portable Writing Cases.
We are constantly receiving additions to our almost endless variety of beautiful Fancy Articles for PRESENTS.
GUINNESS & BUSH,
Dealers in Fancy and Toilet Articles,
12 *CAMP STREET.*
my23 1m&1p

☞ To Purchasers of Clothing.—Call at ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S *One Price Store*, No. 34 Magazine street, where may always be found the largest assortment of Goods in New Orleans, and at uniformly low prices. mh5

Sands's Clothing Emporium.
☞ Richard Sands, grateful for past favors, would respectfully call the attention of the public to his Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Store, 26 POYDRAS, corner of Tchoupitoulas st.
N. B. Gentlemen arriving in the city will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves. ap8

No. 1 MAGAZINE ST. CORNER CANAL STREET.
M. HUNTINGTON,
*DEALER IN CLOTHING,*
Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe. ap15 2dptf

☞ Fashionable Clothing.—THOMPSON & NIXON, No. 44 *Canal street*, have received by recent arrivals from New York a large and superior stock of Fashionable Summer Clothing, comprising all that is new in materials or manufacture. Their stock, in part, consists of
Super black Dra d'Ete Frock and Dress Coats;
Super black and colored Merino Sac and fancy Coats;
Black and brown Croton and Alpaca Sacs;
Striped, check and plaid Linen Sacs;
Best black French Dra d'Ete Pants;
White Naval and Military Drill Pants;
White Satin Face and Canvass Drill Pants;
Fancy French Drill Pants, newest styles;
Check Drill and Stripe Linen Pants;
Buff and Fancy Linen and Marseilles Vests;
Plain and figured white Marseilles Vests;
Superior Linen and Cotton Shirts;
Undershirts; Drawers;
Half-hose; Pocket Handkerchiefs; Cravats; Gloves;
Suspenders, etc. etc. ap5 2dp(jy)

☞ To Country Merchants, Planters and Physicians.—Please see the advertisement of RUSTE & PADDOCK, upon the Fourth Page, headed as above. my10

☞ A Remedy for one Class of Diseases only—*NOT FOR ALL.*—DR. WOODRUFF'S DYSENTERY CORDIAL.—Price 50 cents per bottle; six bottles for $2 50.
From H. W. Hilliard, late U. S. Minister to Belgium.
*Dr. Woodruff*—A few days since, I received the Cordial you were good enough to send me. Having used the article, I do not hesitate to pronounce it a most valuable medicine. Indeed, for such Affections of the Bowels as we sometimes suffer with in the South, I know of nothing equal to it. Respectfully, HENRY W. HILLIARD.
From Capt. John E. Davis, Company D, Georgia Regt., Mexico.
*Dr. M. Woodruff*—I take pleasure in expressing to you my very high appreciation of the efficacy of your Dysentery Cordial, in cases of Derangements of the Bowels, and in recommending it particularly to individuals connected with the Army. So great was the demand for it in the Georgia Regiment, that your generous donations to the several Captains were soon exhausted. I consider it an almost Infallible Remedy, and esteem it one of the most valuable medicines the soldier can carry with him.
Your obliged friend,
*July* 14th, 1847. JOHN E. DAVIS, Capt. Co. D.
☞ DR. WOODRUFF'S WORM SPECIFIC is a safe and efficient remedy for Worms.—TRY IT! It is good as the best—as cheap as the cheapest.
"I do certify that I administered to a member of my family Dr. Woodruff's Worm Specific, and it brought away fifty worms; and in another case it cured one of my negro women of *Tenia* or Tape-worm."
"*Whitesville, Ga.*, 1846." "JOHN J. LITTLE.
☞ The foregoing Medicines are for sale, wholesale and retail, only by J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street, N. O. je13 2m

☞ Dr. Cullen's Indian Vegetable Remedy.—For the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, Stricture, Mercurial Diseases, and all complaints arising from impurities of the blood. Dr. Cullen's Indian Vegetable Remedy is a domestic preparation, entirely free from Copaiva, Mercury, or any other minerals—combining in itself all the requisite qualities to effect a radical cure in a few days, if used according to the directions. It acts first by purging off all irritating matters in the system which aggravate the disease, and at the same time it acts upon the secretions through the medium of the blood, by which all vestiges of the syphilitic taint are eradicated from the system. The constitution, instead of being injured, as it often is by the use of