The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 710. VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXII.—WHOLE No. 3833.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1848.

MAGNE & WEBER, Proprietors. No. 60 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

[illegible] ...$12 00
[illegible] ...5 00
[illegible] ...3 00
[illegible] ...1 00
[illegible] ...50
[illegible] ...25

[illegible] Advertisements will be charged accordingly.

[illegible] Annual Advertisers is [illegible] to its within the line of [illegible] in extent to one square every [illegible]

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Monday Morning, Nov. 20, 1848.

Louisiana.

[illegible] returns from 37 out of the 47 [illegible] comprising the State are *official*, and [illegible] as they were taken from [illegible] in possession of the Secretary of [illegible]

	Taylor.	Cass.
[illegible]	5551	4579
[illegible]	124	89
[illegible]	275	183
[illegible]	429	295
[illegible]	717	660
[illegible]	400	406
[illegible]	187	350
[illegible]	232	262
[illegible]	288	236
[illegible]	228	128
[illegible]	431	117
[illegible]	739	162
[illegible]	283	192
[illegible]	188	98
[illegible]	127	111
[illegible]	268	235
[illegible]	144	243
[illegible]	288	159
[illegible]	157	240
[illegible]	135	35
[illegible]	383	513
[illegible]	349	394
[illegible]	108	220
[illegible]	169	188
[illegible]	470	166
[illegible]	164	176
[illegible]	90	149
[illegible]	320	386
[illegible]	226	128
[illegible]	353	329
[illegible]	255	109
[illegible]	158	190
[illegible]	290	339
[illegible]	149	218
[illegible]	284	495
[illegible]	216	271
[illegible]	754	356
	16655	13642
	13642	
	3013	

[illegible] following Parishes we have the returns [illegible] which are generally accurate:

	Taylor.	Cass.
[illegible]	40	
[illegible]	77	73
[illegible]	40	19
[illegible]	70	
[illegible]	77	66
[illegible]	264	198
[illegible]	198	
[illegible]	66	
[illegible]	3013	
[illegible]	3079	

[illegible] Parish Board, which formed one [illegible] Taylor 179 majority. It [illegible] correct in their vote. Taylor's majority will be exactly 2,500.

Alabama.

Accounts are so close, that nothing positively received it, the official returns will be necessary to determine the [illegible] Mobile *Register* L. F. Banks [illegible] gains one Cass by from three to [illegible]. *Per contra*, the *Advertiser* [illegible]

[illegible] Dallas—All the counties except Coosa, Dale, Walker [illegible] majority than for 300 [illegible] a majority for Harrison, [illegible] Taylor at least [illegible] Montgomery *Journal* [illegible] give Taylor at least [illegible] 300 votes. Taylor [illegible] Cass says that Dale is reported [illegible] Blount, which gave [illegible] 1,000 for Polk, will [illegible] Taylor in the State for Cass. We shall see.

[illegible] remark, that, from most of [illegible] we have only reported majorities, [illegible] by the official returns [illegible] Taylor. The result is [illegible] doubtful.

Virginia.

[illegible] Dominion, but a scrapbitch [illegible] *Delta* pub. shop, inspires [illegible] hope of her redemption. It [illegible] counties remain to be [illegible] that Taylor gains [illegible] in each county, the carried [illegible] Virginia in [illegible] are situated in the South-Western [illegible] known as Little Tennessee, [illegible] are wanted anticipated.

[illegible] East Tennessee dated the 10th, [illegible] the writer says: "We [illegible] Virginia will probably go for [illegible] friends hold their own East of [illegible] in the Western portion it is [illegible] a vote will be very largely above [illegible]. The friends of TAYLOR [illegible] have more than held [illegible] counties referred to in the [illegible] not heard from, are pro-[illegible] to which the letter refers [illegible] Taylor a vote above [illegible]. We therefore do not be-[illegible] Dominion. It we are beaten [illegible] minute majority.

Tennessee.

[illegible] most distinguished Democrats in [illegible] Tennessee a gentleman who took the [illegible] of TAYLOR—writes that in East Tennessee a majority will not be less than [illegible] was 2,200. Six counties heard [illegible] Roane, Granger, Anderson, [illegible] Monroe, exhibit a gain of 600 [illegible] Governor's vote of 1847. From other [illegible] we hear know that in Middle and West Tennessee TAYLOR gains heavily, so that there is no the doubt that his majority in the State will exceed 5,000, and may reach [illegible]

Georgia.

We have the returns from 81 out of the 93 [illegible] in the State. The Taylor gain is [illegible] in the First Congressional District, [illegible] in the Second, 324, in the Third, 215; in [illegible] 785, in the Fifth, 328; in the Sixth, [illegible] in the Seventh, 78; in the Eighth, 604. The Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Districts are complete. TAYLOR's majority in the whole we will be full short of 3,000.

New-Orleans Bee.

[illegible] *Express*, of the evening of the 10th, says:

[illegible] the returns from our great State, [illegible] convention, that Gen. Taylor has carried the State by not less than 100,000 plurality. [illegible] Cass's friends say:

[illegible] Taylor's aggregate vote cannot be [illegible] 210,000 votes. If we allow to Gen. Cass and Mr. Van Buren, each 120,000, it will be a tie. But Gen. Taylor will lead each 120,000. If we allow Gen. Cass 140,000, it still leaves us a Taylor 100,000 ahead."

We do not share these results with a design [illegible] but to put upon their guard those who are prone to hazard money on election results.

[illegible] *Albany* W. B. complains that the Whigs generally deserted the Free-Soil, that [illegible] Van Buren ticket. Of course they did. The idea of a Whig voting for Van Buren is preposterous. He might just as well have voted for Lewis Cass.

[illegible] impossible to say at what time of night [illegible] took place, but from the fact that a [illegible] passing by about 12 o'clock observed [illegible] through the wood, as under the porch, it [illegible] was the time. The two watchmen were probably in the basement at the time [illegible] was made, and as it was a bright moonlight night, the robbers ran considerable risk of being seen, especially as in one the bolts of a door of cases had been broken, it was [illegible] impossible that it should not have be[illegible] them. The thieves must have carefully [illegible] the front previously, and had their [illegible] with great ingenuity, as it must be con[illegible] they certainly executed it with unusual skill.

Auction Sale.

☞ We call the attention of the public to the extensive sale of SADDLERY, HARNESS, SADDLE FURNISHING MATERIALS, &c., which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Mesars. A. Newton's auction store, No. 57 Magazine street.

[illegible] and country trade will find a bargain in the considerable stock that is offered for sale—Terms are very liberal, and the goods of the best quality. For further information, see advertisement, under the head of auction sales. n22

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TRANSMITTED FOR THE N. O. BEE.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 19.

The returns from Western Virginia give such large majorities for Taylor that the result is again doubtful. The latest information is that if Taylor gains 500 in the twelve counties to be heard from the Commander is defeated.

In New York the vote between Cass and Van Buren is so close that it is not known which has the greater number.

The weather at New York was so cold that it was feared it would close the navigation.

The *Falcon* was to leave New York on the 1st December, for Chagres via Havana and New Orleans. The *Crescent City* sailed on the 16th for New Orleans.

Sales of 11,000 bales middling Cotton at Charleston, at 4¾. Stocks firm in New York. The new Loan 106.

CHARLESTON.—Cleared, Pauline.

PHILADELPHIA.—Arrived, Nashua.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 18th, 1848.

The foundation of Spring Garden Reservoir, Philadelphia, has given way. The rise of the flood of water carried away two hundred feet of the wall of Gaslien (Girard) College.

Wisconsin and Iowa have certainly gone for Cass.

Stocks at New York buoyant. Large foreign demand. New Loan, 5¾.

Strong movement in Cotton on Monday, 300 bales sold at one eighth advance.

Ships Marathon, Cordova and Manco arrived at Boston from New Orleans. Ship John Cugier cleared for do. Ships Atlantic, Gipsey and Sarsgossa arrived at New York from New Orleans. Ship Tallyrand cleared for do. The Yarmouth arrived at Philadelphia from New Orleans.

[illegible] the fact.

It is probable, judging from the past, that before many weeks the United States will be visited by this appalling scourge. Since its appearance in Asia, less than a year ago, it has travelled steadily Westward, and at the last accounts had broken out in Great Britain. That it will cross the Atlantic in due time and scatter its pestilential virus over our seaboard towns and cities, cannot admit of a doubt. The expectation of its advent has already lead to much examination of the most feasible methods of diminishing its virulence, of mitigating the severity of the attack, and preventing the sweeping mortality which characterized its visitation some fifteen years ago.

When the Cholera appeared amongst us in 1832, the nature of the disease was little understood, the curative remedies were mostly empirical, and the precautionary measures intended to ward off the attack were almost totally unknown. As a consequence, the epidemic spread havoc and desolation every where, and in our larger cities where human habitations are crowded together, and where the poorer classes, the intemperate, and persons of vitiated constitutions abound, whole hecatombs fell victims to the disease. The treatment was of the most diverse character, and the mortality frightful. The very name of the Cholera created an universal panic, and men who were attacked by complaints in the slightest degree resembling the awful symptoms of the dreaded malady, immediately conceived themselves hopelessly doomed, and we doubt not, in hundreds of instances, perished of pure terror.

The approach of the epedemic now, though it cannot be regarded with other feelings than those of a very serious character, does not inspire those nameless and horrible fears which were formerly excited. The reason of this is obvious. The researches of science; the careful and calm investigation of the most sagacious medical observers, have demonstrated that the cholera may be partially prevented, that its violence may be always allayed, and that in its early stages, at least, it is as unquestionably curable by prompt and proper remedial resources as any other disease in the catalogue of afflictions to which humanity is subject. The prevention of Asiatic cholera appears to depend upon certain hygienic precautions, which, if strictly observed, disarm the disease of all its horrors. It has been found as an invariable rule, admitting of no exception, that cleanliness is one of the greatest foes to the disease. Those cities in which municipal care and vigilance had removed every possible species of filth, have, in all instances, suffered least; in those quarters of cities where pure air may be breathed and where clean streets and unobstructed gutters are to be seen, the mortality has been in the smallest proportion—those classes of society whose habits are naturally cleanly, whose food is wholesome and abundant, and who are enabled by circumstances to put in requisition every precaution of diet, clothing, &c., which prudence may suggest, have nearly escaped the suffering and sorrow which are wont to follow in the train of the destroyer. Diet, scrupulous cleanliness, proper clothing—these are the great safe-guards, and experience has shown that immunity may be obtained by a rigid attention to them.

But not only may cholera be prevented. It can certainly be cured. Its treatment is based upon fixed principles and no longer depends upon a vague charlatanism that owes everything to chance and nothing to induction and observation. It is not our province in a news paper article to enter into details concerning the curative process employed; but we may state that every intelligent physician will declare that if cholera be taken in its earlier stages, it may be readily and successfully combatted. Delay is not simply dangerous—it is fatal. Nothing can aid the sufferer when the frightful symptoms of collapse manifest themselves. He is then beyond the reach of human aid; and if in a few isolated cases, the patient has been snatched from the yawning tomb, the result is due to a higher agency than science can evoke. The death-grips may have been baffled, but the hand of God and not of man has loosened the grasp of the spoiler.

As the cholera will, in all probability, visit us before the lapse of many months we would suggest to our City Fathers the absolute necessity of immediate attention to so much of the hygienic precautions, as may be embraced within the compass of their authority. It is their duty to see that New Orleans is kept thoroughly clean; that the remote quarters, the blind alleys and back slums of our populous city, be not rendered unhealthy by accumulated filth; that the free circulation of air be enjoyed in every nook and corner of the city. They can do much towards abating the pestilence of its malignity, and their wise counsels may produce good, where their authority stops short.

THE ROBBERY OF THE PATENT OFFICE.—The Washington *Union* speaks of the manner in which this great robbery was effected, as follows:

The Patent Office seems to have been entered at the door opening in the porch in front, by applying a pair of nippers to the key within the door, and turning it. The robbers (or probably there were more than one) then proceeded up to the gallery, which was opened by means of a skeleton key. The door was then locked, and the knob further fastened inside by a piece of twine. They next doubtless prepared the means of egress, by boring into the side of the window and letting down a rope beneath the porch, near the corner. The rope for breaking into the cabs were obtained from the small room at the end of the great hall, which was opened by means of the same skeleton key which had been used for the gallery door. So far as can be judged, they seem to have locked themselves in this small room to make their preparations, as the key was found on the inside of the door, and a board was found placed against the window, evidently designed to shade the lantern.—The method of obtaining the articles of which they were in quest was ingeniously planned.—These were contained within a double case, the inner one being of very thick glass, and at the distance of some inches from the other. Of course, it was necessary to break both of these through, and this must be done without any of the glass to drop on the floor, and in a way to prevent the noise of the crack being heard. To effect this, they took paper and pasted it over the outer glass, so that when broken it hung together, and not the smallest piece fell to the floor. The glass was taken out most carefully and laid on a chair, and then the same process was repeated with the inner case. The instrument for breaking the glass was probably the end of a file, or similar. No diamond seems to have been used, as the glass appears to have been broken, not cut. They had brought with them a bottle of gum, but as they found the paste-pot and brush (used for pasting labels, &c.) ready to their hands, they appear to have adopted it as more convenient. The cases being broken open, they inserted their hands and secured the articles as far as within their reach.—The gold box, string of pearls, and scabbard, which had been formerly stolen, were fastened each to a bell, and, probably alarmed by the noise of this, they cut the string of pearls, and two of them dropped off, which were found the next morning in the room. Having secured whatever they could in a hurried manner, they decamped, making their exit through the window, letting themselves down upon the front porch by means of the knotted rope, and leaping, besides the key already mentioned and the implements used, a bludgeon about one foot long, loaded at both ends and covered with leather.

City Intelligence.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a white man named Michael McCarty, found dead in a house on St. James st., near Religious street. The jury found that he died of appoplexy.

BOLD BURGLERS.—A party of some six or eight men drove up in two cabs to the owner of St. Philip and Old Levee streets, on Saturday night, and after getting out of the cabs stood some time on the side walk conversing. The watchmen and people of the neighborhood supposing they were persons living in the house, passed them without suspicion. In the morning the clothing store of Mr. Leville, at the corner, just opened, was found to be broken open, and robbed of five or six hundred dollars worth of clothing, which no doubt had been carried off in the hacks. Yesterday six men were arrested by the First and Third Municipality police, charged with the burglary.—Their names are George Farren, Michael Tierney, Edward Jones, Henry Martin, James Williams alias Jno. Workman, and Thos. Spriggs, all well known characters in the police courts of this city. Farren and Tierney are said to be the drivers of the cabs; a coat and a pair of pantaloons of the stolen property were found in their possession.

DISCHARGED.—Harry Wilson, J. B. Sorapero, Miguel Hernandez, and Charles Rogers, accused of beating and wounding several persons in the beer house of J. Schumann, in Orleans st., and destroying the furniture of the bar room, were yesterday examined before Recorder Genois, and discharged.

ARRESTS.—G. C. Davis was brought to the First Municipality guard-house yesterday, charged by Mr. Stroup with larceny. Wm. Anderson was also brought there, on an accusation of breaking open a hogshead of sugar on the Levee, in the afternoon.

FINED.—Mary Shea, for abusing and resisting watchman Caleb, on Saturday night, and Mary Fitzpatrick, for being drunk and disturbing the peace, were each fined $10 yesterday by Recorder Genois. Being unable to pay the fine, the first mentioned was sent to prison for five days, and the last for fifteen.

THE STAFF VS THE COMMERCIAL BANK.—The Attorney General has commenced a suit in the Fifth District Court, Judge Buchanan, against the institution, asking the forfeiture of its charter. The forfeiture is asked on the ground that it has failed to comply with the 11th section of its charter, by which it is required to spend $100,000 a year to supply the streets of this city with water. The suit is entered under the provision of an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, "to compel the Commercial Bank to comply with its charter;" by the sixth section of which the Attorney General is ordered, in case of default on the part of the Bank, to institute suit for a forfeiture of all its privileges and franchises. In 1843 the Bank surrendered its banking privileges and now retains but that portion of the charter constituting it a Water Works Company.

THE COUNTERFEITERS COMMITTED.—Louis Hernandez, who was arrested in the Third Municipality, on Friday, in the act of counterfeiting money, was, together with Tomlous Gomez Durand and Caroline Nayre, charged with being his accomplices, on Saturday, committed for trial before the First District Court.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The following criminals were sentenced in this Court on Saturday: John Miller, for larceny, 5 months imprisonment in the parish jail; Imaterio Delabre, John Marshall and Charles Wilson, all for larceny, six months imprisonment in the parish jail—Marshall with hard labor; John Smith, for stealing plate from the house of A. Mazureau, one year at hard labor in the penitentiary.

☞ FIRE.—Last evening at 12 o'clock, the Engine House No. 8, at the foot of Marigny st., was discovered on fire, and before assistance could be rendered the contents of the building were consumed, excepting the engine which was saved in a damaged condition.

THE WONDERS OF THE TELEGRAPH.—We yesterday gave returns received by Magnetic Telegraph from no less than eighteen States of the Union. They were sufficiently full to settle the question of the Presidency, in all human probability. The achievement was truly extraordinary. No less than three millions of freemen voted in different parts of the Union, and many of them scattered thousands of miles asunder. And yet, by means of the Telegraph, information was received in Philadelphia from eighteen of the thirty States—information of a character sufficiently comprehensive to enable us at midnight on the day of election to form a pretty definite opinion as to the result. This we believe to be unexampled in the history of the world. It at once illustrates the propriety of a general vote on the same day, and the utility of the great discovery of modern science. —*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

To the above we might add, says the *Intelligencer*, as further illustrative of "the wonders of the Telegraph," that, aided by the enterprise of the Editors of the *Boston Atlas*, who collected on the night of the election the returns of votes from two hundred and eighty-one towns out of three hundred and twelve comprising the State of Massachusetts, the Telegraph informed us of the result in that State before we had ascertained the results in the the adjoining counties of Maryland and Virginia.

Parisian Gossip.

[Translated from the "Etats-Unis" and other French papers, by N. P. Willis.]

LOUIS BONAPARTE'S DOG.—The ugliest of conceivable animals is the faithful Ham, the invariable companion of the Prince in his solitary promenades. Like many personages of distinction, Ham has taken the name of his birth-place. He was born in the fortress where the Prince was imprisoned, and, from early puppyhood, attached himself to the noble captive, beguiling the weary time by his tricks and proofs of sagacity. He was amiable to the Prince alone, repelling all advances of intimacy on the part of the soldiers and servants. It became one of the chief amusements of the inmates of the fortress to experiment upon the dog's temper and whence they endeavored with which he avoided the various vexations to which he was subjected. But, after having served the Prince as a beguiler of weariness only, Ham, at last, had an opportunity of rendering more valuable service by aiding him to escape.

It will be remembered that Louis Napoleon made his egress from the fortress of Ham in the disguise of a laborer. There were several employed in making repairs to his room, and taking the frock and cap of one of them, he raised a plank on his shoulder, which half concealed his face. To his dismay, on arriving at the last gate which he was to pass, and where the principal guard was stationed, he discovered Ham surrounded by the soldiers and amusing them with his tricks. As he had been present while he was never changed his dress, and could not possibly have been unconscious of his passing, by, there seemed no chance that he would not betray him by open recognition. He seemed to comprehend, however, that there was a mystery afoot. At the moment of the captive's going by, he redoubled his activity, leaping and frisking in a manner that wholly occupied the attention of the guard, and, thanks to this decoy, there was no detection. The Prince went safely through, and, an hour afterwards, as he sped toward the frontier at the fastest pace of the post-chaise which had awaited him, he heard the joyous bark of Ham in the dust behind, and they passed safely together over the border.

From this time, he has never quitted the Prince. Recently, when his master is beset by obtrusive claimants on time and attention, Ham even assists in the putting them to rout, and shows his teeth when necessary. The belief in the probable elevation of Louis Napoleon has brought upon him all the remnants of the Imperial belongings, and the interested and disinterested alike besiege him in a cloud "whose name is legion." To escape these, he is obliged to change his lodgings continually, scarce lodging two nights in the same house, taking his exercise in unaccompanied places, going about in a carriage with blinds down, etc., etc. Ham waits outside the House of Assembly while it is in session, receives with almost human sagacity and discrimination the civilities proffered to him by the many waiting to waylay his master on the egress, and doubtless keeps at respectful distance many who would otherwise procure speech of the rising scion of the Emperor.

HOW TO MAKE AND REJECT ACQUAINTANCE.—Two single ladies of mature years chanced to lodge in the same hotel at Paris—one a blue-stocking of considerable vogue, and the other a musician whose talents was as yet undiscovered by the neglectful world. The blue-stocking occupied rooms on the first floor, and had her "receptions," at which the upstairs virgin vehemently desired to figure. Having used the ordinary invitatory inequients quite in vain—no response following her various neighborly civilities—a bolder step was resolved on by the ambitious musician. In the middle of one of her down-stairs neighbor's most brilliant *soirees*, she suddenly entered the room, and, in a most gracious and appealing voice, thus addressed the bayou hostess:—

"Madame! I trust that you will excuse the liberty I take, on the ground of science. I have, in my rooms above, a clairvoyant whose power I wish to test. She informs me that there is concealed, at this moment, in your rooms, all the most distinguished society of Paris!"

"Madame!" interrupted the receiver of the compliment, "you have a much simpler means of verifying the power of your somnambulist. Return up-stairs, and see if she will tell you that I find your visit inopportune and impertinent."

LATER FROM BRAZILS AND LA PLATA.—We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for a file of the Rio paper, the *Jornal do Comercio*, up to the 8th September, eight days later then previous accounts. These papers were received by him, per the Navarre, at Philadelphia.—There is not much news in them. From Rio we get nothing of importance. At Pernambuco fears had been entertained that there would be disturbances during the election in the commencement of November. Happily, however, those fears had not been verified up to the 10th, at which date all was quiet, and likely to continue so.

From Buenos Ayres we have the following item, under date the 6th Sept. M. Plocket D'Herrillion, the Sardinian chargé d'affaires to the confederation, under Oribe, at the time the French and English subjects had been left in the absence of their respective ministers, had been ordered to leave Buenos Ayres.—*N. Y. Herald, 16th.*

☞ The Hungarians who figure so conspicuously in the German wars now going on in Europe are the subject of much comment.

The population of the kingdom of Hungary (containing a larger proportion of Magyars than is usually supposed) consists of some 12,000,000 souls. Of these nearly 5,000,000 are Magyars; and there are also full 1,000,000 of Germans who sympathize with them. Next comes about 1,000,000 of Wallachians, who are of Italian origin; 300,000 and the regular corps of Sclavonians, int: near 200,000 Sloveniens to the north, 500,000 Suracks in the centre, and about 1,500,000 Croatians and Bernians in the south. The old constitution was decidedly aristocratic, the only electors being 200,000 nobles of the five cities. Yet they of themselves abrogated the law, which did not impose any tax on the nobles, and, likewise, in 1840 placed all religion upon an equality—Romanism, Greek and Calvinism, of which proved nearly 2,500,000 of the Magyars are and the same also for the Jews. Such being the case when the revolution of March took place at Vienna, they unanimously, as before stated, agreed to support the Emperor against Italy, obtained from him, when a fugitive, the concession to their having a ministry separate from Vienna, in which ministry Kossuth has since taken so prominent a part. The Diet then enfranchised all males of 21 years within the realm, and a most extended tenant right was given to all the farmers of that fertile soil. Thus ended all the factions of opposition practised by the Magyar on the Sclavonian race.—They have offered them perfect equality with themselves, and but for the intrigue of the court party, perfect contentment would have followed. Such is the people and such the present constitution, which the camarilla seek again to reduce to the bureaucratic domination of Vienna, by means of Jellachich and the Great borderers from the military frontier. Be at least Jaya a zealous defender of his countrymen.

N. Y. Express.

☞ The packet ship TORENTO, Captain Parker, from New York, is now discharging at the New York Wharf, opposite Triangle Buildings. Consignees are requested to attend immediately to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

JNO. O WOODRUFF & CO.,
n18 23 and 25 Magazine st.

☞ MC GEO. WOOD, consignee of goods per ship Petersburg, will please make himself known to the Clerk, on the Levee, or to

n15 L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ Consignees of 120 bales Hay, per ship Poinsoon, from New York, will please make their consignees known to the discharging Clerk on the Levee, at New York Packet Wharf, opposite Triangle Buildings, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

JNO. O WOODRUFF & CO.,
n17 23 and 25 Magazine st.

☞ DRAY No. 2,884, will hand in receipt for three bales Gunny Bags hauled from ship EQUITY; also, Dray No. 2,456, for one cask hauled from ship Nicos, otherwise they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

L. H. GALE,
n17 93 Common st.

☞ The Captain or the Consignee of the ship LOUISE, Capt. Best, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of the above ship.

n15 7th TH. BALLY BLANCHARD & CO.

☞ The ship JAMES PERKINS, Captain Hall, from Bordeaux, is discharging opposite the Bourse market. Consignees are requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.

AUG. MOLIER, 99 St. Louis st.

☞ The ship ST. PETERSBURG, from Boston, is now discharging opposite the Railroad. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.

L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The bark ALBERIA, from Hamburg, is discharging opposite the Upper Press. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within 5 days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the public store.

L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ Neither the Captain or consignees of the French ship HARMONIE will be accountable for any debts contracted by the crew.

n11 J. P. WHITNEY & CO., 73 Camp st.

University of Louisiana.

LAW DEPARTMENT.—The First Lecture in this Department will be delivered by Professor Harvey A. Williams, in the old Medical College, on Common street, THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock.

n20

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, the negro man NORO, about 30 years old, he is very black and has very black hair, no teeth in front. The above reward will be paid to whoever will lodge him in one of the city jails, or deliver him to Dr. Dubuclet, Old Levee.

J. SALVANT, Plaquemine Parish.
n20 3tsw 7w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on his plantation, in the parish of St John the Baptiste, the following negroes—EZEKIEL ROBERT, of a brown black color, about 24 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high; JAMES SKINNER, very black, about 22 years old, age, 5 feet 7 inches high, long hair and good looking. The above reward will be paid to whoever will deliver back slaves, or $10 for each of them. Apply to the owner on his plantation, or to

M. MARTIN, 191 Chartres st.

SUNDRIES—Landing and in store. For sale by the undersigned:

REFINED SUGAR—Loaf, crushed and powdered; PALM SOAP—300 bags, landing from ship Rockaway; SPERM CANDLES—300 boxes; BROWN GOODS—100 bales Checaree D; BLEACHED GOODS—50 cases; WINE—Sale Dry Malaga; RICE—50 casks; BALERATUS—50 casks; SALERATUS—50 casks; Cigars, Segars, Segarettes and 50 do Paper; JAVA COFFEE—200 bags; TEAS—200 cases common; 200 do choice Imperial; 200 do Young Hyson.

B. A. NORCROSS, 69 Magazine st.

BRANDIES.—170 quarter pipes, Pa. Godard's brand; 30 do do Lafontaine; 16 half pipes do Lafontaine; 8 quarter pipes do Castillon, 1815; 3 half pipes, J. Hennessey; 2 half pipes, J. J. Dupuy; 19 quarter pipes, J. Dupuy; 20 do do Seignette; 8 quarter pipes, A. Seignette; 6 eighth pipes, A. Seignette; 9 half pipes, Cognac; 10 quarter pipes, Cognac; 6 eighth pipes, Cognac; 40 half bbls do. A. Cognac; 12 quarter do. A. Cognac, 16 quarter pipes, Leger Frères. For sale by

EUGENE ROCHEREAU & CO.,
n20 17 & 19 St Louis st.

CHAMPAGNE—The undersigned have constantly on hand the following brands:—200 baskets Ship brand; 50 do Crescent do; 150 do Double Crown do; 150 do Mousseux; 50 do Sparkling Perlet; 50 do Anchor brand; 30 do Blue Angels, superior quality; 60 do Swan brand; 50 half baskets, of 18 pints—which they offer for sale.

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

LANDING ex French ship Mehemet Ali, from Marseilles—

50 casks Bergamo wine; 750 baskets olive oil, 19 bottle; 250 do do half bottles, Pignol brand; 100 boxes orange flower water; 150 do Mustet grape; 20 do olives; 30 do, they alle, Maurel & Bonneton brand; 25 do blue Castile soap; 10 trunks perfumery—for sale by

A. MOLIER, 99 St Louis st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—Now landing from ships Robert Burton and Champlain from Philadelphia, 97 trunks of fine and desirable goods, consisting of ladies, misses and children's Boots, Buskins, Ties and Slippers, for sale by

n20 G. W. DUNBAR, 30 Customhouse st.

BOOTS AND SHOES—153 cases, per ships Rachel and Herculean, now landing and for sale by

G. W. DUNBAR, 30 Customhouse st.

SPERM OIL—3000 gals bleached Winter Oil, Howland's brand; 1000 gals. bleached Whale Oil, for sale by J. W. STANTON & CO.,
n20 cor Magazine and Lafayette sts.

SPERM CANDLES—300 boxes New Bedford, assorted sizes, for sale by

J. W. STANTON & CO.,
n20 cor. Magazine and Lafayette sts.

LIME—Glenn's Falls Marble Lime, suitable for sugar, making and fine finishing, in extra large barrels, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
n18 99 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores, 36 M'y.

PALM OIL—10 casks Palm Oil, landing from ship St. Petersburg, and for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
n18 99 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores, 36 M'y.

GUNNY BAGS—2,500 second hand Gunny Bags, in bundles, for sale by

C. J. WHEELER, Broker, 5 Bank Place.

GUNNY BAGS—250 bales 2 1-2 bushel Gunny Bags, for sale by

n18 C. J. WHEELER, Broker, 5 Bank Place.

HAIR—In casks, bbls and sacks, for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
n18 99 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores, 36 M'y

SODA ASH—100 casks, for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
n18 99 Mag. st. and 11 Red Stores, 36 M'y.

TOBACCO—10 bales superior Vuelta de Abajo wrappers and fillers, in store and for sale by

n18 W. H. SIMMONS, 31 Gravier st.

SALT—400 sacks Liverpool fine Salt afloat, for sale by

C. J. WHEELER, Broker,
n18 5 Bank Place.

RAISINS—36 R and layers, to arrive, for sale by

C. J. WHEELER, Broker, 5 Bank Place.

PLASTER—300 barrels Paris Plaster, for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
n18 99 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores, 36 M'y

COFFEE—150 bags Havana prime green Coffee, landing and in store, for sale by

n18 WM. H. SIMMONS, 31 Gravier

HAVANA SUGAR—30 boxes White, in store, afloat and for sale by

n18 WM. H. SIMMONS, 31 Gravier st.

SALT—A cargo Liverpool coarse and fine Salt, to arrive, for sale by C. J. WHEELER, Broker,
n18 5 Bank Place.

SUGAR—600 boxes White Sugar, in store and for sale by

n17 TROISGROS & LAMPER, 98 Old Levee.

TOBACCO—600 bales Cuba, in store, for sale by

n17 TROISGROS & LAMPER, 98 Old Levee.

GOSHEN BUTTER—10 dairies Prime, landing and for sale by J. W. STANTON & CO.,
n17 Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

CORN—670 bags Corn, landing ex steamer Pike No. 9, for sale by

n17 W. L. BURGESS & Co.

CHAMPAIGN—100 Baskets superior quality of Champaign Wine, for sale by

n16 LEOPOLD JEANNET, 98 St. Louis.

SWISS ASSYRTH—20 boxes of Dubied Pere & Fils bread, for sale by

n16 LEOPOLD JEANNET, 98 St. Louis.

100 CASES CLARET—Landing ex ship Jas. Perkins, from Bordeaux, and for sale by

n16 A. & E. CAVALIER.

COFFEE—80 sacks Coffee, landing ex brig Hilmp. Gem, from Havana, and for sale by

n16 J. & J. TARDOS, 18 Conti st.

HAVANA SUGAR—600 boxes white and yellow, for sale by

n16 L. CARTIN, 104 Magazine st.

☞ The Hungarians who figure so conspicuously in the German wars now going on in Europe are the subject of much comment.

The population of the kingdom of Hungary (containing a larger proportion of Magyars than is usually supposed) consists of some 12,000,000 souls. Of these nearly 5,000,000 are Magyars; and there are also full 1,000,000 of Germans who sympathize with them. Next comes about 1,000,000 of Wallachians, who are of Italian origin; 300,000; and the regular corps of Sclavonians, int: near 200,000 Sloveniens to the north, 500,000 Suracks in the centre, and about 1,500,000 Croatians and Bernians in the south. The old constitution was decidedly aristocratic, the only electors being 200,000 nobles of the five cities. Yet they of themselves abrogated the law, which did not impose any tax on the nobles, and, likewise, in 1840 placed all religion upon an equality—Romanism, Greek and Calvinism, of which proved nearly 2,500,000 of the Magyars are and the same also for the Jews. Such being the case when the revolution of March took place at Vienna, they unanimously, as before stated, agreed to support the Emperor against Italy, obtained from him, when a fugitive, the concession to their having a ministry separate from Vienna, in which ministry Kossuth has since taken so prominent a part. The Diet then enfranchised all males of 21 years within the realm, and a most extended tenant right was given to all the farmers of that fertile soil. Thus ended all the factions of opposition practised by the Magyar on the Sclavonian race.—They have offered them perfect equality with themselves, and but for the intrigue of the court party, perfect contentment would have followed. Such is the people and such the present constitution, which the camarilla seek again to reduce to the bureaucratic domination of Vienna, by means of Jellachich and the Great borderers from the military frontier. Be at least Jaya a zealous defender of his countrymen.

N. Y. Express.

☞ The packet ship TORENTO, Captain Parker, from New York, is now discharging at the New York Wharf, opposite Triangle Buildings. Consignees are requested to attend immediately to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

JNO. O WOODRUFF & CO.,
n18 23 and 25 Magazine st.

☞ MC GEO. WOOD, consignee of goods per ship Petersburg, will please make himself known to the Clerk, on the Levee, or to

n15 L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ Consignees of 120 bales Hay, per ship Poinsoon, from New York, will please make their consignees known to the discharging Clerk on the Levee, at New York Packet Wharf, opposite Triangle Buildings, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

JNO. O WOODRUFF & CO.,
n17 23 and 25 Magazine st.

☞ DRAY No. 2,884, will hand in receipt for three bales Gunny Bags hauled from ship EQUITY; also, Dray No. 2,456, for one cask hauled from ship Nicos, otherwise they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

L. H. GALE,
n17 93 Common st.

☞ The Captain or the Consignee of the ship LOUISE, Capt. Best, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of the above ship.

n15 7th TH. BALLY BLANCHARD & CO.

☞ The ship JAMES PERKINS, Captain Hall, from Bordeaux, is discharging opposite the Bourse market. Consignees are requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.

AUG. MOLIER, 99 St. Louis st.

☞ The ship ST. PETERSBURG, from Boston, is now discharging opposite the Railroad. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.

L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The bark ALBERIA, from Hamburg, is discharging opposite the Upper Press. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within 5 days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the public store.

L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ Neither the Captain or consignees of the French ship HARMONIE will be accountable for any debts contracted by the crew.

n11 J. P. WHITNEY & CO., 73 Camp st.

University of Louisiana.

LAW DEPARTMENT.—The First Lecture in this Department will be delivered by Professor Harvey A. Williams, in the old Medical College, on Common street, THI