The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 992. VOL. X—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIII.—WHOLE No. 6031. OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. ..... NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1849. WAGNE & WEISSE, Pr No. 62 CHARTRES STR

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Subscriptions commence with the number 5 00

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

Notice.

No person is authorized to receipt for the property of the Bee, but Mr. E. Davezac, our book keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk and Delaney, our city collectors. WAGNE & WEISSE.

New-Orleans, 31 April, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

DUNCAN F. KENNER.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,

LOUIS BORDELON.

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

SECOND DISTRICT,
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Monday Morning, Sept. 3, 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 thorough 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 Congress, Members of Representatives, and for other offices of trust and profit;

Be it Resolved, That this Committee recommend to the Whig Parishes to assemble on the first Saturday, being Representative Election day, and on the SATURDAY, the 15th day of September next, for the purpose of appointing, from each Representative District, DELEGATES to a general Parish and City Whig Convention, to be held in the CITY EXCHANGE, on the 22d day of September, at the hour of 12 o'clock, M., for the nomination of two SENATORS, and such other PARISH officers as the Whig Parishes and the Whig Convention may be deemed safe and for the interest of the Whig party of the State;

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Delegates appointed by the Wards in each Representative District, that they shall not less than five, and that the Parishes make the Representation on such basis as either meeting, as may be deemed proper;

Further Resolved, That after the nominations, by the ballot, and during the votes of the Whig Parishes made by the Convention, it is recommended that immediately thereafter the several respective Parish Conventions, composed of the Delegates from each Representative District, meet for the purpose of nominating a candidate for GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, and the said Conventions be requested to report the result of their deliberations to this Committee, whether that such steps have been taken, or not, before the recess of the Convention;

Be it further Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the New Orleans Bee, New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, Orleanian, Delta, Courier and Picayune.

T. N. MARKS, Chairman.

A. DESSE,
C. M. WAFFORD, } Secretaries.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.

The Central Whig Executive Committee have issued the recommendation to the Whigs of New Orleans to assemble on their respective wards on or before the 15th inst., to elect Delegates to represent them in a Whig Convention which will be held on the 22nd inst. The purpose Convention is not necessarily invested with the power to nominate candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives. The question of making political nominations for Sheriff and other Parish officers will however come before each body for its decision. The Committee in delegating this authority to those who are the immediate representatives of the people, who will utter the sentiments and obey the instructions of the majority of those who selected them, have acted with wisdom and discretion. It has been only a matter of point among the Whigs of our city whether party nominations should be made for any other than strictly parish officers; and it is difficult to determine whether a majority of the Whigs are in favor of or against the proposition. Under these circumstances, the Committee have adopted the safest, wisest and eminently Republican principle of submitting the question to the people themselves, and have invited the authority vested in them to the simple recommendation of delegates from the several wards and representative districts of New Orleans, in order that our Whig friends may enjoy an ample opportunity of expressing their views and of instructing their representatives to the Convention to pursue that course which may be resolved upon by the majority.

In order, however, to arrive at a clear and correct understanding of public opinion, it is of the utmost importance that the Ward meetings should be fully attended. No Whig, in the slightest degree interested in the question, should stay away from these primary assemblages; and no Whig who thus neglects a sacred duty, will have the smallest right to complain of the proceedings of his Ward should a measure be carried by surprise, or by a small majority of votes. It has been too much the custom of the Whig party to withhold their confidence from these meetings of the people, and from such as consecrate themselves entirely to the public service in the capacity that presented, or the individuals who were selected. This is particularly unjust and unfair. The recognized organs of the Whig party adopted the most equitable and democratic measures for arriving at a manifest and unbounded knowledge of its wishes. They strive to ascertain the will of the party at large, and the expression of that will be at all imperfect, or unequal, the fault unquestionably lies with those laggards amongst us, who decline giving a single hour to the settlement of examination of consequence, and yet are the first to murmur if the decision arrived at does not entirely meet their approbation.

The union, harmony and cheerful co-operation of the whole party are paramount considerations. The late Presidential election demonstrated the fact that the Whigs of Louisiana are the only one when they act together. It proved, too, that the Whigs of Orleans command an imposing majority of votes, whenever they lay aside all selfish considerations, and go heartily to work and sustain their champions. Nothing can more powerfully conduce to perfect concert of action, than the correct understanding, and consequent fulfilment of the wishes of the party. No more certain method of learning what those wishes are could be devised, than the one recommended by the Central Whig Committee. All that the Whigs of Orleans have to do, is to carry out faithfully and earnestly the spirit of these suggestions. That this may be properly accomplished, it is deemed advisable to convoke the several Ward meetings as publicly as possible; to afford an opportunity to every Whig residing in the Ward to know the day and hour when the meetings will be held; and to invite his personal and punctual attendance. In this manner, the Whig citizens will be thoroughly apprised of the objects of the proposed assemblages; will repair thither prepared to discuss and decide the questions at issue, while the meetings themselves will be composed of overwhelming majorities of the Whigs of several Wards, and will be thus enabled to come to a decision that cannot be cavilled at or repudiated.

There are not other potent reasons why these meetings should be numerously attended. The city of New Orleans will have no less than two Senators and twenty-four Representatives to elect to the Legislature that meets next winter. It is at all times a difficult task to select competent and willing candidates for these offices, but the removal of the seat of Government to Baton Rouge has augmented a thousand fold the embarrassment. There are few of our citizens disposed to leave New Orleans for sixty days during the heart of the business season, and the patriotism or political aspirations of the citizen who consents to an serious a sacrifice, must be indubitable. It is, therefore, highly expedient that the ward meetings be well filled, in order that the delegates may be furnished with the names of those gentlemen who have either manifested their desire to serve as candidates or who may be prevailed upon to occupy such a position. It will not do for the Convention to grope about in the dark, to nominate persons who will decline the office, and then be compelled to meet again and again until the vacancies are all supplied. The Convention must act speedily in the premises, or its labors will be protracted *ad infinitum*.

We have said enough to convince the Whigs of the necessity of giving their personal attention to this important subject. The canvass has opened. It bids fair to be a spirited and active one. The prospects of our cause are not flattering; from the country all accounts are auspicious; but this great city, with nearly one-third of the entire vote of the State, will be called upon to contribute her share of enthusiasm and exertion to the glorious cause which we defend; and can we commence the campaign in a finer spirit and with more substantial evidence of harmony and strength than by resolutely bending our energies towards the first momentuous task before us—by repairing in mass to the primary assemblages of the Whigs; by organizing a Convention that will faithfully reflect the popular will; and by thus securing able, popular and zealous local candidates, who will do their whole duty in promoting that splendid victory which we trust to achieve in November.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

Portions of the subjoined despatches are not very intelligible, and they seem to have been transmitted with unusual carelessness. We gather from them, however, a fact of which we were previously ignorant—viz: that General TAYLOR had been extremely ill, though at the last accounts out of danger. The commercial accounts are of the most favorable character:

FIRST DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.

The following intelligence, despatched just as the *Canada* sailed, was transmitted exclusively for the New York *Courier & Enquirer*.

Liverpool, Aug. 11th.—Prices of all kinds of cotton are extremely high. The sales of the day amount to 10,000 bales, of which 6,500 were American, at prices ranging from——[illegible] to 6d., and the market closes decidedly upward tendency.

New York, Aug. 27th, P. M.—The sales to-day have reached three thousand bales. Fair Upland commands 10¾c.; Fair Mobile and Orleans, 11¼c. to 11½c.

There has been an immense Hungarian meeting held in the city of New York, at which it is estimated that 20,000 persons were present.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.

The Executive Council at Montreal have determined to retain the seat of government at that place. [The next line contains the following Delphic phrase, which our readers may divine if they can: *Horse Police but nit! cuy*"]

A card has been received from Doctor Wood, dated yesterday, in which he states that General Taylor is out of danger, and is recovering, though he still remains very feeble.

The U. S. ship *Germantown* left Boston yesterday, with sealed orders. The destination of the vessel is believed to be Cuba.

Patrick Collins, the late defaulting Surveyor of the port of Cincinnati, died yesterday.

Cotton in New York is still buoyant, with a further advance on the quotations last sent you. Operations are, however, holding back for the steamer's news.

From Santa Fe.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 25th ult., contains several letters from New Mexico and Chihuahua, from which we take the following:

FROM NEW MEXICO.—*Later from Santa Fe.—Progress of Emigrants and, Trade.—Menesin the neighborhood of Taomut productive.—Indians on the Plains.*—Messrs Editors: Messrs Jones, Hall & Co. and two other gentlemen, arrive in city from Santa Fe. They left the Moro settlement on the 4th instant, making the trip in sixteen days. When they left Santa Fe and Taos everything was progressing in its usual style, and except for the arrival of troops, emigrants parties and traders, there was not much to attract attention. The majority of the emigrants who had arrived in the States by the way of Fort Leavenworth, had left, determined to make their way across to California as speedily as possible, either through by Cooke's route or by the way of the copper mines. At Taos, no further disturbance had occurred with the Indians, both parties, the Eutaws and the Americans, being desirous to remain at peace. Two parties of Californians, by way of experiment, visited the mines in the neighborhood, which former parties reported to be rich, but returned disappointed, having not been able to gather any great amount of the shining dust, or making any discoveries that would warrant their continuance in the mountains; it is thought that their guides knew nothing of this country. Armijo's train was met by your informants at the Round Mound; Magoffin's, on the side of the Middle Settlement; Dr. Connelly's and Brown's Government trains at or near the Arkansas—all getting along as well as the nature of the case would admit of. Major Dripps, Government agent, had just arrived from Fort Pierre, at Kansas. He left early in July, and came down on board the Amelia, as far as Council Bluffs. From that point, the Amelia again returned, on the 16th July, with the company's goods, to her original destination. He brings news of the emigrating parties on the Platte, to the 5th of July.

In our place we have had no sickness since I last wrote to you. The times, of which I spoke, are making rapid preparations to get off, and companies from Liberty, Davis county, and Caldwell, have already gone out as far as safety will permit, their numbers not being sufficiently large to venture too far. Messrs. Lucas and others will leave on next week for Santa Fe, and Messrs. Miller, Houck, and others, for California, by way of Santa Fe, at the same time. The Indians on the plains are giving some little trouble. Maffitt and Brown's trains were attacked, as well as Aubrey's mule train, at different points, by the Pawnees and Apaches, but sustained no injury.

Yours &c.

CHIHUAHUA, June 5th, 1849.—*From Alfonso C. Anderson to William S. Messervy.*—The Indian war has at length commenced, and it is followed up as the oldest promises, it will subjugate the Apaches.

Major Chevallie, of Texas, arrived here some two weeks since, on his way to California, and instead of pursuing his journey, concluded to remain here and wage war on the Apaches.

He is to get $200 for every scalp of an Indian fourteen years of age and upwards; $100 for all under this age; for prisoners $250 and $150. He left here one week ago, with nineteen American and five Mexicans, and returned here yesterday, bringing nine scalps and four prisoners. He attacked the Indians near Agua Nueva.

The main body of the party is now at Encinillo, the Major having come in to have the scalps and raise more men. He will get there some twenty-five more, and will leave to-morrow on another campaign.

RIO GRANDE.—By the steamship *Globe*, Capt. Place, arrived yesterday morning from Brazos, we have been put in possession of a number of the *American Flag* of the 29th ult., and also of the Mexican paper *El bien Publico*, published at Matamoras.

We take the following items from the *Flag*:

Indians.—By the arrival of the steamboat Col. Cross, we learn that a party of Comanche Indians, numbering 10 or 15, well mounted, rode suddenly into the new town of Buena Vista, opposite Mier, a few days since, and after taking a survey of the large new stone buildings of Messrs. Hays & Everitt, deeming it too strong, we suppose, they concluded to retire without making any belligerent demonstration. Other parties were even between Romo and Buena Vista.

We have on several occasions called public attention to the Memphis Pacific Rail Road Convention, to be held in October; we to-day publish a communication from a citizen, it is certainly a matter of importance worthy of consideration. That the natural route for the contemplated great work, through our country is most unquestionable, and the fact is becoming generally known. To have our country specially represented, would certainly be both proper and expedient.

To the editor of the American Flag:

Mr. Editor—It is a matter of astonishment that so little interest is manifested by the people of this section in regard to the Memphis Convention, to meet on the 18th of October next.

I think, sir, that we have a vital interest in being properly represented there. We see from the papers, action is being taken in many of the States to send representatives. Let us also have a public meeting, and convoke on the interest and propriety of our being represented.

A multitude of facts and reasons can be adduced to them, that either by the railroad or the improvement of the navigation of the Rio Grande, this has advantages over any other route now before the American public. Lieut. Maury, Superintendant of the National Observatory, says in his letter to the Hon. Thomas Butler King, that geographically, commercially and geometrically, the route of the Rio Grande is the best known.

Let us awake and not be insensible to passing events when our interest is so nearly connected. W. R.

MAIL FAILURE.—The Northern mail failed yesterday beyond Baltimore. By a singular fatality, we have had a mail failure every Sunday for several weeks in succession. That of yesterday was particularly provoking, as we should have received the fall accounts by the Canada, had the mail come through.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

The Baltimore papers of the evening of the 25th ult., contain some additional intelligence by the steamship Canada. She reached Halifax on the 20th, but her accounts were not transmitted until Thursday, in consequence of an interruption in the telegraphic line:

ENGLAND.—The English papers chronicle the return of the Queen's visit to Ireland, and attendant proceedings, at great length. The Royal party arrived in Cork on the 9d inst., at night, where the authorities were caught napping, as they had not expected the visit so soon by twenty-four hours.

The Royal Squadron sailed from Cork on Saturday, and arrived at Kingston on Sunday evening. The following day Her Majesty and suite disembarked and proceeded to Dublin by railway, where she was the guest of the Lord Lieutenant until Friday, when the party returned to Kingston and embarked for Belfast.

The reception of the Queen at Cork, Kingston and Dublin was flattering and enthusiastic in the highest degree. The wild clamorous shout of Her Majesty's Irish subjects was, it is said, a sight never to be forgotten—a sound that will be recollected forever.

The cholera continues constantly on the increase. The deaths in the London district, which, by last week's advices, were 783, reached to 926. There were 578 cases on Wednesday, and 253 deaths; on Thursday 559 cases, and 241 deaths. In Manchester and neighborhood some additional cases are reported, but the manufacturing districts up to this time, have been happily spared from the scourge. Bristol seems to be greatly improving. At Plymouth and along the southwest coast the epidemic seems still to prevail to a very alarming degree. In Wales the mortality has been very considerable, but the south-east coast has generally escaped the visitation. During the last few days the heat of the weather has been excessive.

FRANCE.—On the 3d inst., the Minister of Finance laid before the Assembly a statement of the Treasury for the last ten years, showing that there has been a constantly increasing deficit during that period. From this *expose* it appears that the revolution of 1848 added 265,000,000 to the expenditures; the exhibit, on the other hand, put the proceeds of the indirect taxes 150,000,000, "the 45 centimes" additional not covering the deficit. The real deficit of 1849 will be 184,000,000. The total deficit of the 1st of January next will be 550,000,000, just about £21,000,000. The expenditure of 1850 will be 1,550,000,000, and the receipts are estimated at 1,270,000,000, leaving a deficiency of 280,000,000, including the tax on potable liquors.

To meet all these difficulties, M. Passy demands a new loan of 200,000,000, about £8,000,000. He asks less to annul the reserve of the sinking fund, to reimburse the tax on potable liquors in another shape; to create other taxes, and for carrying on the public works, to have power to issue Treasury Bonds to the extent he may deem necessary.

In the Assembly on the 5th, there was a long and exciting debate upon Italian affairs. M. Favre and M. de Tocqueville were the principal speakers. Both these gentlemen were very brilliant and effective, and were warmly applauded by their respective parties. M. Favre seems to have assumed Ledru Rollin's position as leader of the opposition. At the conclusion of the debate a division took place, when there appeared a vote of 428 for the order of the day, against 176. Majority for Ministry, 252.

The President has returned to Paris from his visit to the Loire. He will next week attend the opening of one or two lines of railway connected with Strasburg and Lyons, and his next visit will be to Havre and the Northern provinces.

The rumor relative to a meditated *coup d'etat* to change the face of the government, has reached such a height, that in his speech to the people of Lyons, the President refers to the subject. He says:

"It is pretended in Paris that the government meditates some enterprise similar to the 18th Brumaire. Are we then in the same circumstances? In the law without vigor and the government without force! No! we are not in a condition to ask such desperate remedies."

Some of the French journals insist that the visit of the President to the western provinces was a failure, and that his reception, although warm, was not enthusiastic, and in fact, that part of the country at least, is not ripe for an imperial revolution, whatever it may be for a change to a monarchy.

As a sign of the times, it is announced that a new journal in support will appear in Paris on the 29th of September, and that it will represent the opinions of the extreme legitimist party. It is to be conducted by M. Creuseau Jolly.

A correspondent of the London Chronicle, writing from Paris, Thursday evening, says:

The particulars of the manner in which the final settlement of the annuary question between Austria and Sardinia took place are not yet known beyond the fact that it is not precisely in the terms originally spoken of. The great and important fact is that the peace has been ultimately signed.

Col. Edgar Ney is to leave Paris to-morrow for Rome, and will be the bearer of despatches appointing General Rastoian, Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Italy, in the place of Gen. Oudinot. The cause of Gen. O's recall is said to be his inability to work in harmony with the Pope, who has always looked upon him with suspicion.

The rumor of a change of ministry is very general to-day. It is now said that M. Molé is to be Prime Minister. Count Molé had a lengthened interview with the President of the Republic yesterday.

ITALY AND ROME.—The latest dates from Rome are to the 13th, at which time it is said to have been decided to suffer things to remain as they were when Oudinot entered the city. It is rumored in France that Garibaldi, after being defeated by the Austrian corps, entered the San Marino and claimed the protection of that little republic. The Austrian commander, who, it appears, had refused Garibaldi's offer of surrender, has sent a large force to put him down. In the meantime the Italians was joined by numerous Hungarians, since which nothing further has been heard.

The commissioners named by the Pope had arrived at Rome and commenced proceedings by dissolving the whole of the Roman army. Capt. T., took out a double barreled shot gun loaded with buck-shot, and upon reaching the piazza discharged both barrels through the window at Capt. Taylor and his lady, as they lay in bed. The first discharge is thought to have missed its aim; the second took effect on the lower part of Capt. T.'s body, causing his death in a few moments. Mrs. Tyson was awakened by the first report, and fortunately left the side of her husband just in time to save her own life. The murderer was immediately arrested.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—JAMES G. LYON, Esq., late U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama, died at his residence in that city, on Wednesday evening last, after a long and painful illness. The Mobile *Advertiser* says: Mr. Lyon had been long identified with Mobile, and had filled many offices of honor and trust with unquestioned fidelity. He was one of our old stock of gentlemen, energetic, public spirited and eminently useful, and has left, of course, a large circle of friends to mourn his death.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The Albany (Ga.) *Patriot*, of Friday, says: "On Saturday evening last, during a severe thunder shower, the house of Mr. David Wooden, of this place was struck by lightning, and his oldest daughter, a child about eight years old, was instantly killed. The mother of the child, and several children were in the room at the same time, but no one else was injured.

City Intelligence.

BURGLARY.—A man named Geo. Levant, was committed before the First District Court, on Saturday, by Recorder Genois, on the charge of having broken into the room of R. Hinrigan, on Old Levee, and stealing a pair of shoes.

A SPOON THEFT.—A young man named P. Pritt, was arrested at the St. Louis Exchange, on Saturday, in the act of stealing a silver spoon. On search, he was found to have upon his person 30 spoons belonging to the Verandah, and two others belonging to the Gem Coffee House, in the rear of the Bee person. He was locked up to await an examination.

COMMITTED.—Juan Juaquino was committed before the First District Court, on Saturday, by Recorder Buisseneau, on the charge of having on the 5th ult. assaulted one Vincenti Frontalilli, with intent to kill.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday on the body of a man—name unknown—found dead in the street, at the corner of Common and new Levee. Verdict—"Death from apoplexy."

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, 1849.

About 950 bales of cotton were sold to-day, including 100 of the new crop, at prices ranging from 10¾@10c @ lb.

Small sales of sugar at former prices.

Molasses unchanged. Sales, 600 bbls at $4 75@$6 00, according to brands.

Provisions are dull and prices the same.

Exchanges remain as last quoted.

CITY BANK,
New Orleans September 1, 1849.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, the 10th instant.

R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

Removal.

LOTTY, Restaurateur, formerly on the Place d'Armes, respectfully informs his numerous customers that on This Day, 3d inst., he will open his new establishment at No. 87 TOULOUSE STREET, between Chartres and Levee. The public is invited to visit his new Restaurant.

Fine rooms up stairs for private dinners and suppers. 3-1st

QUININE—Landing per bark Yarmouth, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 85 Tchoupitoulas st.

MACKEREL—New No. 3, landing per ship Leodes and Albers, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 85 Tchoupitoulas st.

(Correspondence of the Alabama Tribune.)

Later from Florida.

PENSACOLA, Aug. 29

The chartered steamer Olivia, Capt. Warren A. Grice, arrived at this port at 9 o'clock, this morning, 45 hours from Tampa Bay, via St. Joseph's. The Olivia conveyed Major General Twiggs and staff from Pascagoula, also Col Gardner, Capt. Howe and Lieut. DeRussey, A. Q. M., from Pensacola, and arrived at Fort Brooke on the 24th inst. No communication has been had with the Indians. They are supposed to be within the boundary and to number 500 warriors under Sam Jones and Billy Bow-legs. Gen. Twiggs has despatched Company F 4th artillery, to the Marietta settlements, and will order two other companies towards Peace creek and Hickipoosa.

The inhabitants of the above districts are all forted and their crops abandoned. No new depredations were heard of. Little confidence is placed in the supposition that the Indians will come in to make peace, and the commanding General is preparing to give efficient protection to the inhabitants in case they should renew their depredations. The 7th infantry had not arrived on the 27th. The government steamer Col. Clay had arrived in good order.

The health of Tampa Bay was good, and the troops were in a comfortable condition.

WARREN A. GRICE,
Capt. steamboat Olivia.

[COMMUNICATED.]

To the Editors of the Bee:

In communicating to you the fact of General Walker having been an Adams man in 1824, and subsequently a supporter of Col. Benton, I did so simply to correct a statement which I knew to be false, and not that I attached any importance to the period at which General Walker changed his political opinions.

In my opinion he was correctly reported, and I have no faith in the pretended correction in the *Delta* of the 9th ultimo. If he was not properly reported, why remain silent for fifty days and until one of his old partisans called attention to the want of truth in the statement that "he had been—a Democrat for 30 or 40 years"!

The Democracy have been deceived as to the consistency and Democracy of General Walker.

As you have fully exposed the fallacies of the *Delta's* article, headed "Political Consistency," it is unnecessary for me to attempt it.

As the Editor of the *Delta* seems so thoroughly versed in the history of General Walker, perhaps he will indulge us with another article, and tell us how many Bank Charters General Walker has voted for—how much money he has borrowed from State Banks—how much paper he has displayed in mee ing his indebtedness to Banks—how much he owes the debted to Banks in 1842, and whether he was actuated by a personal motive when urging the passage and voting for the Bank bill of 1842, which bill forced the Banks to accord him an additional term of six years on his matured liabilities!

These are matters of sufficient importance to justify an enquiry on his part, and to give him an opportunity of showing again how completely disinterested and neutral is his course in the present canvass; and at the same time he can enlighten us on subjects as complicated as the state of parties in 1824-28. RAPIDES.

THE WAR IN THE PUNJAUB.—A curious revelation as to the origin of the war is made by the Bombay Times, showing that it was not absolutely without provocation, or at least that the imprudence of a British officer assisted in its commencement. Speaking of the trial of the Dewan of Mooltan, the brave Mooltra, the journal says:—

So far as the case has hitherto gone, there is no proof whatever of his having been directly connected with the murder, much less accessory before the fact. Nor can he might have done more to prevent it, seems established. He only became leader of the tumult as soon as it saluted itself into incipient insurrection, is clear as well as appearance, was perfectly willing to fulfil his obligations to the British Government, creature of the uproar, which he afterward, by energy and daring, transformed into a general insurrection. If the present witnesses speak the truth, the conduct of Mr. Agnew must have been marked with a singular degree of indiscretion.

At the commencement of the hot season, 200 miles from all support, with a guard not one-third as strong as the soldiers of the Nizam, and under the guns of one of the strongest fortresses in India, our ambassadors proceeded to treat Mooltaj as if they had been in the best possible circumstances in Bengal, with an unlimited force within their call. He came not as we expected—for they had no power of compelling anything whatever—in the face of an angry, tumultuous and hostile population, they placed him on his own responsibility, and, on Monday, forbade the removal of public property, and insisted on the papers and accounts of Moolraj for the previous ten years being made over to them without delay. Can we allow that in all this there was nothing wrong or wicked, or which excused the proceedings against them that ensued, but there was, assuredly, much that was in the last degree inconsiderate, and calculated to expend instead of to allay the spirit of resistance those with whom they had to do. It seemed to be the commencement of a series of unwise acts, which, following in long and uninterrupted succession, gave us the Punjaub war.

MURDER ON THE OHIO.—The officers of the steamer Ocean Wave, which arrived on the 24th ultimo, from Louisville, report that Capt. Abram Tyson, formerly commander of one of the United States snag boats, was inhumanly murdered in his bed at his residence, opposite Mount Vernon, on the night of the 20th inst., by one of his negroes. It is said that the negro previously threatened that if his master sold his wife, he would kill him. The night following the sale, he stole into the sleeping apartment of Capt. T., took out a double barreled shot gun loaded with buck-shot, and upon reaching the piazza discharged both barrels through the window at Capt. Taylor and his lady, as they lay in bed. The first discharge is thought to have missed its aim; the second took effect on the lower part of Capt. T.'s body, causing his death in a few moments. Mrs. Tyson was awakened by the first report, and fortunately left the side of her husband just in time to save her own life. The murderer was immediately arrested.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—JAMES G. LYON, Esq., late U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama, died at his residence in that city, on Wednesday evening last, after a long and painful illness. The Mobile *Advertiser* says: Mr. Lyon had been long identified with Mobile, and had filled many offices of honor and trust with unquestioned fidelity. He was one of our old stock of gentlemen, energetic, public spirited and eminently useful, and has left, of course, a large circle of friends to mourn his death.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The Albany (Ga.) *Patriot*, of Friday, says: "On Saturday evening last, during a severe thunder shower, the house of Mr. David Wooden, of this place was struck by lightning, and his oldest daughter, a child about eight years old, was instantly killed. The mother of the child, and several children were in the room at the same time, but no one else was injured.

City Intelligence.

BURGLARY.—A man named Geo. Levant, was committed before the First District Court, on Saturday, by Recorder Genois, on the charge of having broken into the room of R. Hinrigan, on Old Levee, and stealing a pair of shoes.

A SPOON THEFT.—A young man named P. Pritt, was arrested at the St. Louis Exchange, on Saturday, in the act of stealing a silver spoon. On search, he was found to have upon his person 30 spoons belonging to the Verandah, and two others belonging to the Gem Coffee House, in the rear of the Bee person. He was locked up to await an examination.

COMMITTED.—Juan Juaquino was committed before the First District Court, on Saturday, by Recorder Buisseneau, on the charge of having on the 5th ult. assaulted one Vincenti Frontalilli, with intent to kill.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday on the body of a man—name unknown—found dead in the street, at the corner of Common and new Levee. Verdict—"Death from apoplexy."

RECEIVED by the late arrivals, for sale by the subscriber—
1500 half boxes Sardines in oil, B Guilloux brand,
500 baskets Gd. J Pignol, in large bottles,
200 do do half do;
75 do do (Champagne Wine, Sun and Eagle brand);
400 baskets Auger's Guignolet, 6 and 12 bottles;
40 do Piper Aniselle,
100 boxes Absinth, Beauvejol and Brunston brand;
350 do Claret St Julien and St Estephe;
125 do Sauterne and Barsac White Wine,
200 do Pontignon Muscat,
125 do Curacoa and Maraschino,
80 do Prunes, Pears and Peaches, 50 do Orange Flower Water,
60 boxes Castile Soap; 80 baskets empty bottles;
50 do Haut Talence and St Brion Claret; 50 half do; 100 bbls Hautenne and Barsac White Wine,
60 do Madeira; 50 do Burgundy Port; 25 do Bordeaux Vinegar; 25 bales pointed and regular Corks, 2000 each
200 do
A. MOLIER, 90 St. Louis st.

FOR SALE by the late arrivals, and in store—
100 casks red Wine St Julien, Medoc,
50 do do Haut Talence,
30 do do St. Emilion,
10 do do Chateau Lafitte,
50 do do white and brown Nettings,
50 do do grey and white Drills and pantaloon stuffs,
50 do do cambric Hdkfs. and Counter Shirtings;
30 half casks red Wine Chateau Margaux;
90 do do Medoc St. Julien;
10 do do ordinary St. Estephe;
100 do do old Sauterne; 100 do. Barsac;
90 do do ordinary do; 90 do. do, Barsac
4 do do very old Talence,
100 000 M half long extra fine Corks;
20 000 M long do do;
100 000 M half long ordinary Corks,
200 M demijohns Corks, for sale by
DUBUCH, F.
a29 77 St. Louis st., between Royal and Bourbon

BRANDIES—207 quarter pipes Ph. Godard Branday, 3 half do, 3 half do Castillon, 1815, do;
3 half do Castillon, 1815, do;
7 quarter do do do;
1 half do 1825, do;
15 quarter do do do;
5 half do Jas Hennessy do;
8 quarter do do do;
15 quarter do Leger freres do;
40 quarter do C Marquet, do;
5 half do Otard, Dupuy & Co do;
9 quarter do do do;
4 quarter do Pinet Castillon do;
13 quarter do A Cazaux do;
94 sixthis do do do;
For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
a29 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

FOR SALE—Landing ex ship Quatre Seurs, from Havre—
250 boxes French Soap;
120 do Muscatel Wine,
200 baskets Champagne Wine,
100 do do, in half bottles,
100 do do assorted Bell Prunes,
100 quarter boxes Orange Flower and Green Water,
170,000 fine Cigars, contents of a barrel;
a22 E. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

BRANDY COGNAC—
50 quarter Jacques' Brandy, 3 years old,
50 do do do do do 4 do do,
50 do Alex. Montesuis, 1st proof, 1840,
50 do do do do
50 half do Jean Louis Cognac, 1st proof 1845,
50 do do do do
In Custom House store, for sale by
a25 E. LANATA, 9 and 10 Levee

SUNDRIES—Landing ex ship Four Sisters, from Marseilles—
300 boxes Orange Flower Water,
150 do do Soap,
150 do do Vermicelli,
100 do do Macaroni,
For sale by
a29 E. J. HART & CO., 85 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING—Ex ship Phylosophe, from Bordeaux—
300 barrels Claret Wine,
100 do White Wine,
50 do do Sauterne,
50 do do Barsac,
For sale by
a29 DUBUCH, F.
a29 77 St. Louis st., between Royal and Bourbon

LANDING—Ex ship Phylosophe from Bordeaux—
100 casks Claret Wine, Empty Bottles,
100 do do Pontignon Muscat,
20 qr. casks do Sauterne and Barsac,
25 kegs Cordis, of 200 lbs each—for sale by
PAUL JUGE, Plat's & Co.,
a29 77 St. Louis st.

WHITE WINE, IN HALF CASKS—
200 half casks White Wine, Sauterne,
100 do do Grave,
100 do do Barsac,
For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
a29 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

THE subscribers are agents for Lecaze & Eschenon's celebrated Champagne, now in store, and for sale by the case or basket. Country dealers supplied at factory prices.
DUPUR, WILLIAMSON & CO
a18 35 Natchez st.

BRANDY—Landing ex ship Phylosophe, from Bordeaux—
100 casks Cognac Brandy,
100 do do in three juice, For sale by
RAYMOND CABUZAC.
a29 41 Bienville st.

PLASTER—226 bbls Worthers, pon's; 150 do do Cognac's, to arrive, for sale by
HAYMAN & HOLDEN
a29 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

HAVANA CIGARS—Landing ex brig Adams from Havana, assorted brands, and various sizes, for sale by the best manufactures, such as
Cazaux, Diadems,
Flores, Cazadores,
Pulmolitiad, Los Hermanos, &c.
For sale by RUCKTLET & CLARET,
a27 Commission Merchants.

CLARET—Just received per ship Sylphide, from Bordeaux—
200 cases Claret, of different brands such as Mont Carmel, Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, &c.
1400 boxes Claret superior quality St Julien,
For sale by DE FUENTES & CO.,
a29 92 Common st.

IN STORE and for sale, to close consignments—
50 lbs blue black Silk, 25 do black do;
3 pieces black mix Velvet; 10 do. do. Linen Shirts
12 do. black silk Hats, 1st quality.
jy13 E. TALAMON, 102-104 Royal.

HAVANA SEGARS—Constantly on hand, a superior assortment of Havana Segars such as Regalias, Reinettes, Chanchas, Militares, Principes, &c., for sale by
FRANCISCO LANATA,
a29 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

THE co-partnership existing in this city under the firm of Ravelet & Feste, having expired by limitation on the 1st of this month, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Victor Feste is entrusted with the liquidation of the same, and will use the signature of the firm for that purpose only.
C. RAVELET,
LAURENT JEANNET (per his attorney,)
VICTOR FESTE.
a23

Notice of Co-partnership.

THE undersigned have formed in this city a co-partnership under the firm of RICHARD & FESTE, to begin on the 1st of this month, for the importation of French dry goods.
New Orleans, 23d August, 1849.
L. H. RICHARD,
VICTOR FESTE.

Commission House, 11 rue de Mondtrou, Paris.

LINEN and MUSLIN GOODS—Received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, a general assortment of the following goods—
Linen bleached and unbleached Sheetings, various widths,
do blue Linandos and coarse Checks;
do damask, huckaback and birdseye Diaper;
do bordered Napkins and Table Cloths;
do white and brown Nettings;
do grey and white Drills and pantaloon stuffs;
do cambric Hdkfs. and Counter Shirtings;
Printed Jaconets, Organdies, Ginghams, Balmorines and Lawns
Ginghams, "Toile de Nores" and Chambreys;
Cotton and worsted Shawls, Verons and Britann Hdkfs.
Russia Diapers, Osnaburgs and planters' Linens;
Plaidins, Britannias, Cress and Jaconettes. For sale by
McDOWELL & PECK,
a29 99 Common st.

Heavy Virginia Domestics.

WE would now solicit a call of Planters and Families visiting the city, to our stock of heavy Cotton Goods, of 7-8 and 4-4 Osnaburgs; 30 inch Osnaburgs; Family Shirting; Kirtck Heavy Sheeting; Pittsfield and Bartlett, and various other makes of Brown Cottons.

—ALSO—

LINEN GOODS—
10 4 and 12 4 Barnsley Sheetings; Pillow Case Linens; colored Linen Coat Checks; Lustres and Ginghams; undressed Family Irish Linen, in whole and demi pieces. Damask and Birdseye Napkins and Towels. Holland brown and bleached Linens. Cambric Hdkfs. Linen Threads, &c.
All of which are offered at prices to suit the season.
J. H. PALMER, 56 Gravier st.

BRICKS—Agency.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general that any orders for BRICKS, left at the office of G. DePeister, corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley, will be promptly and carefully attended. H. Coulon is fully authorized to collect all sums due to his father's Brick Yard.
The undersigned,