The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 901. VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXII.—WHOLE No. 3901.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.——NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1849.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 52 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper, one year in advance $12 00
Country Tri-Weekly, one year 5 00
Weekly, one year 3 00
Single copies, one cent each; one week's issue, 25 cents; one month's issue, 75 cents. No Advertisement will be inserted unless followed to the amount paid.

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Notice.

Persons is authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duverger, our book-keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk and Delaneuville, our collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE.

New-Orleans, 1st Apr., 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

DUNCAN F. KENNER,

For Auditor of Public Accounts,

LOUIS BOADELON.

For Congress,

First District,

O. P. JACKSON.

Second District,

CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Monday morning, June 4, 1849.

☞ Some weeks ago we took occasion to expose the unhallowed mendacity of an anonymous miscreant writer of the New York *Express*, and in a manner so correct, that we, for one, were fully convinced of the correctness of our exposition. Our respect for the journal in which the calumnies appear, alone induces us to bestow an further notice on his "bad, dull, dull" lucubrations. We might excuse those who are wont to place confidence in a paper of the character and influence of the *Express*, and who think, from the manner in which it relates the allegations of its writer,

"Those who see us that we are well aware of the fact that since the 12th of December last, when the cholera first appeared, up to the present time, the average number of deaths has been over fifty a day; and some days as high as *two hundred and fifty* of cholera alone. There is not a truth whatever in this statement, though the writer has, with much small cunning, compounded together the mortality during the prevalence of the disease as an epidemic, with the mortality after the cholera ceased to exist in an epidemic form. We assert broadly and unequivocally, and we challenge contradiction, that while the cholera raged in its most fatal and pestilent stage, the deaths from that disorder at no period when ever were so high as two hundred and fifty or even two hundred a day. We assert, in an equally positive manner, that since the cholera ceased as an epidemic, the deaths of morbidity have never—not even in a single week—reached an average number of ten a day, instead of fifty, as the writer of this a day. There can be no mistake about these matters, since they are susceptible of a demonstration little less than mathematical. Every birth and every death are duly registered—the physician gives a certificate to the friends of the deceased, specifying the name of the malady which deprived them of life, and handed to the sexton, who keeps a register of breaking ground. Every grave, moreover, is regularly recorded and the extract from these records of the cemeteries are transmitted to the Secretary of the Board of Health, whose weekly report is compiled from these. The return of the sickness of the Board of Health, appears in our paper every Monday, and also in every other paper, regularly, and the number of deaths from cholera, as we have said, have recently dwindled down to a mere nothing. Tired of this, it appears, and ashamed at the idle speculations of others. They are the dreams of a jaundiced and gloomy stuck imagination, or do seem to suppositious, put forth in despair, and such, be the motive, by purpose of creating a sensation.

It may be well to remind the reader of the fact that the correspondent of the *Express* has changed—somewhat his tone. Finding the ground on which he original ly stood was slipping from beneath him, he has sought to shift

"He speaks now of the cholera during its epidemic existence, and in his first letter, with, in a month, at the disease has ceased to assume its epidemic form, he had the effrontery to declare that there were 200 losses a in one day. The statement that he has now shamelessly, without pretension of any kind, advanced, is a lie. Very unknowledgment when every one present and should know surprise, even at the wanton statements. A man who will, like a very and in the pure spirit of malice, seek to blast the reputation of a city by an assertion so glaring and gaudy a false, in its inserted in some high moral restraints which impose on properly constituted minds, instead of inventing facts, instead of ascertaining facts, instead of inventing facts.

But throughout "Oswin" and his fellow scribes. They would never have provoked comment, but that a journal of a highly respectable and influential character needlessly aided in giving them currency, and reprehensibly assumed them to be true in the absence of all proof. We conclude by repeating all that we have ever advanced; by pronouncing the assertions of the letter-writer gratuitous and false in every particular; and by referring Mr. Oswin, or Mr. Any body else, to the columns of our paper—the file a journal of the Board of Health—for proof of our correctness.

From California.

The following copy of a letter from a highly respectable source has been passed in our hands by Colonel Griffin, at whose office, 492 Broadway, the original may be seen. The writer is well known in New York city and vicinity, and we hold he says *he has men* can be relied on.

N. Y. Express.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD.

City of Mexico, April 15, 1849.

Here we are safe and sound, after a travel of 15 days from Vera Cruz, the road being very bad and our wages very heavy. After arriving here, finding that we could sell our wagons for a good price, and buy horses, we have done so, and shifted the most of our baggage to Acapulco, to go from thence up the coast to San Francisco. We expect now to get along faster and more comfortably, and of course cheaper. We have no trouble at any kind in coming, except that a party of robbers blocked up the road on the left side of Rio Frio mountain one day, and wanted us to but when they saw what a savage looking party we were, they started off and we saw no more of them.

I have had a great deal of difficulty in passing sovereigns, as they will not take them all here, and there are no brokers to exchange them so I have had to borrow of some friends, and when we get to Mazatlan or San Francisco they will go for hard dollars each.

There are three men here on their way home from California, with three hundred thousand worth of gold with them, which they have made in one year, and which they showed us. The news they bring is better than ever, and our spirits are first rate, and our courage equal to anything that may come. Two or three of our party have had the fever and ague, and have been doctoring them with the tonic mixture, which cures them right off. There is money enough to be made here if a man has sufficient capital. I shall write at Mazatlan, if possible, when we arrive at San Francisco. Mr. Sutter is as well, &c., &c. Yours,

F. C. WHITEHEAD.

Intelligence from Havana.

We learn, says the Philadelphia *North American*, by private letters received by a commercial house in this city, that up to the 7th instant, all was quiet in Laguayra, and business generally very dull.

The Export and Import Bill, which at last advices was under discussion in the Congress in session at Caracas, had become a law. It requires that all imported articles now paying duty are to be rated 10 per cent. ad valorem additional in future. All imports now free are to pay 15 per cent. ad valorem, except gold and silver. All articles exported are to pay 4 per cent. ad valorem, except coffee, cotton, and peltry, the duties of the sugar cane, which pay 8 per cent. ad valorem, and gold and silver, which pay 3 per cent.

This Sea Lion.—This is the last of Mr. Cooper's romances, and it presents a curious mixture of absurdity and interest. Nothing can be more incongruous or unnatural than the pilot; nothing more spirited and life-like than some of the sea scenes. Figure to yourself an avaricious deacon, a sturdy, good-humored and intelligent sailor, and most unwaikish young lady who, being dead in love with the aforesaid gallant son of Neptune, refuses him because he doesn't believe in the Trinity, and an old Jack Tar who is deeply impressed with piety and it made the theological controversialist of the tale, and you have the principal characters in the foreground of the picture. Fill it up with a dialogue utterly spiritless, meagre and commonplace,—diversified by incidents, such as whale and seal-catching, that are vividly and vigorously portrayed; throw in some admirably graphic accounts of the horrors of a winter passed in Atlantic regions; imagine the conversion of the hero to Trinitarianism, through the potent preaching of his illiterate boatswain, and his marriage with his lady-love, after escaping innumerable perils, and you have the outline of the story.

The book is half novel, half theology—a diatribe against Unitarianism, with a running accompaniment of fictitious narrative. It has merit of some sort, that is certain, but it will send half its readers yawning to their beds. The leading defect in Mr. Cooper's mind is the absence of *Objectivity*. He exhausted the small amount of the faculty with which nature had endowed him, in creating "Leatherstocking," and after ringing the change on that solitary type of character, until he wearied the whole novel reading world, he goes on printing men and women like James, who makes all identical, instead of like Dickens or Scott, who limns them exactly as they are. Mr. Cooper lacks individuality—his characters are insipidly uniform. He has not the remotest conception of women. His females are monotonous abortions, or moving and speaking automata. He has no talent for dialogue, and the speeches which he puts in the mouths of his personages are usually miserably out of place. On the sea alone he is a master, and in the work referred to the reader who is wise enough to skip Theology, disquisitions on pronunciation and a mass of wearisome platitudes, will linger delighted over the descriptions of storms and calms, the battle of the elements, the dangers of the ice bound bark, and the terrors, splendor and sublimity of the Polar Seas.

The Caledonia's News.

The northern mail failed yesterday beyond Philadelphia. We learn, however, by telegraph, that the *Caledonia* reached Boston on the morning of the 26th ultimo. The foreign mail will probably be received to-day. The Philadelphia papers contain accounts of the news considerably fuller than any heretofore published, and we heretofore, transcribe the leading features at the risk of repeating a portion of the intelligence.

The English advices are identically the same as have been already given.

Continental Europe.

Frightful conflict.—The wave of Continental Europe seems ready to burst into one general conflagration. The quarrel between the Parliaments throughout the various divisions of Germany and their respective Princes, has reached the highest pitch, and in Prussia a lighted coal collect has really taken place.

The people, or rather the Red Republican party, begin with the troopadung seven hours on Sunday, and a great loss of the occurred. The rail ways were destroyed, military power prevent troops from Berlin from arriving, but a sufficient force of Prussians having come up opportunely, a tumultuous tranquility was secured by their military force. Berlin, however, was relieved on the 5th, and a fright ful cannonading lasted all day, until night separated the combatants.

On the 7th, the battle was again renewed at 4 o'clock in the morning, and the most deadly warfare was going on in the streets by the latest advances, up to 6 o'clock at that city.

Intelligence from Dresden to the 8th instant, states that hostilities still raged between the troops and insurgents, to the disadvantage of the latter, without any immediate prospect of its termination.

The members of the Provisional Government had been outlawed, and rewards offered for their apprehension.

Disturbances at Leipsic.—At Leipsic also disturbances had broken out, but after a short struggle between the military and the populace they were suppressed. Several of the rioters were killed.

Insurrection at Breslau.—Accounts from Berlin to the 5th, state that an insurrection had broken out at Breslau on the 6th. On the 7th, the troops and the people were fighting in the city.

It is also rumored that the insurrection had broken out at Cobleintz.

Success of the Hungarians—Austria Empire endangered.—While these conversations are taking place, the Austrian Empire is in actual danger of dissolution by the continual successes of the Hungarians. They are in possession of Gran, Raab and Ryardu.

Russians marching against the victorious Hungarians.—In the meantime, Russia is advancing a large body of troops against the victorious Hungarians. But all accounts concur in representing the excitement of the Hungarians as raised to a higher pitch, and that something more than the united forces of Russia and Austria will be required to quell this patriotic insurrection.

Revolution contemplated in Galicia.—Active endeavors are being made to create a revolution in Galicia, and it is from Poles to Perth the whole country is involved, or on the brink of actual hostilities.

English and French disapproval of Russian interference in Hungarian affairs.—The important fact is stated in the London papers of the 11th inst., that a joint note, by the production of the courts of Great Britain and France, has been addressed to the court of Petersburg, intimating their disapproval of the intervention of Russia in the Austrian Hungarian dispute, and insisting that such interference be withdrawn.

The advance of the French troops in Italy checked by the Republicans.—In Italy the advance of the French Expedition, towards Rome has been checked by the resistance of the Republicans of the Roman States.

In two encounters the French were driven back with great loss, and Capt. Oudinot, a relation of the General, was taken prisoner.

Gen. Oudinot, unprepared for such a reception, has withdrawn his troops four leagues from the city, and there waits for reinforcements and further instructions from his government.

The French lost 180 in killed, and 400 wounded.

The Danish war languishing.—The Danish war still continues, but it is conducted on both sides in a languid and languishing manner.

On the 7th inst. an engagement took place, in which the Danes were defeated. The loss on either side is not stated.

France.

Continued quarrel between the President and his Cousin, &c.—From Paris the reports are repeated that the rupture between the President of the Republic and his cousin, M. Napoleon Bonaparte, is complete. A fierce quarrel, it is said, rages between them, which tends to increase the dangers which surround the bodies of the armies—the privates and officers of which seem to be greatly wrought upon by the Socialists.

Riot among the Soldiers at the Hotel des Invalides.—A serious riot had taken place in the barracks of the 7th Light Infantry, stationed at the Hotel des Invalides. Serjeant Major Boychet having had his name placed upon the lists of Socialists as a candidate for the Assembly, was arrested. The man insisted on his release. A riot of a serious character ensued. The officers were set at defiance. At length Boychet was sent off to Vincennes, but not without great difficulty.

The regiment has been sent away from Paris.

The same manifestations were predominant in many regiments, as the Socialists by the most incessant efforts continued to seduce the soldiers from their duty, but the check which the French troops have met with in the Papal States, has moved all France to the centre, and touched the people upon their tenderest point—the glory of France in Italy.

The French General marched on the 27th ult. from Civita Vecchia. The account of his further progress is furnished by telegraphic despatches.

General Oudinot has set out on his march for Rome, where, according to every information, he was called by the wish of the people, but having met some more serious resistance than he expected, he took up a position at a short distance from the city of Rome, and was watching the arrival of the rest of the expedition.

No date is given, but it is probable that General Oudinot was near Rome on the 30th ult.

Decree of the Roman Assembly.—On the 26th the Roman Assembly made the following decree—The Assembly, in consequence of the communication made by the Triumvirate, tendered to them the safety of the Republic, urge respect being by force.

During the sitting it was stated by Mazarin that the Triumvirate had received a deputation of officers from Oudinot, who, on being requested to assign a reason for the occupation of Civita Vecchia by an armed foreign force, stated that the first reason was to preserve the Roman States from an Austrian invasion, which had already advanced, and being prepared. [The despatch is here somewhat obscure.]

The second was, to ascertain precisely what the sentiments of the population were in regard to what form of government was most convenient, and to seek to put in train and produce a perfect reconciliation between Pius IX and the people.

Opposition to the French troops by the Roman Assembly.—On the 27th the Constitutional Assembly resolved to adhere to their resolution of opening the campaign of the Pontifical Republic to the French—Pius IX has been issued to undermine Milan, on the approach of the French on the side of the Lombard. Cannon are planted on the road, and the gates and streets that lead to Civita Vecchia. The long cornered gallery erected by Pope Borgia between the Castle of St. Angelo and the Vatican Palace has been blown up with powder, and the materials used to block up the entrances to the city.

Protest against French invasion.—A deputation of the Central Committee had protested against the invasion, and informed Gen. Oudinot that Rome would resist his entrance by force, and blow up the Quirinal, the Vatican, and St. Peter, which were already undermined.

Gen. Oudinot's reply to the Roman deputation.—The French General replied that his instructions were imperative, and that he would enter Rome by force if not quietly received.

The attack on the city.—A letter from an eye-witness gives the following account of the attack on the city. A company of the 1st battalion of Tirailleurs went on to the gates of Rome, being received with musket shots, retired in good order, and some part of the division advanced and penetrated without difficulty into the midst of the Capital, the streets of which were carried—but, they were received by a well directed fire of musketry, and a storm of missiles from the windows and roofs of the houses, &c. The 20th of the line, which was the front, was severely treated. A company of Voltigeurs was almost totally destroyed.

The retreat.—At last, seeing the impracticability of continuing a struggle which was becoming fatal to the French Gen. Oudinot ordered a retreat, and the expeditionary corps at this time occupied a strong position near Rome.

Killed and wounded.—The French lost about 200 in killed, of whom several are officers. Amount them is Mr. Harris, the Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Oudinot, and several hundred wounded.

Another version of the battle.—*Description used by the French government.*—A correspondent of the Daily News, writing from Rome, under date of the 30th ultimo, states that the French did not enter Rome at all, and that the fighting took place outside of the walls of the city. The gates of the San Pancratio, Pepino and Cabaliegero were the points of attack. A sortie was made by Garibaldi, as the French advanced, and the Italians are said by the correspondent to have lost six hundred on the spot. There were 452 Frenchmen taken prisoners—many of whom, while crossing the streets, were heard to declare that they had been tricked into the expedition by promises of being led against the Austrians.

Narrow escape of Gen. Oudinot.—It is said that on the attack on Rome, Gen. Oudinot was nearly taken prisoner, the Italian combatants having caught hold of him, and it was with great difficulty that he was rescued by his men.

Speculations of the French press.—The Paris papers, on Thursday, gave no certain information of the entry of the French troops into Rome. All we learn is that the Neapolitans were marching upon that city, and it was thought that the French would occupy it before them.

The Constitutional states that it was reported that the French army had made good their entry into Rome, and had taken several prisoners, among whom were only five Romans. This report, however, does not seem to rest upon any sufficient authority.

Letter from the President to General Oudinot.—Immediately upon the receipt of the news of the French expedition having received a check at Rome, the President addressed the following letter to Gen. Oudinot, which was published in the Moniteur.

Elysee National, May 8, 1849.

My dear General—The telegraphic news announcing the strong resistance you have met under the walls of Rome, has greatly pained me. I had hoped that the inhabitants of Rome, opening their eyes to evidence, would receive with eagerness an army which had arrived to re-establish a friendly and disinterested mission. This has not been the case—our soldiers have been received as enemies—our military honor is injured, and I will not suffer it to be impugned, for reinforcements shall not be wanting to you.

Tell your soldiers that I appreciate their bravery, and take part in what they endure, and that they may always rely on my support and my gratitude.

My dear General, receive the sentiments of my high esteem.

[Signed] Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

American shipwreck—*Loss of life*—Gibraltar, April 26th.—The Marina Washington, from Matanzas to New York was stranded on Sandy Hook, on the night of the 18th and is not likely to be got off. The second mate and a passenger were drowned. The cargo was being discharged.

The Canvass Opened.

We learn from the Louisiana *Republican* of the 29th ult., that at a whig meeting held at Lake Providence the day previous, Gen. Edward Sparrow being duly called for, responded in a strain of marked energy, eloquence and enthusiasm. The *Republican* furnishes the following sketch of his remarks:

That he responded to the call which was made upon him, that he might embrace the first opportunity which was offered him to return to his fellow-citizens of Carroll parish his deep and lasting gratitude for the generous and kind support which they had given him, when in former days his name had been present to them as a candidate for office, and particularly for the flattering partiality with which they had offered him to be a candidate for a high office in the approaching election. He deeply regretted that he had not been able to yield to the wishes of his friends in allowing his name to be presented as a candidate at this time, but it was not in his power—the necessity of the course he was obliged to pursue could not have been more painful to any one than himself.

He could assure his friends that although he could not lead, he hoped to make some return for the many favors which their kindness had bestowed upon him by active service in the ranks, and that he could do so not only with a strong political, but also with a warm personal feeling. He knew both the candidates selected by the Convention from the Democratic ranks, and he could commend two years in the Senate of this State with Gen. Declouet, and had occupied an adjoining seat to him. Had there been a witness of his deeds, a constant devotion to the interests of our State, and of the comprehensiveness, cultivated and manly intelligence with which he examined, discussed and acted upon the numerous questions which came before that body; he had been at his residence in the parish where he was born, and where he has lived, and had seen the enthusiastic devotion offered by his neighbors (those who knew him best) to his many private and social virtues.

The unanimous selection of D. F. Kenner as the candidate second on our ticket, is the best evidence which can be offered of his merit and fitness for the position he occupies. Bold, frank, energetic and affable, we could have no better leader. With great business capacity, he unites a strong and cultivated mind, and an enthusiastic devotion to the principles of our party, which must endear him to the heart of every whig.

Both our candidates are natives of this State, and are eminently the men for the times. They are men of results—diligent and successful farmers, and entirely identified by feeling, association and interest, with the prosperity of all. They are, too, known and devoted advocates of economy and retrenchment in conducting the government of our State, a subject in which we are at last becoming, as we should have been long since, deeply interested.

The party now in power, said Gen. S., has held the reins of government in this State for near eight years, and what is the result? Let any tax-payer in your parish answer the question. You have 500 voters, and your taxes are $20,000, or forty dollars a year for every voter. No industry can bear such oppressive burdens.

Gen. S. then asked if we had seen any results from the immense sums paid into the State Treasury. Had any roads or bridges been built, or canal dug, to facilitate the people in taking their produce to market. Not one, all, or nearly all, had been squandered in the payment of salaries to officers, whose public duties do not occupy one-fifth of their time. Whilst we are around us the most active efforts to bring the railroad, which before many years is to connect the valley of the Mississippi with the Pacific, St. Louis, Memphis, and other points, to the Government of Louisiana is silent. Nothing is done to acquire information, or to present to the people of the Union the superior advantages which are unquestionably presented by taking some place on Red River as a point of departure. Let that be the eastern terminus of the road, and private enterprise will soon connect it with different points on the Mississippi river.

Gen. S. also spoke of our school system. He declared himself warmly in favor of free schools but desired to see the present law greatly modified, and stripped of its oppressive character.

Gen. S. said much more, which we have not time now to present to our readers and closed his remarks by appealing to every whig—to every friend to Gen. Taylor to do his duty, and he would insure the election of men, who would prove themselves devoted friends of retrenchment and economy, and active measures to develope the resources of the State by an energetic and prudent system.

Lauretsville, S. C., May 26.

Frost on the 21st May.—With more than usual partiality does old winter this year endeavor to delay his departure. Forced by his sweet successor Spring, to abandon his dominion, he has several times forced himself back in the night time, and left evidence that he had not yet given up the struggle for sovereignty.—The last of the cold fellows visits was on 21st day night, and was shown by the white frost visible in the early morning. This, we trust, is the end of frosts for this season at least, for it now lacks but a few days of what ought to be summer time.

Guard against premature burial.—A learned Belgian, M. Malapie, has recently discovered a very simple means of distinguishing between real and apparent death. It consists in sticking a small burr; if there is life, it bleeds; if life is attempted to be given to the patient, it grows immediately. If death has ensued, it will be invariably, nothing of the kind occurs.

From Texas.—By the steamship *Funny* we have received our files of Texas papers to the 30th ult. They are filled with accounts of the depredations of the Indians. The *Corpus Christi Star* of the 26th has the following:

A gentleman in this town has received a letter from a Mexican friend of his at Laredo, which gives an account of a rencontre with the Indians near that place. He says that a party of fifteen Camanches arrived at the Rancho Copinameno and carried off a girl about twelve years old. Her father and relations immediately called together the inhabitants of the other ranchos and pursued them, but being badly mounted, their force gradually diminished until there were only eight men left, who, being friends of the unfortunate captive, and excited by a feeling of anger against those atrocious *Caribs*, resolved to pursue and punish them severely. On the 7th instant they overtook them at a place called Mapeguiso, (near the old Rancho de Dolores, in the Laredo district,) and after a fight of more than an hour, succeeded in rescuing the captive girl. The Indians had three killed and the Mexicans three wounded—the former losing all their plunder and horses. Since that day the Indians have returned in force, and now range the line with perfect freedom, robbing the ranchos and destroying everything they can lay their hands on.

Another Outrage.—A Mexican named Resendez arrived yesterday from Matamoras, in company with four families, who intend settling here. On Wednesday evening they encamped this side of the Arroyo Colorado, and while the men were out, getting their cattle together, a party of Indians attacked the camp and carried off four women (two of them married) and a female child two years old. They took an old woman, whipped her nearly to death and let her go. When the men returned the Indians had been gone some time, and they saw no more of them at their unfortunate captives.

The same man reported that the old and extensive Rancho de Rosalia, above the town of Santa Rita, on the Rio Grande, had been entirely broken up, and the inhabitants were making their way to Longoria Ranch. The whole Rio Grande country, with the exception of the large towns, is said to be completely deserted, and the Indians roam at will, killing man and plundering wherever they meet them. The inhabitants were casting longing eyes to the Government for relief, and we hope it may arrive before it is too late.

And still another.—Yesterday two Mexicans belonging to Colonel Kinney's Rancho del Oso, were shot on the west bank of the Nueces, just above San Patricio, and one of them, it is thought, mortally wounded. The persons who shot them are said to be white, and doubtless belonging to the same gang who stole the horses at San Patricio.

At Laredo the cholera has made fearful ravages. About 200 Mexicans have died.

The Victoria *Advocate* states that the cotton crop on the Guadalupe is in fine as it can be—the injury done by the frost is scarcely perceptible—and if the season continues favorable, and the worm lets it alone, planters will make at least two bales of cotton to the acre."

Seven or eight hundred Camanches have arrived at Fredericksburg. They exhibit every disposition to be friendly.

Ex-Governor H. Runnels declines being a candidate to represent the Western Congressional District of Texas in the next Congress of the United States.

La Risa.—Our thanks are due Messrs. Aleman & Gomez, of the *Patria*, for a copy of this work. It is a republication of a Spanish production which assimilates in character to the Paris "Charivari," and is intended gently to awaken the facetious principles of our nature and to keep us smiling and grinning, instead of sighing and weeping. La Risa is well printed and forms a substantial volume, embellished by a large number of Lithographic designs, among which we perceive those of our Lively cotemporary Gomez and our amiable and quiet confrere Aleman. It is a work full of fun and humor and will afford much rich entertainment to those who are sufficiently familiar with Spanish to comprehend and relish its contents.

Letter from Havti—By the Prussian brig *Pomona*, at New York from Gonaives, 11th inst., accounts had been received at Port au Prince announcing the arrival of President Soulouque with a small part of his army. He had issued a proclamation avowing his defeat, and a loss of about 5000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Another revolution.—On Friday evening last a revolution took place on the plantation of Mr. J. B. Lepretre, seven miles from the city.—During the night it increased very rapidly and attained a breadth of 200 feet. The neighboring planters have united their forces and are actively engaged in repairing the breach.

☞ It is stated that the maple sugar crop of Vermont this spring is uncommonly large, and that the amount of maple sugar made in the northern States this year will exceed the product of the cane in the southern States. Caleb Aldrich, of Sutton, Vt., has made 6000 pounds from 1700 trees.

☞ Sale of steam vessels.—We call attention to the sale of large and valuable United States steam vessels, to be made THIS DAY, by Florence & Taylor. The vessels comprise some of the most splendid and costly sea vessels in our country.—They are furnished with all their their equipments, and can proceed immediately to sea. The sale will take place at Banks' Arcade at 10 o'clock to-day.

City Intelligence.

The forgery case—Mrs. Gallot, otherwise Miss Elise Clement, has furnished bail in the sum of $2500, for her appearance before Recorder Genin. The case is a peculiar one, and will excite much interest as the examination proceeds. An affidavit has been made by Mr. Clark, in connection with this affair, but as we gave a much fuller account of the matter some six weeks ago, it is unnecessary to reproduce the deposition.

The overflow.—The water yesterday was as high as at any previous period, in consequence we presume of the heavy rain and the impossibility of its finding a speedy outlet. The wind blows from the south east has likewise raised the water in Lake Pontchartrain, and the effect is at once visible in the city.

Melancholy death.—A fine little boy five years old, the son of Mr. Stone, residing on Common street, between Robertson and Claiborne streets, was drowned on Friday evening in the rear of the house—, the water in that part of the city being from 3 to 4 feet deep. He was the only child of the disconsolate parents.

Manslaughter.—During an affray which occurred in a coffee house at the corner of Kingsten and Levee streets, on Saturday evening, a man named Ed. Wardle was instantly killed by a blow from the fist of an individual named Lynch. The Coroner was forthwith summoned to hold an inquest, when the following verdict was rendered: "Died from a rupture of the neck at the back of the head."

Committed.—Charles Rice and Thomas Collins were committed on Saturday by Recorder Baldwin to take their trial before the First District Court, on a charge of having broken open a trunk on board the steamer Arkansas, on Friday evening, and stolen therefrom the sum of $1,000.

Stabbing.—The name of the man who was stabbed on Friday evening at the Old Basin, is Robert Swain, and his wound is rather dangerous. John Cooper, who committed the assault, has been arrested.

—DIED—

Yesterday at half past 10 o'clock, Mr. ARTHUR ARGUIN CHEVALIEAU, at the age of 30 years. Born at Kingston, Jackson.

Friends and acquaintances of his family are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place this day, 4th inst., at half past 5 o'clock, A. M. from Mysterious street, between Good Children and Moreau.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Saturday Evening, June 2, 1849.

The Cotton market is at a stand in anticipation of the Niagara's news, which is now fully due. The sales to day were about 400 bales.

Some 300 hhds of Tobacco were disposed of to day full prices.

No change has taken place in Sugar or Molasses, and the sales are to a moderate extent.

The Flour market is very quiet, and in Corn the transactions are also limited. A sale of 800 sacks Wheat was made at $1 00, and 3,000 bushels at $1 12½ per bushel.

We have no alteration to notice in the Provision market.

Exchange remains as last quoted. Sterling, 7½@8; N. Y. Sight, ¼@¼ per cent. premium. Bills on New York, at 60 days, ¼@¾ per cent. discount.

Freights remain dull and depressed.

Whig Central Executive Committee.

The gentlemen composing this Committee will please attend a called meeting at the Clay Hall, Carondelet, on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the office of J. L. Boyd, Esq., No. 10 Arcade Passage.

J. H. MARKS, Chairman.

Wm. Flower, Victor Bens, Secretaries. 1d

☞ During my temporary absence from the city, Mr. A. LEGOUIS will hold my power of attorney, and will sign for protestation.

C. BURLE.

☞ The packet ship CHRETIANA, Capt. Ellsworth, from New York, is now discharging at St. Joseph st. wharf. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods, on the Levee, or they will be stored at their risk and expense.

J. W. STANTON & CO.

Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

☞ The ship PERMATORE, Capt. Sutcliffe, from Havre, is now discharging opposite the upper Market, to your consignees, requesting the receipt of their goods to be stored at their risk and expense.

E. J. HART & CO., 85 Tchoupitoulas st.

WATCH STOLEN—Ten Dollars Reward.—Stolen, on Friday night, 1st June, from 54 Toulouse street, a Gold Double Bottom Watch, made by Benedict, New York, No. 863. The above reward will be given to any person returning it to the above place, or for proof that will lead to the recovery of the same. jd 2

Hotel at Mandeville.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON.

THIS new establishment situated on the other side of the Lake, on the place where formerly stood the Hotel built by Mr. Davis, is now entirely completed. Said Hotel has 44 rooms, kitchen and stable. It is the most airy place in Mandeville Game and Fish is abundant in the country, and visitors will be able to take the pleasure of hunting and fishing. There is a wharf for sail and passenger's sail goods, and the steamboat makes daily trips.—The sailing rooms have twelve feet square. For further particulars apply at

jd 4t MR. MERIC, 130 Basin, Carondelet st.

Conveyancing Admiralty Practice, &c.

THE JURISDICTION AND PRACTICE of the Courts of the United States in Admiralty and Maritime causes, including those of Quasi Admiralty Jurisdiction arising under the act of February 26th, 1845, with an Appendix containing the new rules of Admiralty Practice prescribed by the Supreme Court of the United States; with numerous practical Forms, &c., by Alfred Conkling, Esq., Judge of the United States for the Northern District of New York—in 2 volumes, 1849

MITFORD'S CHANCERY PLEADINGS, new edition, 1849, with a large body of additional Notes by Josiah W. Smith, being the text American from the fifth London edition, with copious American notes—by Joseph W. Moulton, Esq., Counsellor at Law, New York—3vo pages. Just received and for sale by

ALEXANDER LEVY & CO., Law Book Sellers and Publishers, Corner of Camp and Gravier sts.

jd

TO RENT.—A House situated in French man street, No 68. Apply to

jd 1m G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

SEED RICE—Just received from Charleston, 6 cases of best Carolina Rice, ordered expressly for planting, for sale by

jd F. J. FAVY & CO., 13 Conti st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—77 cases, now landing from ship Adventure and Cabrejo, comprising a desirable assortment of seasonable goods, for sale low, by

jd G. W. DUNBAR, 30 Customhouse st.

GREEN PEAS—10 cases in store for sale by

DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.

jd 25 Natchez st.

SUNDRIES.—

100 boxes Trieffles, 200 half do do;
50 do Trieffles Pies; half, and 300 qr do;
50 do Mushrooms; 300 half do do;
50 do Tongues in oil; 30 do Truffle in juice.

In store and for sale by

DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.

jd 25 Natchez st.

CHAMPAIGN WINE—250 baskets Ancre, Comte de Valmont and Marquis de Lorge; 100 do basket green Cordon, Comte Maxim 120 do Rose Cordon, 25 do Comte; 20 do Moet; 20 do Cliquot, for sale by DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.

jd 25 Natchez st.

RED WINE—35 casks Pauillac and St. Iulienly, for family use; 150 boxes old Claret in bottles and half do, in store and for sale by

DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.

jd 25 Natchez st.

WHITE WINE—95 hhds old Haut Pasterne de Chateau d'Yquem, for sale by

DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.

jd 25 Natchez st.

XERES WINE—Tapper 6 hhds, 20 qr and 10 eighths pipes, and 12 quarts and 30 eighths, ordinary, for sale by

DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.

jd 25 Natchez st.

CHAMPAIGN—150 baskets, for sale, in ship Friday, from Havre, by

DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.

jd 25 Natchez st.

SARDINES—10 boxes in store and for sale by

DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.

jd 25 Natchez st.

EXCHANGES ON NEW YORK—$2100 at sight $6,000 at 60 days, for sale by

DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.

jd 25 Natchez st.

EXCHANGE on Marseilles or Paris, for sale by

DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.

jd 25 Natchez st.

Prospectus of the Republic.

The undersigned will issue the first of June next a daily publication in the city of Washington of a well timed administration paper, to be called *The Republic*, the editorial and general management of which will be committed to the ex-Governor of Alexandria (Hollis and John O. Sargent.

The Republic will give to the principles upon which the administration of Gen. Taylor came into power a consistent support, and the editorial articles will be a faithful record of the leading public measures in an impartial and independent spirit. It will be a vehicle for the publication of the Domestic information, it will be in a word, a political newspaper, devoted to the liberalizing and progressive doctrines which gave to the late administration its distinctive character, to the interests of the country, and to the interests of the people, and devoted to the cause of agriculture, manufactures, and in fine to the cause of literature, science and general intelligence.

The Republic will acknowledge no allegiance to any party, but will be a vehicle for the free expression of opinion and support of the Administration, will be the organ of no person or party, but will be the organ of a party, or that compromise and concession which would bind it from speaking bold and candid truth to the people whatever it conceives the truth to be.

The Republic will be published upon a double royal sheet, in a neat, large, clear, readable form.

Besides the daily paper, there will be published a Tri-weekly and Weekly Republic, made up of the most interesting miscellaneous matter of the daily issue.

TERMS

For the Daily Republic, $10
For the Tri-weekly, 5
For the Weekly, 2

To Postmasters—Any Postmaster who will forward the money for ten subscribers, shall be entitled to a copy for his trouble, and $13 will entitle a Postmaster to THREE copies of the Weekly paper.

No paper will be sent unless the order is accompanied by the money.

All communications upon business must be addressed to

GIDEON & CO.

jd 27

Storage—Storage—Storage.

WE, the undersigned, having now engaged in the storage business, beg to inform our friends and the public, that we have for the ensuing season, all necessary facilities, and by use in this city—all of them fire proof, located in the Exchange Hall, immediately, within a very short distance of the steamboats and flatboat landing, they are situated as follows:

Upper—Tchoupitoulas street, corner of Notre Dame and Commerce streets.

Western—Corner of Julia and Poydras streets.

Parlor—On Commerce street, corner of Good and Notre Dame streets.

Chartres—Nos. 1 and 3, Levee street, between Gaiennie and Suzette streets.

Prunes—In Tchoupitoulas street, between St. Joseph and Julia streets.

Branch—On Notre-Dame street between Tchoupitoulas and Magazine streets.

The case of any property received all description of merchandizes and Western produce at low rates. Our establishments are so arranged that each description of goods is kept in a point apart, by separate and distinct rooms that containing any other, and having also a large number of experienced laborers constantly in our employ, we are enabled to offer facilities for the receipts and delivery of goods unequalled by any similar establishment in this city.

EMERSON, TURNER & CO.

oct11 125 Tchoupitoulas st

The Morean Perfumer

163 Royal street.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that on TUESDAY 29th inst. he will open a provisional store in the premises formerly occupied by Mrs. Sic. Rose Delaunay.

T. M. MOREAU informs the public that he has received 50 packages of goods, per ships Oregon, Marion, Brunswick and Charlemagne and Peter, from Havre, and he will not place in store and goods he will sell them at very low prices.

It is useless to give the details of these articles; it is sufficient to say that the name of T. M. Moreau has always on hand the best assortment of fancy goods in the city; also, a large assortment of Gentlemen's Shirts.

Hair-dressers as heretofore will be furnished with any materials necessary for their professions. ms

Wholesale and Retail Clothing Establishment.

TO THE TRADE.—FAYAN & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIERS, *No. 10 Canal st. between Chartres and New Levee,* New Orleans.

MANUFACTORY.

Crane, Fay