The New-Orleans Daily Bee

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. ——NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1849.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Notice.

No person is authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the BEE, but Mr. E. Duverger, our book keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk and Delanca ville, our collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE.

New Orleans, 3d April, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

DUNCAN F. KENNER.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,

LOUIS BORDELON.

For Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT,

O. P. JACKSON.

SECOND DISTRICT,

CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Friday Morning, June 29, 1849.

Election of Parish Officers.

From the period when by the new Constitution the power of electing their Parish officers was given to the people of the State, up to the present time, the city of New Orleans, despite the violence of faction and the extreme length to which political animosities are carried, has wisely abstained from making party nominations of candidates for such offices as Sheriff and Coroner. The policy has been practically as well as theoretically judicious, inasmuch as the city has secured an excellent Sheriff, who is none the worse for being an ardent Democrat, and an efficient and zealous Coroner, whose thorough going Whiggery in no wise interferes with the prompt and energetic discharge of his duties. More than one unorganized and informal effort has been made, by ultra politicians on both sides, to give a party complexion to the nomination of these gentlemen; but the attempt has invariably proved abortive. Sheriff Lewis regularly receives hundreds of Whig votes; and Coroner Spandau has always obtained a liberal support from his political opponents. In these two instances, the dictates of reason and suggestions of sound policy have therefore predominated over party zeal, and the results have been fortunate for the interests of the entire city.

But the restless ambition of the Democracy, and their intense longing to run a tilt with the Whigs, are about to overcome all prudential considerations. We perceive that already initiatory steps have been taken towards the selection of party candidates for Sheriff and Coroner. The good old custom is to be abandoned. Democratic progression requires it. Sheriffs and Coroners must owe their election to party supremacy, and we suppose after a while, that Clerks of Courts and Constables will follow suit. It would be in vain for us to protest against these innovations. They are beyond our control, and their projectors would certainly give little heed to counsel which might be deemed officious. Our object, then, in noticing this new scheme of the Democracy, is to enquire what course the Whigs of Orleans will pursue, should Locofocoism persist, as no doubt it will, in making formal political nominations for the offices above mentioned.

The position in which the Whig party will be placed by this movement, is altogether defensive. They had no idea of nominating party candidates for sheriff and coroner; they imagined that the usual plan would be followed this year as a matter of course. With respect to the highly intelligent and unexceptionable gentleman who has been several times elected to the sheriffalty of New Orleans, a seemingly authoritative statement had gone forth, that he at least would not consent to forfeit his claims to the generous confidence of the Whigs, by whose votes he has been twice chosen—that in no event would he submit to be made the balking-horse of the democratic party. Whether he adheres to this determination or not is more than we can say; but from his well-known firmness of character, nothing less may be expected from him. But this is a digression from the main point. The question is to know what the Whig party should do, if their antagonists deliberately nominate political candidates for parish offices. For our party, we can devise no other safe course than to do the same. It we make no nominations, we surrender the field to our adversaries, who, with their usual adroitness and tact in enlisting political sympathies, will infallibly succeed in concentrating the party vote on their nominees and in triumphantly electing them. On the other hand, if we follow their example, and by only *following* and not *setting* it, show to the citizens that the issue has been forced upon us, we shall certainly make friends amongst all intelligent persons who are averse to the ultraism of party. Our advice to the Whigs is to watch and wait. If Locofocoism is willing to let the question of the election of sheriff and coroner be settled as heretofore, by the personal preferences of the voters, well and good! If, however, as their meetings and resolutions clearly indicate, they are resolved to make a party contest of it, we must accept the challenge, and in self-defence do our best to conquer a foe who has forced upon us a quarrel which we would have gladly avoided.

THE WEATHER has been quite showery of late, but pleasant and cool withal, for midsummer. The city continues to enjoy unexpectedly good health.

Protection of the City.

We perceive with great pleasure that the Joint Committee of the First Municipalities, more familiarly known by the name of the "Grevasse Committee," have, by virtue of the powers vested in them, finally authorized the construction of a Levee for the protection of the city from apprehended overflow this season. The particulars of the proposed Levee, and the route it will take, are described in detail, under our "City Intelligence" head.

Later from Port au Prince.

By a Telegraphic despatch from Boston, we learn that the ship *Vulture* arrived at that port on the 19th, from Port au Prince, with dates to the 29th ult.:

The Captain reports nothing new of interest. Soulouque was at Port au Prince.—There were rumors of his attempting to raise another army, and renew the contest with the Dominicans; but it was generally believed that he would not attempt it again. Business was very dull, and provisions very scarce.

The monopoly law was still in operation and several infractions of this law by the Hayti[illegible] had been published by the Government. A portion of the President's army was [illegible] the Spanish at Port au Prince, but there [illegible] probability of a renewal of the war. It [illegible] entertained that the Haytiens had and [illegible] and starved in the late battle with the Dominicans. The currency was thirteen and a half [illegible] paper for one of silver. The brig Hetty [illegible] sailing for New York.

THE VIRGINIA GOLD MINES.—[illegible] the Fredericksburg *News* has been re[illegible] one of the proprietors of the White Hall Gold Mine to contradict the statement made in a late telegraphic despatch from that place that $7000 had been obtained in one day. No such amount of gold has ever been obtained in one day since the mine was opened. The editor adds:

In saying this, we do not wish to be understood as exciting a suspicion as to the value of this mine. On the contrary, we are confident no mine in this State has been worked with the same success. In the last four or five months $50,000 have been received at the cost of a mere [illegible]. The costs, we learn, are about $60 per day, whilst the receipts vary from $100 to $1000.

☞ The St. Joseph (Mo) *Gazette* estimates the entire number of emigrants that have left for California by the overland route, at 30,000. Of these, 17,000 started from St. Joseph, Independence, Weston, and Westport.

[TELEGRAPHED TO THE BEE.]

[by the Southern Express.]

We received last evening the following despatch from our correspondent:

BALTIMORE, June 24, 1849.

The New York cotton market closed last evening as follows: Orleans and Mobile 8½@9c.; Uplands 8½@8¾c., showing an advance of one quarter to three eighths of a cent. The floor markets are scarce, and have been sold above the quotations. Sales since the arrival of the steamer, seven thousand six hundred bales. The U. S. Treasury notes 1¼; New Loan 17¼ ⅌ cent. premium. Western flour has improved. Corn meal 68 @@@ 1¼ ⅌ bbl.—Good parcels of wheat are selling at better prices. The pork market is dull, and prices are tending downward. Lard is dull, but prices are firm. The cotton market has declined.

TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamship *Galveston*, Capt. Crane, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 23d inst., inclusive. They they do not contain a syllable of news. Political excitement begins to run high in the State.

CINCINNATI June 20.

The cholera continues to rage here. There were 49 interments yesterday, and 24 of them were victims of cholera who died during the past 24 hours. One Cemetery is not reported.

Business of every kind is dull, and the weather extremely hot.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.

The cholera continues to make fearful ravages in our city, and is still on the increase. There were 99 interments yesterday in nine cemeteries.

This disease is also prevailing at the town of St. Joseph's and all along the Missouri river. It is making fearful progress.

The weather is now very warm.

The river continues to rise.

Owing to the prevalence of the Cholera, business has become almost entirely suspended.

KENTUCKY CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES—1st District—Lynn Boyd, Loco. No opposition, the district being strongly Loco. 2d District—James I. Johnson, Whig; Dr. Peyton, Loco. 3d District—F. E. McLean, Whig; Mr. Clark, Loco. 4th District—Aylett Buckner, Whig; Col. G. A. Caldwell, Loco. 5th District—John B. Thompson, Whig. 6th District—Daniel Breck and Addison White, both Whigs. 7th District—Dr. N. Lane, Loco; Col. Humphrey Marshall, Whig. 8th District—Hon. S. Morehead, Whig; S. F. J. Trabue, Native American. 9th District—John B. Huston, Whig; John C. Mason, Loco. 10th District—Maj. John P. Gaines, Whig; R. H. Stanton, Loco.

INDIANA.—*August election.*—The Whigs of Indiana are getting quite warm in their canvass for the August election. They seem inspired by a good hope, and we do not doubt will show by their exertions, that they deserve success, whether they attain it or not. The Indianapolis *Journal* of the 8th instant, gives the following table of the votes in the Congressional districts, in 1848, for Taylor, Cass, and Van Buren:

Congressional districts.	*Votes in 1848.* Taylor.	Cass.	V. Buren.
1st, Embree's,	7428	7853	94
2d, Henley's,	7403	6946	253
3d, Robinson's,	8122	8236	680
4th, Smith's,	4866	3839	1588
5th, Wick's,	7148	6114	613
6th, Dunn's,	7202	8097	233
7th, Thompson's,	7118	4742	278
8th, Pettit's,	6914	8077	1101
9th, Cathcart's,	7614	7845	1340
10th, Rockhill's,	6188	7614	1618

The first, fourth and seventh districts were represented in the last Congress by Whigs.

In the State Legislature, the terms of 6 Whigs and 11 Locofoco Senators expire. Of the 74 Representative districts, 32 gave Taylor majorities in 1848, and 42 Cass majorities.

FIRES IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The Halifax papers state that dense fires were still prevailing in the woods. The city is so full of smoke that the sun is invisible. The heat is most intense. Vessels cannot move in the harbor of Fredericktion, New Brunswick. The Courts have adjourned in consequence of the great darkness prevailing.

LIBERAL DONATION.—The Hon. James Buchanan has given to the city of Lancaster, in trust, the sum of $4,000 to remain as a perpetual fund, the interest whereof to be annually expended in the purchase of fuel for the use of poor and indigent females, of that city, during inclement winter seasons.

FUNERAL HONORS IN MEMORY OF MR. POLK.—The *National Intelligencer* of the 21st inst., says:—Pursuant to the Orders of the several Departments of the Government, under the direction of the President of the United States, all the Public Offices were yesterday closed, being shrouded, besides, in the habiliments of mourning. The heat of the day keeping people generally within doors, little business of any kind was done out of doors: so that our city wore something of the quiet appearance of a Sabbath Day.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The Charleston *Courier* says: We are gratified to be enabled to state, that the telegraphic wires are now working well from every point. Our last New Orleans despatch CAME THROUGH IN ONE HOUR—and from New York with the same promptitude.

☞ The widow of Henry McKay, innocently killed by a shot in the New York riots whilst on business from New Jersey, has petitioned the New York Councils for relief. She "begs to be distinctly understood as appealing entirely to their *liberality*. She presents no claim—she makes no *demands*—and if she could do so legally, would scorn to avail herself of such a course."

☞ Mr. Walker, U. S. Senator, charged with violating his instructions from the Legislature and people of Wisconsin, promises to make a public statement in vindication of his course, when it suits his own convenience and inclination to make it. He says, in a tone of defiance, having just secured his re-election to the Senate for six months:

"The Legislature assailed, accused, convicted, and (as they thought) executed me, in my absence, behind my back, and upon a false charge, giving me no opportunity to defend myself—to plead, or to offer my evidence. The felon would have been entitled to a trial—so he heard by himself and his witnesses. But not so have I been treated. Nothing would satisfy the aspirants in the Legislature but a "bill of attainder" against me hurried through in my absence, and without any notice on my part. I have nothing more to fear from their base malice, or to hope from their justice or magnanimity.—They neither could nor can go further, either in their own disgrace, or in injustice to me.

They first stab me in the back, and then ask me to turn and defend myself. Had the request been made before the treacherous and cowardly thrust was given, I should have at once complied with it, as a matter of duty, as well as of pleasure. But not so now. Until the insult is withdrawn, I shall consult my own feelings and honor, and those of the friends who stand by me, as to the time, place and manner, when, where and how I shall reply to the indignity.

The people of Wisconsin, and especially the masses of the Democratic party, will one day see and learn that they have been shamefully imposed upon by a band of place-seekers, in regard to my effort to extend over California some kind of law by which it might be saved to our government, its people protected, and that prevailed, which is always seriously threatened—the establishment of a government on the Pacific coast, independent of and hostile to that of the United States. They will also learn that this imposition has been mainly practised by men who never cared, or never tried to see any other merit in principle or measure than that which constituted it a hobby, on which to produce excitement for the promotion of their own selfish and corrupt ends—and who in accomplish which would sacrifice every other interest, how dear soever to our country and people.—

* * * I am indifferent alike to the falsehood or malice of envious or hireling assassins and calumniators. Nor do I request that you should withhold this letter from the public, if you have any desire to publish it, or should publish the communications to which it is a reply.

Your friend and obedient serv't,

I. P. WALKER.

[illegible] company formed by M. [illegible] of the government, on a liberal [illegible] of the Alpine [illegible] taxes [illegible] the Pyrenees [illegible] well as to [illegible] open a new [illegible] Hayti. [illegible] imposition [illegible] present from 500 [illegible] that is, in the prosecution of [illegible] the opening of [illegible] into France, in 1848, for [illegible] has crippled.

THE ARRIVAL.—The [illegible] arrived at Boston on the [illegible] therefore, the mail [illegible] may expect the foreign papers [illegible]

GEORGE BELKNAP, of Boston, the great railroad contractor, is dead.

CASSIUS M. CLAY is mentioned from the wounds inflicted on him in his encounter with Mr. Turner. The latter is dead.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A collision occurred on the Worcester Railroad, on the 19th at Brookline Crossing, between the New Haven and Boston trains. The engineer of the latter, named McCoy, had both of his legs broken, and it is feared that he is fatally wounded. A fireman and a brakeman were also injured. The cars were more or less damaged, and the rails badly torn up. The passengers escaped unhurt.

☞ ALVAH SUMNER, recently deceased, in New Haven, disposed by will of an estate valued at one million of dollars. He gave liberally to his near relations, as well as to others who had been unfortunate in business. These donations ranged from $15,000 down to a few hundreds. $6,000 to the American Bible Society; $6,000 to the Female Benevolent Society of Bridgeport, and an annuity of $100 to be paid by his widow during her life to the Rev. Hewitt. The residue of his estate he gave to his wife and children, to be divided according to the statute of Connecticut.

California.

The Northern papers are filled with letters from California received by the *Crescent City*. Nearly all the intelligence which they contain has been long since anticipated in our columns, while by way of Mexico, we received last week accounts considerably later. Among the letters, however, with which our exchanges abound, we find in the *Union*, one from Gen. PRESTON F. SHAW, which though not of very recent date, is worthy of attention, as it confirms many statements, derived from more questionable sources.

"You only think of California in connexion with gold; and, indeed, a most wonderful connexion it is—As to the extent of country holding the precious metal, and the comparative facility with which it is procured, there has been no exaggeration. The whole slope of the Sierra Nevada, on the western side for a length of more than 400 miles, and in a belt of at least 40, contains it in greater or smaller quantities; and it may extend still further, as further research is made. It is found simply by digging and washing the earth; no expensive machinery and no intricate chemical processes are necessary to develope the magic hoard.

A pickaxe, shovel, or even a butcher's knife, to loosen the earth and wash it, and the most simple basin for washing, have been as richly rewarded as the most approved machinery from other countries. Good health, the laborer choosing his location, has more than compensated for want of skill. The real difficulties lie in the hardships to be encountered in the remote and inhabited spots where the gold is found. Want of food, overworking excited by success, bad water, exposure and dissipation, all combine to exact a heavy tribute for the wealth thus found. All are not successful, but every one works on, hoping that the next blow of his will disclose a treasure that will surpass all he has hitherto heard of. Many are induced, many come off sick; but there are ten arriving from each quarter of the globe to replace every one who goes.—Chinese, Sandwich Islanders, Chilians, Peruvians, Frenchmen, Mexicans, French, English, Irish, outnumber as yet the Americans, but the latter will soon have their share. Provisions, woollen clothing, liquors, kitchen and mining utensils, sell at enormous profits in the mines; other articles scarcely sell at all. Woman's gear is altogether a drug.

"The amount of gold hitherto found is hard to determine. It is said about $4,000,000 have been exported. I shall be able in a few weeks, from facts I am collecting, to make some approximation to it.

"In the mean time, all this is disastrous for us. No servants can be had; $250 a month has been refused in my presence by a cook. All my servants have quit, and yesterday I engaged one at $100 a month, because he is too sick to go to the mines, but I shall certainly lose him if he gets his health.

"The quartermaster pays $5,000 a year for the house I live in, and it would make but a poor toll-house for a country bridge. The climate is cold all the year round, and foggy in the summer. The hills are bare, and the country is all hills—(forgive the bull.) The beef is tolerable, and vegetables—none; and nobody has time to catch fish, if there are any—*ocale in earts*.

"Any one who will come here to dig gold, or bring goods with him to sell to the diggers, will make money. No other business will succeed. Whoever comes must bring a house with him; there are but few here, and lumber is $600 per thousand."

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The first American paper was printed in Boston, in 1704, called the Boston *News Letter*, by B. Green. It was a half sheet of post paper.

Pennsylvania.—May 25, 1721, the American Weekly Mercury, appeared at Philadelphia. It was on a half sheet of post paper, by Andrew Bradford.

New York.—Wm. Bradford, then 70 years of age, started the first paper in New York, October 23, 1725, and continued it seventeen years. It was a foolscap sheet.

Rhode Island.—The Rhode Island Gazette was commenced in 1732, by James Franklin. The Newport Mercury was started in 1762, by a son of the printer of the Gazette, is still continued, being at this time the oldest paper in the United States. Its ownership has continued in the hands of only four families.

Connecticut.—The first paper established was the Connecticut Courant, issued in 1764. It is still in existence, and ever since 1779, has been in the Goodwin family. For sixty years Geo. Goodwin was the editor.

New Hampshire.—In 1756, Daniel Fowle issued at Portsmouth the New Hampshire Gazette.

Vermont.—The first paper was the Vermont Gazette and Green Mountain Post-Boy, in 1718, and printed in Westminister.

Delaware.—The Wilmington Courier was commenced in 1761.

Maryland.—1728 gave birth to the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, by Wm. Parks.

Virginia.—The Virginia Gazette was issued in 1736, at Williamsburg.

North Carolina.—The first paper published was at Newbern, called the Gazette, in 1775.

South Carolina.—January 5th, 1731, T. Whitmarsh issued the first paper in the State at Charleston, called the Gazette.

Georgia.—The Savannah Gazette, commenced in 1763. It was continued regularly for 27 years.

Kentucky.—John Bradford arrived at Lexington in 1786, and commenced the Gazette.

Tennessee.—The Knoxville Gazette was given to the public in 1793, being the first paper published in that State.

Ohio.—Printing was introduced into Ohio at Cincinnati, 1795, by S. Freeman & Son, who soon after commenced a paper.

Mississippi.—A press was established at Natchez, 1808.

Missouri.—The first paper was at St. Louis, called the Gazette, established in 1808.

Indiana.—Western Sun, at Vincennes, was commenced first in that State in 1808.

Illinois.—No knowledge of the first paper. About 1817 we think.

Michigan.—The Essayist at Detroit, in French, in 1809, by Rev. Mr. Richard. In the Upper Peninsula, at Copper Harbor, in 1846, the Lake Superior News, by John N. Ingersoll—now published at Sault Ste. Marie.

Wisconsin.—The Green Bay Republican was the first, in 1831, by W. Shoals.

Iowa.—At Burlington, the State Gazette, in 1836.

Texas.—The Galveston Star at Galveston, commenced in 1839.

California.—In 1846, the Alta Californian, edited by Rev. Colvin Colton, at San Francisco.

Oregon.—At Columbia, called the Freeman, in 1847.

Minesota.—At St. Paul, the Register, by S. Randall, in 1849.

From the time the first newspaper was published in 1704 to 1775, being a period of 71 years, 78 different journals were printed in the colonies, and just one-half of them were suspended before 1775.

We have no data to get at the number printed from 1775 to 1800. But in 1810, there were printed the following:

New Hampshire,	12	New York,	68
Massachusetts,	32	New Jersey,	8
Rhode Island,	7	Pennsylvania,	71
Connecticut,	11	Delaware,	2
Vermont,	14	Maryland,	21
District of Columbia,	6	North Carolina,	10
Virginia,	23	South Carolina,	10
Georgia,	12	Kentucky,	17
Tennessee,	5	Ohio,	14
Indiana Territory, Sun.		Mississippi Territory,	4
St. Vincennes, 1n.;	1	Territory of Orleans,	10
New Orl'ns, Decatur,	1	Louisiana,	1

1810 whole number published, 4 [illegible]
1820 " " " [illegible]
1830 " " " 781
1840 " " " 1,519
1850 " " " 3,140
1850 (Probably) 3,500

There are now over 400 papers and periodicals published in Pennsylvania alone.

GEN. TAYLOR.—The following preamble and resolution were offered by Ald. Britton, and unanimously adopted in the New York Board of Aldermen on Monday, the 18th:—

Whereas, it is understood that Gen. Zachary Taylor, the President of the United States, intends soon to visit the State of New York:

And Whereas, it is due alike to the eminent services rendered by this distinguished individual, in his country, in enabling his fellow citizens at home, and sojourning in foreign parts, to enjoy the elevated office he filled, that the citizens of the city be treated to him, and an opportunity be afforded to all who desire to do so, to testify their gratitude to the President, and to the Chief Magistrate of the Union. Therefore, be it

Resolved, that a committee be appointed of [illegible] to confer with the Committee of the Board, to co-operate with the Committee of the Board, in the reception and [illegible] of the President of the United States.

☞ The ship *American Eagle*, from London, bound for New York, with 300 emigrants, put into Plymouth on the 6th of June, having 80 cases of cholera on board and 7 die.

TIMOCRACY.—We have by our cable, says the Philadelphia *North American*, specimens of Zincography, engraving and printing, of an uncommonly clear and excellent quality, executed by Mr. Frederik Bourquin, of this city. Zincography is, we believe, identical in principle with the anastatic art, which consists in the transfer, by a peculiar chemical process, of drawings and engravings to a polished plate of zinc, from which impressions are taken pretty much as in photographic printing. Mr. Bourquin seems to have made some improvement in the art, and his specimens are highly favorable ones.

GEN. TAYLOR COMPARED TO NERO.—The N. Y. *Express* responds to a late ridiculous essay in the *Union* very forcibly and happily, as follows:

The Washington Union makes, through one of its approved correspondents, quite an extended comparison between the Emperor Nero and Gen. Taylor. The ex-Commissioner of Patents, after the fling of such a conceit, should have a patent for the discovery of its correspondent. We suppose Gen. Taylor will next be charged with setting fire to the Capitol, and fiddling while Rome is burning.

But what is most amazing in this show of learning, is the proof that the Roman tyrant, in his day, uttered a great many truths of men and governments; as, for example, when he declared that the Executive should be the servant, and not the master of the people.

FROM RIO.

"The Senate shall retain the full exercise of the powers vested in them by the constitution, without any interference from the imperial power."

"The practice of hearing, in a chamber of the palace, applications for office, and thereby subjecting the fortunes of men to the influence of favoritism, should be abolished; nothing should be carried by bribery, intrigue, or secret influence."

FROM OLD TRUTH.

"Indeed, I have often thought that for many years past the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have received an undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the government."

"So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity and fidelity indispensable prerequisites to the bestowal of office."

Plainly the question is not word down as to the good character of the sentiment, and the wisdom respected very favorably. The ancient sagacity in his knowledge, ever always opposed to fight-fighting—fighting and never take the life of a fellow being.—(As the song the prisoner per dance down his cell, and after dancing them in the proper place, he blessed, cured, very happy, gives to dance the Attorney General.) The admission of testimony every suddenly took a crisis minutes, and the witness declared that the prisoner assaulted the Attorney General and Recorder Gentle so great enormity to him.

Recorder Gentle re-examined: Was known Mr. Duplessis for a long time—is a troublesome man when he is in liquor—considers him a very dangerous man when he has been detained. In the morning he might kill any individual. He told Mr. Duplessis, yesterday, that if he laid a hand on him, he would shoot him down.

W. E. Bowley sworn: Saw Duplessis on the day of the affray; was perfectly sober—had some conversation with witness and asked him a bottle. He denied liquor, denied or every man. The assaulted and had made use of any threats.

The testimony was concluded. Mr. Frost rose and addressed the Jury with his wonted ability, eloquence and dispatch. He alluded in forcible terms to the objectionable point of hauling a prisoner, then, where the public prosecutor stake into the private inquisition. Such a course was odious, tyrannical, abhorrent, and anti-American, and he trusted that in these times when human liberty was struggling to emancipate itself from the bondage of ages, in many quarters of despotism and cruelty would be swept away from the statute book. He concluded in most eloquent terms on the good character of which the accused had borne during a life time of unremarkable power. That character had been unfairly impugned by a witness who when the accused had fallen in active business rule some for many years. The State had been unable to prove any thing against his character; he so earnestly had brought in a witness who notoriously inimical to the prisoner, but ought such evidence to be taken into any account whatever: Bodies it to say that Mr. Frost made a most beautiful and eloquent defence, so he always does when his client is, but, if all jurisprudence stifled into pathos.

Mr. Collins shortly addressed the jury, condemning himself entirely on an analysis of the testimony and the various incongruities and contradictions that had occurred apparent during the progress of the examination.

The Attorney General closed with a few remarks, and the case was submitted to the jury without any charge. Shortly afterwards they returned into Court with a Verdict of "guilty."

SPEALING WIRE.—A man named Dennis McLaughlin was brought up yesterday before Recorder Greene, on the charge of having stolen a box of wires from the Levee on Wednesday night. He was arrested by J. R. Bennett, a Deacon Green officer, and another box of wine that had been carried off was subsequently found near the Water-works of the First Municipality. The accused was committed for trial before the First District Court.

FIRED.—Thos. McGeary, charged with beating a negro with the handle of a horsewhip, on the 8th June, was examined yesterday, before Recorder Gentle. He was mitigated to pay a fine of $15, and to give up the whip to the peace.

INDEBTEDNESS.—A Madrid and Frank Hoosman, charged with stealing a purchase ticket from Mr. McKell, were discharged yesterday by Recorder Bodkin, as no evidence was adduced to show any criminal intent on the part of the accused. Mr. Perry and James Bell, who were arrested some time since on the charge of the stealing, were discharged, as no one appeared to prosecute.

ARRESTED.—A man named Antonio Pasio was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, on the charge of being concerned in the burglary committed on Wednesday night at the corner of Hogan and Velaro streets, when the sum of $400 was stolen from Madame Dubosch. He is in jail awaiting an examination.

LARCENY.—Michael McGrath was brought up before Recorder Genese yesterday, on the charge of having carried off a piece of iron from the schooner Lafayette. The accused was sent before the First District Court.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 28, 1849.

The sales of Cotton yesterday were larger than we reported, having reached 4,000 bales. The stock is now so much reduced, that the transactions must necessarily be restricted, and to-day's business did not exceed 1,000 bales. Prices are full, say Middling 7½@7¾c; Good Middling, 7½@7¾c.

No change in Sugar and Molasses. Sales small.

Flour is dull, and nothing done of importance. The sales of Corn were confined to a few lots.

We have no alteration to notice in Provisions.

Exchanges remain as before quoted. Sterling, 9¼ @9½ ⅌ cent prem. France—50 @50c. 30. Bills on New York at 60 days, ¼@½ per cent discount. Checks, ¼@¾ per cent prem.

Freights are the same. Cotton to Liverpool ¾d.

Foreign Markets.

THE STEAMER AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

June 8.—The improved tone of our Cotton market at the close of last week, has been followed by a very active demand this week, both from consumers and speculators, and the common and middling qualities have advanced ¼d per pound from the lowest point, fair and good qualities have improved, but scarcely to the same extent.

The sales for the week ended this day, amount to 77,000 bales, of which 34,000 are put down to speculators, and 4,000 for export, and the unsold stock comprises amount of 19,120 Upland, at 3¼@3¾; 20,320 Orleans, at 3¼@3¾; 17,840 Alabama and Mobile, at 3¼@3¾, and 320 Sea Island, at 7@12d per lb.

The official quotations are 4¾d for fair Uplands, 4¾ for fair Mobile, and ¾d for fair Orleans, and the midling from 4¾@4¾ per lb. Later accounts from India continue to operate favorably on the Manchester market, and the trade generally, and we assume to find channels with more facility than formerly, notwithstanding the difficulties arising from the restrictions and blockades in the North of Europe.

The promising prospects for the crops of grain have also a favorable tendency. The corn markets are very dull and declining under the influence of the particular fine weather for the growing crops; and the recent import of Western canal flour, being mostly of inferior quality, has, in consequence, been forced off at the reduced price of 20s bl per bbl, though really good parcels of previous import, and Philadelphia and Baltimore, may still be quoted at the 25s@27s. Only 5s 3d@5s per bbl.

For Indian Corn also the demand has fallen off, but the stock is not large, and the quotations are 2s to 2d per quarter for remains white to the best yellow, but the future value of this article here must be determined on the prospects and result of the crop of potatoes.

Yours, Respectfully,

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

[Extract from Baring Brother's Circular.]

The chief business has been done in the Stock of the Federal Government, and from the continued demand for Securitions, to be transferred into the names of the buyers, their price has risen 3 to 4 per cent with that of Bonds to Bearer, and 107 per cent ex. dividend has been paid for both, redeemable 1867 and 1868; for the Inscriptions of 1843, the price is 103 ex-div., and for U. S. 6's per cents, redeemable 1862, 93½ per cent have been paid.

There are some of the letters at that quotation. These rates are not likely to be maintained should a large supply of these securities reach our market, or should confidence be restored in the international politics of the Continent of Europe. In Plate Stocks, some trifling advance in prices was realized, and quotations in most cases remained.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

June 8th.—The relative position of the Bank of England and France, as shown in their weekly returns, are of the ordinary character. In London we only mention it about the same value, though the rate of discount is a shade higher. Consols opened on Monday at 91¼. On Tuesday, they touched 91¾, and closed on Friday evening at 91¾. There is a fair demand for American stocks, both in London and on the Continent. The London papers, however, give no quotations. The Erie Railroad is said to be in the market for the loan for 50 millions roubles. The Erie Bondholders have given the stipulated assent of one year for the reduction of the interest of their bonds from 4½ to 3½ per cent.

—SHED—

Yesterday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the age of 27 months, MARIE GENEVIEVE RIVIERE, daughter of Pierre Riviere and Marguerite O'Regan.

The funeral will take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, A. M., from Felicity Road, Lafayette.

☞ Mess. Gird, consignees of merchandise per ship MEDOMAK, from Havre, is requested to call on the subscriber's office, for the same.

J. M. GALE, 93 Camp st.

☞ The ship RADIUS, Captain Dillingham, from Marseilles, is now unloading opposite Orleans st. 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 Camp st.

☞ The packet ship INDIANA, Captain Brown from New York, is now unloading opposite the Vegetable Market, foot Montegut st. Consignees are requested to attend immediately to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.

JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO, 93 Magazine st.

☞ During my absence from this city Edward Barbest is my duly authorized agent.

GEORGE DAVIS.

☞ During my absence, Edward Barbest is my duly authorized agent.

J. MYERS.

☞ During my absence from this city Edward Barbest is my duly authorized agent.

GEO. STEWART.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers have removed the their store to No. 91 Old Levee st.

J. & J. T. TARDOS.

☞ [illegible] Boilings Wanted.—[illegible] Dock street.

☞ A German Protestant [illegible] Schwarz [illegible] 2 barrels pieces of first quality 4 [illegible] Schwarz [illegible] 25 [illegible] Schwarz [illegible] 4 Old Gold Walks, [illegible] Schwarz [illegible] Schwarz [illegible] Liverpool, [illegible] Schwarz [illegible] Schwarz [illegible] Schwarz