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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

Monday morning, July 16, 1849.

A New Utopia.

It is stated by the French journals, that subsequent to the late abortive attempt of the Red Republicans to get up an *emeute* in Paris, a rigid search was instituted among the various places frequented by the clubs, for documents which might throw some light on the designs of the party. Among those which were discovered was a list of the new ministry to be appointed, in the event of the success of the conspiracy. Here is the programme:

Ledru Rollin, dictator of the Democratic and Social Republic, with the right of life and death over every French citizen.

Boichot, serjeant-major of the 7th light infantry, Minister of War.

Deville, ex-notary, Minister of Expeditive Justice.

Nadaud, journeyman mason, Minister of Public Works.

Felix Pyat, Minister of the Interior.

Greppo, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Pierre Leroux, Minister of Public Instruction, public worship being suppressed.

Gent, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Baune, Minister of Marine.

Sergeant Rattier, General Commandant in Chief of the armed force, with dictatorial right of election.

M. Voinay Thoure, Minister of the Police.

As the post of the socialists has been detected ... it will be impossible for posterity to form an opinion of the practical working of ... in the Government. But as the first paragraph in the programme of the Ministry reveals that the disinterested and exalted ... Ledru Rollin, was to be dictator, with the right of life and death over every French ... we can readily imagine that his administration would have been as prompt, energetic and decisive as that of Robespierre, Couthon and St. Just. The moderate republicans and the reactionists would have been in rather an uncomfortable situation. Armed with the terrible power of life and death, Monsieur Rollin might have dealt with the enemies of Socialism somewhat after the same fashion as did Carrier at the atrocities of 1793, when by *fusillades*, *mitraillades* and *noyades* he made of Nantes one vast slaughter house, and choked with corpses the embouchure of the Loire. No more convenient method of extinguishing the enemies of socialism could certainly be found than to extirpate them root and branch.

We perceive by the same interesting document that Pierre Leroux was to have been Minister of Public Instruction, *public worship being suppressed*. Here we have again the ... of 1789 brought back in all its glory. ... Louis XVI and his Queen, who by ... first quenched the intellect ... destroyed the life of his son; who ... and decapitated their rulers, and who boasted of making La Vendee a desert and of exterminating half a million of souls in that devoted province—signalized the eventful period of their domination by closing all the churches, blotting out Sunday from the Calendar, denying the existence of a Supreme Being and worshipping a naked prostitute as the particularly appropriate incarnation of the Goddess of Reason. The Red Republicans and Socialists seem to have been stricken with special admiration for that period in the history of the first French Revolution, which was marked by the bloodiest excesses, the most revolting atheism, and by a barbarity of customs and creeds that might have stained a New Zealander or a ...

But after all, we take it that the document in ... could not have been deliberately ... by the mass of the party. We are ... of Red Republicanism, but we believe that the doctrine is embraced by large numbers of truly honest and patriotic citizens—men who could not possibly have consented to the atrocious objects contemplated by the foregoing programme. It was probably the production of some club or association of ultraists, composed of those brutal and sanguinary spirits who hold that France can only be regenerated by the destruction of every man who mistrusts their principles. It is our hope, and indeed our conviction, that there are not many such in the French Republic. The days when such monsters as Barriere and Marat and their coadjutors could govern France, are passed away, never, we trust, to return; and the few ignorant and savage minds that can desire a repetition of scenes that made a mockery of civilization and of government, are doubtless but as a grain of sand on the sea shore. France may cherish wild notions, and many of her sons ... fondly to Utopian visions which time is likely ever to realize; but we think too well of humanity and the spirit of rational progress to believe that the time will ever come, when ... will be chosen with powers of absolute life and death over the citizens, or when religion will be abolished to give place to the contemptible pantheism of the Encyclopedists, or the disgusting atheism of the worshippers of Reason.

The Cholera in New York.—We copy the following from a New York letter of the ... addressed to one of the Philadelphia papers:

"Among the most affecting and awful cases of cholera which have come recently under my observation, were these:—Two young ladies, beautiful and accomplished, Mary Louisa and Virginia Star, one 19 the other 21 years of age, were both engaged to be married on Monday last. On the Saturday night previous both went to Hoboken, and there imprudently partook of ice-creams, strawberries and other ... The hour appointed for the wedding found both of them cold in death, with their ... garments for a winding sheet.

"Several of the churches are to close their doors for a few weeks, so hard a matter it is now to muster a congregation. All the theatres, except the National, continue shut up, though they have a juggler 'pleasing the groundlings by making the judicious grieve' every night ... Broadway. But Mr. MacAllister does'nt get enough to pay expenses, I am afraid.

"They havn't got the cholera at the Custom-house yet, but they have got a *sweeping* pestilence of another kind, that bids fair to make worse havoc among the tenants of that establishment. Maxwell is turning 'them' out ... The screams are awful, but a ... Guard generally effects a cure.

"The U. S. Dry Dock, now in process of erection at Brooklyn, will be a work of great strength and capacity when finished. At present there are about 1800 men employed upon it. The work, you will remember, was begun in 1841, suspended in August, 1842, and resumed again in 1844. The appropriations for it already amount to $1,665,000, of which about $1,500,000 have been expended. It is expected that the dock will be ready for use about the 1st of January, 1850."

Collections for Pope Pius IX.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* is of the opinion that the collections in the United States, in aid of the Pope will amount to $50,000. In New York, $6,000 were collected in the different churches. The Richmond *Whig* says: "We think there are many in this country, who need this money quite as much as his holiness does—and we have a very decided partiality for that doctrine of the New Testament, which teaches us that charity should begin at home."

THE CANADA'S NEWS IN FULL.

The details by the *Cambria* enable us to add a variety of interesting matter to the outline previously furnished by the telegraph. It will be seen that the reported victory of the Hungarians over the allied armies of Russia and Austria, is completely confirmed, and that the losses of the latter have been tremendous.

England and Ireland.—*London*, Saturday, June 23, 10, a. m.—The general subject of gossip in all parts of the city, this morning, relates to the "budget," which the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward last night.

Considerable surprise is felt that the government have not, ere this, hurried through the house of Commons the bill for transporting Smith O'Brien, T. F. Meagher, T. B. McManus and O'Donahue. It is said that, notwithstanding all their positive assertions to the contrary, they have their doubts whether they can, even with their new bill, transport the Irish State prisoners. From what is current here, some very odd circumstances, in connection with the whole affair, will be brought before Parliament in a few days.

Rumors are afloat in political circles that Lord Stanley intends to make a motion condemnatory of the Canadian Indemnity bill, and relies that he will obtain a majority on his motion. If so, Lord Elgin and his colleagues may prepare to quit their snug berths *instanter*.

It appears that the medical commissioners, appointed by Lord Clarendon, did not give it as their opinion that Mr. Martin was in a fit state to undergo transportation.

Our Belfast advices of yesterday state that the cholera there is decreasing; that during the last week there were only 29 new cases, of which 10 fatal, and 19 cured.

Italy—Rome not yet Captured.

The latest authentic intelligence leaves Rome still uncaptured. The French had made renewed overtures to the Romans, but the latter had refused to accept them. The city is said to have sustained, after the refusal of the French overtures, a twenty hours' attack, without any breach being effected. Gen. Oudinot is said to have used every means in his power to induce the Triumvirate to capitulate, and thus save the effusion of blood which must follow from the storming of the city.

The London Times, of June 23, from its correspondent, dated Civita Vecchia, 16th instant, with the latest news from Rome and the army, up to the evening of the previous day, says: On the 13th negotiations were again attempted to be opened by Gen. Oudinot, but they failed, in the same manner and on the same grounds as before. Gen Oudinot having commanded the city to surrender, which was met by a peremptory refusal, he commenced a vigorous attack on the 14th. The batteries played upon the bastions for twenty-four hours incessantly, and no perceptible breach was effected up to the latest period our intelligence from the camp came to. A reinforcement of troops and guns from Toulon was being landed at Civita Vecchia, on the 14th.

A letter from Rome, dated the 9th, states the measures of defence on the one hand, and those of attack on the other, are being carried on with unremitting zeal in and around that unfortunate city, and the destruction of property rendered necessary by them is absolutely frightful. Not only have charming villas and *casini* in the neighborhood of the city walls or gates been set on fire and blown up during the last few days, but the interior of the town now commences to suffer from the unsparing orders of the military engineers, and this morning the magnificent theatre of Apollo, with the adjacent houses bordering on the Tiber, from the bridge of St. Angelo to the Arcadi Parmo, are to be sacrificed and demolished, as forming a dangerous point for attacking the fortress of St. Angelo, in case the enemy should succeed in effecting an entry within the city walls. The villas of Quattro Venti and Panfili Doria, near the Porto San Pancrazio, have taught the Romans, by sad experience, what a tremendous sacrifice of blood becomes necessary to drive a hostile force out of such suburban strongholds, when once they have gained admittance into them. The Roman prisoners are sent to Civita Vecchia, and embarked for Corsica.

The French Government made known, on the 20th inst., that with the view of preventing further bloodshed, Gen. Oudinot has addressed the following letter to the President of the Roman National Assembly:

Headquarters, Villa Panfili, June 12, 5 P. M.

Monsieur le President of the National Assembly:—The events of war, as you are aware, brought the French army to the gates of Rome. In case the entrance to the city shall still be closed against me, I shall be compelled, in order to penetrate it, to employ immediately the means which France has placed at my disposal. Previous to having recourse to so terrible a necessity, I consider it my duty to make a last appeal to the population, which cannot entertain hostile feelings against France. The National Assembly will no doubt, like myself, spare the capital of the Christian world this sanguinary calamity. In this conviction I pray you, M. le President, to give the enclosed Proclamation publicity as quickly as possible. If in twelve hours after the receipt of this dispatch a reply conformable to the intentions and honor of France shall not have reached me, I shall consider myself compelled to assault the city. Receive, M. le President, the assurance, &c.

Oudinot De Reggio.

Proclamation.

Villa Panfili, June 12—3 o'clock, p. m.

Inhabitants of Rome.—We come not to bring you war, we come to consolidate order and liberty among you. The intentions of our government have been misunderstood. The siege works have brought us before your ramparts.—Until the present moment we have replied but at rare intervals to the fire of your batteries.—We are arriving at the last moment, when the necessities of war produce dreadful calamities. Spare them to a city filled with so many glorious monuments. If you persist in repelling us, to you alone will belong the responsibility of irreparable disasters.

Oudinot De Reggio.

The triumvirate remained deaf to all the propositions made to them. The commander-in-chief consequently found himself compelled to commence the attack against the city on the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock in the morning. By order of the commander-in-chief of Civita Vecchia.

C. De Tandremay Devoust.

Notwithstanding this peremptory notice, it is said that a further delay was granted, but that on the 16th the bombardment would inevitably take place, if the city was not previously surrendered.

It is evident, from the following order of the day, that Oudinot intends no longer to spare any portion of Rome. He thus addresses the army under his command:

Villa Santucci, June 13.

Soldiers:—Your bravery and perseverance already enabled you yesterday to establish your batteries at about 103 metres from the Ramparts of Rome. Before attacking the place in a direct manner, I made an appeal to conciliation, which has not been listened to. The government, which oppresses the inhabitants of Rome, has replied to words of peace by the refusal of harkening to a language impressed with so much moderation. Soldiers, but few hours have passed, and already your breach batteries have caused the most serious damage to the batteries of the enemy. Since we are forced to besiege Rome, we will accomplish our duty in all its extent, and success cannot be for moment doubtful. France has her eyes on you; you will justify her expectations. As a proof of his satisfaction, the general-in-chief remits all slight punishments inflicted in the army since the engagement of the 3d of June.

Oudinot De Reggio.

The following is the answer transmitted by the Triumvirate to the French General:

General:—We have the honor to transmit to you the answer of the Assembly, extraordinarily convoked, to your communication, dated the 12th inst. We never betray our engagements. In the execution of the orders of the Assembly and of the Roman people, we have undertaken the engagements of defending the standard of the republic, the honor of the country, and the sanctity of the capital of the Christian world. We will do so.

Receive, General, the assurances of our consideration.

Mazzini, Armellini, Saffini, } Triumvirs.

The *Nouvelliste*, in a postscript dated Civita Vecchia, the 15th, says that Garibaldi had made a sortie at the head of 1400 men, who had been annihilated; that the French fight with unequalled valor, and that a breach had been opened.

Another account says that only 600 of the 1400 who sallied had been killed, and a journal adds that a movement had taken place in Rome itself against Garibaldi, and that several persons flying from the city had taken refuge in the French camp. The following successful sortie of Garibaldi, on the 9th, had not been alluded to in the French General's despatch:

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 16th states from Rome, 10th, that the firing had recommenced on the 9th, at 6 p. m.; that Garibaldi had on the same day made an unsuccessful sortie, and succeeded in re-taking the famous Casino de Quattro Venti, which he immediately proceeded to demolish. The battle lasted till 8 in the evening, and was interrupted by a heavy shower of rain. On the 10th, the firing was resumed, and lasted till 10 a. m. By a decree of Gen. Avezzana, all projectiles thrown into Rome by the enemy are to be brought to the chief of the section of artillery, and if in a serviceable state, they will be paid a bajocco and a half (about a sou) per pound weight.

Letters of the 12 inst., from a correspondent in the Papal States, written in fact from the French camp, close to the walls of Rome, describe the siege operations and the plans arranged for the final attack, which was to come off in the course of a few days. These letters contain ample details relative to the position and resources of Gen. Oudinot's army, and of the probable means of resistance in the hands of the Triumvirate. It appears quite certain that, even when the breach has been made, it will only be the prelude to a second siege more terrible than the first, namely, that of the barricades and streets of Rome, which must be undertaken unless the Romans yield.

Paris, Thursday morning, June 22.—The French government has received no news from Rome of later date than that which I sent you yesterday, so that the fate of the Roman capital is still unknown. The assault was to take place on the 15th or 16th; and if it had been successful on or before the 18th, it is probable that we should have been put in possession of the news by this time. The *Constitutionnel* states that at a late hour last night the government had not received any official despatches from Gen. Oudinot, with respect to the operations of the 14. The *Patrie* of last night states that a telegraphic despatch has been received by the government, confirming the news of the defeat of Garibaldi, when he made the sortie on the 14th.

May the god of battles shield the Romans!

Austria and Hungary.

There is not much new to add to the news from Hungary. The following report of an engagement between the Maygars and the advanced guard of the Russians is given. The telegraphic report yesterday from Boston made Bem defeated. The papers correct this:—

The Russians again defeated.—A letter of the 13th ult. from Cracow, in the *Breslau Gazette*, mentions an affair between the vanguard of the Maygars and the Russians within the Gallician frontier at Jordanow.

The Russian, Col. Megden, was killed. Two hundred Cossacks were cut off and taken prisoners. Another letter of the 15th from Cracow mentions, as a report, an engagement at Erig-Pass between the advanced guard of the Russians and Bem. The Russians, numbering 6,000, were beaten.

Nicholas in Austria.

The emperor Nicholas arrived at five on the morning of the 14th inst. from Warsaw, by a special train at Maisky, and continued his journey without stopping to Cracow. The Czar was accompanied by one of his sons and Paskewitch, and would not stop at Cracow, but get on to the headquarters of the army in Gallicia. At eleven on the same day the archduke William posted through Cosel, on his way to Cracow, to receive the emperor.

The Emperor of Russia, on arriving at Cracow, remained there for an hour, during which he received the Directors of the railway, and other Austrian notables. After reviewing the troops he drove off for Dukla, the headquarters of the Russian army of intervention. His return was fixed for the 21st. All the reports, therefore, about the Czar heading the army are unfounded.

On his return he will leave the railway at Lowicz, and post thence to Kalisch. Besides one of the young grand dukes and Paskewitch, the princes of Bibikoff, Menchicoff and Orloff accompany him.

Gen. Bem and Superstition.

In Gallicia the sympathy for the Maygar cause was on the increase, more especially for Gen. Bem, and the clergy were at work—not on the nobility, for that was unpropitious—but on the people, both in town and country. Superstition was called in as an auxiliary agent—such as little portraits of Bem pressing the Virgin Mary to his heart; prayers, for instance, Bem's orison and his battle prayer, were circulated by thousands among the peasantry, and marvelous tales of miracles pass from mouth to mouth—thus, Father Bem had been judged worthy of a special revelation of Heaven, commanding him to build a church in Warsaw. In another picture there was a white cock, which had gained a victory over a black and green one, whereupon from all sides the hens ran up to the victor. Bem in another was represented as a saint. All this has had an incredible effect upon the people, and the inhabitants of Gallicia were beginning to regard the war against Russia as a religious war against the infidels.

Reprisals.

On the 10th of June there arrived in the Austrian camp a messenger from Kossuth, who brought a message from Gen. Haynau, admonishing him that if any more Hungarian prisoners were executed, the most distinguished Austrian officers captured by the Maygars would be put to death by way of reprisals.

The Hungarian Parliament.

At the session of May 23, the proposition to name Gen. Gorgy Lieut Field Marshal, on account of the capture of Ofen, was passed unanimously, as well as the conferring on him the Order of Merit of the first class, to be conveyed to him by a deputation.

Count Esterhazy proposed to congratulate Gorgy for his humanity in pardoning a garrison like that of Ofen, which deserved to be put to death.

The Chamber appreciated the humanity of the General, but did not think it a proper cause for such a compliment.

On the 25th, the proposition of the Minister of Finance with regard to the taxes was adopted; but that of Mr. Angyal, for a tax on old bachelors, rejected.

The Great Hungarian Victory.

The continental papers give various accounts of the victory of the Hungarians over the Austrians and Russians. The New York Tribune translates an account from the *Kolnische Zeitung*, a very moderate paper of the 21st of June, the very latest received from Germany. It says:

"The news we have to-day received from the scene of war is extremely favorable for the cause of the Maygars. The great battle which we before conjectured would take place on the 14th or 15th of June, near Hochstrass, is now said to have come off at that very place and time. A number of letters have reached us from Vienna, and all agree as to the following particulars:

"On the morning of June 14, there began along the whole line on the right bank of the Danube, from Wieselburg to the Lake of Neusiedl, a general battle between the armies of the Russians and Austrians there encamped, and the Maygars. The struggle was distinguished by unheard of fury on both sides, lasted 61 hours without interruption, and ended with the most complete defeat of the imperial armies.—*Twenty three thousand* Austrians and Russians, and *eight thousand* Hungarians lay dead on the battle field. The Imperialists lost their whole artillery, and turning in wild disarray, fled in the direction of Vienna, followed by the hotly pursuing Maygar hussars. On the Hungarian side Gen. Arthur Gorgy and Gen Guyon commanded; the Imperial forces were led by Lieut. Field Marshal Haynau and the Russian General Rudiger."

These words were taken from a letter which has just reached us from Vienna, and another letter just shown us from a great banking-house of the same city, is almost verbatim to the same purport. Our regular Vienna correspondent, as well as our correspondent at Presburg, from both of whom we have received letters up to the 16th, give us no news whatever in relation to this important battle, except that on the 14th the continuous thunder of cannon was heard in the direction of Raab, and that the report of a great defeat of the Imperialists was circulating at Vienna. We must, however, say in regard to this that for some time past all our letters from Presburg have been opened, and when they contained news unfavorable to the Imperial cause suppressed. For this reason our correspondent writes with all possible caution, and for the most part forwards his letters by travellers, whereby they often do not reach us until they have become old.

According to the old and new details of intelligence which are before us, the 14th of June was fixed on as the day when operations should be opened on both sides. The plan of the Hungarians had for some days been known to be by overwhelming attacks of cavalry on the two extreme wings, near Oedenburg and Trentschin—to compel the Imperialists to break up their centre, and in this they seem to have been perfectly successful. Whether the attack of Schlick's corps east of Oedenburg, which turned out so badly for the Austrians, were only the opening, or as it were, the overture of the great battle of which our Vienna letters speak, or whether the defeat of Schlick was only the cause for exaggerated reports of a universal defeat, we shall know with certainty in a few days.

An attempt upon the Life of the Prince of Prussia.

On the evening of the 12th, as the Prince of Prussia was proceeding to Kreuznach, on his return from Mayence, several balls were fired at him from a wood situated close to Engelheim. One ball killed the Prince's coachman, but the Prince himself escaped unhurt.—*Moselle Gazette.*

The Mayence *Gazette* adds that the assassins were concealed in the corn, and succeeded in making their escape.

The Cologne *Gazette* gives a very different version of this event, and says that it was not the ball of an assassin, but that of the Prince himself, which struck the postilion. That the driver was proceeding too slowly, upon which the Prince drew a pistol from his pocket, and with one shot threw the man from his horse. This story is generally believed at Frankfort.

Poland—Russian Conspiracy.

The Augsburg *Gazette* of the 16th inst. states that it is informed that the greater part of the Russian Guards suddenly halted on the 10th on their march to the south, and it is even said that a party of the Guards who had reached the environs of Kowno, have returned by forced marches to St. Petersburg.

The Poles assert that the cause of this counter-march is that a conspiracy had been discovered at St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Germany—The Revolution in Baden.

The Constituent Assembly met at Carlsruhe on the 12th, and proceeded to elect a Provisional Government. The following resolution was adopted:

"That a triumvirate be appointed with dictatorial power, of which it shall not render an account to the Assembly until the expiration of its authority." The Assembly then proceeded to nominate the members of the triumvirate, and appointed the citizens Brentano, Werner, and Goegg. The Assembly then declared itself *en permanence*.

Civil War.

Civil War has commenced in earnest in Germany. The beautiful banks of the Rhine and of the Neckar now resound to the sound of artillery instead of to the gay song of the husbandman, or the merry laugh of the girls tending the plants of the grape. Microslawski, the same who headed the Polish rising last year, and afterwards commanded the insurgents at Palermo, has been proclaimed commander-in-chief of the rebellion in Baden and the Palatinate. Whilst Austria has her hands full with Hungary and Italy, Prussia has assumed the task of putting down the rebellion in the rest of Germany. It began in Saxony, and has now marched its troops into the Bavarian Palatinate (Rhein-Pfalz) and Baden.

The *Suabian Mercury* published the following letters:

Manheim, June 16, 1849.

The Hessians were really beaten back yesterday as far as Viernheim, between Mannheim and Weinheim. Our soldiers, especially the artillery, fight with resolution. Near Ladenburg a sharp conflict occurred yesterday; at least a fearful cannonade was heard for some time in that direction. In Ludwigshafen, and on this side of the Rhine, the cannonade continues almost without cessation; the custom-house on the other side of the river, and several other buildings, are either levelled with the ground or are in flames. They say that Ludwigshafen is to be totally demolished for the sake of Mannheim. The Hessians have suffered considerably.

The German journals contain confused and contradictory reports of various skirmishes, some claiming the victory for the insurgents, commanded by Mieroslawski, others announcing the steady advance of the Prussian troops. All accounts agree that some severe fighting has taken place in the vicinity of Mannheim and Ludwigshafen. Durkheim is occupied by the Prussian troops. A battle is also reported to have taken place between Landau and Germersheim, in which the rebels were completely routed by the troops under the orders of General Willich.

Political Events and Probabilities.

We copy from the London *News* of the 20th ult., a very clear and intelligible view of political events and probabilities in the various States which may be expected to form the United German Empire.

At present, events and tendencies are in favor of the realization of the King of Prussia's scheme of a German political union. Almost all the States have joined it secretly or overtly. North Germany has seceded from the first. The King of Saxony has owed to Prussia the preservation of his authority. Hanover and Brunswick are bound by the same links. Mecklenburg has adhered. The smaller princes and States have met by their representatives at Frankfort, and given their consent, or at least will urge their States to do so. Hesse Cassel hesitates, or at least its ministry does, to join the Prussian union at once, but at the right time of doing so it admits that adhesion must take place. Hesse Darmstadt has cordially joined Prussia.

There remains but the Southern States—These were supported in resistance to Prussia, not only by Austrian intrigues, but by the attitude of the Regent Archduke John, who, entrenched in the central power, has, during the last critical period, shown himself a staunch and stubborn Austrian. When Col. Fischer went to him from the Prince of Prussia, begging of him to resign his post, the Archduke declined giving up his authority to any successor save a directory of princes, as proposed by Bavaria and Austria. The insurrection of the South came, however, as a source of perplexity to the central power. How put it down without Prussian aid? How obtain Prussian aid and refuse the inevitable conditions? It was then proposed to put down the Southern insurrection by an army of Southerns, chiefly composed of Austrian and Bavarian troops, with Prince Emilius of Hesse as commander.

Prince Emilius was one of the German princes who adhered to Napoleon, and who was taken prisoner at the battle of Leipsic. Hatred to Prussia is his only principle. The notable scheme of generalship completely failed. Austria had no men to spare, and Hesse Darmstadt put a positive veto on the design; so that the Regent's army, and the military exploits of Prince Emilius were destroyed in embryo. Meantime matters went hard with the Grand Duke of Baden. His army mutinied, he himself was obliged to fly; and as no Austrian or central power could serve him, he was obliged to pay his vows to the King of Prussia.

There has resulted from this, as we learn from our Frankfort correspondent, one of the most untoward contentions, and one, we fear, likely to be attended with bad results. The Grand Duke of Baden has so completely flung himself into the arms of Prussia, that he has agreed to send the army or contingent of Baden out of the Duchy, to be completely re-organized by Prussian officers. Nay, more, the Baden constitution itself is to be re-organized, not, we hope, by Prussian officers; and yet, if General Brandenburg, and his *etat major* of a ministry, have the doing of it, it will indeed be a military reform of civilian institutions. This is the worst of Prussia and its government at present. The sabre peeps out from under its every cloak, its edicts are gunshots, and its hints, pricks of the bayonet. If the King of Prussia does not alter this policy, and that quickly, he will loose all chance of ever extending authority over the South. The Suabians are soft, but stubborn. And any attempt to gensdarme them and their constitution will merely make South Germany Austrian again.

So loudly is the change from a military to a constitutional spirit called for, even in Prussia itself, that the Brandenburgh-Manteuffel ministry went the other day to the king, and insisted on resigning, alleging, with infinite truth, that as long as so reactionary a ministry remained in office, the elections would inevitably be ultra-democratic. The king is said to have admitted the fact with a sigh, but to have added that he could not yet part with valuable scape-goats, whose backs had not yet received their full load of sins.

Nothing had worked stronger for Prussia than the conduct of the secessionary members of the Frankfort Parliament, the Rump as they are called, who have assembled at Stuttgardt. At first they terrified the Wurtemberg ministry, people, and court, but these have acquired courage, seeing the powerlessness of the parliamentarians, who have been shoved about from place to place till they were at last installed in a village brew house. Encouraged by this failure of the Left, the two Centres of the Frankfort parliament, Gagern and Vincke, Dahlmann and others, are about to meet at Gotha, and send forth to Germany their solemn adhesion to the constitution which the King of Prussia has promulgated.

Bavaria, however, remains determinately hostile. Its able minister, Von Pforten, has just set off for Vienna, to induce the powers there either to issue some acceptable plan or constitution for Germany, or to accept the Prussian constitution for its German provinces. Von Pforten proceeds from Vienna to Berlin, and we may entertain the hope that, should he find the Austrian cabinet intractable, he may not be averse to join the system of federal government, now accepted by almost the universality of states. Austria is, however, too astute, and too obstinate to submit, unless, indeed, Hungarian resistance should be prolonged, in which case the House of Loraine would be too glad to claim the protection of Germany, instead of rejecting its alliance. In the struggle between the houses, however, Prussia daily gains ground. Would we could also say that she was gaining liberalism in proportion to her strength. Should she not, we can only prophesy that her strength will not fail to evaporate. Prussia's only prospects are those of being the head of German constitutionalism.

Denmark and Holstein—The War going on.

Our advices from Copenhagen are to June 18. By an official report from Adjutant General Dietaichsen, we learn that the bombardment of the fortress of Frederica was renewed on the 14th and 15th, but not much damage was done. At the Dandewitt on the night of the 14th and 15th, there was some skirmishing.

There is a report there that the negotiations are broken off, and a favorable result as remote as ever. The Danes are less anxious about it than they were, for Gen. Prittwitz cannot advance further into Jutland without considerable reinforcements, which can be very ill spared from the interior.

Arrival of the Overland Mail from India.

London, Saturday, June 23—11 1-2 P. M.

The Overland Mail from India and China has just arrived at Dover. She brings 14 days' later news from the Indian territories, and a month later from China.

The intelligence from India does not possess any feature of importance. Tranquility reigned throughout the Indian Empire, and the people of the Punjaub seemed not only reconciled, but perfectly satisfied with their annexation to British power.

Important from China.

Our advices from China are of a more important character, and, as already intimated, are a month later. The dates from Canton extend to the 25th of April. Contrary to expectation, the Emperor of the Chinese has refused to open the trade of Canton to the British, upon the terms of co-existing treaties. This determination may give rise to very serious occurrences, as the British Government will, no doubt, insist upon their rights.

[By the Southern Line.]

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[Transmitted to the N. O. Bee.]

Baltimore, July 12.

Appointments for Louisiana.

Thomas B. Thorpe, Register of the Land Office at New Orleans.

John Dartmorave, Receiver of Public Moneys at Monro, La.

☞ The Washington *Union* proclaims that the Administration has proscribed all the Democrats. We have not heard, adds the Richmond *Whig*, that Mr. Wm. Selden and his eight Democratic Clerks have been removed from their snuggery in the Treasury Department. We have not heard that Mr. Wm. Collins and his Democratic aids have been superseded by Whigs. We have not heard that the 500 Democrats in office, in Washington, have been turned out.

We suppose the *Union* has made its assertion on that principle of equity which regards that *as done*, which should be done. Very likely its anticipations will be realized.

Montreal, July 6.

From Montreal.—*Meeting of the British Club.*—An enthusiastic meeting of the British Club, to form a branch of the League, was held to-night. An *emeute* being anticipated, the magistrate directed the troops to be on the alert, but all passed off quietly.

A large meeting was held at Quebec to-day in favor of the Halifax railroad.

Fire in Pittsburg.—On the 6th instant, a fire broke out in Willis Booth's board yard, in Duquesne street, and 700,000 feet of lumber were destroyed. The fire then communicated to the Western University, which was consumed. Mr. Booth is insured to the amount of $4500; the loss of the University will be partially covered by an insurance of $10,000. The total amount of the loss is not ascertained.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Highly Important Intelligence.

GENERAL REVIVAL IN TRADE.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

At a late hour last evening we received intelligence of the arrival of the steamship *Niagara*, with the following highly important commercial advices:

Baltimore, July 13.

Arrival of the Steamer.

The steamship *Niagara* has arrived at Halifax with 80 passengers. She sailed from Liverpool on the 30th ult., and thus brings one week's later accounts from all parts of Europe.

Great Activity in Business.

The business operations of the last week have been very extensive, accompanied by a general feeling of buoyancy. Every branch of trade has increased in vitality. From the manufacturing districts the accounts are cheering.

The Funds.

The value of the National Securities has been firmly sustained. Yesterday, (the 29th) the funds were somewhat duller, owing partly to the excess of stock thrown upon the market for immediate sale, as also to the continued misunderstanding between the President of France and his Ministry. (This is the only item of political news that has reached us.—Editors.) Consols, in consequence receded from 91⅞ to 91⅛.

The Money Market.

The London money market continues remarkably easy, and discounts are obtained with great facility.

American Securities.

The demand for American Securities has been very brisk, and considerable sales have been effected at a further advance in prices. United States Sixes are quoted at 9 to 9½ per cent. premium. Pennsylvania Fives, ex dividend, 82 to 83.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The unfavorable accounts in relation to the growing crop brought out by the last American steamer, have had a decided effect on the Liverpool Cotton Market, and the business transactions accordingly have been on an extensive scale. The market has advanced one eighth to one farthing per pound. In the early part of the week the demand was very animated, but towards the close it fell off and became more moderate, so that the extreme prices paid at the opening were scarcely sustained. The sales of the week have amounted to 74,000 bales Uplands at 4 a 5d; 30,000 Orleans at 3¾ to 5¾d., 4,000 do. at 6¼d; 30,000 Mobile at 5½d, and 300 Sea Island at 7½ a 15½d. (To our mind it appears as if there is some error in the amount of sales. We presume that the total business of the week reached 74,000 bales, and that the fault, if any exists in the subdivision. Otherwise it would seem that the business had been swelled to 139,000 bales. This we are inclined to doubt—Editors.)

(At this point of our despatch the line broke down between Mobile and Montgomery, so that we are without any political advices.)

☞ The northern mail failed yesterday from beyond Philadelphia, and the letters came through. The Philadelphia journals contain full details of the advices by the *Canada*.

Later from Rio Janeiro and Montevideo.—By the arrival of the barque, D. Godfrey at New York, the *Herald* is in receipt of files of the *Journal de Commercio*, to the 24th of May, eleven days later than previous accounts. From Montevideo accounts had been received at Rio to the 11th of May.

The news from Rio is devoid of interest. The bark Mazeppa, Captain Gardier, returned to Rio after being absent fifty-six days, in a damaged state, having encountered a heavy gale, near Cape Horn; had lost bowsprit, foremast sprung, &c.

From St. Catherine's (where it will be remembered, the difficulties occurred between the Brazilians and California emigrants, some time since,) news to the 17th of May had reached Rio. Up to that date no further disturbance had occurred, and all the California vessels, save one, (name not mentioned,) and the steamer Senator, had proceeded on their voyage. The vessel left arrived there on the 12th. The Senator had been there since the 3d, on which day she arrived, with her machinery damaged. It was to be repaired there.

From Pernambuco, the dates are to the 2d of May. In the Provincial Assembly, there had been some warm discussions. On the 27th of April, on motion of Senator Cunha Figueiredo, a solemn vote of thanks was passed by a large majority, to Senor Tosta, the President, for his important services in pacificating the province, and the maintenance of public order. Nothing of interest had occurred in the provinces.

From Montevideo, we learn that Admiral Le Predour finally returned from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo on the 20th of April, after two conferences with General Oribe, the General accepted the treaty made previously in Buenos Ayres. It is said to be based on the basis of the Hood negotiation, without modifications, and an armistice of six months was included. The French steamer Grandeur was to leave Montevideo for Buenos Ayres on the 11th or 12th of May, bearing Oribe's acceptance.

City Intelligence.

Charge of Arson.—An affidavit has been made by Watchman Hays, before acting Recorder Gould, charging Mrs. A. C. Bullman and Mrs. T. Bull with having intentionally set fire to their premises in Canal street, on the night of Thursday last. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of both parties.

Committed.—John Brown, charged with stealing clothes, and Hermann Balstein, accused of carrying off a bale of cotton from the steamer Woodsman, were committed on Saturday by Recorder Genois before the First District Court.

Robbed.—A stranger in the city named Thomas B. Hancock, was taken in on Saturday, to the tune of $275, by three sharpers who employed the ordinary means of a game of poker to consummate the swindle. At first they led ... then resorted to cards, which effectually wound up the unsuspecting "green un." Three individuals, named Link, Brown and Brooks have been arrested on the charge.

First District Court.—*Judge McHenry.*—His Honor passed sentence on Saturday on Mary Foley, convicted some time since of having blinded J. W. King. Her punishment is ten years imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Suicide.—A man named Loftus McCall, an omnibus driver, committed suicide on Saturday by taking laudanum. The Coroner held an inquest on the remains, and returned a verdict accordingly.

Sudden Death.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a woman named Eliza Kelly, who died suddenly in the Third Municipality Verdict—"Death by Apoplexy."

Great sale of Furniture, by the Sheriff.

☞ We are requested to draw the attention of hotel and boarding house keepers, and of the public in general, to the extensive sale of Furniture, which will take place THIS DAY, 16th July, and following days, at the St. Louis Hotel. The sale will begin at 12 o'clock, until 2 p. m., and will be continued from day to day, until the Sheriff has disposed of the whole set.

☞ The ship BRUTUS, from Boston, is now discharging opposite the Orleans Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk. jy16 L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The consignee of 50 Oil Casks, to order, per ship HOPE, from Boston, is requested to call at the subscribers office, concerning the same. jy16 L H GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ Neither the Captain nor the consignees of the French brig LES DEUX SOEURS, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said vessel. jy16 L H GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The British ship BLAKE, Capt. Armstrong, is ready to discharge cargo at Post 9 3d Municipality. Consignees will please get out their permits within five days, and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be sent to the Public Stores, at the expense and risk of the owners thereof. Jy13 J. P. WHITNEY & CO, 73 Camp st.

☞ Neither the Captain nor consignees of the British ship BLAKE, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew. Jy13 J. P. WHITNEY & CO, 73 Camp st.

☞ During my absence from this city Edward Barnett, esq., is my duly authorized agent. THOMAS BOUDAR. New Orleans, 11th July, 1849. jy13-2t

☞ During my absence from this city Edward Barnett is my duly authorized agent. J. M. WILSON. New Orleans, 12th July, 1849. jy12-2t

☞ AUG'TE. MOLIER has removed to his old store, 90 ST. LOUIS STREET. jy3

REMOVAL.—The subscribers have removed their store to No. 31 Old Levee street. jy10 J. & J. TARDOS.

NOTICE TO DRAYMEN AND DISCHARGING CLERKS—We will in future pay no drayage from the shipping, except to those holding our written orders. DUFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.

NOTICE.—A promissory note for $105, drawn by John Rush, to the order of and endorsed by L. Marzoni, and also by the holders thereof, De Lacroix and Bousquet, has been lost or stolen. The public is cautioned not to negotiate said note, payment thereof having been stopped. The finder is requested to leave it at the office of The Bee. jy12 2t1lod

GREEN PEAS and SARDINES—4 cases, 24 boxes each, Green Peas; 4 do 36 2-3 do do; 9 do 24 do Sardines. For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO, jy16 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

RHENISH WINE—7 cases of the following brands: Hochheimer, Riedesheimer, Geisenheimer and Leibfraunvilch. For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., jy16 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

LOST.
ON Thursday, the 12th inst., a BUNDLE OF PAPERS, supposed to have been left in the office of the Clerk of the Second District Court, or dropped in the movement from said Court to the corner of St. Peter and Royal streets, passing by St. Anthony's square. Amongst said papers are letters concerning a Mr. Bouniere, a Mr. Bergin, and a Mr. Moung. Also papers relative to the succession of Courval. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of said papers, if brought to the office of ... Barthe, attorney at law, 65 St. Peter street. jy16-6t

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Saturday Evening, July 14, 1849.

The Cotton Market remains very firm. Sales to-day 900 bales.

Nothing doing in Sugar owing to the rain.

A sale of 300 bbls Illinois Flour was made at $4 80. Nothing doing in Corn.

Provisions are dull. Mess Pork can be bought at $10 50.

Whiskey is selling at 18@18½c ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges are heavy. Sterling 7¾@9 ⅌ cent premium. Francs, 5f. 23¾@5f 30. Bills on New York at 60 days, ¾@1 per cent discount. Checks, ¾@1 per cent premium.

Freights are unchanged.

Foreign Markets.

Liverpool, June 22d, 1849.

The arrivals of Bacon continue excessive. Dealers want confidence. Sales are made at a considerable reduction from previous quotations. The consumption does not equal expectation. There is very little doing in Beef. The sales of Western Pork have been to a fair extent, without change in value, 45s. being had only for the choicest Mess. Nothing new in Cheese. The home will exceed in quality any previous year. Hams are saleable. Shoulders have lost the slight advance previously noticed. The imports are heavy. Lard is dull and lower. White Indian Corn has advanced to the price of yellow—33s. being about extreme value, except for small parcels. Indian Meal is wanted at 16s. Wheat is again 2d dearer. Superfine Western Canal Flour is selling quietly at 24s. JAMES M'HENRY.

London, June 22d, 1849.

Breadstuffs continue firm and prices are again on the turn in favor of the seller. Flour is 6d. higher, but only a slow trade. There is no alteration in Indian Corn. Bacon is 1s@2s better for Singed Sides. A large business has been transacted. Prices vary from 34s for parcels heated and out of condition, up to 44s@46s for prime small sizes, and for some extra choice quality as high as 51s has been given. Middles and all Scalded Meat are comparatively neglected. Sales are making as low as 30s@34s for good, up to 35s@37s for the best; but even at this great difference below Singed, there is but little inquiry, and no activity in the demand. Tierce Middles are depressed and dull. Hams in cask are in free request at previous quotations. Shoulders are asked for. In Prime Mess Pork there has not been much passing. Sales of Western are reported at 44s. Beef remains dull. Lard is dearer for Barrels and unrefined Kegs. Some large export orders have nearly cleared the market of the latter. ALLEN & ANDERSON.

Liverpool, June 22, 1849.

We have again to report a large business in cotton. In the early part of the week, the demand having in some measure subsided, prices were decidedly in favor of buyers, but speculators having again purchased freely, holders have more than recovered what they had lost, and the market closes firmly at an advance of ⅛d per lb in fair Orleans and Mobiles and at the extreme rates of our last circular for other qualities. Fair Orleans are quoted at 5d; fair Mobiles 4¾d; fair Uplands 4⅝d; and Middling 4⅛@4⅜d per lb. The sales for the week ending this evening amount to 44,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 14,550, and exporters 4,530 bales. The American descriptions sold consist of 13,680 Uplands, at 3⅞@5d; 17,640 Orleans, at 3⅞@6¼d, 5,?40 Alabama and Mobile, at 4@4¾d; and 340 Sea Islands, at 7½@16d per lb. Our stock of cotton is now 672,... bales, of which 492,000 are American, against a stock at this time last year of 515,000, of which 364,000 were American.

There has been rather more doing in our corn market with a slight improvement in prices. Indian corn is quoted at 33s a 36s per quarter for white and yellow the former having been sold at 36s ... Western Canal and Baltimore Flour 23s 6d a 24s ... Philadelphia 23s 6d ... 23s per bbl. Wheat has advanced 1d a 2d per 70 lbs, and is quoted at 6s to 7s. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 23, 11 a. m.—Our Cotton market has opened with a steady feeling this morning, at the full currency quoted in the weekly statement of yesterday. Holders are very firm, and look for higher prices, which buyers are not at present disposed to give. The sales, including a portion on speculation and for export, will reach 6000 bales.

Havre Cotton Market, June 21.—There continues a good deal of activity in our Cotton market, and as the accounts continue to come favorably from Liverpool, the business will keep brisk. The sales are 2,000 bales at the full rate of yesterday, the estimated stock is 80,000 bales; market firm.

London Money Market, June 23—11 a. m.—The Money Market opened this morning with a firm appearance. The annual financial statement made in the House of Commons last night by the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been favorably received in the city, and it will, no doubt, support the quotations for money and shares; but the steamer leaves too early to enable us to quote to-day's prices of consols or shares.

There is some inquiry this morning for American Stocks, with ... from speculators and by jobbers. United States and Pennsylvanians ... Some United States Sixes ... Fives ... changed hands at the rates current during the week. There is still a scarcity of Stock in this market.

London Corn Market, June 23, Mark Lane, 10½ a. m.—Although ... a market day, some business was done here this morning, for consumption and speculation, and the full rates quoted at yesterday's market were freely paid.

Liverpool Corn Market, June 23—We have a very firm market this morning, and the disposition to buy has increased upon the previous day's transactions. Some ... parcels of Western Canal Flour changed hands at 24s and some Indian Corn at 36s. There are some speculators in the market this morning, and a good business is expected before the market closes.

Books for school prizes, etc.
THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to call the attention of superintendents, teachers, and others engaged in education, to his extensive and complete assortment of Books, in the various branches of classical and miscellaneous literature, science and art, adapted expressly for Prizes to students of both sexes in colleges, academies, seminaries and schools.
—ALSO—
A splendid assortment of Juvenile Works, for children of all ages, embracing the various writings of Edgeworth, Sherwood, Barbauld, Farley, Embury, T. S. Arthur, Charlotte Elizabeth, Mary Howitt, and other writers of juvenile celebrity.
—LIKEWISE—
The largest assortment of Poetical Works ever offered in the South, among which are various editions of the following authors, viz: Southey, Wordsworth, Milton, Cowper, Thompson, Young, Knowles, Cunningham, Campbell, Hemans, Shenstone, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, Leigh Hunt, Kemble, Lang, Lamb, Kilma, Bayley, Motherwell, Bryant, Longfellow, Halleck, and others, too numerous to mention.
jy16 J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

HEAD QUARTERS.

LOUISIANA LEGION.

General Orders, No. 12.
New Orleans, July 15, 1849.
INSPECTION AND REVIEW.

IN obedience to law, the Louisiana Legion will assemble in arms, in full parade dress, on the Place d'Armes, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of August next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for the 3d inspection of the present year.

Commanders of companies shall deliver to the Brigade Inspector, Major Chairy, a correct roll of the non commissioned officers and privates present under arms at the said inspection.

The company of Vaugers, Captain Guirnath, shall be stationed on the square one hour previous to the review, in order to guard the gates.

Field officers are charged with the execution of the present order.

D. AGUSTIN, Brigadier General.

By order: E. Chairy, Brigade Inspector. j16

BRANDIES—841 quarter pipes Ph. Godard Brandy; 3 half do Castillon, 1815, do;
8 quarter do do;
2 half do Castillon, 1825, do;
6 quarter do do do;
16 quarter do Leger freres do;
5 half do Jas Hennessy do;
10 quarter do do do;
5 half do Otard, Dupuy & Co., do;
6 quarter do do do;
7 quarter do Pinet Castillon do;
4 half do J J Dupuy do;
16 quarter do do do;
20 quarter do T & A de Lafontaine do;
17 quarter do A Camus do;
25 eighths do do do;
2 half do Cornee & Martin do;
6 quarter do do do;
For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO, j16 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

New Dry Goods.
PLAIN black Muslin de Laine; plain, striped and plaid black Bareges; black Bombazines and Alpaccas; Irish Linen, in demi and whole pieces; Damask Table Linens and Napkins; French Toilette Quilts, white and colored; Ladies' embroidered and Swiss Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; hem stiched and bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; bleached and brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, Tickings, Checks, and Furniture Calicoes, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Valenciennes Edgings, &c.; Printed Muslins and Bareges, at half cost; China Crape Dresses, in all colors.
Just received and for sale cheap for cash, by jy16 THOMAS BRADY, 21 Chartres st.

Five Dollars Reward
WILL be paid to the person who will deliver or will give proper advice leading to the discovery of a bay HORSE with four little excoriations on the neck—ranaway from his owner, stable corner of La Harpe and Roman streets. Apply at the Stable, or at No. 96 Old Levee st. jy16 3t

NOW LANDING ex ship Quatre Soeurs, from Marseilles, and for sale by the undersigned—150 boxes Castile Soap, first quality; 180 do Frontignan Muscat; 200 baskets Olive Oil, Piagnol, 24 ounces; 100 do Oil, Piagnol, half bottles; 50 boxes Green ... Water; 100 do assorted Pickles and Preserves; 2,000 Maraschino Bottles; 400 Jars, of 1 bbl each; 24 do, of 4 bbls each; 170 thousand fine Corks. jy13 DOMINIQUE LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

COGNAC—10 qr. pipes very old Cognac; 20 1 8 do Larochelle, 4th proof Cognac, for sale by jy13 O. VALETON & CO, 21 Tchoupitoulas st.

SODA ASH—150 bbls, tierces and bbls; also, 10 cks Barilla, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, je8 86 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

ENGLISH EMPTY BOTTLES—500 English Empty Bottles, in store and for sale by jy3 2t N. V. BARRET, 36 Old Levee.

IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE STORE—1300 boxes Claret, St. Julien, 40 bbls old Cognac, J & J Froun & co. brand. For sale by je8 4t Fdo. de FUENTES & CO., 93 Common st.

BURR BLOCKS—1000 French Burr Blocks, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, je8 86 Magazine and 11 Red Stores

WHISKEY—50 bbls of old Bourbon Whiskey for sale by DELAMARE, jy20 96 St. Louis st.

HAVANA SUGAR—65 bxs White Havana Sugar, in store and for sale by je8 Fdo. DE FUENTES & CO., 93 Common st

HAVANA SUGAR—93 boxes white and brown landing ex brig Adams Gray, for sale by RAYMOND CABUZAC, je20 34 Old Levee st.

ALMONDS—300 boxes shelled Almonds, in store and for sale by my30 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 96 Old Levee.

TOBACCO SEED—Just received from Havana, for sale by jy3-1m LABORDE & XIQUES, 51 Common st.

WET NURSE WANTED—Apply to ... Conti street. je15

WANTED—A Clerk in a Drug Store. Apply at L. PINAC'S, corner of Orleans and Dauphine streets. je15

TEACHER WANTED—A young LADY, capable of teaching the elementary lessons, and willing to remain in the house, will hear of a situation in an institution of this city. An American or English lady, speaking some French, would be preferred. Apply at this office. je21

Office of the Merchants' Ins Co., New Orleans, July 7th, 1849.
A DIVIDEND of 6 2-3 per cent. (or $5 per share) from the profits of the last six months, ending 30th June last, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. Jy9 JOHN PEMBERTON, Liquidator.

Merchants' Insurance Company, New Orleans, June 29, 1849.
BY virtue of the 3d section of the charter incorporating this institution, the stockholders will have to furnish, within ten days from 2d July next, their notes for the sums due on the amount of their subscription. JOHN PEMPERTON, President. je30 10t

Office of the Merchants' Insurance Co., New Orleans, June 30, 1849.
THE following persons were elected Directors of the institution at the election held on the 29th instant:
Levi Peirce, C. Toledano, L. Hermann, John Pemberton, B. O. Vignaud, P Poutz, P. Maspero.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 2d instant, Mr. JOHN PEMBERTON, was elected President of the Company, and Mr. A. SCHREIBER, Secretary. jy2 A. SCHRIEBER, Secretary.

NOTICE—Infallible Remedy against Diarrhoea, curing in less than 24 hours. The depot has been transferred to Mrs. Docteur, Midwife, at the grocery store corner of Chartres and Toulouse. je16 1m

LEAF TOBACCO—30 bales of Vuelta de Abajo Wrappers and Fillers, of four different qualities, for sale by jy9 J. M. CABELLERO, 32 Old Levee

PRINCIPE SEGARS—A large assortment constantly on hand of the well known steamboat brand, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, jy9 32 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR—500 bxs White, Yellow, and Brown, in store and for sale by jy9 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 96 Old Levee

BAY RUM—20 cases St. Thomas Bay Rum for sale by jy9 E J HART & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

RICE—30 casks fresh Rice, for sale by E J HART & CO., jy9 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUGAR—200 boxes Havana Sugar, landing from brig Salvadora, from Havana, for sale by jy9 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 96 Old Levee.

VANILLA BEANS—2 casks fresh Vanilla Beans, for sale by jy9 E. J. HART & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

IMPORTED HAVANA SEGARS—93,000 just landing from brig Salvadora, and for sale by jy9 J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

COFFEE—Prime Green, landing from brig Salvadora, from Havana, for sale by jy9 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 96 Old Levee.

SUGAR—250 boxes white Sugar, landing from brig Salvadora from Havana, for sale by jy9 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 96 Old Levee.

BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS—430 cases landing from ships Silas Holmes, Charles Carroll, and barks Gipsey and Orion, for sale by R. G. HOBBS, jy7-6t 12 Customhouse st.

FOR SALE—Landing ex ship Napoleon, from Genoa—18 boxes assorted Palm Leaf Hats, from Florence, Italy, for sale by jy7 D. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

Levee Steam Cotton Press Co.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent on the capital stock, out of the profits of the year, payable forthwith. F. J. FORSTALL, Secretary. jy7 1w

TO RENT—The Yard, Stables and store houses fronting on Rampart street, running through the square and fronting also on Basin st., between Toulouse and St. Louis sts, well adapted for a Livery stable, having 22 stalls for horses, coach house, &c., &c. There is also a good dwelling house on the premises. Rent $1200 per annum. Apply to ROBERT MURPHY, je6 3t 82 Old Levee.

To Rent—A handsome residence at Elysian Fields, between Josephine and Alestine streets, near Franklin Hospital; having 4 rooms, kitchen, servant's rooms, and a ... front of the house, and trees, having a vegetable garden, with fruits trees, a large yard, stable, &c. The whole will be rented to a good tenant at $16 per month. Apply on the premises. jy6 5t

Notice to Railroad Contractors.
SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the Company, at Mobile, until noon SATURDAY, Aug. 4th, for the graduation, masonry, bridging, grubbing and clearing, and superstructure and delivery of track lumber for the 1st division of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, beginning at and extending thirty miles from Mobile. This portion being common to several routes for the road to the Ohio river, will be selected and located by the Board of Directors before the 20th inst., and after contracts will be ready at the office for the inspection of contractors. Persons bidding can propose for one or more sections respectively, or for the whole thirty miles, and those who will receive a portion of their payments for the work done in the stock or bonds of the company ... will be ... Payments will be made monthly according to the discretion of the Chief Engineer, but in all cases 15 to 25 per cent of the value of the work done will be retained as collateral security for the completion of the work according to contract, and thereafter paid in full to the contractor. The work is to be commenced immediately after the letting and completed fifteen miles in ten months, and the remainder in fifteen months after 10th of August, 1849. Forty miles more of the road will be prepared for contract without delay, and the expectation is that 250 miles of the route will be let in successive divisions, within the year, before the first letting of seventy miles can be completed. JOHN CHIDE, Chief Engineer. jy6

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
SPRING and SUMMER DRY GOODS, Selling off at a Sacrifice.
THOMAS BRADY, 21 CHARTRES STREET, will from this day commence selling off his entire stock of spring and summer dry goods, in order to make room for his fall supplies. Purchasers in want of silks, shawls, bareges, printed muslins, or any article in the dry goods line, will consult their own interest by giving his stock before buying elsewhere, as the goods will be sold at a bargain.
N. B.—Thos. Brady will on the 1st November next, remove to store No. 22 Chartres street, where he will open a new and splendid stock of dry goods. jy6

ICE CREAM SALOON.
THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, of the opening of his ICE-CREAM SALOON, situated on St. Charles street, next door to the corner of Gravier street, and directly opposite Mr. Clapp's Church, where he intends at all times to keep a variety of CREAMS, to: Vanilla, Pine Apple, Lemon, and a variety of such other Fruit Creams as the season will allow, together with Sherbets and Frozen Lemonades. As every attention will be paid to please, and as he has been at great expense in fitting up his establishment, he hopes to receive a liberal patronage.
Families supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
In order that nothing shall be wanting to amuse and delight the patrons of the establishment, a splendid and efficient BAND OF MUSIC has been engaged and will be in attendance three nights in the week—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, free of charge to the visitors.
☞ The Ice-Cream Saloon will be opened, ready for visitors, on SATURDAY next, February 3d. j31 4t&m LAZZARO DANCEVICH.

MR. DOLBEAR has recovered his health so as to attend his classes in PENMANSHIP, at 29 Chartres st., from 10 to 11 A. M. and from 5 to 6 P. M. Class from 7 to 8 A. M. corner of Magazine and Race sts.
All former pupils are invited to resume their lessons. New pupils will now be received at either place. je30

Education.
THE PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE, TEN MILES FROM BALTIMORE. ELLICOTT'S MILLS (M.D.) POST OFFICE. Under the direction of Mrs. LINCOLN PHELPS, Assisted by many able professors and teachers.
WILL commence a new scholastic year on the 26th of September next. Pupils entering for the new year can be accommodated during the vacation with board at the institute, under the proper supervision of instruction. Terms, $240, for board and all necessaries connected with it, and for English education for the scholastic year of forty-four weeks. Accomplishments, languages, etc., with board in vacation, extra charges.
For healthfulness of location, (situated in a high and salubrious region) beauty of scenery, and facility of access for travellers, the Patapsco Institute is unsurpassed. That its advantages for bestowing a liberal and accomplished education are appreciated by the public, is fully demonstrated by its past and present prosperity. my26

GREAT LIQUIDATION.
MRS. MACE
HAVING made over her establishment without the merchandise, offers for sale, from the 2d July, her splendid assortment of Fancy Goods, at nearly one half below the usual prices, offering to the Ladies a rare opportunity, which they are solicited to improve by giving a call.
As Mrs. MACE sacrifices her merchandise, ladies are respectfully informed that her terms are cash.
Traders will find many articles at advantageous prices. No. 24 Chartres street, Corner Customhouse. ja30

Choice high Sugar Land on Bayou Lafourche, for Sale.
☞ We have for sale a choice tract of sugar land situated on the left bank of the Bayou Lafourche, having a front of 34 arpents front on the Bayou, with the usual rights of survey or concession from the Bayou to the rear—the land is bounded on the upper side by the Plantation of Messrs Mc. Gavern & Nettleton, and on the lower line by that of Messrs. Harang. This tract has been long known as the 60 arpent tract of the late Nicholas Girod, but by a sale lately made of 15 arpents from the lower line, to Mr Harang, is reduced to the present size.
The land, although only distant from New Orleans 30 miles, the latitude is South of New Orleans. The cane on the surrounding Plantations is little liable to be impaired by frost.
Terms—One-fifth cash, balance at 1, 2 and 3 years credit, for notes bearing mortgage on the property, with 5 per cent per annum interest from date to maturity, and if not then paid to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. je26 tf BEARD, CALHOUN & CO.

FINE WINE, IN CASES—
30 cases Red Wine, Chateau Margaux;
10 do do Chateau Lafitte;
25 do do Camiran St Estephe;
20 do do Cantenac;
20 do do Haut Brion;
20 do do St Emilion;
30 do do St Trelody Coiffard;
20 do do Chateau Bellevue;
30 do do St Julien, for sale by
jy14 V. MAIGNAN, 87 Chartres st.

FINE CLARET, IN CASES—50 cases Red Claret, Low Dautournel, 1836, with glass corks; 50 do do, of 1838; 25 do Low St. Estephe, 1840; 25 do Margaux, 1841; 25 do do, 1844, 30 do Leoville, 1841; 10 do Cateau Lafitte; 100 do 100 do St. Julien, for sale by jy14 V. MAIGNAN, 87 St. Louis st.

FRUITS and CORDIALS—150 cases Brandy Prunes; 30 do assorted Fruit in brandy; 25 do Cherries, in brandy; 30 do Absynth, Anisette, ...; 10 do Kirsch; 10 do Vermouth; 25 do Guignolet; 10 cases superfine Champagne; 10 do Danzick, for sale by jy14 V. MAIGNAN, 87 Chartres st.

CANDIDATES
For the 5th November Election.

FOR JUDGE.
FOURTH DISTRICT
Editors of the Bee—EUGENE BOUNY is a candidate for the Office of Fourth Justice of the Peace will receive the votes of NUMEROUS FRIENDS
Messrs. Editors—Please announce Mr. FRANCOIS CALONGNE as a candidate for the Fourth Justice of the Peace, at the ensuing election in November next MANY VOTERS
Messrs. Editors—Please announce that Judge ALEXANDRE DEKEES, the present efficient incumbent, is a candidate for re election as Fourth Justice of the Peace at the ensuing election in November next. Many Voters.
THIRD DISTRICT
☞ Please announce RICHARD RICHARDSON as a Candidate for the office of Third Justice of the Peace, at the election to be held on the 5th November next

FOR CLERK.
Editors of the Bee—Please announce that GEO. W. BARBY is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Fourth District Court, at the election of the 5th November next.
Messrs. Editors—Please announce JAMES A. HOPKINS, as a candidate for Clerk of the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, at the ensuing election in November next. MANY VOTERS.
☞ Please announce THOMAS GILMORE, the present efficient CLERK of the Fourth District Court, as a candidate for re-election, at the election to be held on the 5th of November next. a11 te MANY VOTERS.
Messrs. Editors—Please announce J. B. F. MAXENT, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Fourth District Court, at the election to be held on the 5th November, 1849. MANY FRIENDS.
Messrs. Editors—Please announce Mr. JOHN B. LEEFE as candidate for the office of Clerk of the Fourth District Court, at the election which is to take place on the 5th November next. a4 MANY VOTERS.

FOR CLERK.
SECOND DISTRICT.
Second District Court.—Please announce EMILE WILTZ as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Second District Court.
Messrs. Editors.—Please announce TH. C. POOLE, the present Clerk of the Second District Court, a candidate for re-election next 5th November, and will be supported by numerous friends of the three Municipalities and Algiers. a14
FIRST DISTRICT
Messrs. Editors—Please announce Mr. WILLIAM A. HOTT, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the First District Court, at the election of the 5th of November next
First District Court—Please announce Mr ALFRED ROUSSEAU, the present clerk of the First District Court of New Orleans, as a Candidate for re-election in November next a9
FIFTH DISTRICT
☞ We are authorized to announce GEORGE A. FOSDICK, as a candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court, at the election to be held on the 5th of November next ap7 tf
Messrs. Editors—Please announce PROSPER LE BLANC, the Clerk of the Fifth District Court, as a candidate for re election in November next. a13

FOR CONSTABLE.
Messrs. Editors—Please announce VICTOR SERE as a Candidate for the office of Constable of the Third Justice's Court for the Parish of Orleans, at the coming election.
Messrs. Editors—Please announce Mr. PAUL EMILE CROZAT as a candidate for the office of Constable of the Fourth Justice of the Peace, at the coming election to take place on the 5th of November next.
Messrs Editors—Please announce me as a candidate for the office of Constable of the Fourth Justices Court, at the election of the 5th November, 1849. FRANCIS MOUNEY.
Messrs. Editors—Please announce me as a candidate for the office of Constable for the Fourth Justices Court, at the Election to take place on the 5th November next a13 J. BARNES.
Messrs. Editor—Please announce Mr. L. C. JUMONVILLE, as a candidate for the office of Constable for the Fourth Justice's Court, at the election to take place on the 5th of November next. MANY VOTERS.
Messrs. Editors—Please to announce JOSEPH ULYSSE CHEVALIER, as a candidate for the office of CONSTABLE of the Fourth Justice of the Peace at the election which will take place on the 5th November next. a13

TAX COLLECTORS.
THE undersigned, the present Collector, respectfully solicits the suffrages of the people for the office of State Tax Collector, for the Third Representative District, at the general election to be held in November next. A. W. SCATES.
N. B.—The District is embraced between Canal and Julia streets, the Mississippi and the Metairie Ridge. jy1

Mutual Benefit Life and Fire Insurance Company.

Permanent Fund by Act of Incorporation, TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Office No. 94 Gravier street, Between Camp and St. Charles sts.
TRUSTEES.
John Hagan, Samuel Stewart, Peter Conrey, Jr., Geo Strawbridge, Robert J. Ward, John S. Aiken, Isaac Johnson, Wm E Leverich, Joseph Walker, Edward Sparrow, Maunsel White, Henry S. Buckner.
PETER CONREY, Jr., President Board of Trustees.
DIRECTORS.
Joseph W. Stanton, Warrick Martin, John L. Lewis, Mark Walton, Wm. M. Goodrich, Joseph Lallande, John L. Saffarans, M. M. Cohen, A. D. Crossman, Preston W. Farrar, Cornelius Fellowes, Wm. H. White, John Stroud, Sr., John D. Bein, John Calhoun, Wm. C. Tompkins, Joshua Baldwin, John B. Leefe, Edw. Jenner Coxe.
JOHN HAGAN, President of the Company.
PRESTON W. FARRAR, Vice President
A. J. Wedderburn, M. D., Thomas Hunt, M. D., } Medical Board of Consultation.
Harmon Doane, Secretary.
E. L. Goold, Attorney.
Richard Bein, M. D., No. 271 Magazine st., Medical Examiner.
Office hours for blacks, 7½ to 8½ A. M., do. for whites 2 to 3 P. M. at his residence. He will examine white applicants at the office of the company daily, from 12½ to 2 o'clock P. M. He will not examine any one at his dwelling without a permit, which can be had on application at the office of the company. R. G. HEARTT, Agent.
☞ This Company is prepared to entertain applications for Life Insurance, and issue Policies, on White persons and Negroes, at the Table of Rates established by the Board, which are less than the rates charged by the New York and London offices, South. By the charter, dividends of profits are declared annually, and the profits draw interest, and can be made available at once to the extent of two-thirds of their amount, where the premium has been paid in full.
California Permits are issued to Life Insurance members at New York and London rates. Prospectus, table of rates, and all papers necessary to effect Insurance, and all information in relation to Life Insurance can be had at the office of the Company.
☞ The business of this Company is confined to Life Insurance only. By a resolution of the Board no Fire, River or marine Risks are taken. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. je27 till jan 1

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
THE co-partnership existing under the firm of Slark, Day, Stauffer & Co., will expire by limitation on the first day of July next. The affairs of the same will be settled by the undersigned, either of whom is authorized to use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
New Orleans, June 18th, 1849. ROBT. SLARK, JAMES I. DAY, ISAAC H. STAUFFER, AUGUSTUS WHITING.

Co-Partnership.
THE undersigned have formed a co partnership, and will continue the business of the above firm under the name and style of SLARK, DAY & STAUFFER, both in this city and in the city of New York, from and after the first of July next.
New Orleans, June 18th, 1849. ROBT. SLARK, JAMES I. DAY, ISAAC H. STAUFFER. je19—2w1stjyl&im

Mexican Gulf Railway.
FARE REDUCED.
CORNER OF ELYSIAN FIELDS AND GOOD CHILDREN STS., THIRD MUNICIPALITY, TO PROCTORVILLE, LAKE BORGNE, Distance, 27 Miles.
Fare, through 50 cents. Children and Slaves, 25 Cents.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave the City | Leave the Lake.
6 o'clock, A M | 8½ o'clock, A M
11 o'clock, A M | 1½ o'clock, A M
4 o'clock, A M | 6½ o'clock, P M
All of which will stop at the fixed stations between the city and Lake.
On Sunday there will be an extra Through Train, which will leave the city at 9 o'clock, A M, and return from the Lake at 6 o'clock, P M.
The above arrangements to be run on and after Monday, the 1st of July, 1849. je27

Hotel St. Bernard.
THIS splendid Establishment situated on Lake Borgne, at the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad, will be opened on Saturday next 23d instant, under the management of Mr. FERNANDO SANCHEZ.
The Hotel will be constantly provided with Fresh Fish of every kind, and with the best Viands and other Eatables to be found in the city.
Choice Wines and Liquors will always be on hand.
The Building being entirely finished, Furnished Rooms can be procured either for Families or Single Persons. je25 1m

Heavy Virginia Domestics.
WE would now solicit a call of Planters and Families visiting the city, to our stock of heavy Cotton Goods, of 7 8 and 4-4 Osnaburgs, 39 inch Osnaburgs; Family Shirting, Etrick Heavy Sheeting; Pittsfield and Bartlett, and various other makes of Brown Cottons.
—ALSO—
LINEN GOODS:
10-4 and 12 4 Barnsley Sheetings; Pillow Case Linen; colored Linen Coat Checks, Lustree and Gingham, unbleached Family Irish Linen, in whole and demi pieces; Damask and Birdseye Napkins and Towels, bleached brown and bleached Linen; Cambric Linen Thread, &c.
All of which are offered at prices to suit the season. J. H. PALMER, 56 Gravier st.

MARELLA BRUNO—2 cases for sale by je6 LABORDE & XIQUES, 51 Common st.

NOTICE to Draymen—From this day we will not pay any drayage without a written order from us. THOS. PINET & CO. je23 123 Royal st.

TO RENT—A three story HOUSE, with a spacious yard, servants' dwelling &c., situated on Esplanade st., between Conde and Royal, First Municipality. Apply to jy11 G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville

TO RENT—A House situated in Frenchman street, No. 49. Apply to je1m G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

To Rent—with immediate possession the property known as the WASHINGTON SUGAR REFINERY, situated on Casa Calvo street, Third Municipality. This property has a front of 128 feet by a depth of 171. The buildings are in good order, and could profitably be continued as a refinery, or converted into a Warehouse, having spacious accommodations for that purpose. To a good tenant the rent will be made rate. Apply at 47 Bienville street. jy4

HOUSE TO RENT—Situated on Treme st. and fronting on Canal Carondelet and St Peter street; having a store, three rooms, kitchen, yard water works, &c. This House has just been repaired. Apply at TATOUT BROTHERS, je21 161, cor. Chartres and Toulouse sts.

$25 REWARD—Will be paid to whoever will lodge in one of the city jails the mulatto boy DANIEL, runaway since the 17th June, from the restaurant of Thiery, 28 Customhouse street. The above slave is of a light complexion, is bald on the top of the head, black and curled hair, and black beard with a red spot on his face. He is about 30 years old, and five feet five inches high. he bends his body to one side in walking, and is a tailor by trade. je20 1m

Watches and Jewelry.
DAVID MELVILLE, Wholesale Dealer, No. 24 Chartres street, up stairs, is receiving, by every arrival from the manufactory of MELVILLE & CO., New York, all kinds of Jewelry. A good supply of WATCHES, &c., of a great variety, constantly on sale the whole of which will be sold at wholesale only, at the lowest New York prices. 728 6m

STRAHLE,
Billiard Table Manufacturer.
No. 1 Corner Moreau, and No. 12 Peace Street.
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has always on hand, an assortment of BILLIARD TABLES, and every articles within that line.
He exchanges old Billiard Tables, and undertakes every kind of repairs as well in the country as in the city, at a very moderate price. All his works are guaranteed.
Persons who will call on him may rely on his care and knowledge, prompt attendance and good will to satisfy him. 715 1y

ETIENNE CLAUDE, LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTURER. Corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, No. 172.
UNDERTAKES the polishing of Looking Glasses and restores their primitive brightness, plating framing and guilding in every style, and undertakes every other work in his line. He has always on hand French and Belgium Looking Glasses, at the most reasonable prices. f13 1y

MARINE, RIVER & FIRE INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents for the UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, and the Protection and Etna Insurance Companies, of Hartford, Connecticut, are insuring against MARINE, RIVER AND FIRE RISKS on the most favorable terms.
Any losses which the above Companies may sustain on Risks, taken at this Agency, will be promptly adjusted according to the usages of Insurance Companies of this city, and paid with promptness in money current at the Banks of New Orleans. Office No 47 Camp W. E. FOSDICK, G C LAWRASON, Agents. a15-1y

Clothing, Clothing, Clothing!
M. BARNETT—No. 12 CAMP STREET
HAS now on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and magnificent assortment of FINE READY MADE CLOTHING—all of which being his own manufacture, enables him to sell as cheap as any other establishment of the kind in the Southern country. Gentlemen purchasing for their own wear, and dealers at wholesale, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves the following articles—
Super black cloth Dress and Frock Coats;
Fine and medium do. do. all colors
Black, brown and olive Monterey, do. and Sacs
Black and fancy Drap dete Sacs and d'Orsay Coats
Extra fine French Merino Sacs and Paletots;
Super fancy Linen Coats, of every description;
Black and colored Spring Cassimere Pants;
Superior French Merino Pants;
White and fancy Linen Drill Pants;
Spring Tweed and French Cottonade Pants;
India Nankeen, and Silk warp do;
Super white Marseilles and Linen Vests;
Black Satin, Merino, Cassimere, Bombazine, and Fancy Vests of every quality and style.
my30 3m M. BARNETT, 12 Camp st.

Lot for sale at Lafayette.
A LOT OF GROUND, near the corner of Philip and Furon streets, measuring 31 feet 9 inches front on Felton street, by 156 feet deep, between parallel lines. Apply at the corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley, Duty Coffee House. jy15

Notice to the Public.
RE-OPENING of Th. Moreau's store, corner of Royal and Toulouse streets, No. 131.
Th. Moreau has the honor of informing his friends and the public in general that he has applied his former hair dressing room to the sale of fancy articles, china ware and glassware. He intends devoting his attention to this particular branch of commerce and his stock, already considerable, will be augmented by a large number of articles received by late arrivals of ships Brunswick, Charlemagne, Fidee and Jane Glidden, from Havre, Adrian, from Bordeaux, and Caroline from Marseilles.
Having determined to fix his permanent residence in Paris, he will continually offer to the public all descriptions of fancy articles which may be invented in Paris.
His old store, which will be opened on the 15th inst., will contain an assortment of linen, linen and cotton, cotton and colored shirts for men; half hose of different sizes and qualities; cotton and silk, ... fancy, common and double perfumes, ... silk and French Soap, cravats, &c. &c.
As formerly every description of perfumery will be found in his store.
Th. M. is the sole agent of Fernandez' Powders, Commercial vinegar, Botot water, Odontine and Elixir Pelletier, and apparatus for Seltz water of Briest.
N. B.—He has just received from Mr. Briest at Paris an invoice of the above apparatus, the tubes of which have been improved ... Country traders and Hair Dressers are invited to find at his store an assortment of articles necessary ... before purchasing elsewhere.
Finally, Th. Moreau having adopted the motto of "Large sales and small profits" flatters himself that he can sell, wholesale or retail, 25 per cent. lower than any other establishment in this city.
He seizes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the patrons of his Hair Dressing Saloon, and informs them that he has transferred his former Hair dressing for ladies and youths. ... One of the best Hair Dressers will constantly be in attendance at the establishment. jy8

DIRECT IMPORTATION—Gruyere Cheese, Armelian Olives, stuffed Olives, pickled Tunny Sardines in Oil, Salmons, Lobsters in Oil, Olive Oil, J Piagnol's brand, in baskets of 12 bottles and 24 half do, dry Prunes, sundry dimensions; Muscat Wine in boxes; Marseille Wine in casks; red Wine of sundry vintage and age, superior quality; white Wine in boxes and in barrels, Haut Sauternes brand; Orange Flower; French Soap, demijohns and bottle Corks; Absynth and Kirsch, Champaign in baskets and boxes; Bordeaux Wine in boxes and casks, for sale by j18 S. TALAMON, 108 Royal st.

WINES, OLIVE OIL—150 casks Bergasse red Wine; 100 half casks do. do; 30 quarters Madeira Wine; 25 do Porto Wine; 300 baskets Olive Oil, 12 bottles; 200 do do, 24 half bottles, Piagnol's brand;
80 boxes Olives; 25 do. sundries, 25 do Pickles, 15 do, assorted;
100 boxes Sauvaigal & Bruneton's Absynth
30 frails empty Bottles; 12 bales pointed Corks
6 do regular Corks, 3,000 each bales,
30 do Orange Flower Water.
70 do blue Soap, pale. 150 do Muscat Wine.
Landing ex ship Radius, and for sale by jy3 A. MOLIER, 90 St. Louis st.

FOR SALE—to arrive per ship Quatre Soeurs, Capt. Moura, from Marseilles—150 boxes French Soap. 150 do Muscat; 100 baskets Piagnol Oil, 1500 empty Maraschino Jars; 100 boxes assorted Salt Meat, 50 do Eau Verte, 100 do Orange Flower Water, 200 M ordinary Corks, 400 jars of one barrel each. DOMINIQUE LANATA, jy7 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

CHAMPAIGN WINE—150 baskets Cordon Bleu, quarts and pints,
200 baskets Cordon Vert, quarts and pints,
250 do Marquis de Lorme, do;
200 do Comte de Valmont, do;
50 do Moet & Chandon, do;
35 do Clicquot, do;
25 do Creole, do;
In store and for sale by DUFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO. jy11 35 Natchez st.

BURGUNDY WINE—25 bxs. old Chambertin; 30 boxes old Pomard, 90 do old Corton d'Alloz, in store and for sale by DUFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO., jy11 35 Natchez st.

SUNDRIES—800 boxes and 600 1-2 do Sardines in oil; 100 boxes and 600 1-2 do Mushrooms; 30 boxes and 300 1-2 do, Truffles, in store and for sale by jy11 DUFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO, 35 Natchez st.

CHAMPAIGN—
97 baskets Blue Angels brand;
65 do Ruinart, pere & fils do;
153 do Double Crown do;
205 do Ship do;
107 do Crescent do;
123 do Tower do;
76 do Swan do;
30 do Rose do;
For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO, je26 17 and 19 St Louis st.

BRANDY—40 quarter pipes J. Eraud's Brandy, 53 quarter pipes J Jacques' Brandy, 3d proof; 25 eighths do do; 20 halves do J Durand & Co's La Rochelle Brandy, 4th proof; 75 quarter and 30 eighths do; 40 halves Alex. de Montezua's do; 50 quarters do do; 3 halves Castillon's do 1805. In the Customhouse Stores, for sale by je23 J & J TARDOS, 15 Conti st.

BORDEAUX CLARET—6000 bxs. Claret, St. Julien, 500 do. do. Chateau Margaux; 10 casks Claret, for family use; 25 do. real Cantenac Medoc; 15 hf casks do. do. In store and for sale by je20 Fdo. DE FUENTES & CO., 93 Common st.

CEMENT—300 bbls. Newark and Rosendale Cement, discharging ex bark Clermont, 100 bbls Nelson & Brown's; 20 do Louisville; 50 do Roman—for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, je23 86 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

COGNAC—5 half pipes Cognac, Marlory, 1831; 10 qr do do do 1831; 10 half do do Jean Louis, 1803, 14 qr do do do 1805; now landing ex ship Perriere, and for sale by jy3 J & J TARDOS, 15 Conti.

PLASTER—100 bbls Cargin & Co's, landing ex schooner Emily Weaver, 100 do Wotherspoon's, landing ex bark Claremont; and 100 do Farmer's—for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, je23 86 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

CHAMPAIGN WINE—140 baskets Emprese brand, in quarts and pints; 100 do Flag do do; 110 do Sellery, S & S Irroy, do do; 25 do Sillery do do. In store and for sale by LEOPOLD [illegible]

GUIGNOLET—10 baskets very superior Guignolet d'Anger, in store and for sale by Fdo. de FUENTES & CO., 93 Common st.