The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. —— NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1849.

MAGNUS & WEISSE, Pro No. 62 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

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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 other day.

Notice.

No persons is authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Inverger, our book keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk and Delaney Vine, our collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE.

New Orleans 24 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

Saturday Morning, Sept. 1, 1849.

Central Whig Executive Committee of the State of Louisiana.

SITTING of August 30th, 1849.

The time having arrived, in the opinion of this committee, for Ward organization, preparatory to the elections to take place in November next, and whereas, there have been no nominations as yet made, for Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, and for other offices to be selected.

Be it Resolved, That this Committee recommend to their Whig fellow citizens to assemble in Wards of the respective Representative Districts, on the first Saturday in September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for each Representative District, and ALL other offices to be filled at the ensuing General Parish and City Whig Convention, on the 22d day of September, for the nomination of Whig candidates for Senators, and all other PARISH OFFICERS, at the opinion of the Whig party may be found advisable and for the purpose of answering of the Whig party of the Ward State.

Resolved, That it be recommended, that the number of Delegates appointed to Ward meeting, for each Representative District, be not less than five, and that the Ward meetings make the Representation on such occasions, at their meeting, as may be deemed proper.

Resolved, That after the nomination of candidates for Senators, and Members of the State Convention, it be recommended, that the Committee of each Representative District, be invited from each Representative District, to meet in Convention, for the purpose of nominating CANDIDATES for THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, at the place of meeting of the Senatorial Convention, for the purpose of mutual consultation, and for the adoption of such measures as may be deemed necessary for the success of the Whig party.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the New Orleans Bee, and the Committee of Publication, Orleanian, Delta, and Picayune.

J. N. MARKS, Chairman.
J. WALKER, Secretaries.

FIELD OFFICES.

Why, gentlemen, Taylor was on his way from Baltimore to Somerset, the party which drove him there stopped to dine at a small tavern in Pennsylvania, and after dinner, it appears that Gen. Zack entered into a conversation with a red hot Locofoco, which is thus reported by a correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer News:

Jones—Well, Mr. President, Gen. Taylor, we have got you at last, and we didn't expect to see you, but I'm a Democrat.

Gen. Taylor—Indeed! I am very sorry for it, but I came here to see Whigs, Democrats and all, and I am glad to see you.

Jones—You said you would be the President of the people, and I'm one of them, and I wouldn't be president, but you've turned out the Democrats and made only Whigs.

Gen. Taylor—Why, sir, I could turn out every one of the office holders were of your party, and I could do so with equal propriety, but if I do so, your friends have all the places, and if I do so, then it would be proscribing the Whigs.

Jones—Well, General, I never thought I believe the Democrats did like a Whig, but I have a hard time. They first got them in with Jackson.

Gen. Taylor—Why, my good friend, they've had a good time of it, and I think they ought to be satisfied with their share, and I am satisfied with the share I get hereafter.

This argument satisfied the Locos, and he left 20. The whole affair ended in a general shaking of hands at the General by the hand, he exclaiming, "You're right, General," and repeating that he was very agreeable.

Now this conversation serves a great deal of credit, not only to the Whig party, in discovering the truth, but it is the duty of an honest man to acknowledge it. He is the only reasonable specimen of the genus Locoforum we have encountered ever since Old Zack's nomination. Everywhere the members of that party, and magnanimous as they feel or begin the most vulgar and abusive at the dismissal of their brethren. They echo the howls of the Union, and habitually use the language of the executioner when speaking of the displacement of their party.

I have received a few days ago by the Washington mail, a list of fifty thousand office-seekers, in the United States, the present President, who, it is stated had not appointed more than one-fourth of this number. The remaining three-fourths I hold over from Mr. Polk's Administration, and consist exclusively of Locofocos. Just think of it! Under a Whig Administration there are forty-five thousand Locofocos in office and only five thousand Whigs, while under a Locofoco Administration, there were not five hundred Whigs in the whole country appointed to office. To any man who is aware of these facts, must not the denunciations of Locofoco over the removals which have been made, be at once utterly preposterous and supremely hypocritical? Would it not rather appear that the Whigs should murmur at their continued exclusion from places of profit, which for twenty years have been monopolized by their adversaries.

When Gen. TAYLOR entered upon the duties of the Presidency he sought to equalize in some measure the distribution of official patronage. For this purpose he began to remove the more obnoxious office-holders, and particularly those who had endeavored to bring the power of the Government in conflict with the freedom of election. But the task of equalization was an Argus one. Locofocism possessed the complete and exclusive control of every office. There were thousands government stipendiaries, and it is there and there an insignificant exception. Such motives on of them was a Locofoco. To make even an approximation towards equity, and at the same time to provide that new appointments should be best vested upon honest and capable individuals, was a labor that would require years, not months, to complete. We have already seen, that in five months of patient and almost undivided attention, Gen. TAYLOR has only been enabled to get through with one-tenth of the toil. If in five months so slight an advance has been made towards the equalization of office, we presume that the object will hardly be consummated before the close of President TAYLOR's first term.

If we were not too much accustomed to Locofoco effrontery to marvel at any of its antics, we might wonder at the hardihood with which that party ventures to assail Gen. TAYLOR for turning some of them out, in the face of the fact that nine-tenths of the offices yet remain in Locofoco hands. The truth is Locofocoism thinks by crying out in advance to frighten Gen. TAYLOR from his resolve to reform the public offices of the country. It should however have learnt by this time that OLD ZACK is not very easily terrified—that he won't be driven and can't be coaxed. If it still doubts the fact, there will, ere his administration closes, be abundant evidence forthcoming to dissipate all incredulity.

ST. CHARLES.—David Lancaster, Esq., has been nominated as the Whig candidate for this staunch Whig parish. No doubt of his election.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE CLERGY.

While the PRESIDENT was in Harrisburg he was waited upon in a body by the Reverend Clergy of the borough. They were introduced by the Rev. Mr. Corr, of the Episcopal Church, who, after presenting the different gentlemen, addressed the President to the following effect:

"SIR: The Clergy of Harrisburg have called in a body to tender you their respects, and they desire to express to you their high consideration for yourself, as a man, and for your office. Your past experience in the evils of war is our surest guarantee that you will labor to secure to this nation the blessings of peace. We trust that your administration will be so guided by wisdom from above as will ensure the welfare and the prosperity of the people of these United States. And for yourself, personally, sir, we desire happiness. We welcome you to our borough, and hope that your visit here and throughout our State will be both pleasant and agreeable."

To this address Gen. TAYLOR responded in the following words:

"I thank you, gentlemen, for your kindness. My life for more than forty years has been spent on the frontier of our country. Wherever there has been the most of hardship and the most of danger, the Government has seen fit to require my services; so that I have indeed enjoyed opportunities of learning the horrors of war. I have ever been averse to war; and, in my negotiations with hostile Powers, as in advising with the Government, I have ever advocated pacific measures. It is natural for a people to rejoice in victory: but all the glories of victory cannot compensate for the losses that come upon individuals. Triumphs will not make up to parents for the loss of their sons, nor to the wife for the loss of her husband, nor to the child for the loss of its parents. We must bring our home to the hearth-stone to appreciate all its horrors. But while I confess my aversion to war, yet I must also declare my purpose to defend the country against all aggressions; and I would that all that is dear to me should perish, rather than an enemy should be done to our free institutions. My reception in your State has been most cordial, and the hearty welcome of this day, especially, shall never be forgotten."

The interview then closed, and the Reverend gentlemen retired.

☞ The following proclamation, says the Mobile *Advertiser* of Thursday, will be found posted this morning in conspicuous portions of the city. It speaks for itself:

To the Persons encamped on Round Island, near Pascagoula.

Friends and Fellow-countrymen:

The Proclamation of the President of the United States and other instructions when I have received from the Government at Washington, made it imperative and proper that I should immediately take measures to break up your unlawful assemblage and send you back to your homes; and when I have said a few words to you in proof of your assemblage being unlawful, and of the utter impossibility of your reaching the vicinity of our squadron and getting out of our waters to proceed upon your contemplated wild expedition to make war against nations at peace with our own, I feel sure you will at once disperse and seek honest and peaceful occupations.

First—The very *mystery* which marks the movements and actions of your officers, and the utter ignorance of the men as to the destination of the enterprise, clearly show that the objects and purposes of those at the head of your affairs, are known to be *unlawful*, and that plunder is the inducement held out to all who embark in this reckless expedition.

Second—We have proof that some of you have acknowledged that your destination was Cuba—and that others of your number have said that the expedition was fitting out for the invasion of the Sierra Madre States of Mexico, showing conclusively that your enterprise is out of a military character.

And Lastly—You are *vagrants* in the eyes of the law, and in fact—and therefore cannot be allowed to occupy your present position, and must immediately disperse.

I will now prove to you that we have the means of not only preventing your embarkation to foreign ports, but that we can force you to abandon your present head-quarters.

I shall employ all the vessels now in this vicinity, or which may hereafter arrive, in such manner as will most effectually bring about the ends desired.

First—I shall certainly prevent the steamers Fanny, Marin Burt, or any other steamer or steamers, or vessel or vessels, of whatever description, from furnishing the adventurers on Round Island with arms or other munitions of war.

Second—If said steamers or vessels have arms or other munition of war on board, I shall take possession of said arms, &c., and detain said steamers or vessels until the men congregated on Round Island are dispersed.

Third—I shall prevent the band of men on Round Island from embarking on board of said steamers or vessels, or from holding any communication with them at all.

Fourth—I will make said steamers or vessels anchor within range of our guns.

Fifth—After today, (25th August) in accordance with a notice before given them, I shall cut off all supplies of provisions which may be intended for the persons on Round Island, and shall rigidly enforce this blockade or embargo until they abandon the spot and go home.

Sixth—I shall gladly give the persons on Round Island every facility to get away—take particular care, however, that they do not embark in *sea going vessels*.

V. M. RANDOLPH,
Com. U. S. ship Albany,
Senior Officer afloat in the Gulf of Mexico.
U. S. ship Albany, off Pascagoula, Aug. 28, 1849.

☞ Hon. WILLIAM C. RIVES, Minister to France, and his family, and the Hon. DANIEL M. BARRINGER, Minister to Spain, and his lady, took their departure from New York on Wednesday, the 22d ult., in the steamer *America*, bound for Liverpool. Several bearers of despatches for the French and Spanish Legations, &c., also went out in the same steamer.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, Mo.—We learn from the Washington *Republic*, that the Whig Convention of the First Congressional District, at Bladensburg, on Wednesday evening, finally, on the 40th ballot, chose Richard J. Bowie, Esq., of Prince George's county, as their candidate for Congress. The other candidates balloted for were Thomas F. Bowie, John G. Chapman, Allen Bowie Davis and Wm. H. Tuck.

☞ ISAAC HARRIS, Esq., an old merchant of Pittsburg, has published a note in the *Gazette*, in which he estimates the population of Pittsburg at 120,000. He says: There are in our city about 25,000 from Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales, and about the same number from Germany and France. The number of Americans by birth he estimates at 70,000. He adds: "Within this circle, we have about 100 churches."

GEN. DECLOUET.—The St. Martinsville *Creole* says: Gen. Declouet gives very flattering accounts of the prospects of the Whig party above, and it is only necessary that his friends in this section of the State take proper interest in his success, and make all necessary efforts and sacrifices, to secure his election. His majority will be immense in the Atakapas, and we can assure our friends abroad that no proper exertions will be spared by us here to elect our nominees, and if it can be accomplished by our energies, the thing is now a fixed fact.

EAST FELICIANA.—Messrs. Richard Flower and R. H. Lewis are the Whig candidates for for East Feliciana.

☞ SAD OCCURRENCE.—A few days ago, as Mrs. Gabriel Mainville was riding in the parish of St. James, he was shot at and dreadfully wounded. The next day, one Eloi Dicharry presented himself before Judge Pierson, and acknowledged himself the guilty party, pleading that he fired at Mr. Mainville by mistake. Bail was refused in consequence of the situation of the wounded man, and Dicharry was sent to prison.

THE POET GOETHE.—On the 28th of this month, a century will have elapsed since the birth of this great German poet and philosopher. It has been suggested that some suitable recognition should be made on the occasion by the admirers of his transcendant genius. Next to "the world's great poet," Shakspeare, the illustrious name of Goethe takes perhaps the most prominent rank in the "republic of letters."

THE DANGER OF CORRESPONDING WITH AN ILLITERATE WOMAN.—It is said that Hall, the absconding express-man, who was arrested in Brooklyn, was caught in consequence of having written a letter to a woman in the city of New York, who could not read. She got some one to read the letter to her, and thus the whereabouts of Hull was ascertained.

GOLD IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALA.—The Little Rock *Democrat* says: A gentleman who is a practical mineralogist, and much experienced in mining, has lately returned from the mineral locality discovered in Montgomery county, a few years since, by Professor Powell, and he informs us, that from experiments made by himself, he is well convinced that that region abounds in gold and silver. He found the surface earth at the "old works" quite rich in gold, which is easily obtained by washing.

☞ JAS. B. CLAY, United States Charge to Portugal, has arrived at Washington.

Telegraphic News.

NASHVILLE, August 23.

The Legislature of Tennessee proves to be a tie on joint ballot.

LOUISVILLE, August 23.

The Democrats have a majority of six in the Convention.

CINCINNATI, August 23.

The Burlington Gazette states that returns have been received from Iowa sufficient to show that the whole Democratic ticket has been elected.

The steam boiler in the extensive planing establishment of Messrs. Ambrose & Young, situate in Covington, across the river, exploded yesterday afternoon. The boiler was carried about four hundred feet, and in its course passed entirely through several shops, demolishing them. One man, named Kalentine, was killed instantly, and others, whose names I have not learned, were considerably injured, but it is hoped not seriously.

Our market exhibits no special change in prices worth noticing. The water in the river is low and not in good navigable condition.

The whole number of interments this week amount to 88, of which 21 were of Cholera.

NEW YORK, August 23—3 P. M.

Arrival of the U. S. sloop Dale—More California Gold.

The United States sloop-of-war Dale arrived here last night from San Francisco. She brings two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of California gold dust. The Dale, which, according to report, was to bring gold to the value of fifteen hundred thousand dollars, brought only two hundred and twenty thousand. This finds its explanation, however, in the fact that she sailed at the end of the winter, when little had been done at the mines, because of cold and snow. Some of the two hundred and twenty thousand dollars was probably left at Valparaiso.

Lieut. Seth Barton and family are among the passengers.

The United States schooner Taney, Lieut. Conn. Hunter, has arrived from Gibraltar via Madeira—all well.

The French brig Estefanel Gabriel, from Port-au-Prince, for Marseilles, was totally lost, with her cargo, on Plantz Key, previous to the 30th ultimo. The Captain and crew, consisting of nine persons, were taken from the wreck by Captain Busquet, of schooner Coquette, at this port.

MR. CLAY'S RETURN ROUTE.—It is stated that letters have been received from Mr. Clay, at Newport, in which he declines passing through New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, on his homeward route, on account of ill health, and the desire to avoid excitement of all kinds.

WM. S. PARHAM, Esq., has been nominated as a candidate for State Senator, by the Whig Convention of the Parishes of Madison and Carroll.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Lake Providence (Carroll) *Journal*, that a few days ago, a son of Mr. Amos Clark, of that Parish, and a negro boy belonging to Mr. F. B. Richardson, were drowned in the eddy just opposite the residence of Mr. Chamblise. Their bodies have not yet been found.

☞ A colony of Hollanders, consisting of some two hundred individuals, under the guidance of their pastor, Rev. Dr. Kline, have recently arrived at New York in the ship *Lebanon*—their ultimate intention being to form a settlement in Allegan, Ottawa county, Michigan.—They are said to be wealthy, enterprising and industrious—bringing with them property, in the aggregate, to the amount of nearly half a million of guilders. The greater part have already started for their destination; the remainder tarry till the spring, at Warwarsing, Ulster county, New York, when they intend to rejoin their brethren.

NEW NORKS.—We are indebted to J. C. MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, for the following new publications:

The Man with the Mask, a sequel to the Popular Preacher, by George Lippard. This is a book that abounds in Lippard's usual extravagances and contains likewise some indications of his singular talent. It is a curious melange of the horrible and the comic.

Jane Shore, or the Goldsmith's wife, an historical novel, by the author of the Jew's Daughter. The opening pages of this work promise something good. The author has materials in abundance for an artistic production.

Woman in all Ages and Nations. This is a complete and authentic history of the manners and customs, character and condition of the female sex, among civilized and savage nations—by Thomas J. Nicholls. It is a deeply interesting volume.

SOMEWHAT DEEP.—The Artesian well, at Charleston, has been sunk to a depth of over eight hundred feet without obtaining water. The auger has penetrated the "cretaceous formation," but to the great disappointment of the friends of the enterprise, no water appeared. Should the work be considered a total failure, the discovery of the sixty feet springs will save the city many times the cost of the whole undertaking.

Premium.

The Washington *Union*, noticing the Congressional elections in this State, says, "there are four green spots in Kentucky." There are certainly four spots that have been green enough to elect Locoloco members of Congress.

The Washington *Union* says that the payment of the public debt is one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party. The Locofocos of Mississippi, Arkansas, Illinois, Michigan, and two or three other Locofoco States, have a very peculiar way of paying public debts. They pay by repudiation. Those States make repudiation a legal tender.

W. L. Garrison, the notorious Abolitionist, is denounced by Father Matthew because the Rev. Father will not, during his stay in this country, enlist in the cause of abolitionism. If Garrison's face were as black as his heart, it would be impossible to tell him from his friends.

Whiggery has no shame.—*Wash. Union.*

Locofocoism and "Whiggery" are both without shame—the former because it has no sense of shame, and the latter because it has nothing to be ashamed of.

The Locofocos of Michigan, though secretly harmonizing with the Free-Soilers, pretend to be in a rage with them and talk of kicking them out of the Democratic ranks. In this, as in other cases of kicking, there is an *understanding kept up between the parties*.

Mr Polk said in one of his messages that a plethora of the treasury was a very great evil. His Dorsey, his Moores, and his Colmures certainly adopted a very effective means of preventing the evil so much dreaded by their master.

A NEW AND SPLENDID BOAT.—The Louisville *Journal* gives the following description of the new steamer *Falcon*:

A new steamer bearing this name has just been completed here. We will not say that the Falcon exceeds in magnificence any other boat, for we do believe that she is the most splendid low-water boat that has yet been set afloat. It has been a serious complaint with the Southerners who remain in the North during the summer, and also with others whose business calls them early in the fall to New Orleans, that, on account of low water, they have been compelled to take small boats, which are generally crowded to excess, to reach their destination. Those who have experienced it, will readily admit the justness of the complaint. This, so far as the Falcon is concerned, is done away with. Although she is a large boat, much larger than any of the Cincinnati and Pittsburg passenger packets, her draught is only 26 inches, and she can therefore navigate the rivers at the lowest stage between this city and New Orleans. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel 225 feet, (the largest boats running from Cincinnati to New Orleans are only one hundred and eighty-odd feet long), breadth of beam 29 feet, and depth of hold 6 feet. She is propelled by two engines, and has 7 feet stroke. Her hull was built by Howard, engineer Mr. Byers, Co., cabin by A. Winyard, carpets, &c., are from the house of Hite & Small, and the furniture from the manufactory of John Simm.

The owners of the Falcon have spared no pains to make everything connected with her accommodations for travellers as perfect and luxurious as it could be made, and in this they have succeeded admirably. The carpets and curtains are beautiful, the linens fine, and if Messrs. Hite and Small had not already gained a high reputation in their line, the Falcon would certainly establish it for them. The furniture, like everything that comes from the manufactory of Mr. Simm, is superb: The chairs, sofas, ottomans, &c., in the ladies' cabin are richly cushioned. The state-rooms are roomy and excellently furnished. In short, every commodity that the very largest boats have, is found on the F., and perhaps more.

The Falcon is commanded by Captain Wm. Richards, formerly a pilot on the Alex. Scott, a gentleman who is as well known among the Western navigators, for his acute knowledge of the rivers and everything appertaining to his business, as to those who share his acquaintance for his courtesy.

We need not wish Captain R. and his boat success—it cannot be otherwise. The Falcon starts on her first trip on Thursday next.

THE COTTON CROP.—The Clinton *Whig*, of the 25th ultimo, has the following:

"We last week mentioned the fact that the boll and army worm were causing considerable injury to the cotton fields. Our information was derived from two planters of respectability and experience. Since then, our information is of a character to induce the belief that the growing crop of this parish cannot, under the most favorable circumstances, yield more than one-half the quantity expected by the planters when they pitched their crops."

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The New York *Globe* is denouncing the *Express'* notice of the Lafayette Hall and other meetings, as "a most unscrupulous attempt to create an impression that an organization existed to invade foreign territory."

The *Express* replies: The facts we gave we were witnesses to, and would not be denied by hundreds who have pledged themselves to this secret expedition.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* confirms the statement lately of nightly meetings at Lafayette Hall, and the enrollment of many volunteers, and says:

"I understand that the U. S. Marshal and District Attorney have received instructions from Washington to keep a sharp eye on this movement, but the leaders are acting in such a way as not to infringe on any law, or do anything in the premises that would justify the Government agents in interfering. The long and short of the matter is, that every step is taken under the advice of able counsel—of men learned in the law, who are handsomely compensated for their advice and suggestions.—What a fine budget of news the Spanish spies here will have for the edification of the Governor General of Cuba, by the next vessel which leaves here for that island. It is said that the Spaniard whom Rey released while he was keeper of the Havana prison, has arrived here from New Orleans, to superintend the organization of the expedition. Some of our citizens who formerly held offices of trust in this State, are connected with the movement.

The New York letter of Wednesday to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, speaks of a "long, low, black schooner" fitting out near the foot of Wall street for a Gulf port, and says:

"Muskets have actually been seen on board; and last evening, near midnight, men were seen on deck, parading in the clear moonlight, fully armed and equipped, for what purpose the fates have not disclosed. Meanwhile, there is a gaping crowd of busybodies assembled in the vicinity of what is supposed to be this swift clipper destined to tow the Island of Cuba right up into the delta of the Mississippi. Seriously, I believe the whole affair to be an amitigated humbug, which will live its nine days, and then be forgotten."

PROGRESSIVE SURGERY.—The following anecdote is said to have formed part of an introductory lecture delivered before the School of Medicine of Dublin:

A young surgeon some time since consulted Mr Kirby, the Hippocrates founder of this school, as to the course he should pursue in order to obtain a livelihood by his profession. The patient consulter replied," My young friend, go and attend, with all due care and diligence, a sweep; that sweep, when cured, will get you another sweep as a patient; this latter will get you the kitchen maid; the kitchen maid will get you the cook; the cook will get you the lady's maid, and the lady, in the plenitude of her gratitude, will get you the lady herself, and thus you culminate and cap the climax."

City Intelligence.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY—Joseph Hess, who gave bail for this appearance a few days since, on the charge of having committed a false pretence to a slave, has been re-arrested and committed to jail, the crime being a penitentiary offence. He will be examined in a day or two. Geo. Clark was sent to the First District Court, on the charge of having entered a house in the night time, with intent to steal. Adam Bowers was arrested on a charge of larceny. E. Fronnet has given bond of $1,000 for his appearance in Marais street. Daniel Duffy, charged with having committed to prison for two months, for breaking into the house of Sarah Wilson, in Barracks street.—Ramon Olivera and Raphael Sanchez were committed for trial before the First District Court, on a charge of assault and battery.—Thos. Maloney was arrested for picking up a trunk that belonging to John Page, at a clothing store on the Levee.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a white lad, hitherto unknown, about 12 years old, who was found drowned in the river opposite Hospital street. Verdict accordingly.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—The examination of the case of D. Brenneau, charged with fraudulently taking two promissory notes from J. H. Weeds, and assaulting him besides, will take place before Recorder Baldwin in a few days.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.—The case of Nicholas Hoffman, charged with the murder of his wife, came up for examination again yesterday morning before Recorder Kenjeneau, but as an important witness was still absent, the investigation was postponed for two days. Alexander Wilson, who gave bail in the sum of $1500.—A man named Joseph Clyde was arrested for a savage assault which he made on the person of Mrs. Jackson, early yesterday morning, in Gordechildren street. He gave bail for his appearance.—James Lewis filed an affidavit yesterday, before Recorder Benjeneau against two well known customers by the name of Patty Bob and Pandon, charged with having stolen two boxes of tobacco on Thursday evening, from the foot of Canal street. A warrant was issued for their arrest.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1849.

The commercial year terminates to day. We have not the space, even if we had the inclination, to enter upon an elaborate review of the fortunes, or reverses, the excitement, the agitation, the political discussions, and the loss from any inability to do justice to a theme which would evoke the pen of the philosopher, the statesman or the political economist, but that all the memorable incidents connected with the season now on the eve of closing, are so fresh in the memory of everybody, that it would be a work of supererrogation to detail from day to day, or week to week, the prices of such an article, the ups and downs of this market, or the fluctuations of an eighth to a quarter of a cent of another. This purely mercantile labor is over-tedious, and we leave it to be accomplished by the recognized exponent of the Trade of New Orleans—the regular Price Current—whose admirable tables and statistics as being the only correct and reliable ones in the city, will serve to elucidate all that is wanting towards forming an adequate idea of the gigantic commerce of the metropolis of the South.

With regard to Cotton we may remark for all practical purposes to state that the crop has already the unprecedented figure of 2,700,000 bales, and that the cause of the year finds this enormous quantity entirely disposed of, leaving us moreover with light stocks in every important mart of this country and of Europe. Prices ruled very low at the opening of the season, but owing to a variety of causes familiar to every one in the Trade, they have advanced prodigiously and are now nearly twice as high as in November last. Such is the history of the past told in a few words.

The future presents itself in a very clear and intelligible light. The next crop will fall short of an average, and it is unnecessary now to recapitulate our reasons for expressing this opinion without the slightest reserve. Numerous opportunities will occur to treat of the subject hereafter, and we shall not fail to take advantage of them. Manufacturing industry both at home and abroad, is flourishing vigorously and although likely to be checked for a time by the scarcity of the raw material, it does not detract in the least from the position we assume that prices must rule high during the coming season. The money market is abundantly easy, notwithstanding the fact that it is likely to be deranged, as the grain harvest in Great Britain promises to turn out well. In fact, the prospect of planters whose crops have not suffered any material injury is excellent, while those of shippers are less promising. There will doubtless be speculation enough to cause losses somewhere.

The Canada's advices came to hand on Monday last, reporting an advance in Liverpool of ¼d ⅌ lb, the quotations for Orleans Fair being 3¾d ⅌ lb. With us, this has had the effect of stiffening prices. The crop advices are unfavorable in the extreme. The season is late, and picking by no means general. About 40 to 50,000 bales of cotton have been put on the River by the late overflow, on the top of which the army worm is now making its appearance. In Texas, a portion of this State and Alabama, the insect is already committing serious ravages, which will be greatly increased if the weather should not change, and become clear and hot.

As respects Sugar and Tobacco, we shall defer no opinions at present, the season not being sufficiently advanced to determine with any degree of accuracy the probable extent of growth, course of prices, &c. &c.

The weather continues warm, and rain has fallen almost every day. The river is twenty seven inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 24th instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi, 1,334 bales; Tennessee, 927; Texas, 33; together, 2,593 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 9,450 bales; Genoa, 492; Boston, 461; together, 3,413 bales, making a reduction in stock of 1,822 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship board not cleared this day, a stock of 11,768 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848..... bales	37,401	
Arrived last week.....	1,593	
Arrived previously.....	1,136,710	1,136,303
		1,173,704
Exported last week.....	3,413	
Exported previously.....	1,160,543	1,163,956
Stock on hand on shipboard,		11,748

The Cotton market has been favorably influenced by the Canada's accounts, which report an advance of ¾d to ¾d in the Liverpool market. With us the enquiry, though active, has been somewhat checked by the advanced pretensions of holders; still considering the smallness of the stock in the hands of the parties who have to supply the demand, and that the cause of the year finds this enormous quantity entirely disposed of, leaving us moreover with light stocks in every important mart of this country and of Europe. Prices ruled very low at the opening of the season, but owing to a variety of causes familiar to every one in the Trade, they have advanced prodigiously and are now nearly twice as high as in November last. Such is the history of the past told in a few words.

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