The New-Orleans Daily Bee

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. ——NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1849.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Bee (one year in advance)……$12 00
Country Bee, Semi-weekly (one year in advance)……5 00

Advertising—One dollar per TEN lines for each insertion, on the first ... and half that price for each subsequent ... Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar ... each insertion.

Advertisements not specified as to ... will be Published one month, and charged accordingly. Advertisements inserted at intervals ... one dollar for every TEN lines, for each ... and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

Notice.

No person is authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duverger, our book keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Clark and Delanen ... collectors.

MAGNE & WEISSE.

New-Orleans, 31 April, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
DUNCAN F. KENNER.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
LOUIS BORDELON.

For Congress,
SECOND DISTRICT,
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Monday morning, July 2, 1849.

☞ The Northern mail failed yesterday between Philadelphia.

☞ We believe the Bulletin is the only paper in New Orleans that issues a semi-weekly edition to its country patrons.—*Bulletin of Saturday.*

This is altogether a mistake. For more than ten years, summer and winter, we have invariably published a semi-weekly edition of the *Bee*. The *Bulletin* will please make the correction.

Fearful Ravages of the Cholera.

WHEELING, June 23—P. M.

The steamer Wyoming arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. She had twenty cases of cholera on board during the twenty-four hours previous to her landing, and seven of them proved fatal. This sad intelligence took our citizens by surprise, and when the boat became known around, the city authorities not being prepared to act promptly, first refused to allow the passengers and dead bodies to be landed. After further consideration, however, they were permitted to be brought ashore, and the necessary ... was done.

A passenger named Geib, was landed here yesterday morning on board the steamer Siloam in a delirious state of the cholera. He was refused admission into any of the hotels, and died at 3 o'clock this morning, a victim of the terrible scourge.

Great alarm prevails among our citizens. They are taking active measures to use every precaution.

We copy the foregoing from a telegraphic despatch in the Baltimore *Patriot*. The second paragraph exhibits a deplorable illustration of the selfishness of cowardice, and of its stupidity too. There is not an intelligent man in the United States but is well aware that the cholera is not a contagious disteniper. The mysterious and fatal visitant is wafted upon the wings of the zephyrs winds, and art can neither arrest its progress nor exclude his presence. The ravages of the dread disease are influenced by laws which are not only beyond our control, but which we do not even understand. That the pestilence is peculiarly connected with certain atmospheric conditions or influence, is a fact, but the extent of our knowledge of its ... we know, however, and which ... tested and proved, is that ... communicated, like the smallpox and other contagious maladies, by intercourse and contact with its victims. In the earliest visitations of the epidemic, when its character and mode of dissemination were imperfectly understood, intrepid physicians were wont at the peril of their lives, to experiment upon its contagious qualities. They slept with cholera patients, and inoculated themselves with the matter of the sufferers and even tested the rice-water and ejections that usually supervene in fatal cases. These things were done frequently and always with impunity.

How sense of ... then, and how dastardly was the conduct of the hotel keepers of Wheeling in refusing shelter to the unfortunate individual who was ejected from the above despatch. Such intense selfishness and cowardice might not unreasonably have been expected among the people of a darker age, but is disgraceful to the intelligence and humanity of the present century. The people of London, who in the seventeenth century did not hesitate under the overpowering influence of terror, to sever the tenderest ties of nature, and recklessly to leave their parents and friends to die of the plague, were armed with a better apology for their panic than any that the citizens of Wheeling can offer—for the plague was propagated by contagion, and every one who remained by the bedside of the sufferer, ministering those attentions which either baffle death or sooth the pillow of dissolution, did so at the imminent peril of life. The hotel keepers of Wheeling, who evinced a selfishness and inhumanity fear of the presence of a single cholera patient, have no such excuse to plead in extenuation of their conduct. They were as cowardly as the people of London during the plague, but unlike them, they were frightened at a pop-gun.

Without on this subject, we may as well advert to the ridiculous efforts which the New York presses are making to get up a cholera excitement in that city. Nothing would be more farcical than these pitiable attempts, were they not attended with the danger of absolutely frightening timid people to death. Just think of the New York papers gravely parading before their readers the astounding statistics of a disease which, in a population of nearly half a million of souls, carries off some eight or ten persons daily, and then we are told is cholera—epidemic cholera at that. If the New York editors want a specimen of genuine cholera—let they seem terribly curious about the matter—let their glance at the devoted city of St. Louis, literally decimated by the fell destroyer, her people scarcely numbering one eighth of the population of New York, dying at the rate of one hundred a day. This is cholera, while the disorder which prevails at New York is a forlorn and base counterfeit, only fitted to be genuine by the excitement—mongers of Gotham who, *bon gre, mal gre*, are determined to have it and that the cholera is in their midst. Rather the New York public is the most gullible in the world, or they quake with terror at the merest shadows. We opine that the disorder over which all New York is now making a tremendous ado, is neither more nor less than some bad ache, which the quondam editor of the *Picayune* declared, last winter, was the only malady that ailed the people of New Orleans.

THE WEATHER.—While in the tropical climate of New Orleans the thermometer has not yet indicated more than 90 degrees of heat, and then only once or twice during the season, the cities of the North are suffering greatly from the excessive warmth of the weather. In New York, on the 23d ult., the thermometer rose to 92 in the shade. In Philadelphia, 97. At Worcester the mercury stood at 90 degrees in a cool exposure. At Hartford, Conn., the mercury went up to 97 degrees in the shade. At New Haven the weather was so awful on Thursday, that the editor of the Register hadn't courage to look at the thermometer. At Boston, on Thursday, the thermometer indicated 94 1-2 degrees at 1 P. M. At Jersey City, it went up to 95 degrees. At Utica, on the 20th, 95 degrees. At Lowell, Mass., 91 degrees. At Troy, N. Y., 96 degrees. At Rochester, 94 degrees. At Springfield, 97 degrees. At Syracuse, 98 degrees. An Irishman died at Springfield on Tuesday from the effect of the heat. An Irish laborer on the Railroad at Fishkill Landing died on the ... day from a stroke of the Sun.

Monday, in New York, was the warmest day we have had this year, and taken on the ... the temperature was higher than it has been any day in June for many years.

... —The Whigs of St. Martins ... a large meeting last week, at which ... D'Arby, Ovide Duplantier and others were nominated as candidates ...

A HARD WORD.—The Philadelphia *Spirit of the Times* says:

The word "exploitation," borrowed from the French, to express a division of property, is not a good one. It is liable to be confounded with the English word "exploit," bearing a very different signification. The proper word would be "mutualize." To "mutualize" would be a correct verb, and the noun "mutualization" would signify exactly what the Tribune would have all understand when it employs the term "exploitation."

Upon this our friends of the *Picayune* comment as follows:

The real meaning of "exploiter," from which "exploitation" is derived, is to put to profit. The French Socialists, in their denunciation of the employment of capital to grind the faces of the poor, declare war against "*Exploitation de l'homme par l'homme*," or the using of one man by another, as of a beast of burthen. But it is perfectly legitimate to say the exploitation of money, of one's own talents, industry, &c., over which we have perfect, undisputed sway. It is never used by the French in the signification of a division of property, as our Philadelphia cotemporary seems to believe.

The *Fac.* is very nearly right. The word "*exploiter*" is used in French in two senses. First, in its legitimate signification, meaning to render profitable or put to profit, as when, for instance, the French say, "*exploiter une mine*," to work a mine. Its other meaning is a reproachful one, as, for example, of a man who seeks to use the services of another for his own benefit, they say "*il veut l'exploiter*." There is hardly an equivalent expression to be found in English for this application of the term, and it must, consequently, be rendered by a circumlocutory process.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF NEW ORLEANS.—We have been favored with a report of the second year's transactions of this excellent and praiseworthy society. The document, which is in the German language, is ably drafted, and is replete with much sound advice to the German immigrant, to whose interests the association is mainly devoted. Under its operations every poor German immigrant who comes hither, on landing is relieved from the importunities and exactions of a swarm of tax gatherers, who made it their business to extort money from the ignorant and unsuspecting new comer. Not only does the Society transact all this business, without charge, but it likewise provides for the transportation of the immigrant to the State or territory where he is desirous of settling. In this manner, the poor German coming to a country whose language and customs are alike strange to him, finds himself at once shielded and protected by the paternal kindness of their beneficent association.

There are some interesting statistics in the report, which we briefly embody for the information of our readers, as showing the extent of emigration from Germany to the port of New Orleans. The number of German immigrants who arrived here during the year expiring on the 15th June, 1849, was 19,166, against 17,548 the year previous. Out of these, the Society has transacted the Custom House business for no less than 15,131 passengers, against 14,708 the year previous. Twelve thousand two hundred and forty-four immigrants have proceeded to the interior, and the greater number of the rest have remained here. The Society has furnished work and labor for 1636 persons during the past year. The total receipts of the Society for the past year have been $5391 40, and the expenditure $5046 95, including a sum of $2543 loaned out at interest. The Society now numbers 232 members, whose yearly contribution is $1767.

We regret that we cannot give the report *in extenso*, as not only it embraces much interesting information, but it is written with much ability and eloquence. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, W. VOGEL; Vice-Presidents, J. H. EMKE and F. W. FREUDENTHAL; Secretaries, S. RÜMKEL and L. SCHMIDT.

GERMAN MEETING.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Friends of Germany was held last evening at the Ball Room of the St. Louis Exchange. The spacious saloon was elegantly decorated, and eloquent addresses were made by distinguished speakers both in the English and German languages. The vast assembly overflowed with patriotism.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This body will hold its regular meeting to-night, and amongst the business to be discussed is the ordinance creating a Comptroller of the Surveyor's Department. We feel persuaded that no intelligent member of the Council can vote for the bill in its present shape, and are satisfied moreover that several Aldermen will oppose it *in toto*. The ordinance, a copy of which has been handed us, is full of crudities and absurdities—such perhaps as we have a right to expect from its framer—but none the less objectionable for that reason.

NEW WORKS.—Our thanks are due LEA & BLANCHARD, publishers, through J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp street, for the following new works:

Knapp's Chemical Technology, vol. 2. The first volume of this valuable publication appeared some months ago. The second volume has been somewhat delayed by the necessity of having engraved an immense number of illustrations indispensable to the work. Nothing can exceed the finish and excellence of these plates, and they are essential to the thorough comprehension of the manipulations. To the scientific man, to the intelligent artist, and to the practical mechanic, and to all whose business leads them to improve art by the application of science, Mr. KNAPP's book will prove of marked utility. Indeed, we are not aware that a more comprehensive, accurate and excellent scientific publication has ever issued from the press.

Ingersoll's History of the Late War. This is the somewhat celebrated production of Mr. Charles Jared Ingersoll, heralded before it appeared, as a work of extraordinary merit, but which seems to have greatly disappointed public expectation. We have not read enough of Mr. Ingersoll's book to judge of its historical accuracy, but the most cursory glance at its style will convince any one that it is barbarous, uncouth and repulsive to the last degree. It is astonishing that a man of unquestionable talent should have voluntarily selected the most ungainly of garbs for his thoughts. Few will take the trouble to wade through a volume of which the external is are so wholly instractive.

"NO FRIENDS TO REWARD."—The Winchester *Republican*, commenting upon this Democratic quotation, says: "They are constantly asserting that he (Gen. Taylor,) declared that he had 'no friends to reward—no, enemies to punish.' Now the first sentence, we repeat, is an *interpolation*; and it has been repeated so often that even the Whigs are beginning to believe it. The following is the true passage in the second Allison letter, to which reference is had: 'I have no *private* purposes to accomplish, no *party* projects to build up, no *enemies* to punish—nothing to serve but my *country*.' That every man who is turned out of office is to be deemed an *enemy*, is a little too ridiculous for comment. But the *Rotation* party, heretofore want now to be the *Stationary* party."

Key-West.

The steamship *Isabel* arrived at Savannah on Monday last, from Havana and Key West.—We clip the following from the correspondence of the *Republican*:

KEY-WEST, June 23d.

The cargo of the bilged French brig Amelie, consisting of logwood and fustic, and her hull and materials were sold last week. Amount of sale about $2,900. Salvage and expenses about $2,100.

The salvage awarded on the Br. brig Speculator, which, as I informed you in my last, was brought in a wreck, is about $24,500 in cash, or 30 per cent. in kind on the invoice prices—the wreckers paying duties. The Captain having failed to raise money in Havana, the salvage will be paid in kind, thereby making the salvage about $30,000. It is the intention, we learn, to ship the remainder of the cargo to New York.

Among the passengers by the schr. Noami are Mr. Appleton, late American Minister to Bolivia; also Mr. La Restrepo, bearer of despatches from the American Minister at Peru. We hear by the Noami that the steamer California had safely arrived at Panama, from San Francisco, with over $400,000 gold dust.

We learn also by this schr., that in consequence of a difficulty between our Minister to Chili, Mr. Barnum, and the government of Chili, he is about to return home. It seems that Mr. Barton married a Catholic lady in Chili. The Archbishop took it upon himself to inform the lady that she was then living in lawful wedlock, because she was not married according to the rites of the Catholic church, the marriage having been solemnized by the Chaplain of one of our men-of-war. Mr. Barnum complained of this impertinence to the Chilian government, and insisted that proceedings be instituted against the Archbishop. They replied that they had nothing do with the matter. On account of this misunderstanding, Mr. Barton will soon return.

No wrecks since my last. Our relay season has set in with abundant showers and delightful breezes. Yours, Rep.

RIO GRANDE.—The steamship *Yacht*, Capt. Thompson, arrived yesterday in our port, having left Brazos on the 27th ult. We copy the following important intelligence about the Sierra Madre movement, in the *American Flag* of the 23d of June:

On the night of the 15th inst., it was reported in this town that there was to be a pronunciamento issued in Matamoros, that there was to be a general uprising of the people—that the present customhouse was to be abolished—that a new Republic, to be called the Republic of the Sierra Madre, was to start into existence, and lastly, that a large body of men were to start from this side to assist in maintaining the new Republic. These were startling announcements, and we, in common with the most of our citizens, commenced promenading, to see who were to be the actors on this side in the grand drama.

The long-roll was beaten in Matamoros. The bugle sounded, calling artillery and cavalry to prepare for defence. From our proximity to Matamoros, we can distinctly hear these alarms. Soldiers and citizens rallied, as we are told, in the plaza, and would have met in a very gallant manner any force which might have been pleased to present itself.

All this turns out to be nothing but smoke—There has been no cause for all this disturbance. On this side of the river Nicholas R. Millet had been somewhat conspicuous in military efforts. He had endeavored to get up a battalion. In this he failed. He did borrow a gun, and on two occasions—the one last night, the other at midnight, fired a salute. He was anxious to get up a military expedition to California, but in this he also failed. Millet it seems did, on the night of the 15th, say that he did not want any greater force than his bodyguard, (a force of three men,) to go over and take Matamoras, and to better he took his three men with him on not in crossing over is not known. He is now a prisoner in Matamoros, and is well guarded.

El Bien Publico, speaks of Col. Dominguez as having been engaged in this affair. Of this we cannot speak—he may have been, but we incline to think that had he taken a part in it the case would have been different. Dr. Millet would not have been left alone. So much had been said by those who get up out door rumors of Col. Dominguez having been connected with the pronunciamento, that a complaint was lodged with the civil authorities, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. He was arrested, and a long and tedious examination was had before Justice Walradt, Messrs. C. Peterson and Lawrence appointed on the part of the prosecution, while the defence was conducted by Messrs. Base and Watson.

The examination resulted in the discharge of Col. Dominguez. There could be no proof found of any military expedition or enterprise. It is true, that Millet and a few men proposed going over to Matamoros, where they expected to be received by the people with open arms, whilst Millet declared that he was to become a second Washington. In this matter of men who were to go from this side to aid in maintaining the revolution, there were not half a dozen as far as we could ascertain, and as to arms none have been found.

From the conduct as well as the conversation of Dr. Millet, he is believed by all who have seen or have known him to be insane. No other excuse can be rendered for his crime. We regret that this affair, insignificant as it is, should have occurred. It is our wish to live in peace with our neighbors, and every effort of ours shall tend in that direction. We trust that nothing will interfere to interrupt the friendly relations which now exist between the two Republics. Although the efforts of Dr. Millet were made from this side of the river, the American Government is not chargeable with any dereliction of duty—any violation of good faith, pledged by treaty—or any violation of the laws for the promotion of our peaceful relations with the Mexican Republic. Both the civil and military authorities would have exerted themselves to prevent any and every attempt. Dr. Millet is not an American. He claims *British protection*. If there be any criminality attaching to any Government for any of his acts, VICTORIA will answer.

ITEMS OF MEXICAN NEWS.—By the kindness of a friend we have been furnished with the following items of news from Mexico, gleaned during a visit to Matamoros—they were heard merely as rumors, and as such we give them, not vouching for their accuracy.

It appears that the *Cerunos* of the Sierra Madre, joined by a number of bad spirits, collected from all parts of the country, recently made a descent in the neighborhood of San Luis Potosi, plundering and killing the inhabitants in their route, and report says they took and held possession of the city of San Luis Potosi, for a short time.

From San Luis they are said to have proceeded to Rio Verde, the political chief of which place, Manuel Verasi, being a personal enemy of the Governor of San Luis, sent to the commander of the garrison, Col. Cruz, and on the approach of the *cerunos*, and just previous to the attack upon the garrison, Cruz and his staff abandoned their troops, who, being without a leader, were cut to pieces by the mountaineers. It is said that Cruz was then proclaimed an commander-in-chief of the insurgents—and their former commander, Mesrsi, made said governor.

Their movements appear to have no particular plan, nor do they appear to have any organized system of government, but acting something like the French Communists.

When last heard of they were said to be marching in the direction of Tampico. All the neighboring provinces are said to be raising at San Luis for the purpose of suppressing this half organized system of banditti.

MAIL ROBBERY.—We understand, says the Caddo *Gazette*, that a youth by the name of William Lee, a mail carrier, on the route from Bossier Parish to this place, recently opened the mail and appropriated to himself the sum of $100, which had been enclosed in his presence. When apprehended and charged with the robbery, the inexperienced rogue turned ghastly pale, acknowledged the theft, and offered a bribe to the person arresting him.

GERMANS IN AMERICA.—There are in the Ohio Conference alone forty-three German Methodist preachers. Most of them have some knowledge of English. Lately they have formed themselves into an association for their mutual improvement; and also to devise measures for preaching the Gospel more extensively and effectually among their brethren in this country. The number of Germans in the United States is about two millions, and is rapidly increasing.

Destructive Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 23.

A fire broke out at two o'clock this morning in Stow's extensive steam saw mill, located in Uhler street, between Hanover and South Charles streets, which, before it was subdued, destroyed much valuable property.

The saw mill and contents were entirely consumed, together with Neale's large cabinet and furniture ware rooms and Newton's chair factory, all of which immediately adjoined Stow's building.

The session room of Hammer's Church, and other adjoining property, were more or less injured by the cinders, which were profusely scattered, and threatened much damage to property.

The loss is estimated at about thirty thousand dollars, on which there was but partial insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE LUTHERANS.—There are in the United States thirty synods of the Lutheran church, five of which are in Pennsylvania. The first synod, the Synod of Pennsylvania, was established in 1747; the next, the Synod of New York, in 1735; and the third, the Synod of North Carolina, in 1802. Of the thirty synods, fifteen only are connected with the General synod. The whole embraces six hundred and sixty-three ministers, one thousand six hundred and four churches, two hundred thousand communicants, and a population of one million.

THE EX-KING OF THE FRENCH.—Louis Philippe has not been talked of much lately. You have heard of his poverty and of his debts. I have now in my possession the most indisputable evidence that he is still the richest private individual in the known world. His agent in New York, M. Lafarge, has bought for him in houses, stocks, shares, &c., property producing an annual income of ten millions of francs. It is perfectly useless for any of his friends to deny this fact, as it is well known on the New York Exchange.—*Paris Correspondence Glasgow Daily Mail.*

HOT WEATHER OF THE 1ROND.—The burning heat of July had now arrived. The burning a peculiar swinging over me, which ... inches of my own; and if ever my ... weighed down the eyelids of ... pulled the pillows ... awoke. One night, being ... short, fitful sleep, I got up and ... native servant, who lay on the ... me. "Is there, is there any ... peately. "If there is," said he, "I haven't got it. I rushed into the garden to see if I could breathe there. Of two English officers who were sleeping with me, one was sitting up to his chin among the green corn, by way of cooling himself. The other was pacing up and down under some trees. None of us closed our eyes for the rest of the night. The atmosphere was so thick one fancied it might have been cut with a knife, and longed to cut and hack it too, out of mere spite too. A regiment which was ordered to march to Shillingarry, from a distance of little more than twenty miles, was utterly disorganized in the two days it took en route. Some men threw themselves into the canals, others went mad, and numbers were stricken down with fever.

☞ There is a gang of notorious characters in Philadelphia, called the "Schuylkill Rangers," who prowl about the city committing all manner of outrages. On Thursday, the 21st June, about a dozen of them invaded a fleet of canal boats on the Schuylkill, and commenced levying contributions of money and committing personal indignities on the boatmen. While on board the canal boat Charles Wesley Jackson, they behaved in such an outrageous manner that the Captain, Peter Barger, remonstrated with them, when they fell upon him and beat him shamefully. Capt. B. seized his revolver, and fired among his assailants, the ball of which entered the right breast of a youth named James McCann, 16 years of age, and lodged in the lung, causing a wound which it is thought will prove mortal. Captain Barger was arrested and held for examination. A young man was also shot a few days since, though not fatally, under similar circumstances.

The French Legislative Assembly.

As a specimen of the style in which the French Legislative Assembly sometimes transacts its business, we give from the correspondence of the New York *Courier & Enquirer*, the following abstract of a single sitting:

SCENE—Legislative Assembly.—Time—5th June.—M Leon Faucher, ex-Minister of the Interior, in the tribune, attempting to justify his famous despatch of the 12th May, by which it was alleged the elections in the department of Yonne had been falsified and an undue result obtained.

Leon Faucher—"The Constituent Assembly, just before its dissolution, inflicted a censure upon me."

Many Voices—"Louder! louder! we cannot hear a word."

Leon Faucher—"I have been impatiently awaiting the opportunity to submit before another Assembly, the explanation of my conduct." (Derision on the Left.)

M. Charras—"Do you want a second vote."

Many Voices—"We want nothing! louder!"

Leon Faucher—"I have not strength enough left to make myself heard by the whole Assembly."

The Left—"Not a syllable can be heard."

The President—"The speaker is fatigued; you should be more quiet."

A Voice—"We heard very well a little while ago."

Leon Faucher—"My state of exhaustion is no reason with the gentlemen yonder to respect in my person the liberty of the tribune." (Murmurs and loud protestations from the Left.)

A Member—"Don't mind them! It's a part of their tactics."

Numerous Voices—"Order! order!"

Leon Faucher—Here, as in the other Assembly, one must accustom one's self, it seems, to treat abuse with contempt." (Interruptions, murmurs, applause.)

The President—"Keep silence now" (he rings his bell.) Who profits from all this noise? not even the interrupters." (Laughter and applause.)

Leon Faucher—"I think the time has come to explain."

The Left—"To the question."

The President—"I alone have the right to recall speakers to the question, and I recall you to silence—you who are breaking it."

A Member—"A little while ago you recalled a speaker to the question."

M. Faucher is now allowed to continue for about five minutes without any three interruptions "In April," said he, "the opposition, preparing for the elections, had in its service, secret societies." (Most violent exclamations from the Mountain.

"Calumny!" cries one; "Prove it! prove it!" another. "Order, order," from a hundred voices.

The President—"Stop these interruptions!" He rings his bell. But all to no purpose. Half-a-dozen members of the Left rise at once and apostrophize the speaker in the most lively terms.

M. Charras—"He says, in so many words, that the Opposition relied upon secret societies."

The President—"If he had applied that language to this Assembly, I would not have suffered it; but past Assemblies may be discussed. (Murmurs on the Left.) Allusion was made clearly to the Opposition of the last Assembly."

Members of the Left—"No! no! He spoke of us; we were that opposition!"

The President—"He did not speak of the Opposition on three benches." (He did).

Leon Faucher—"We don't speak of each other here!" (Interruptions.) "For my part, I speak of parties out of this house." (Continued murmurs.)

The President—"There is nothing personal in the remarks of the speaker. It is not he who is to be called to order, but they who are perpetually breaking it by their interruptions."

Leon Faucher resumed from his place addresses the President with much animation.

The President—"M. Coquerant, you have not the floor. I call you to order.

M. Berthelon: We declare the fact alleged by M. Faucher to be false.

The President—"You shall have the tribune presently to prove your case. At present M. Faucher has the tribune."

Gen. Subervie—"The first duty of the President is to be just. You are not so.

The President—Gen. Subervie, you are not the President's judge. I call you to order. (Loud protestations on the Left.) You shall speak in your turn; in the meantime let us observe order." Public opinion will judge.

A Member—It has already judged.

The President—When men pretend to constitute a legislative assembly, they should first of all respect the representative form (confusion increases). The calm which prevails upon this side of the house (the Right) is a protest against your interruptions and the disorder they produce. (Numerous loud denials on the Left.)

A Member—We cannot permit our constituents to be insulted. [Order.]

Another Member—The President is partial. But let them go on—the country bears us. [No! No! Great confusion.]

A Member—We ourselves call the speaker to order.

The President—No one but myself has a right to call a speaker to order. I will maintain this right. M. Faucher has explained—he is in order.

M. Charras—Pray, who is the opposition, if it is not we?

The President—M. Faucher has the tribune! [He rings his bell.]

The Left—Call him to order! Call him to order!

The President—I will not call him to order!

A Member—The country will judge.

The President—Well, then, let the discussion proceed, that the country may hear and judge. [Applause.]

M. Charras—[To M. Faucher.]—Continue to insult us, since you are permitted to do so. [Ringing of the bell—confusion.]

The Left—Let him repeat his phrase, and explain it!

The President—He will repeat his phrase, if he thinks proper to do so, and will explain if he chooses. M. Faucher alone has the floor."

And so on to the end of the session of five hours!

AN ELECTRIC WATCHMAN.—The Boston Transcript says that a Mr. Petrie, of London, has formed an ingenious contrivance for protecting premises by the aid of electrid shocks, which that paper properly styles the electric watchman. It consists of a wire thrown about the entire building to be protected, or around any part of the premises, communicating with a powerful electrical battery, which battery will effect the double object of imparting a shock to intruders, sufficient to prostrate them, and of ringing an alarm bell at the same time.

Verily, we are in the age of wonders! A burglar attempts to enter your house and finds the door fast. With one hand, says the Transcript, he fumbles the lock, while he grasps the pistol or knife that is to meet any unexpected resistance. The family is buried in slumber.—The door is cautiously opened—the robber listens—all is quiet. He lights a candle, and sees nothing to intimidate him. There is the closet where the silver is kept, and there he will go get. He pushes on for it, when, presto, at the first step an invisible force fells him to the floor insensible—an alarm bell is rung, and before he can recover himself he arms are pinioned, and he is a prisoner. The silent electric watchman has done the business, a watchman that never sleeps at his post, and one that pistols and bowie knives cannot dismay.

As an agent of police this invention may yet be of great service. Run your wires about the opera house, and then Messieurs Mobocrats, you can come on if you like. You do not like the play or the actor, and so the building must come down. The Transcript gives a graphic description of what would probably follow.

"You are going to tear down yonder building, are you, because your row dyshy disapproves of the actor who may have been invited to play there? It is your high and serene pleasure that the thing shall be prevented. The performance shall not be suffered, you say, even if you have to tear down the building, and mutilate or murder those within. Very well. Come on! There are no members of the 'Star Police' to oppose you. Not a soldier is on the spot. A little rope or wire surrounds the building, and there is a warning notice that the hall is full, and no more must enter. But what of that, brave? Shall we be restrained by such trifles? Come on, then, every lad with his pockets full of ... Down with the codfish aristocracy! ... the intrusion of ... followers ... they will ... the ... power, ... with before the ... What will Mrs. Partington say to all this?

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' INSURANCE CO., New Orleans, June 30, 1849.

THE following persons were elected Directors of the institution at the election held on the 26th instant.:

Levi Peirce,	John Pamberton,
C. Toledano,	B. O. Vignaud,
L. Bermaan,	E. Fouts,
	P. Maspero.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 28th instant, Mr. JOHN PAMBERTON, was elected President of the Company, and Mr. A. SCHERIBER, Secretary.

A. SCHERIBER, Secretary.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge McHenry*—His Honor passed the following sentences on Saturday: Bernardo Otto, alias Miguel Otero, convicted of murder, to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for life; Wm. F. C. Duplessis, for assault and battery, one years' imprisonment in the parish jail; Francis Lecour, for larceny, six months' imprisonment; Nancy Davis, f. w. c., for harbouring a slave six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500.—Besides these various other sentences were passed for minor offences.

The recognizance of Charles Wm. was taken up with the Hon. Wm. R. Miles, charged with the embezzlement of $28,672 49, in his capacity of State Tax Collector. Messrs. Preston W. Farrar and J. C. Larue appeared for the prosecution and conducted the defence with great ability. The prosecution was conducted by the Attorney General. The case did not go to the jury before 5 o'clock, and after a brief absence they returned into court with a verdict of "guilty." The accused gave bail for his liberation in the sum of $8,000 until the passing of sentence.

LARCENY.—A man named Charles Donohoe, was arrested in the Second Municipality on Saturday, charged with having stolen, a few days since, from J. McIntyre, the sum of $150.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—On Saturday afternoon last, police officer Kehoe, of the First Municipality, arrested one Joseph Davis, charged with robbing a drunken man of his money. Davis, it appears, went into a coffee house on the Levee, and after taking a drink, his attention was directed to a drunken man, who was sitting on a table in said coffee house. He succeeded in taking away from his pocket a small sum of money, but officer Kehoe, who was watching Davis, caught the fellow just as he was leaving with his booty. He is now locked up in the First Municipality guard house, and will be brought up to day before Recorder Genin.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man named Henry Way, aged 35 years, who died suddenly, at the house of Mr C. D. Bunce, in Customhouse street. Verdict—"Death by apoplexy."

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 30, 1849.

Cotton continues in active request, at very full prices. Sales to-day, 1800 bales. Low Middling to Good Middling, 7@7¾c. ⅌ lb; Middling Fair, 8@8¼; Fair, 8¾c.

Sugar and Molasses. Sales small. Only a few hundred bbls. of Flour were sold today. About 6000 sacks of Corn were disposed of at 58@59c. ⅌ bushel.

Provisions are firm, with transactions to a considerable extent.

Whiskey is selling at 16¾@17c. ⅌ gallon.

Exchanges is heavy. Sterling, 7¾@9 ⅌ cent prem. France, 5f. 97½@5f. 92½. New York 60 days, ¾@1 per cent discount. Checks ¾@1 per cent prem.

Freights are the same. A vessel was taken today for Liverpool, at ¾d.

☞ Mine, Glad, consignee of merchandize per ship REDWAK, from Havre, is requested to call at the subscriber's office, and receive the same.

jun30 L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The ship RADIUS, Captain Dillingham, from Marseilles, is now unloading opposite Urselines st. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee within five days, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.

jun29 A. MOLIERE, 22 Old Levee.

☞ The ship GOVERNOR DAVIS, from Bordeaux, is now discharging opposite foot of Montegut 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.

jun29 H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The packet ship INMANA, Captain Moore, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market, 1st Municipality. 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.

jun29 JOHN G. WOODRUFF & CO.
93 Magazine st.

☞ REMOVAL.—The subscribers have removed their store to No. 30 Old Levee street.

jun29 J. & J. TARDOS.

☞ NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Having the intention of leaving the city in a few days. I request all persons who have claims against me, and also those to me, to call at the office of R. M. Cutbbs, 84 Customhouse street, in order to settle their accounts.

jy 2 JOSE GRAU

THE PAD SLOTTER.

A NEW ARTICLE OF PORT-FOLIO—For the Writing Desk—which, for neatness, convenience and pleasant writing is unrivalled.

A further supply of MURPHY'S PATENT BLOTTER, a new article of Blotting Paper, the cheapest and best ever introduced into use.

Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse.

jy J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

☞ SUNDRIES—200 cases Swiss Absynthe, of different marks; 150 do of Sauvagit & Brunetton, 40 do Kirchwasser; 400 cases old Claret, different marks and quantities; 175 boxes preserved Apricots, Pears and Cherries, of the last crop, 20 cases Strawberries, preserved in their juice; 10 bales sharp Corks, of 20,000 each; 150,000 regular Corks, fine and common; 100 empty Demijohns, of 5 gallons, for sale by

jy2 N. DUDOUYT, 12 Toulouse st.

☞ FOR SALE, at the subscriber's store, from late importation, 90 cases of old Chateau Margaux Wine; 60 do St Julien; 95 do old Leoville; 20 do St Emilion, 100 do guest undoing St Julien, for family sale by

jy 2 B. TALAMON, 182 and 186 Royal st.

☞ HAVANA CIGARS, of direct importation, comprising all the different brands for retail use, of such brands as Sevillana, Conill, Paje Alto, Sabas, Mon Cristo, and many others of first quality, for sale by

jy2 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

☞ COGNAC AND PORT—12 half pipes and 20 qr Cognac, of different marks; 60 bbls old Port Wine, for sale by

jy2 N. DUDOUYT 12 Toulouse st.

☞ HAVANA HONEY—White and in ices, in small barrels, for sale by

jy2 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

☞ TOBACCO SEED—Just received from Havana, for sale by

jy2 lm LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

☞ HAVANA COFFEE—of inferior quality, for sale by

jy2 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

☞ RICE—20 tierces prime Carolina Rice, for sale by

jy2 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

☞ OIL—100 baskets Pagniol's Sweet Oil, 8 kinds Twine, in small bundles, for sale by

jy N. DUDOUYT, 12 Toulouse st.

☞ WHITE WINE—300 bbls Hasl rentorne Wine, old No. 1, 120 do do No. 2, 150 do do No. 3, for sale by

jy N. DUDOUYT, 12 Toulouse st.

☞ MANILLA INDIGO—4 cases, for sale by

jy2 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

☞ SOAP—500 boxes Winchester, full brand, landing from bark Orion, from Boston, and for sale by

jy30 TROUBGROS & LAMPRE, 95 Old Levee.

☞ MARBLE DUST—50 bbls Newark, 30 do White, landing, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN,

jy6 99 Magazine & 11 Red Stores

☞ LOGWOOD—16 tons Logwood, for sale by

BERNARD TURPIN,
m17 16 Old Levee st.

☞ COGNAC, La Rochelle—20 pipes Le Roche chette Cognac, for sale by

m29 O. VALETON & CO, 21 Tchoupitoulas.

☞ FRUITS—30 boxes Brandy Fruits and 20 do fruits in their juice, for sale by

m21 PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO., 27 St. Louis st.

☞ STARCH—600 boxes Fox's Starch, landing and in store, for sale by

je5 E J HART & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

☞ OLIVE OIL—500 baskets James Pagniol, in large bottles, for sale by

je5 A. MOLIER,
22 Old Levee st.

☞ PRUNES—10 cases of 15 gallon jars, landing ex ship Vaillant, and for sale by

m6 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee

☞ WHISKEY—16 barrels old Bourbon Whiskey for sale by

m24 J & J TARDOS,
15 Conti st.

☞ PEPPER—100 bags Black Pepper, in store and for sale by

jy30 TROUBGROS & LAMPRE, 95 Old Levee.

☞ PRINCIPE SEGARS—Genuine, of the steamboat brand, for sale by

jy2 J N RICULFI, 17 Common st.

☞ TRUFFLES—5 cases Truffles, in boxes and half boxes, for sale by

jy5 A. MOLIER,
22 Old Levee.

☞ ASWIN'S—75 boxes Sauvajot and Bruyere FRENCH PRUNES,

Thomas Revel and Pomeroy.

☞ HAVANA CIGARS—A large assortment of choice