The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 977. VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXII.—WHOLE No. 6017.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. ——NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1849.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper—one year in advance.....$12 00
Country Paper—Tri-weekly—one year.....
in advance.....5 00
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice before he can be allowed to discontinue.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every 6 months.

Notice.

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

New Orleans, 3d April, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
DUNCAN F. KENNER,

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
LOUIS BORDELON.

For Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT.
O. P. JACKSON.

SECOND DISTRICT.
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Thursday Morning, Aug 16, 1849.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

The Third District.

The Third Congressional District of Louisiana is the stronghold of Locofocoism. It has been but once represented by a Whig (Judge Chaffin) in a series of years, and that result was brought about by divisions and dissentions among the dominant party. The Whigs nevertheless have always gallantly struggled for success, though almost invariably borne down by the democracy of numbers. During the present canvass for the first time, our party has gone into the contest with a nothing like a distant hope of success. The nomination of Col. RICHARD A. STEWART, a gallant and wormwood to the opposite party, Col. STEWART is not only a man of decided abilities, but one of the most active, persevering and indomitable political stump speakers we have ever known. He has gone into the canvass with a determination to leave no honorable means untried to secure a victory. He is traversing the district in all directions, addressing the people on every convenient occasion, meeting his antagonist and face to face, overpowering and outtaking him. He gives Mr. HAGMANSON an immense degree of trouble, and has learned that gentleman very seriously. We learn from several well informed persons in the district that Col. STEWART will poll a very heavy vote. One of them writes to us in this strain: "Do not look for a victory in this powerful democratic district. It is almost too much to hope for, but this be assured, that if the thing be possible, it will be accomplished. Stewart wounds HAGMANSON at every encounter. For the first time the latter has found an adversary who is his equal in nature, tact, or address. Hagmanson's Parson keeps as cool as a cucumber, HAGMANSON fumes, frets and gets angry. A sure sign that he is being used up. We are giving an excellent account of ourselves in November, and if we do not give the locofocos a run, we have to stay at home, we shall at all events make a respectable minority in the district. Dubuclet and KENNER will receive every Whig vote, and I guess Sal just down as *certain*."

☞ See also the Cincinnati Globe.

The Free Democracy of Wisconsin.

There are now but two party organizations in Wisconsin—the Taylor Republican or Hunker Whig, and the Free Democracy. A complete union upon the radical platform has been effected. The Free Soil Democrats, the Free Soil Whigs and the Free Democrats. The State is now a complete convert to the doctrines laid down last in Buffalo, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit which was there revived. The Democrats of Wisconsin supported Gen. Cass, with strong protest against the doctrines of the Nicholson letter. The defection of Walker alienated the best of their sagacity—the *experience* of Dodge, which has proved the virtue of their ticket. Wisconsin, youngest born of Democracy, now leads the van of political reform with vigor and resolution which prove her fitness for the chieftainship. New York looks on with paternal pride and approval. Connecticut proves that her own broken letters leave her best free to follow. Ohio steadily and soberly prepares for the last conflict, and the excited cities of Kentucky, indicating spirit of emancipation is warming in Kentucky and Missouri, break up the bonds that bind them to the pastoral, urging them forward in the great process of freedom along with the hardy and free-spirited States of the North and Northwest.

The revolution so rife in the Democratic party in the Free States is concerned, is already complete. That party must now consent to give up its corrupting alliances, as a national organization with the slave power, or to be crushed to irretrievable defeat. It can never hope again to carry a single State of the Northwest, or a candidate who does not fully represent the growing public sentiment of the country against the institutions of slavery. New York and New England will sustain the same position. They have forsworn all allegiance to the slave power.

Less the charge so frequently made by the Whig Press that the Locofocos and Abolitionists of the non-slaveholding States have coalesced, for the purpose of breaking down the administration of a Southern President, should still be doubted, we republish the above article from a *Democratic* paper in Cincinnati. Here is good Democratic authority for all that has been alleged by the Whig journals. The *Globe*, it is seen, states that "the revolution, so far as the Democracy in the Free States is concerned, is already complete," and adds that the party must give up all alliances with the slave power, "or be doomed to irretrievable defeat." Language cannot be stronger or more significant.

The people of Louisiana will now understand that there are but two parties in Wisconsin—the Taylor Republican and the Free Democracy; that New York looks upon Wisconsin with paternal pride and approval; that Connecticut and Ohio rejoice at the coalition, and have cemented a similar union, and that even Kentucky and Missouri are preparing to follow in their wake. The Democracy of the North have deliberately cast aside and rejected all alliance and friendship with the South; and have declared that henceforth they will recognize no supporters whose fundamental principle of action does not consist in an uncompromising hostility to slavery.

These are the sentiments of the Northern Democracy. How do they dovetail with those entertained by the South? We will not do the latter the injustice of supposing for one instant, that such revolting doctrines can find favor with them, or indeed with any party in the slaveholding States. The Democracy of the South are as true to her interests as the Whigs, and must feel the most ineffable scorn for the miserable political tricksters who have banded together at the North, for the sole purpose of assailing our domestic institutions. But while releasing Southern Locofocoism from the slightest imputation of sympathy with such infamous designs, it is due to justice to observe that the profound silence of the Democratic press in regard to the coalition, its seemingly studious attempt to conceal from its partizans the knowledge of the dark and dangerous game now playing, its suppression of censure of the course pursued by the Locofocos of the North, and its constant efforts to divert public attention from the unprincipled and disgusting combination between Northern Locofocoism and Northern Abolitionism—all argue a laxity of conscience, and a willingness to pretermit Southern rights, rather than forfeit party influence, that are reprehensible in the extreme and are fraught with the elements of future peril. This is a subject far transcending in importance any merely political question of the day, and it is one upon which the South ought to be fully advised. A large share of culpability must attach to that party which, with a view only of securing temporary ascendancy, seeks to keep the people ignorant of the startling intrigues which have been formed for their injury.

We ask the honest and sincere democrat of the South how he relishes the idea of acting with a party which at the North mocks, derides and denounces himself, his principles, his property and his Constitutional guaranties? Can he consistently with self-respect, and with the instinct of self-preservation, affiliate with those who, while bearing the same political cognomen, are his avowed deadly enemies? Can he rejoice at what are styled democratic triumphs in Northern States, which have been effected by the union of abolitionists with those who once boasted of being the natural allies of the South? We do not believe it, and we are satisfied from observation and enquiry that the great mass of the Democracy of the South are not aware of the extent to which their political brethren in the North are identified with, and merged in the abolition party. They would otherwise spurn all affiliation with the knaves who have so long fooled them with hypocritical pretences of friendship and alliance.

☞ The *Picayune* is altogether at fault in its assumption that the "bank defaulter," a man well known here," sailed for Havana in the Mary Ellen." He left ten days after the departure of that schooner. The same paper likewise says: "Mr. Hunton boldly declares that it was the bank defaulter who was conveyed to the Andrew Ring." Now the District Attorney of the United States said no such thing. We reported the speech of Mr. Hunton word for word, and we challenge the *Picayune* to prove that Mr. Hunton ever made use of the expression ascribed to him.

The Spanish Consulate.

The Spanish Consul closed his office yesterday, and refuses for the time being to transact any official business. We are not aware whether he has delegated his powers to any other Consul.

Bay of St. Louis.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. J. A. Ventress, for a lithographic plan of twenty-three lots of ground fronting on the Bay, which are to be offered to public competition, at the St. Louis Exchange, on Saturday next, the 18th inst. These sites for summer residences, now so greatly appreciated, are situated on the finest part of the Bay, fronting the ocean, and at a distance only of two squares from the large new wharf which has recently been constructed near the Guexville villas. We call the attention of our readers to this sale, so as to give them time to visit the spot and make their own selections. We would likewise state that the plans of the property are deposited at the office of Mr. Vignie, the Auctioneer, to whom the sale has been confided.

ST. LANDRY.—The Whigs of this populous parish, have nominated the following ticket for the Legislature: Senate: Dr. C. D. Taune; House: Joseph D. Gardiner, Thomas W. Anderson, John E. King, Green Hudspeth.

MURDER IN ST. CHARLES PARISH.—We learn from the Donaldsonville *Vigilant*, that a horrible murder was committed a few days ago in the Parish of St. Charles, on the plantation of Mr. Adams, by a negro who killed the overseer by cutting his throat. The details of this dreadful crime have not been received; but the negro has been apprehended and lodged in jail.

THE CROPS.—The weather for the last week, says the Baton Rouge *Gazette*, has been favorable to the crops. Although the late heavy rains have caused severe injury to the cotton and corn. The average of the latter will not be more than half average crop, and no fodder has been gathered. The cane generally presents a fine appearance.

The Pointe Coupee *Echo* says: The heavy rains we have had for some time past, have materially injured the crops of both cotton and cane in this parish. In passing through portions of East and West Feliciana, we observed that the cotton crop was unusually backward and must fall much short of the ordinary yield. What cane we saw was, on an average, superior to the cane of the low-lands. The planters say it is superior of last year.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The Augusta *Chronicle*, of the 10th, says:—The news by the mails yesterday is rather more favorable for the cause of the Whigs in Tennessee. The "3,000 majority of Trousdale" depends upon a very important *if*—viz: "if the gains in all the counties as he did in the first one heard from!" We have returns from five counties in East Tennessee, which show a Whig gain of 494 votes over Brown's vote in 1847, when he was elected by 1,015 majority.

ANDERSON, Whig, is elected in Crozier's district by an increased majority.

ALABAMA.—Hilliard's (W.) majority in the Second Congressional District is 810. The Legislature will probably be Locofoco, though by a reduced majority.

COL. BENTON IN DANGER OF RANGING.—Benton's speech against Calhoun has excited a deep interest in Missouri, and it is said that even the negroes are found with it in their hands—The Canton Reporter is busy examining the laws to see if Col. Benton is not an incendiary. In the event of failure in finding a law of the Legislature, the Reporter seems to rely upon Lynch law, for it says:

"If an avowed abolitionist were to come within our borders, and proclaim incendiary doctrines, he would be hung upon the nearest limb, and shall those who produce similar excitement and discontent, escape with impunity?"

Lord Brougham lost his proposition in the House of Lords on the 30th, by a vote of 108 to 96, to inquire into the action of the government touching the French intervention at Rome. The debate was very interesting, but resulted in a triumph to Lord Palmerston which appears not to have been generally expected.

The English Ministry, upon another subject, however, have been less successful. In the Commons, Mr. Drummond's resolution respecting the extravagant expenditures of the country, the worthless officials who are paid, and the den of corruption which it fosters, was adopted. Lord John Russell, it is said, regards it as a vote of censure, but this is doubtful.

RAFFLE FOR A HUSBAND.—Such is the heading affixed to a paragraph in the *Fomento*, of Barcelona. It says—" A scheme has been projected by a poor but talented young man here, anxious to form a matrimonial alliance with a lady, likewise without fortune, which has for its aim the assurance of competence to the contracting parties. For this purpose the would-be bridegroom proposes to make a raffle of himself, and with this view has issued 5000 tickets, at one dollar each. The female who shall draw the prize, no matter what her position may be, will be entitled to information respecting the physical and moral qualities of the gentleman, who, on his side, will also be afforded the same advantages. If both agree to conclude the projected alliance, they will possess a capital of 5,000 dollars to support the charges incident on matrimony; but should either object, the money is to be divided equally between them, each being thus furnished with a dowry to enable them to make a choice, in which chance shall take no part. The plan is an ingenious one, though its accomplishment is beset with difficulties. To what a pitch has calculation and speculation reached."

A NEW WAY TO FIGHT A DUEL.—A young man by the name of Tracy, near Owensburg, Ky., felt that the attentions of a Mr. Speight to his sister were rather unwelcome to the family, and accordingly challenged Mr. Speight to mortal combat. Mr. S. is a cool, calculating man, and had read medicine a few years since in Cincinnati, but did not practice. On receiving the challenge, he selected his weapons, and proposed an immediate settlement of the difficulty, in the court room.

His antagonist, with his second, was on the ground at the time, looking brave enough to take a small city, but on seeing the weapons chosen by the challenged party, their very knees shook with terror. Here sat the unterrified lover, with two huge plates of green cucumbers cut in slices, with vinegar, and a full dozen of green apples to each plate as dessert.

"Take seats, gentlemen," said the obliging second of Mr. S., "and take choice of plates, in ten minutes we commence."

Tracy looked at his second, and he looked at Tracy. Each again, no doubt thinking that if Tracy did not fight, the chance of his dying with cholera was a good one.

Finally the two seconds went into the clerk's office and adjusted the matter satisfactorily to all parties.

Mr. S. continues his visits to his lady love without intermission.—*Cin. Com.*

A NEW FOSSIL.—According to a note in *Silliman's Journal*, we learn that during the last month, Mr. Isaac Lee, of Philadelphia, discovered "fossil footmarks" of a reptilian quadruped in rocks below the coal of Pennsylvania, and in a series below any heretofore observed. He found six distinct double impressions, in regular progression, in the old red sandstone. They were accompanied by regular "ripple marks" and "pits of rain drops" on the whole exposed surface of the rock. The theory which Mr. Lee has proposed for this reptile is amusing enough.

The 155,000 Man.

The case of Mr. DENBY, the late Navy Agent at Marseilles, France, is, so far as the details of it have been given to the public, one of the most extraordinary that has yet occurred under the government, extraordinary as many of the delinelations of officers have been. The Richmond *Whig* gives the following account:

As we hear, Mr. Denby was appointed Navy Agent, and required to give security to the amount of $200,000. He was unable of himself to give the bond. Mr. C. F. Osborne of this city undertook to give the security, becoming one himself on condition that he was to be Mr. Denby's agent in this country—to draw all the money himself, and to have the use of it until called for by the wants of the public service. But whether there was such an express condition or not, Mr. Osborne did act as Mr. Denby's agent—he drew the money, and we understand, that in his statement to the department, he admits that he did use about $131,000 of the public money, which he is not now able to repay. The Republic gives the entire deficit at $155,508 43, about $24,000 more than Mr. Osborne concedes on his own account. That excess, we suppose, Mr. Denby is accountable for.

Suit has been instituted by the government on the bond, and it is said that only one of the parties to it is responsible, and that he denies his signature.

The Richmond *Times* adds to this the following:

As we have heard the story, the Navy Agency to which Mr. Denby was appointed, has no salary attached to it, but instead of a salary, $100,000 without interest is placed in his hands annually. He gives security in a bond of $200,000 to account for all funds thus furnished him, and is allowed to secure remuneration for his services, by employing the money to his own advantage, subject to a requirement that the demands made upon him for government disbursements shall always be promptly met. It appears that, in consideration of Osborne's procuring securities on Denby's bond, which were satisfactory to the Navy Department, Denby agreed that Osborne should receive the money, and apply it to his own use, until it should be called for, whether all, or what part of it, we have not learned. Osborne, we understand, contends that this agreement was a mere business transaction, and that if he failed to have the money forthcoming when it was called for, it was only a misfortune such as all men engaged in speculation are liable to. We do not know how much money Denby actually received, or to what extent, if any, he is a defaulter, over and above the amount due by Osborne.

The *Whig* aptly remarks:

This is a deplorable exhibit. It is obvious that the use of the public money for private purposes entered into the original scheme; that the plan was deliberately laid to speculate upon the public funds. No doubt the parties concerned in it indulged the hope of making money by the operation; no doubt they expect and desired to repay the government every cent, but that does not make the act less a violation of law, less reprehensible.

Ritchie on Jackson and Taylor.

The venerable senior Organist of the Union has, it seems, suffered a severe return of the horrors, upon the subject of Military Chieftains. All remember his "stern alarums" upon the anticipated election of the "man of iron nerve," so quickly changed after his success, to "delightful measures." Gen. Taylor's seven of delightfulness are now his theme, and "fore God," as honest Canino says, "this is a more exquisite song than he other." Hear it:

"He entered the army forty years ago, when "he was but a young man. His education was "very limited. He has been during a good "share of his service in the army, stationed on "the frontier, and engaged in savage warfare, "where he had no opportunity to acquaint him-"self with books, *much less to acquire a knowledge of laws and ethics* necessary to qualify "him for the high duties of statesmanship. He "never voted in forty years, as he says, he "never filled a civil office. *He was never a Justice of the Peace, a State Representative, a Representative in Congress, nor a Judge.* He "never distinguished himself in arms, until he "went to Mexico. These facts all go to show "that he *could have no experience in statesmanship, nor any acquaintance with political measures and men.*"

Whereupon our pleasant and able cotemporary, the Washington Republic, for whom he it said, *en passant*, that in mixing the "useful" and the "sweet" *omne tulit punctum*," discourses after this fashion:

Here are certain positions laid down, which are worthy of note, as exhibiting, in their negative form, the qualifications that the "sole organ" of the Opposition regards as essential, not only to fitting a man for the Presidency, but by enabling him to attain "any acquaintance with political measures and men." In the first place, he must not allow himself to be "stationed on the frontier," where he will be liable to be "engaged in savage warfare." He must shirk every thing of that kind, and never go to protect the helpless women and children of our border settlements from the incursions of Indians. It is not in such service that he can learn the rigid discipline and methodical habits of the camp, that he can "acquaint himself with books," much less acquire "a knowledge of laws and ethics." How could he ever have had the opportunity, amid such pursuits, to learn the great duty of obedience to the laws; or to study that complex system of political "ethics," which has been so brilliantly illuminated in the voters, delineations, intrigues, and proscriptions of the administrations to which the present is diametrically opposed.

And now for his positive qualifications. If the distant aspiration of one day reaching the Presidency enters his imagination, let him at once bethink himself whether he has ever been a "justice of the peace?" "Wast ever in court, shepherd?—No, my lord." Then, thou art damned. Nay, I hope, Truly, thou art damned, like an ill roasted egg, all on one side." Wast ever a junior of the peace, reader? No? Nor a State Representative? Nor a Representative in Congress? Nor a judge? Truly, thou art "in a perilous state," reader; and must despair of ever being President, or even of having "any acquaintance with political measures and men."

But we pray our witty friend of the Republic not to despair; for if John Van Buren and Silas Wright, *unguilty* the chosen confidants of the venerable performer, have formed any correct notion of his capacity, he will get "*change that tune.*" His fatal facility of changing, will yet conduct him into the thick ranks of admirers of the man "who never surrenders."

THE TRIALS OF THE CRAFT.—The composing room of a printing office is no place of peculiar aptitude for composing one's self this hot weather. The Boston Transcript says:—" We know of no industrial mechanic whose trials are greater than those of the printer, particularly when the mercury is as high as it has been for the past three or four days. The compositor is obliged to commence his work early in the morning, with the mercury at 75 deg., which by noon is 95 degrees. The perspiration flows, and he works on; the same or a greater amount of matter is to be got up as on a cooler day; the advertisements flow in, and must appear, and the marriage list must be full and complete to please the ladies. His fingers are sweaty, the types are sticky, and will fall into the stick wrong end uppermost—he dashes the perspiration from his brow, and *bursts a line.*—His patience is still unexhausted, and he works on, till the last paragraph is in type, hoping for cooler weather for the morrow. The pressman is not much better off. The form is wet and dirty, and will not take the ink; the rollers are as soft as jelly; the composition leaves the core and spreads the liquid mass over the type. He remedies all this as best he can, and starts again, when some little screw gets loose and falls into the machinery, and his press is broken all to smash. He shifts his form to another press, and works on; the reader has his paper as usual, and little thinks of the toil and vexation passed through to produce it.

BEWARE OF SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE!—We have for some days deferred acknowledging the receipt of the August number of Sartain's Union Magazine, published in Philadelphia, and we do so now, with feelings very different from those which have hitherto marked our notices of this work. We have hitherto spoken of this periodical in terms of commendation, but we now retract all that we have said, and warn our fellow citizens of the South against it, as inculcating doctrines untrue and prejudicial in the highest degree to our rights, and even our safety. It becomes us, as prudent men, to view with scrutiny, not with suspicion, the periodical literature with which the North is flooding us. The number of this magazine of which we are speaking, contains a tale, entitled "Roanoke; or, Life in Old Virginia," which is continued from a previous number that we have not seen or heard of. The hero of the tale is "Wild Bill," a runaway slave, who is represented by a ludicious cut, and is made ingeniously to justify the many murders he has committed, and to defend principles as foul as the blackest abolition heart ever bred, or the most poisonous tongue could utter. The author of the tale is C. H. Wiley; should either he, the editors or proprietors of Sartain's Magazine place foot upon the South of the Potomac, they might reasonably be expected to be dressed in a coat of tar and feathers, and to dance 'twixt heaven and earth, with a greased grapevine about their necks. Mrs. C. M. Kirkland is one of the editors; her sex would protect her from such punishment. We should consign her to *silence*, which would be torment enough, no doubt. Let the South be wide awake, and beware how she contributes their money to aid their enemies in secretly undermining their institutions.

Fredericksburg Recorder.

☞ James F. Hutchisson, Esq., the Sheriff elect for this county, was sworn in on Saturday and entered upon the duties of the office yesterday. Notice has been given that his right to the office will be contested.—*Mobile Herald.*

TITLES.—Some few years since there was a young English nobleman figuring away at Washington. He had not much brains but a vast number of titles, which, notwithstanding our pretended dislike to them, have sometimes the effect of tickling the ear amazingly. Several ladies were in debate, giving over the list: "He is Lord Viscount so and so, Baron of such a country," &c. "My fair friends," exclaimed the gallant Lieut. N., "one of his titles you appear to have forgotten." "Ah!" exclaimed they, "what is that?" "*He is Baron of Intellect*," was the reply.

☞ We learn that a difficulty took place at Kingston, on Tuesday last, between John Grant and John Carwile, which resulted in the former shooting the latter with a pistol in the abdomen.—*Alabama State Guard.*

ART AND PATRIOTISM.—Two musical celebrities have recently perished, with arms in their hands, during the political disturbances in Italy, namely, Ginnet Cannoni, a distinguished singer, who was killed on the 3d ult., under the walls of Rome; and Marliani, the author of "The Bravo" and "La Xacarilla," who died from a wound he received at Bologna. Marliani belonged to a rich family of Lombardy, and, when very young, ranged himself under the banner of Carbonarism. After the year 1830, having spent his fortune in prosecuting his political ideas, he went to France, where Rossini encouraged him in his musical studies. On returning to Italy, he met his death in defending the city of Bologna.

PAINTING IN WATER COLORS.—*London*, July 7, 1849.—I have just been to visit a gallery of drawings in water colors, now open for exhibition. The English may be almost said to have created this branch of art. Till within a few years delineations in water colors on drawing paper have been so feeble and meager as to be held in little esteem; but the English artists have shown that as much, though in a somewhat different way, may be done on drawing paper as on canvas; that as high a degree of expression may be reached, as much strength given to the color, and as much boldness to the lights and shadows. In the collection of which I speak are about four hundred drawings not before exhibited. Those which appeared to me the most remarkable, though not in the highest department of art, were still life pieces by Hunt. It seems to me impossible to carry pictorial illusion to a higher pitch than he has attained. A spring of hawthorn flowers freshly plucked lies before you, and you are half tempted to take it up and inhale its fragrance; those speckled eggs in the bird's nest you are sure you might, if you pleased, take it into your hand; that tuft of ivy leaves and buds is so complete an optical delusion that you can hardly believe that it has not been attached by some process to the paper on which you see it. A servant girl, in a calico gown, with a broom, by the same artist, and a young woman standing at a window at which the light is streaming in, are as fine in their way and as perfect imitations of every day life as you can see in the works of the best Flemish painters.

It is to landscape, however, that the artists in water colors have principally devoted their attention. There are several very fine ones in the collection by Copley Fielding, the foregrounds drawn with much strength, the distant objects softly blending with the atmosphere, as in Nature, and a surprising depth and transparency given to the sky. Alfred Fripp and Geo. Fripp have also produced some fine landscapes—mills, waters in foam, or sleeping in pellucid pools, and the darkness of the tempest in contrast with glorious gleams of sunshine. Oakley has some spirited drawings of groups of grouse and country people; and there are several of a similar kind by Taylor, who designs and executes with great force. One of the earliest of the artists in water colors is Prout, whose delicate drawings are principally architectural, and who has shown how admirably suited this new style of art is to the delineation of the rich carvings of Gothic churches. Most of the finer pieces, I observed, were marked sold; they brought prices varying from thirty to fifty guineas.

Correspondent N. Y. Evening Post.

City Intelligence.

TOWBOAT EXPLOSION.—The towboat Mississippi burst her connecting pipe yesterday afternoon shortly after 6 o'clock, tearing up the entire width of the deck, but fortunately no person was injured. The noise of the explosion was terrific, and was heard at a considerable distance. She was lying at the time opposite the Red Rocks, alongside the ship Memphis, which vessel she had engaged to tow down.

In the First Municipality, yesterday, there were only three arrests of consequence—parties charged with assault and battery—which there is no necessity of reporting. In the Second, H. Hazell, for arrests, charged with robbing Catherine Yearing of clothing, furniture, &c., to the value of $250. Dennis Dunn, charged with beating his wife. Mrs B. Macnamara, charged with stealing artificial teeth from Dr. Lion, and John Graham, charged with stabbing Mary Ann Fabian, with a knife, for trial before the First District Court. In the Third Municipality, Geo Perrin was arrested for having stolen $5 from Nicholas Filiqui.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE POLICE COMMITTEE.—The Police Committee of the First Municipality Council met last evening and elected Mr. Jules Delarue Clerk of the Police Court, in the room of Mr. Fleurmer, resigned. Mr. William Ledoux was afterwards elected in the day police, in the room of Mr. Beauvais, who has just been promoted.

Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods.

☞ The attention of Dealers is called to the Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods, to take place THIS DAY, 16th August, next, at 10 o'clock, at P. H. Pitman's Auction Room, No. 76 Canal st.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 15, 1849

Business in the general market is too unimportant to merit attention. Nothing was done on Cotton to day, and in other articles the transactions are so limited, that we can well dispense with them unnoticed.

Exchanges are firm. Sterling, ¾@⅞ ⅌ cent prem. France are dull, at 5f. 20@5f. 17½. New York 60 days, par@¼ per cent. discount. Some favorite bills at four months have been sold at 1¼@1⅜ ⅌ cent dis. Checks 1@1¼ ⅌ cent prem.

☞ Messrs. Editors—Please announce ALBERT FABRE, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Fourth District Court, at the election of November next.

☞ The consignees of 25 casks Soda Ash, per ship Palestine, Capt Johnson, from New York, will please make the residence known to the discharging clerk, at post 7, Second Municipality, otherwise the goods will be stored at his expense and risk.

JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO.,
a10 93 Magazine st.

☞ The packet ship PALESTINE, Capt Johnson, from New York, is now discharging at Post 7, in 2d municipality. Consignees are requested to take their goods away, and immediately to the cars on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.

J O WOODRUFF & CO.
a10 93 Magazine st.

NOTICE.

☞ Mr. Trudeau, consignee of mdse. per ships PYRAMID and JACQUES LAFITTE, from Havre, is requested to call at the subscribers office, and receive the same. a10 L H GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ Mr. Trudeau, consignee of mdse. per ships PYRAMID and JACQUES LAFITTE, from Havre, is requested to call at the subscriber's office and receive the same
m10 L H GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ AUGTE. JOLIER has removed to his old store, 90 ST. LOUIS STREET. j12

☞ THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY have removed their offices to 12 Royal st., Musson's Buildings. jy26

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

DRAYING my absence from this city, Edward Barnett, Esq., is my duly authorised agent.
a15 3t SHERMAN JOHNSON.

English Tissue Paper.

THE subscribers have just received a large and complete assortment of the best English Tissue Paper, of different colors, viz:

Deep red, pink, salmon color, pure dake white, deep and light green, deep and light blue, deep and light yellow, dark olive, lilac, &c.

For sale by ALEX. LEVY & CO,
Law Book Sellers and Stationers, corner of Camp and Gravier street. a16

RIO COFFEE—800 bags very superior, for sale by
a16 1w Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

BRANDY CHERRIES—226 cases Brandy Cherries, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
a13 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

STARCH—ARROWROOT—100 boxes Fox's, 400 do, in store and for sale by
S E J HART & Co, 25 Tchoupitoulas

SOUTH CAROLINA and Georgia Money bought by E. J. HART & Co,
a9 25 Tchoupitoulas

FIRE BRICK—100,000 English Fire Brick, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
a8 98 Magazine st and 11 Red Stores.

HAIR—1,700 sacks and 50 bales Fingering Hair, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
a8 98 Magazine st and 11 Red Stores.

QUININE—1000 ounces Fair's Bulbate of Quinine, for sale by N. JARVIS & CO.,
a8 cor Magazine and Common.

COPPERAS—75 bbls. green Copperas, for sale by
a8 N. JARVIS & CO.,
cor Magazine and Common.

BURR BLOCKS—1,000 French Burr Blocks, best quality, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
a1 98 Magazine st and 11 Redstores.

FEATHERS—1000 lbs geese feathers, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
a1 98 Magazine st 11 Red Stores.

SAUSSAGES—15,000 Imitation Lyon saussages, always in store and for sale by
a1 J & J TARDOS, 21 Old Levee.

PRINTED MUSLINS—All styles, now selling at TEN CENTS PER YARD, fine colors, for sale by
a11 THOS BRADY.

BROWN SHEETINGS—150 bales heavy 36 inch, suitable for the Mexican market, for sale by
a8 R DUGENIAN, 16 Conti st.

WHITE WINE—200 bbls Haut Barsac Wine, old No. 1, 150 do do No. 2, 150 do do No. 3, for sale by N. DUDOUYT, 13 Toulouse st.

OIL—100 baskets Pagnol's Sweet Oil, 8 hhds Twibe, in small bundles, for sale by
j9 N. DUDOUYT, 13 Toulouse st.

RICE—30 tierces Charleston Rice, just received and for sale by
jy27 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

CLARET—86 casks Claret; 20 quarters Cognac C. Brandy, Castillon; 10 do. Geanty, for sale by
jy18 A. MOLIER, 92 Old Levee

EXCHANGE on Charleston, Cincinnati and Illinois, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES
a11 31 Common st.

WINES—300 boxes claret Haut Talence; Haut Lafitte; Chateau Margaux; Chateau Leoville, Branne Mouton; 50 casks family Wine, for sale by
a1 J. & J. TARDOS, 31 Old Levee.

HERMETICALLY SEALED—Nantucket Halibut, lobsters, clams and salmon, in 1 and 2 canisters, for sale by E. J. HART & CO,
je5 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAVANA segars—Constantly on hand, a superior choice Havana Segars of the most reputed manufacturers, such as Regalias, Cazadores, Panetelas, Prensados, Millares, in store and for sale by Pro. de FUENTES & CO,
jy26 92 Common st.

WET NURSE WANTED—A wet nurse without her child and fifty recommended will find a good situation by applying at 37, St Philip street, between 3 and 4 o'clock p m a15

A WET NURSE TO HIRE—A Creole servant, with a fresh breast of milk, without any incumbrances. She is honest and trusty. Wages, $10 00 per month. Inquire at the office of this paper.
a15 6t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs the public that Josephine Armeline Avenard, his wife having left his bed and board, he will not pay any debt that she may contract. SAPERICHE,
a15 3t Shoemaker, Chartres street.

LOST—On Saturday, 10th instant, at 1 o'clock, P M., in Chartres street, between Dumaine and Jefferson streets, a RING, holding a Key, a Seal, a Medallion, and a one dollar gold piece. A reward will be paid to whoever will bring the same to No 97 St. Louis street. a14

St. Xavier College, Cincinnati.

THE next session of the St. Xavier College will open on Monday, 3d September proximo. Parents or guardians wishing to send their children or wards to that Institution, are informed that the Rev. Wm Manna, one of the Professors, is now in the city and will leave for Cincinnati on or about the 20th inst. He will take charge of all children confided to his care, and may be seen every day at his residence, corner of Baronne and Common streets.

For terms, and all other information, apply to
A. B. KERNION, Agent,
a14 47 Bienville street

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY, on the 8th inst., the griffe lad EDWARD; he is about 13 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, stout, short hair, and has a scar on the breast. He speaks English and French. He had on when he left a colored shirt, a black waistcoat, a pair of cottonade pantaloons and a cap. He had also an iron ring on each of his feet. Captains of steamboats and ships are warned not to receive said slave on board. The above reward will be paid to whoever will lodge said slave in jail, or deliver him to the subscriber.

SANITE COUVREUR,
a15 3t Corner of Annette and Mornies.

TO RENT—The three story HOUSE, No. 103 Conti street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets. Possession given immediately. Apply at No 98 Common street
a15—1w Pro PUIG Y PUIG.

ABSYNTH, KIRSCH and CHEESE—130 boxes genuine Swiss Absynth, L. Jeanrenaud, 100 do Kirsch, same brand; 20 Gruyere Cheese, first quality, for sale by
jy13 B TALAMON, 182 and 184 Royal st.

Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the sale of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco, have received by late arrivals direct from the manufacturers, a large stock, consisting in part of the following choice brands, which they offer to the Trade and Merchants at the lowest factory prices and on accommodating terms

Jas. Thomas, Jr's	El Dorado and Virginia	El Dorado,
	Natural Leaf,	
James Thomas, Jr's	Virgin Gold Leaf,	1 2 lbs.
Do.	Nectar Leaf,	1 2 lbs.
Do.	W. V. Walsh,	1 2 lbs.
Archy Thomas,	Extra Honey Dew,	5's
Langhorne & Sons,	J. M. Shward,	1 2 lbs
Do.	Extra fine Gold Leaf	
Do.	Jones & Walsh,	5's
Do.	do do	8's
Hardgrove's,	M & B Green,	5's
Do.	Robert Gunn,	5's
S. B. Myers & Co's	W Barrow,	1 2 lbs.
C. F. Wind's,	Super Super C.	
Henry & Pleasants,	Premium Pounds	
James Saunders',	Honey Dew,	1 lbs.
Do.	Harry of the West,	1 lbs
Do.	A. M. Waddell,	1 lbs.
P. Robinson,	Russell & Robinson,	5's
Do.	Kerne Robinson & Co.	5's
Do.	D J Burr,	1 lbs.
Do.	Robinson Extra,	1 lbs.
R. A. Mayo,	Hornpipe,	1 lbs.
M. Woodson,	do.	1 lbs.
J. A. Alley,	Better Mill,	5's
D. Michie's,	Extra No 1,	5's
D. M. Branch,	Better Mill, No. A,	1 lbs.
Do.	Bin Cured,	1 lbs.
Do.	Bin Cured,	5's
Do.	Sweet Oronoko,	1 lbs.

Many other brands, in cases, half cases, whole, all quarter and eighth boxes.

BRIDGES & MACMURDO,
j31 tf New Orleans, 55 Camp st.

FOR SALE BY LATE ARRIVALS—20 Gruyere Cheese, 60 do do; 12 do Sapsago Cheese; 25 kegs family Wines, 5 do Bitter Tonics, Green Peas, and a general supply of Family Groceries
a13 JEAN PERRIN, Cor Royal and St Peter.

CLARET IN BOXES—
135 boxes claret, St Julien—quality,
50 do do Margaux,
16 do do Leoville,
10 do do Lafitte,
5 do do Leoville. For sale by
a13 EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

BRANDY and WINE—21 half cask White Wine, 5 casks White Wine;
6 cases eighth cask Brandy;
10 quarter do,
For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
a11 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

Fresh Garden Seeds growth of 1849

THE subscriber has just received from Palestine, a large assortment of fresh Garden Seeds, warranted the growth of 1849, consisting in part of

Turnip seed,	Sponge,
Cherries,	Best seed &c &c

Market Gardeners supplied with seed in large or small quantities, at moderate rates.

Orders from the country trade filled