# The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 952 VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. } No. 913.
VOL. XXII. WHOLE

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. —— NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1849.

WAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 83 CHARTRES STREET.



TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, one year in advance ..... $10 00
COURIER PAPER, Semi-weekly, one year in advance ..... 5 00

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New Orleans 31 April, 1849.


FOR GOVERNOR,

## ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

## DUNCAN F. KENNER.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,

LOUIS BONDELON.

For Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT.
O. P. JACKSON.
SECOND DISTRICT.
CHARLES M. CONRAD.


The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Tuesday Morning, July 17, 1849.


### Progress of the Coalition.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, a paper of very decided Democratic tendencies, notices the hiding and cooing of the Free Soilers and Locofocos in New York, after the following fashion:

UNION OF OIL AND WATER.—Great efforts are making by the two fractions of the Democratic party, viz: the Free Soilers and Locofocos, to bury their differences and reunite their forces. Having spoken a good deal of truth about each other, and a plenty of falsehood, they have at length discovered that they are playing into the hands of the Whigs, who are fattening upon the spoils, while the Democrats are starving. In Vermont and Maine, a union is already effected. In this State, where the rupture originated, a reconciliation seems at hand, but is likely to be effected. When once the parties desire a reconciliation, from whatever motives, the work is more than half accomplished. A conference from members of the two sections in this city to the State Central Committee of each section, has resulted in the calling of separate conventions of delegates from each Assembly district to be held at Rome on the 15th of next month, "for the purpose of consultation, and devising means of union; and if it shall be deemed expedient, to meet in joint conference, and suggest names for a union ticket for State officers."

Rome, it must be remembered, is between Utica and Syracuse, but lying nearer to the former place than to the latter, it follows, we suppose, that the bakers have made the largest concession. Had Utica been consulted, or the Bakeries, of Syracuse by the Honkies, it would doubtless have been fatal to the whole movement.

There is no doubt whatever that the proposed union is to be consummated—not because the contending factions have any particular affection for one another, but that they equally have the Wages, and are consumed by an intense longing for the spoils. This last motive was not powerful enough in 1848 to overcome the hostility of the two factions, but now that Cass has been beaten, the Barnburners are willing, and now that VAN BUREN is laid upon the shelf, Hunkerism has become more palatable. The hymeneal Democracy will once again come upon a common platform, and it will be broad enough to sustain the weight of all the heterogeneous and motley doctrines that may be heaped upon it.

We shall soon see the effects of this coalition. We shall see the Democracy of the North turning a cold shoulder to their Southern allies, denouncing slavery in the District of Columbia and advocating the application of the Wilmot Proviso to California and New Mexico, and we shall see also the Southern Locofocos preserve a sullen silence, and threaten to secede from an union that may be brought about by a base combination of Abolitionists and Locofocos, working lovingly together in Slave-ridden New York.

THE INSURRECTION AT LYONS.—The number of persons killed during the late outbreak on the part of the insurgents is estimated at 150, and the prisoners at 500. On the side of the troops the loss is said to be 60 killed and wounded. Three officers have been killed amongst the troops of the line, and three others wounded.

THE FOURTH AT PHILADELPHIA.—The Whigs of Philadelphia celebrated the recent anniversary of American Independence, by holding a festival at the Chinese Museum in that city. The Museum was tastefully decorated with flags, banners and various devices, and the celebrated Gang Gould was engaged to enliven the occasion with their unexceptionable performances. Letters from Hon. HENRY CLAY, WM. M. MEREDITH, JAMES COOPER, JOHN DAVIS, GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, and other distinguished Whigs, expressing their regrets at not being able to be present, were received. The Declaration of Independence was read, and appropriate sentiments were presented and adopted, after which a few prefatory remarks by ROBERT MUSKIS Esq.

THE FOURTH IN NEW YORK passed off very quietly. There was no military parade of any consequence as the general order had been countermanded, but a few companies turned out on their own hook. One of the most interesting incidents of the day was a meeting of Hungarians and the proceedings attending the consecration of a flag which was prepared for presentation to the Hungarian patriot, Kossuth. It was of three colors—green, white and crimson, with the Goddess of Liberty in the middle. On the other side was the inscription, "Washington, the Liberator of America—Kossuth, the Liberator of Hungary," and at the bottom, "Unity, Liberty, Liberty." On the other, the inscription was, "The Free Hungarians in America to the Liberated Hungarians in their Native Land." The dispatch range and the star spangled banner were unfurled on the occasion. The Hungarian flag is to be dispatched to Kossuth by the first opportunity.

BLOCKADE OF THE COAST OF AFRICA.—The Washington papers of the 7th, publish an official memorandum of a state of war and belligerent blockade declared by the Commander of the French Squadron, against all that portion of the West Coast of Africa lying between the Grand Bassam and Assinie rivers. The French Commander says it is because the natives of the territory of Acka, comprised between the rivers Grand Bassam and Assinie, having violated the treaty which they concluded with France in 1844, and stolen French merchandise.

ATTACKS IN CANADA.—Matters appear to be hurrying to a crisis in the British Provinces. A letter to the *Journal of Commerce* dated Montreal, July 11, says:

Accounts from the country, in consequence of the news from England, and there can be no question that the Elgin Bill has been finally given to British connection, so far as the Saxon population are concerned. They feel bitterly the insulting treatment of Sir Allan McNab, and the general tone of the English public.

☞ Col. C. S. MAY, U. S. A., who has been in command of Carlisle Barracks for the last year and a half, has been ordered to Santa Fe. Col. COOKE, of the 1st regiment of dragoons, succeeds him.

☞ The Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge has been again thrown open to the public, having been impassable for some time in consequence of improvements intended to increase its capacity. Several new cables have been added—a new floor has been laid, and the structure is now a thoroughfare perfectly safe for all business purposes, and is capable of sustaining *two hundred and fifty tons*. A coach and four, which, with its passengers, weighed over 5 tons, passed over it a few days since, and we understand that it has been adopted as the point of crossing for the line of stages to Detroit, Sandwich, &c.

ATTENTION LADIES.—Mrs. Caroline M. Sweet, who, in April last, went into a rum shop in Portland, Maine, where her husband had been debauching, and demolished the decanters of liquor, glasses, windows, &c., has been tried for the "smashing," found guilty, and recommended to mercy by the jury, with a request that a lenient sentence may be passed.

### By Magnetic Telegraph.

[TELEGRAPHED TO THE BEE.]

#### Further by the Niagara.

Our despatch in yesterday's paper was suddenly interrupted by the breaking of the wires, between Mobile and Montgomery, but during the course of the day the telegraph recommenced working, and we received the following continuation of our despatch:

**Markets—Liverpool.**

Committee's quotations—Fair Orleans 4¾d.; Fair Orleans, 5¾ to 5⅞ and 5⅝. Sales Friday 5000 bales reported. Have accounts very favorable, demand active, sales improving. Flour and Corn have been steady during the week, with some dullness towards the close.

**France.**

There is a new law against the clubs in force. The new ministry has introduced a law regulating the press—nearly the same as under Louis Philippe—with power to suppress journals attacking the constitution, or making appeals to the army. (Some words here unintelligible.) The bickerings between the president and the ministry are approaching an issue, which will probably lead to the retirement of some members of the ministry. The cause of dissension is the Italian policy.

**Rome.**

After a severe bombardment the French Army succeeded on the 24d, in establishing itself within the outer walls of Rome, but fled not, up to the 24th, succeeded in obtaining possession of the inner bastions and defences. The Romans contest every inch of ground.

THINGS IN PARIS.—"Cosmopolite," the intelligent Paris correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer*, devotes a long letter by the last steamer to the consideration of the late insurrectionary attempt. Some of the extracts that we subjoin will show what kind of a republic France is enjoying under the sway of Louis Napoleon:—

In Paris Government has been spending the last week in the adoption of measures confirming and securing if possible its victory of the 13th.

Six of the most ultra of the republican journals, those which published the inflammatory appeals on the 12th and 13th are suspended—viz: *La Presse, La Siecle, Le National, La Liberté*, and *La République*, have been formally notified that the same measure will be adopted with regard to them, *if they continue to express the opinion that Government and its ministers have violated Articles 5 and 54 of the Constitution!*

Perhaps I ought to remind you here that I am not writing from Russia or from Constantinople, but from Paris, the Capitol of Republican France.

Article 5, of the Constitution is in these words:—

"In the French Republic) respects foreign nationalities as it means to cause its own to be respected. It undertakes no war with views of conquest, and never employs its forces against the liberty of any people."

Art. 54. "He (the President of the Republic) provides for the defence of the state, but can undertake no war without the consent of the National Assembly."

* * *

Considerant, Ledru Rollin, and the two Sergeants, Boichot and Rattier, are already among the proscribed. They all fled. The first only has been arrested. We have no news yet of the three others. Day before yesterday, the authorities were informed that Ledru Rollin was concealed in the Palace of the Louvre, in the apartment of one of the *employés* of the establishment. Instantly the whole quarter was throwing into a state of lively excitement by the appearance of a numerous body of gendarmes, and *sergeants de ville*. Guards were posted at every door, and the rest stationed *en rebellion*, commanding every window from which a gun was practicable. Minute search was then made within for the chief of the Mountain. But he wasn't there. Amusing stories are in circulation touching the mode of their escape from the Conservatoire on the 13th. Boichot left there his cap and frock coat, in the pockets of which were found several ball cartridges. Many of the *Montagnards*, who are more compromised, are in flight; others, moderate republicans, under the late convention, several of their members, have already left France in consequence of their participation in the affair of the 13th. The rabid democrat, d'Alton-Shee, ex-peer of France, succeeded in getting off in the disguise of a German on a locomotive upon the Northern Railroad. Late same train fled Degouve, late member and speaker of the Constituent Assembly. Goudchaux, ex-Minister of Finance, is also in Belgium. The arrests amount to four or five hundred already. Among them are some of the prettiest pretensions who have been disgracing Parliament for the last six months. Friend Brisbane, if he had not taken the hint kindly extended to him, would probably at this moment be enjoying, at the national expense, an apartment in the *Conciergerie*. Among the arrested figure many Jesuits, socialists and democrats, Poles, Germans and Italians.

The examining magistrates charged with preparations for the trial of those who shall be found are arrested, without intermission. If the affairs of Paris be kept disturbed from that of Lyons, it will soon, it is said, be ready for judicial decision. The High Court will not sit at Bourges this time, nor will Paris be chosen Versailles is spoken of as offering, in every respect, greater facilities than any other city.

* * *

The Assembly is moving with alacrity in the direction pointed out by Ministers to secure the fruits of Changarnier's victory. It voted day before yesterday, almost without debate, the three following short articles, depriving French men of one of the rights guaranteed by the constitution—of the right in the name of which the resolution of February, 1848, was adopted.

ART. 1. Government is authorised during the year which shall follow the promulgation of the present law, to interdict clubs and other political meetings which, would be of a nature to compromise the public security.

ART 2 Before the expiration of the year there shall be presented to the Assembly a bill which, interdicting clubs, shall regulate the exercise of the right of meeting.

A member of the Left moved to insert "assure" before the word "regulate," in Art. 2. The amendment was not even seconded. "Let them alone!" let them go on! let us say nothing!" cried the Left.

ART 3 At the close of the year an account shall be rendered to the National Assembly of the manner in which this law shall have been executed.

A member asked the Ministers how they meant to apply this law to the electoral meetings now about to be held preparatory to the elections soon to be held to fill vacancies in the Assembly, caused by deaths, resignations and double elections!

It was replied, that all liberty should be left to those meetings, unless they should be not made as a few months ago, the mere pretext for clubs.—In that case Ministers would promptly interfere by virtue of the present law.

Clubs, therefore, in spite of the Constitution, are interdicted now by law to Republican France.

### The Struggle in Hungary.

*INTERESTING MANIFESTO.*

The following note has been addressed by Count Ladislas Teleki to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French republic. We bespeak for this interesting document an attentive perusal:

Monsieur le Ministre—Events press onward. The intervention of Russia is a reality. After having gloriously resisted the armies of Austria, Hungary finds herself now upon the point of being crushed under the weight of a new Holy Alliance, recognized on Cossack principles.—The manifesto of the Czar Nicholas leaves no further doubt on this subject. The Emperor Francis Joseph publicly avows himself the ally of the foreigner who invades his States. The fact of this Russian intervention, solicited in the name of the Emperor King of Hungary, is what has, above all other things, led the National Assembly of Hungary to declare the *déchéance* of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, which has already violated every engagement, and broken all the compacts, by virtue of which they have for more than three centuries possessed the crown of Hungary.

I have given the details relative to the Hungarian question in two of my notes, presented to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French republic, in October, 1848, and in March of the present year, as well as in a manifesto addressed in the name of Hungary to the civilized nations of Europe, and which I had likewise the honor to present to the Minister of the Republic in December, 1848.

Since then, this question has assumed greater dimensions; henceforward it has assumed an European importance.

It now becomes my duty to sum up in a few words that which has relation to the just right of Hungary in the dreadful struggle which she has to bear against absolutism, and which identifies her cause with that of civilization and freedom in general.

1. *The Legal Right of Hungary.*—Hungary has ever been independent of Austria. Ferdinand I, the first Prince of the House of Austria that ever reigned in Hungary, received the crown in 1526, in accordance with an election by the Diet. He swore to maintain the constitution and the independence of Hungary. All his successors took the same oath. The crown of Hungary first became hereditary in the House of Hapsburg, in virtue of the Pragmatic Sanction, passed by the estates of Hungary, in 1657. In 1723, this settlement was extended by the Hungarian Diet to the female line of the House of Hapsburg (second Pragmatic Sanction.) But the independence of Hungary was maintained and guaranteed not less by these very acts, by which the oaths of all the kings of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, even down to our own days. By article 10 of the year 1790, the Emperor King Leopold II. recognized Hungary as a free and independent State in its whole legislative administrative and judicial Hence the article 3 of the year 1848, by which a parliamentary government was settled in Hungary, introduced no change in its relations to Austria. That law was no more than a development of all the foregoing laws. It was passed by an unanimous vote of the two Houses in the Hungarian Diet, and was formally sanctioned by the King, Ferdinand V. All that we demanded of the House of Austria, was that our charter should henceforward be a truth; our demand did not go one step beyond that which had been garanted to us in succession by our laws.

2 *Conduct of the House of Austria*—The House of Austria has broken all her engagements with Hungary, from the moment when, in consequence of her victory over the army of Charles Albert, in July, she felt herself strong enough to venture it. She put in force arrangements which could lead to her end of overturning the Hungarian constitution, and incorporating Hungary in her Austrian monarchy. She publicly preached crusade abroad, aroused national hatreds among us; she excited men to pillage, to burn, to murder; she armed against us the enmity of the poor against the rich; she offered the hand of friendship to our enemies; she decreed the partition of Hungary into numerous provinces: she launched armies against us, and declared all those to be rebels who remained faithful to their country and its laws. Last of all, she has rolled in blood to her aid, and has thus caused her own states to be invaded by the most dangerous of her enemies. It is, therefore, in the exercise of a legal right, that we Hungarian Diet have decreed the *déchéance* of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, which has shown itself the most bitter enemy of our country. I feel an intimate conviction that Europe, that France, ought to take an interest in my cause, for we are advanced champions of freedom and legal order; we are the defenders of good order and of society; and it is the House of Austria which, in reference to us and to our constitution, legally guaranteed, is in the state of rebellion.

3 *Hungary is the Champion of Civilization.*—This Russian intervention is totally adverse to the interests and to the wishes of Europe. Austria has always been looked upon as the proper bulwark of Europe against Russia. But this intervention is the death of Austria. It would be almost impossible that Europe should allow armies and perils her finances to wish the sole object of setting up a barrier against herself. Her intervention, therefore, will be nothing but a means of subjugating Austria. Besides, we are very well what are the real intentions of Russia with regard to the Sclavic populations of the Austrian empire. The Russian Autocrat already looks upon himself in the light of their Regitimate sovereign. Hence, when she has succeeded in reconstituting Austria with her own fashion, Russia will have put herself, in fact, as far as Germany; this is what must be expected if we are crushed. Under such circumstances, will Turkey, already threatened by the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia, have power to bear the shock of the Northern Colossus?

No! all is destined to be subdued in its turn. After having invaded Austria, Russia will have the Bosphorus. Europe will no longer possess any bulwark against her. Thus in combating the Hungarians, we are serving the interests of the whole of Europe.

Our army amounts to very nearly 200,000 men, perfectly drilled and disciplined, together with an imposing force of artillery. The force of Turkey is hardly inferior, and she has besides, her fleet and the Egyptian contingent.—This strength is more than is required to resist the Russians. The intervention of Russia could not take place—at all events, could not succeed—if advantage were taken of these forces, if pains were taken to invite them. France has only to will it. Let me hope that she will not look on with an indifferent eye upon this intervention—that she will have the will to prevent it.

For the policy of Russia, at last unmasked by the manifesto of the Czar Nicholas, proves sufficiently that he looks upon himself as the natural champion of all civilized people, and, as a final consequence, of France. It proves that in her elections soon to be held to fill vacancies in the Assembly, caused by deaths, resignations and double elections!

It was replied, that all liberty should be left to those meetings, unless they should be not made as a few months ago, the mere pretext for clubs.—In that case Ministers would promptly interfere by virtue of the present law.

Clubs, therefore, in spite of the Constitution, are interdicted now by law to Republican France.

THE COTTON CROPS.—The Concordia *Intelligencer* of Saturday last says:—The week has been unfavorable—the heavy rains that have fallen, forbidding all operations in the fields.—Prudent planters think that they are doing well if they can protect the health of their negroes during the present critical time. So long as they can do so, they are content to see their growing crops suffer a little for want of attention. Nothing has been done in our cotton fields, this week. It has been a week in which those who really require as much good weather as they can get, have *progressed backwards*.

ACCIDENTS ON THE FOURTH.—Several accidents from fireworks occurred at Philadelphia on the 4th. The roofs of several houses were set on fire by squibs and rockets. A Frenchman named Cass, while walking with a lady, was shot in the left breast by a firework, which was discharged from the door-step of a house, and so seriously injured that it was feared he could not recover.

DEATH OF P. CHOUTEAU.—The St. Louis Reveille announces the death of Pierre Chouteau, Sr., the sole surviving founder of that city. He expired on the 9th inst., at the advanced age of 91 years.

THE ROMAN PEOPLE, says a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, have had enough of the government by foreign cardinals, monks, priests and nuns; they wish now to be governed by statesmen and laws, instead of by cowls and papal decrees. It is a remarkable fact that, since the French invasion, not one Italian soldier has deserted to them, not a single Roman peasant has joined their ranks. In vain has Gen. Oudinot distributed bread to the starving population near Rome, cut off now from their accustomed supplies from the city; that population looks on in silence, and, when it can, aids the defenders of their capital.

### City Intelligence.

FOREIGN ABDUCTION.—Juan Francisco Rey was, on Saturday, the 7th inst., placed on board the bark *Mary Ellen*, Captain McConnell, by order, as we are informed, of the Spanish Consul of this city, to be conveyed to some place within the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities. The said Rey is accused of having committed an offence at Havana, which is punishable by death. The prisoner, it is further stated, was arrested by the police of New Orleans, in consequence of the issuance of a treaty between the United States and Spain, for the delivery of criminals.

In connection with this subject, we perceive in the *Patria* of Sunday last a communication from Senor Jose Morante, in which he states that the said bark *Mary Ellen*, was hired by his house on the 8th June last, and that he received him at the urgent solicitation of Dr. Folgueras Llorente; that Rey remained with him up to the 5th inst., when he left for the avowed purpose of going to live with Llorente, since which time he (Morante) has not seen Rey, and knows not what his become of him. The case is rather a mysterious one, as Morante hints very plainly that Llorente has been engaged in some infamous intrigue, of which Rey is the victim. He further says that the bark *Mary Ellen*, though clearing for St. Thomas, is gone to Havana.

THE LAST TRIP OF THE CARVASER.—All the timber, sacks, bricks, &c., used in stopping the great crevasse, were submitted yesterday to public competition on the spot, and were knocked down for $95, an infinitely smaller sum than it cost to break down the piles. The loose materials were bought by various parties, and the crevasse itself was purchased by Mr. L. Spangenburg. The old ship Dorvak was sold for $235. The sum realized by the sales amount four fifths of one per cent. of the entire cost of closing the breach—taken Fleimish account, we should say.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. THREE.—The council held its regular meeting last evening, Recorder Boisseneau in the chair—six members present, a full quorum.

The following message from the Mayor was received:—

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
16th July, 1849.

To the Hon. President and Members of the Council of Municipality No. 3:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a statement of the expenses incurred to repel the invasion of Carvasse, and also to prevent and diminish the injurious effects thereof—to wit:

The first amount is ..... $ 3,262 37
The second is ..... 5,820 31

It seems but just that each Municipality of the city, and each adjacent Corporation, whose interests were promoted by the expense incurred in arresting the waters of the Carvasse, should participate in paying the amount of the first sum, $70,262 37, in the proportions which may be deemed fair and equitable, and that the third Municipality should pay its absolute share in the proportions the amount of the second sum, of $5,820 31, which expenditure was incurred without the consent of, and in view of the protection. The sums above named embrace all accounts and claims so far presented and agreed upon by the Finance Committee of the City and Second Municipalities, and it is probable they will be amended that increase by subsequent equitable demands, I am requested by the Finance Committee of the Council of the First and Second Municipalities, to inform you that it is their wish to be informed in the other Corporations, of the amount of the proportion which may be agreed on in cash, their obligations, leaving at per cent per annum interest, payable from one to five years, as may be agreed on by them, and their Municipalities will settle all the accounts of the various claimants. I would respectfully suggest, that the proportions agreed to by the Joint Committee on the 3d March last, with a view to present the city and adjacent Corporations above and the parishes on the right bank of the Mississippi apprehended, be adopted as the basis of the settlement of the expenditure incurred in closing the Carvasse, the proportions were just and equitable, then I am not aware of any change of circumstances since, that should make them unjust now.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. D. CROSS-MAN, Mayor.

On motion of Ald. Solomon, the above message was referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from Dr. T. Ferrar, Captain of the Workhouse, was received, informing the Council that all the furniture of that establishment had been destroyed by fire in the suit of Patrick Gormann vs. The Municipality, the sale to take place on the 20th inst.

On motion of Ald. Solomon, said communication was referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. Page, from the Special Committee, to whom was referred the communication of Messrs. Campbell, Clark and Barney, relative to the protection of the city from future inundation, reported favorably on the matter referred to them.

A report from the Board of Public Education was read, in reference to the erection of a temporary shed in the Third Ward, and accompanying a resolution of the same board, which was read and referred to the next meeting of the Council.

Ald. Guerin's resolution, relative to the protection of the trees planted in all the thoroughfares of this Municipality, was taken up, and after being amended by Mr. Solomon, adopted.

Ald. Orgain's resolution relative to the fixing of the side walks of Kellerec and Columbia streets, in front of Mayer's proper, was taken up, and after a short discussion, it was postponed until the next sitting.

The Council then adjourned.

DROWNED.—A man who was fishing yesterday in the Bayou, close to the First Municipality draining machine, very unexpectedly hooked a drowned man, and was so frightened at the sudden apparition, that he run off at top speed. He communicated the circumstance to another party, who apprized the Coroner, and an inquest was accordingly held, which resulted in a verdict of "found drowned." The body is that of a white man, name unknown.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body a negro man named Isaac, about 21 years old, who was found drowned in the New Basin, Washington Street.

ARRESTED.—Mrs. A. C. Sullivan and Mrs. T. Sullivan, charged by watchman Hays, with an affray, last night, were arrested yesterday, by the Second Municipality police. The examination of the case is fixed for the 21st inst.

COMMITTED.—Henrich Pauli, who was charged a few days since with having robbed Martin Oestmann, at the Concordia House, was arrested yesterday in Lafayette, by the First Municipality police. When brought before Recorder Genois, he confessed the robbery, and restored a note of hand of $300, belonging to the complainant. Most of the money abstracted on the occasion has been spent. He was committed for trial before the First District Court.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.—F. F. Comer, residing in Chartres street, made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, setting forth that in the month of April last, an individual by the name of Nathan Levi came to his store and represented himself as the partner of Nathan Irsch of Biloxi, whom the affiant knows to be a trustworthy man. On the strength of these representations he sold him a bill of goods amounting to $300, &c., but has since discovered that Levi is not the partner of Irsch, and has thus defrauded him of his merchandise. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

ROW IN A BALL ROOM.—Two individuals named Wm. Kidd and John Smith, were arrested on Sunday night last, in the Third Municipality, for disturbing the peace and raising a row in a public ball room. They were yesterday brought up before Recorder Boisseneau, and released on payment of their respective bights judging.

SHOT DOWN.—Geo. Robertson, charged with having assaulted P. W. Woodiet, was arraigned yesterday by Recorder Genois for trial before the First District Court.

### Board of Health.

*List of Interments in the city of New Orleans for the week ending 14th July, 1849.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Accidental, | 1 | Fever, Typhoid, | 6 |
| Apoplexy, | 4 | do Typhus, | 2 |
| Brain, Congestion of | 2 | Gastritis, | 1 |
| Brain, Inflammation of | 1 | Gastro-encephalitis, | 4 |
| Cholera, | 3 | Gastro-enteritis, | 2 |
| do Asiatic, * | 1 | do Chronic, | 2 |
| do Infantum, | 1 | Heart, disease of, | 1 |
| Consumption, | 14 | Hepatitis, acute, | 1 |
| Convulsions, | 1 | Hernia, Strangulation, | 1 |
| Croup, | 2 | Icterus, | 1 |
| Debility, | 2 | Marasmus, | 1 |
| Dentition, | 3 | Peritonitis, | 1 |
| Diarrhœa, | 1 | Pneumonia, Chronic, | 2 |
| Dropsy, | 2 | Scarlatina, | 1 |
| Drowned, | 5 | Small pox, | 5 |
| Dysentery, | 3 | Sun Stroke, | 1 |
| Enteritis, | 2 | Tetanus, Cancer of, | 1 |
| Entero colitis, | 3 | Trismus Nascentium, | 1 |
| Fever, Congestive, | 1 | Uncertain, | 8 |
| do malignant, | 1 | Wound, gun-shot, | 1 |

Of which 23 were under 10 years, 67 were white, and 21 were colored.

*Where Born*—Cincinnati, 1; New Orleans, 16; England, 2; New Jersey, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Maryland, 1; Ireland, 14; South Carolina, 1; Kentucky, 1; Germany, 2; Ohio, 1; balance unascertain.

A. D. CROSS-MAN, President.
A. Harvan, Sec'y.

* One of these cases was brought from Cincinnati, Ohio.

A NEW PAPER AT ALBANY.—The Evening Mirror asserts positively that a new Whig paper is to be established at Albany, and that $30,000 have already been subscribed for the purpose by men who are able and willing to increase the amount an hundred fold. It will be edited by Mr. Mann, of the Rochester American.

THE CHOLERA AT ST. LOUIS.—From the *Reveille* of the 10th, we gather that the interment at St. Louis on the 7th, were 129, of which 86 by cholera, and on the 8th, 107, of which 80 by cholera. Two cemeteries not heard from on either day.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Paris, says: I should have noticed before this a new application of the principle of steam, successfully made here during the last eight months.—A few words will suffice to indicate it. Water boils and gives off steam at 100 degrees, (French scale.) Heat the boiler to 800 degrees, and the same quantity of water will give off steam with an expansive power, perhaps fifty times as great. The heat should be always kept just below that, at which the water takes the spherical state and gives off no steam at all. A French mechanic has made a small boiler, which, under the great heat above mentioned, runs a powerful machinery. The boiler and engine occupy about one-twentieth part of the space occupied by a common boiler of the same power. I need not point out the great utility of this for vessels of all kinds, especially for sea packets, where economy of space is important.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred near Richmond, K. I., on the 4th. As the train of cars from Providence for Stonington was approaching the high bridge over the Pawcatuck river, one of the axles broke off and completely swept the entire trucks from under one of the passenger cars, one up the bottom, and threw the rear cars off the track. Several passengers, and among them two ladies, were very severely injured.

THE ESCAPE OF LEDRU ROLLIN.—The *Patrie* of Bruges says:—"It appears certain that M. Ledru Rollin has passed through Belgium and has gone to Ostend. From information we have received from persons who, from the nature of their functions ought to be well informed, he has entered Belgium by the Courtrai, not far from Mouscron, and went direct to Courtrai. When he arrived in town, his passports were demanded by the police; not being furnished with any, he was compelled to give his name, and to mention the place of his destination. He answered he was going to Ghent, and that he intended to embark directly for London. He soon after went to the railway station, took a seat in the train, and by that means arrived on Friday night at Ghent, where he immediately embarked. At Courtrai, he was not under the surveillance of the police, the officers in charge did not lose sight of him till he saw him safely on board the packet at Ostend.

ANOTHER PLAGUE.—The St. Louis *Union* of the 9th inst. says:

We are informed by one of our most extensive practising physicians, that the bilious dysentery is assuming an epidemical form in our city. This, we think, will fully justify the Common Council in concurring in the prohibitory ordinance in force the balance of the year, particular as most of green vegetables and fruits are prohibited. In fact, any permitted to be exposed for sale, imprudent persons will find in abundance will be found ready to purchase them, and swell the bills of mortality thus swelled weekly, even when the cholera leaves us. The bilious dysentery, we learn, that is at present prevailing, yields readily to medical treatment when taken in time.

CHOLERA ON THE UPPER MISSOURI—GOLD DUST.—Mr. A Fraper, of the steamer Highland Mary, gives us the following intelligence: The cholera has appeared in several towns along the Upper Missouri. In Brunswick, accounts give the average at one death in 5 by cholera a day.—When the boat passed Weston, they found it entirely deserted—a single person only remaining, who informed them that the cholera had visited the various points of the country, after the epidemic had ceased, and cut off ten or twelve of their numbers. Several cases had occurred at Kansas.

Mr. Ward, a gentleman who came down on the steamer Highland Mary, brought down with him between $1000 and $2000 worth of gold dust, which he purchased from an Arapahoe Indian, who assured him that he had dug it at the mouth of Ash Hollow, on the Platte. We are told by a mountaineer that the traces of gold can be found in the vicinity of the Platte, and that the Indian, in all probability, had obtained it from some Mormons, recently returned from Salt Lake.—*St. Louis Reveille, 10th.*

GRAIN CROPS.—The Atlanta (Ga.,) Intelligencer says: "Wheat is beginning to come into market. We saw one lot which sold for 90 cents per bushel. A farmer in Murray informs us that some of the wheat in that county is thought to have escaped injury from the frost, and has been found, on being harvested, to have suffered immaterially. He represents the wheat crop as having fallen far short of their expectations. The oat crop throughout this region, so far as we can hear, has been very fine and is now received.


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, 17th July, and following days, at corner of Louis and Hotel. The sale will begin at 10 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 BETTES, from Boston, is now discharging cargo at the Levee. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.
L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

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

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

☞ The British ship BLAKE, Capt. Armstrong, is ready to discharge cargo at Pier 9 St Municipality. Consignees will please get out their orders 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.
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.
J. P. WHITNEY & CO. 73 Camp st.

☞ During my absence from this city Edward Barnett is my duly authorized agent.
J. M. WILSON.
New Orleans, 13th July, 1849. jy13 2t

☞ AUGTE. MOLIER has removed to his old store, 90 ST. LOUIS STREET.

G. BOYER'S INSTITUTION,
No. 148 Conti street, between Dauphine and Burgundy.

MR. G. BOYER, founder of this establishment, the oldest in New Orleans, takes this opportunity to make a new appeal to the confidence of parents.

The institution is conducted in a large mansion, occupying a fine central position, being well ventilated, and in other respects perfectly salubrious.

The range of studies which engage the attention of the pupils, extends over all the branches of business, from the simple to the complex, in a useful, polite and finished education; from primary instruction, to the more abstruse subjects which are specially the province of a collegiate course.

The elementary studies are attended to with more than ordinary care, considering the derisive influence which they exercise over the other branches of instruction.

Discipline, which must not be separated from assiduous study, nor from a good education, is conducted with solicitude. It is calculated according to the age and character of the students, and intended to give them an accurate idea of duty and good behaviour.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

The English, French, Spanish, Greek and Latin languages; Mathematics, History, Geography, Elements of Natural Philosophy, and Philosophical Science.

TERMS.

Day Scholars, $6, 8, 10 per month.
Half Boarders, 15 "
Boarders, 25 " payable quarterly
Washing and Mending, 4 " in advance.

Boarders are required to bring a sufficient wardrobe.

No deduction is made for absence. A month once commenced must be paid in full. Books, paper, &c. form separate charges.

HOURS OF STUDY.

From 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 4 P. M. to 5 P. M.
jy17

LIME.—Fresh Thomaston Meadow Rock, landing—1,000 bbls. fresh St. Genevieve, 500 bbls fresh White Lime, landing from steamer Meteor No. 2, for sale by
HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
90 Magazine st., and 11 Red Stores.

BOOTS SHOES, AND BROGANS.—Now landing from ship Bruise, a general assortment of Boots Shoes and Brogans, suitable for the season and for sale by
FROST & CO., 19 Magazine st.

HAVANA SEGARS.—Landing ex brig Salvadoreno, 80,000, assorted of the manufactures—Cabanas, Sevillanas, Figaros, and in store, a large assortment of Regalias, Congressos, Fernandos, Cabanas, Panetelas, Militares, Habanas, and for sale by
J. M. BOUILLY & CO., 17 Common st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—76 cases, now landing from ship Bruise, from Boston, and bark Nashua, from Philadelphia, for sale by
G. W. DINNAR, 38 Customhouse st.

PLASTER OF PARIS—350 bbls. best quality King's calcined Plaster, landing from ship Tennessee; 100 bbls. Coggin & Co.'s; 100 do Worthington's; 30 do Farmer's—for sale by
HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
90 Magazine st and 11 Red Stores.

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

CUSTOMHOUSE, NEW ORLEANS,
Collector's Office, July 11, 1849.

MASTERS and Commanders of vessels arriving and sailing in the port, are informed that previous to making a report or entry at this office, or break bulk, they will be required to make oath or affirmation in accordance with the subjoined section of the Act of Congress approved 3d March, 1825, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Departing at" "That they have delivered to the Postmaster of this port, all letters directed to any person or persons within the United States, or the Territories thereof, which, under their care, or within their power, shall be brought in their vessel, except such as are directed to the owner or co-owner of the vessel; and Captains of vessels are particularly requested to send in their letter bags immediately upon the arrival of the vessel, if in the day time, and if in the night, within two hours after the next sunrise.

The Post office is open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., for the reception of letters.

SAMUEL J. PETERS, Collector.

ACT of 1825—Sec. 6. Be it enacted etc. That no ship or vessel, arriving at any port within the United States, where a post office is established, shall be permitted to report, make entry, or break bulk, until the master or commander shall have delivered to the post master all letters directed to any person or persons within the United States,