The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. ..... NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1849.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprs. No. 93 CHARTRES STREET

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Bee, (one year in advance) $12 00
Courier Bee—Semi-weekly, (one year) 5 00

Subscribers who may prefer it can be allowed to discontinue at any time.

Advertisements—One dollar for every TEN lines, for the first insertion, and HALF DOLLAR for each subsequent one. No Advertisement to be inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

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

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

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

Notice.

Subscriptions authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duforgerie, 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,

SECOND DISTRICT,

CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 4, 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 final 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 elected:

Be it Resolved, That this Committee recommend to the Whigs of the respective parishes to assemble in Wards of the respective Representative Districts, on or before SATURDAY, the 15th day of September next, for the purpose of appointing one delegate for each Representative District, DELEGATES to the general Parish and City Whig Convention, to be held in the ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE, on the 22d day of September, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M., for the nomination of two SENATORS, and two Members PARISH OFFICERS, as in the opinion of the Whig party may be deemed advisable and for the nomination of the Whig party of the City and State.

Resolved, That the recommendation of the number of Delegates appointed by the Wards of each Representative District, be at a ratio not less than five and that the committee make the Representation on such ratio, at their meeting, as may be deemed proper.

Resolved Further, That after the nomination of officers embracing the views of the Whig Party made by the Convention, the Whig Committee be requested, that the Committee be authorized to Decree Conventions of the Delegates from each Representative District, for the purpose of nominating SENATORS, REPRESENTATIVES TO THE LEGISLATURE, and for such other purposes as may be deemed necessary for the interest of the Whig Party, and as will insure the success of the Whig Party at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the Picayune, Whig, Courier, New-Orleans Bee, Baltimore, Delta, and Orleanian.

D. K. MARKS, Chairman.

M. Cronan, } Secretaries.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Hungary.

The advices from Canada were received yesterday morning. We, (the exception of the Bee,) have given news which is exceedingly important, and which is in addition to what we have published. From Hungary we have received contradictory, and doubtful accounts. The intelligence by Telegraph, we give the picture of Rabb, which is, however, to be confirmed by the second edition of the Bee, to-morrow, or the following day.

Paris, Friday, Aug. 17. The Assembly *Tranquillity of Paris* [illegible] *Hungary* [illegible] *the day of Garibaldi*. A short but long and very [illegible] Pressing on [illegible] will it was well known that the Austrians had [illegible] Hungarians, who were under [illegible] Altenburg, at the distance of 12 leagues from Presburg. At Gorgo and Kaschau, Austrians found large stores of [illegible] Szolnok, which they carried off [illegible] Besides this, they [illegible] of Austrian foot and [illegible] The Hungarians [illegible] Klapka, did not keep [illegible] returned to Komarn [illegible] Vienna [illegible] Szegedin [illegible] near Presburg.

Paris, Nov. 1. The only paper which [illegible] the Imperialists [illegible] Vienna by Bem. That journal [illegible]

Letters from Constantinople of 25th ult., say [illegible] Gorgey has brought news [illegible] the Austrian army, 60,000 strong, [illegible] Petervardein, and had compelled the Hungarians to retire, and had occupied [illegible] Szegedin and Hermanstadt, had invaded [illegible] Szeczeni, had been [illegible] by Bem, with [illegible] women. The latter immediately gave battle to the Imperialists, who were under Dudes. The battle commenced on the 10 to 12 of [illegible] Bem, by a movement on the part of Bem, by which [illegible] off the left wing of the Austrian army, [illegible] along the right at the same time, and compelled them back on the centre. Bem [illegible] seeing the disorder of the enemy's lines, [illegible] the reserve to advance, which, by a [illegible] and at last charge, decided the day [illegible] the Hungarians. The imperialists [illegible] leaving on the field 10,000 killed and wounded, nearly all the artillery, and 5,000 prisoners, among which are Generals Aulemberg, Leiningen, and Schlen; he repossessed Cronstadt and Hermanstadt.

In Gallicia, Gen. Dembinski has also had a victory, and taken Gen. Freying prisoner.

The news is discredited, while there is little doubt that the Hungarians have been defeated at Hermanstadt and the Rotherthrum passes by the Russian and Austrian troops under Lupkes and Coss, who united their forces on the 12th and 13th July at Cronstadt. The Austrians under Coss numbered 11,000, and Lupkes commanded an equally strong detachment of Russian troops. On the 16th the combined forces advanced towards Hermanstadt and the defiles of Rotherthrum. On the 19th, the battle raged with fury, and the detailed accounts unofficially show that the allies were victorious at all points, driving the Magyars out of the town, and forcing them to fly from the passes of Rotherthrum. The news, however, comes through Austrian channels, and may be grossly exaggerated.

There is no further intelligence of the movements of Gorgey. A Vienna paper has a rumor that his troops have dwindled down to a few thousands, and been surrounded by the Russian cavalry under Gen. Sass, and summoned to surrender. It adds that Gorgey demanded 24 hours for deliberation, which were granted. This story, however, is apocryphal.

The Russian army held the left bank of the Theiss, while the Austrians moved on in a parallel direction on the other side, towards the town of Szegedin, which they entered without any resistance on the 1st of August. A battle had been expected, but it was found that the Hungarians had abandoned the defence of the place. Little advantage was gained by its occupation, as Kossuth had left the city and gone either to Gyula or Grosswardein.

The Austrian General, Haynau, whose infamous denunciations of death against all who should aid, even by the most innocent acts, the Hungarian cause we have already published, had given over the city of Georgard to be sacked and destroyed by his soldiers, under pretence that its inhabitants had broken faith and attacked him after a capitulation. It was situated on the Theiss and was a most entirely the property of Count Caroly.

The Hugarians have made several successful sallies from Comorn. On the evening of the 25th July, two companies of foot and a troop of hussars, with four guns, left the fortress and proceeded as Doush. Gen. Barco sent immediately some troops to Doush to punish them, but when these troops arrived on the 26th the Hungarians had disappeared, taking with them forty Austrian soldiers and five officers whom they captured. Again on the 30th, three columns attempted to force the circumvesting lines of the enemy under Gen. Pott. The latter fell back behind Bejs, where, receiving reinforcements, he made a stand and drove the Hungarians back. He lost, however, thirty or forty killed—and more than that number by cholera. Several other skirmishes had taken place at Comorn, but they were of trifling importance.

Intelligence has sent various bulletins announcing successful skirmishes with the Magyars, but the notorious falsehood of his despatches robs them of credibility.

The Russian Reserves have been called out, and the correspondence of the *Times* makes the following comment upon the fact:

"It is certain that the Emperor must make up his mind for another hecatomb of 200,000 men, in addition to the same number already devoted, before the end of the war can be thought of. At present Austria is supported with funds from Russia, but I have been informed that a representation has been made from the latter Government, which demurs to coming forward with money as well as men, and that Austria is henceforward to rely upon her own resources. Now, everybody knows what those resources are."

The Jews of Pesth have demanded that their property shall be valued, in order to prove that the contribution imposed on them by General Haynau will absorb all they have. They have announced their intention to proceed to the United States.

The following extract of a letter in the London *Times* presents the most connected account of the position of the respective armies that we find in our papers:

VIENNA, Aug. 1.

Although I cannot tell you the exact whereabouts of the Hungarians, a brief account of the probable relative positions of the different armies may not prove unacceptable to your readers. As you know, when the Hungarians turned the flank of the Russian army they went to Losonz, at which place they took an easterly direction. We have been officially informed that they proceeded direct towards Tokay, by way of Rima Szombat; but I cannot refrain from thinking that a part of the army took the route by Kaschau, whence, it is probable, it went by way of Unghvar towards the fortress of Munkats, and so down to the Ugocsey and Marmarosch counties. Although Paskiewitch's report of yesterday was couched in very sanguine language (it has not yet been published), the step which he has taken appears to me a most hazardous one, as Dembinski has, in all probability, also crossed the Theiss at Szolnok. Should this be the case, the Russians will naturally be between two fires. Should the Prince of Warsaw calculate upon Haynau's passing the Theiss at Csongrad, and taking Dembinski in the rear, he probably reckons without his host; as we know that Perczel is with 40,000 men to the south of Keckemet, and Panium's division would certainly be insufficient to keep him from Pesth. The next few days may, perhaps, lead to something decisive, but, to judge from the present position of affairs, that is not as far as they are known to the public,—there is every chance that the Hungarians will be able to prolong the war for a long time to come, although I see little or no chance of their ultimate success.

ICELAND.—The English papers are filled with accounts of the enthusiastic reception given to the Queen by the citizens of Dublin. They present no interest for our readers.

Hon. Truman Smith.

The Hayneville, Alabama, *Chronicle*, of the 25th inst., contains the following:

"As the name of this gentleman has attracted some attention lately in this section of country, we beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the following extracts of a letter addressed by him to T. J. Judge, Esq., of this place.—Having been denounced all over the South as an abolitionist, and a "compeer of Giddings," it is but just that he should be heard in his own defence. He denies emphatically the charge that he is an abolitionist, and says that he is slandered and detested by them beyond any other man, with the exception of Zachary Taylor." The letter is a private one, but we have been permitted by Mr. Judge to make public the annexed extracts:

LITCHFIELD, (Conn.) Aug. 12th, 1849.

Dear Sir—I thank you cordially for your kind favor of the 24 inst., and especially do I desire to express my thanks for your manly and forcible vindication of myself against the false imputation cast on me of being an Abolitionist. Indeed, I find myself in a very singular predicament—all over the North hailed by the Abolitionists as being a thoroughgoing pro-slavery man, and hated and detested by them beyond any other man, with the exception of Zachary Taylor—and all over the South called to naught as an Abolitionist of the third water. If I thought the subject worthy of my attention, I could get up a very curious publication, by extracts in parallel columns what the Abolitionists of the North and the Locofocos of the South have said to my prejudice. But I do not care one straw for all their abuse so long as I have the respect and confidence of men like you. Nor could I have gone much further than you did in your hand bill in speaking of my opposition to Giddings. I had a sharp conflict with him in the public press, during the late presidential contest, and if I have a better and more lasting enemy on earth, it is Joshua R. Giddings. I will send you a copy of my published letter, as it will enable you to make your own comments upon the conduct of the Locofoco hypocrites ashamed of themselves for merely representing me as a compeer of Giddings. I do not pretend to be a Northern man with *Southern principles*, but I hope my course has been such that I can justly claim to possess liberal and truly national principles. In any event, no man can deny me the character of being truly a friend of Zack Taylor. I was for him originally, and intend to stick to him to the last. It must, I think, be obvious to all that there can be a most ruthless and unprincipled opposition to the Administration, and it is of high importance that his friends all over the country should have a good understanding, and be incessant in their efforts to ward off the blows which the opponents are hurling, and will continue to hurl, at our glorious old Chieftain.

Last evening's mail brought intelligence that we have lost C. B. Smith's District (a strong Whig District) in Indiana, by a coalition (as in time past) between the locofocos and abolitionists.

Believe me to be, with much respect, truly and faithfully your friend, TRUMAN SMITH.

FROM ROUND ISLAND.—We learn from Pascagoula that the number of men now assembled on Round Island, attached to what is called the "Secret Expedition," amounts to over 440.—There is a limited supply of provisions on the island, and the men are in fear of being put on short rations. Their bread is now probably out of stock, or very nearly so. The island on Saturday night was blockaded by the steamers Water Witch and Taylor, the Flirt and two cutters—all United States vessels. Besides these, the sloop-of-war Albany was lying not side of Horn Island, and the frigate Raritan was reported to be at anchor in some of the passes in Lake Borgne—somewhere between Pascagoula and the Chandeleurs. This, we should say, is a pretty formidable force to set to watch the operations of a body of unarmed men. What the "Round Islanders," as these men are called, will do in their emergency, we of course cannot say. One thing is certain, however, and that is, they are in what may be called a "mighty tight place." At last accounts they were anxiously awaiting the arrival of one or more steamers from this city for their relief; but our informant, who left the vicinity of Round Island on Saturday evening, understood that an officer of one of the blockading vessels declared that any vessel attempting to go into the island would be fired on and sunk!

On Friday morning one of the men at the island, whose name we could not learn, died of the brain fever, and while many of his comrades were attending his burial, an attack was made by a party of reckless depredators on the commissary's storehouse for the purpose of plundering provisions. The officer in charge of the stores resisted the attack, when the depredators fell on him and beat him nearly to death. At this crisis the guard came to the assistance of the officer, and with knives cut two of the assailants—wounding one mortally, and the other most severely, if not also mortally.

The name of the officer who was beaten, we understand to be Raine, a lieutenant in one of the companies. He had to be removed from the island, and was taken on board the Water Witch for safety.

It was reported at Pascagoula on Saturday, that to-day some of the officers of the "Round Islanders" intended to make application to the legal authorities at that place for a civil process against the officers who have cut off their supplies, and to endeavor to have them arrested on a peace warrant. It was the opinion of a distinguished legal gentleman then at Pascagoula, that the process would issue and an order for the arrest of the parties complained against be made. It would be a little singular if Uncle Sam's men were to be arrested and held to bail on the complaint of these "outside barbarians," or rather "vagrants," as they have been superciliously and insultingly designated.

We have understood upon good authority that Col. White, who left here on Saturday, took over to Perry S. Warfield, Esq., at Biloxi, the necessary affidavits, &c., and that the legal gentleman alluded to is to conduct the proceedings. We have also understood, that in accordance with the terms of Commander Randolph's proclamation, a boat load of provisions for the Round Islanders has been already seized.—*Evening Picayune.*

RHODE ISLAND.—The election for a member of Congress from the Western District, which took place on the 28th ult., has resulted in the success of the Whig candidate—a *Whig gain*—the District having been represented in the last Congress by Thurston. (L. F.)

THE OVERFLOW OF RED RIVER.—We are happy to learn from the Alexandria *Republican* of the 1st inst., that the water is rapidly receding in that town. In 18 days it has fallen three feet. The *Republican* promises full details of the disasters occasioned by this unprecedented inundation.

☞ It has recently been discovered that gun cotton may be used in the silvering of looking glasses.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE BEE.]

FIRST DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31—10 A. M.

New York, Aug. 30, P. M.—A Brazilian brig, which has just arrived, reports the steamer *Spitfire*, which sailed hence for California, as destroyed by fire off the coast of South America.

The brig *Adelaide*, from Havana, reports that Rey had been surrendered to the American Consul, and left for New Orleans on the 19th. [This is stale news to us.]

News from Venezuela has been received to the effect that Monagas, with 2,800 troops, was marching against his old enemy Paez.

Mrs. Mitchell, the wife of the exiled Irish patriot has arrived from Liverpool, and will proceed immediately to Washington City.

THE MARKETS.—Two thousand bales of cotton were sold to-day; Fair Upland commands 10¾ to 10¾c.

SECOND DESPATCH.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

Important Commercial Intelligence.

The annexed despatch from our Baltimore Correspondent announces the arrival at Halifax of the steamship *Caledonia*, and furnishes an accurate account of the markets:

BALTIMORE, August 31st.

The *Caledonia* arrived at Halifax on Friday (31st) having left Liverpool on the 18th inst.

The Markets.

There has been a decided improvement in almost every branch of trade, and prices in the Liverpool Produce Market have been more fully supported, while purchasers have operated at rather higher rates. In consequence of the accounts from the U. States respecting the growing crop of Cotton being unfavorable, holders have asked and obtained high er terms. The Cotton market during the week preceding the departure of the steamer, has been extremely active. The quotations of the Board of Trade for Fair Upland are 5¾d; for Fair Mobile 5¾d., and Fair Orleans 5¾d.

GRAIN MARKET.

Breadstuffs are dull. On Tuesday wheat of all descriptions fell 2d. per bushel. Flour was rather languid, the better qualities therefore, are announced by the previous steamer; inferior grades experienced a decline of 6d. Subsequently, however, the market became steady. Prime sound American commanded 32s. 6d. to 33s.; inferior was dull at 30s. American wheat is quoted at 5s. 6d. to 5s. 7d. per bushel. Corn has advanced 2d. to 3d. per quarter. Yellow meal is from 27s to 28s; white from 26s. to 29s., with a moderate but steady demand.

PROVISIONS.

American provisions are well sustained. Lard has advanced 6d. per cwt.

STATE OF TRADE.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are encouraging for cotton and woolen goods.

Money Market.

Money continues abundant, and discounts are readily obtainable. The English Funds were very steady at the last accounts.

DANISH SQUADRON.

The Danish blockading squadron has left the Elbe, and commenced resuming active operations.

The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence has departed from Bremen for a cruise in the Baltic.

THIRD DESPATCH.

FURTHER BY THE CALEDONIA.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Queen's Visit to Ireland.

DISTURBANCES IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

HUNGARIAN TRIUMPHS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.

The Queen's visit to Ireland has terminated—Her majesty's progress is said to have been every where marked by much enthusiasm.

France.

At the close of the sitting of the French Assembly, and during a very exciting debate, Pierre Bonaparte struck an elderly Representative in the face. They were both arrested, and Bonaparte will be tried for the insult offered the Assembly. An adjournment of that body has taken place to the 1st October.

Paris and the surrounding country has been relieved from martial law, and is now perfectly tranquil.

Bavaria.

It is reported that the French Government has received information to the effect that Austria has applied to Bavaria for assistance in the war against Hungary, and that Bavaria will furnish a force of 50,000 men.

Hungary.

Great alarm prevails at Vienna and Presburg, in consequence of the appearance of the Hungarian outposts in the vicinity of the latter city. A large number of Austrian soldiers was forthwith despatched to assist in garrisoning Presburg, in case it should be attacked by the Magyars.

The capture of Raab and the entrance of the Hungarians into that city are fully confirmed. A three days battle, characterized by great obstinacy and courage on both sides, is said to have been fought between the Russians and the Magyars. The latter were commanded by Gorgey. The Russians suffered greatly from the impetuous onslaughts of the Hungarians, though from the fact that the latter slowly retreated, it would appear that the advantage must have finally remained with the Russians.

A letter from Vienna received at Paris, positively announces that the Austrians are about to open negotiations with the Hungarians for a peace.

FURTHER COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, Aug. 18th.—The sales of Cotton for the week amount to 83,140 bales, of which speculators took 36,320, and exporters 7,000 bales. The American descriptions sold embrace 17,720 bales Georgia, and 11,730 Alabama, Mobile and Orleans. The weeks imports are 35,000 bales. The stock on hand consists of 652,980 bales, against 560,160 at the same period last year.

Have Cotton Market.—The imports from 15th February to the 1st July, comprise 319,000 bales, against 225,100 last year. The market is active.

[Our despatch unfortunates here rather suddenly.]

FOURTH DESPATCH.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Serious Disturbances.

FURTHER BY THE CALEDONIA.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2, P. M.—(via Petersburg.)

New York, Sept. 1st.—Advices have been received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 15th July. It is stated that the vessel which left Bermuda with MITCHELL, the Irish patriot, on board, had pretty formidable force to set to watch the operations of a body of unarmed men. What the "Round Islanders," as these men are called, will do in their emergency, we of course cannot say. One thing is certain, however, and that is, they are in what may be called a "mighty tight place." At last accounts they were anxiously awaiting the arrival of one or more steamers from this city for their relief; but our informant, who left the vicinity of Round Island on Saturday evening, understood that an officer of one of the blockading vessels declared that any vessel attempting to go into the island would be fired on and sunk!

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SEVERE STORM AT BOSTON.—On the night of the 23d ult., the city of Boston was visited by a severe storm which did considerable damage. A brick building at the head of Gray's wharf, was blown down, and a ballast lighter was capsized near Manomit Point, Plymouth. The crew consisted of four, two of whom were drowned, while the others, one of whom was the captain, were rescued, after having clung to the mast for twelve hours.

☞ In Shreveport—Parish of Caddo—the thermometer indicated 90° at 10 o'clock at night. Rather warm, we should say.

City Intelligence.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This body held the regular sitting last evening, Recorder Genoie in the chair, and seven members present. A message from the Mayor was read, which was taken up section by section. The first portion relates to an application of Mr. Freaut to employ an assistant Attorney in the case of Mrs Gaines vs. the Executors of the late Daniel Clark, and recommending Gregory B. Duncan to the appointment. On motion, the request of Mr. Freaut was seconded to, and the sum of $250 appropriated towards paying the preliminary costs of defending the suit. Another part of the message refers to a communication of Mr. J. E. Bell, who informs the Council that he has transferred a contract for furnishing square timber to Mr. D. Harris, and requesting the concurrence of the Council. It was agreed to. A communication from the lessees of the Metairie Race Course, in relation to damage caused by cutting canals in consequence of the overflow, was referred to a special committee. A letter from Albert Emanuel was likewise enclosed in the Mayor's message, asking compensation for his labors during the recent overflow. The applicant claims $500. The matter was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution, presented at the last meeting by Mr Dupre, relative to the collection of taxes on real estate and slaves, was then taken up. The two first sections, requiring the Collector to have his office at the Municipal Hall, to be always represented, and to have the collectors of ward taxes paid at his own expense, were adopted. The third section, fixing the compensation of that officer at 4 per cent, gave rise to some debate. Mr Fabre moved to maintain it at the present rate of 3½ per cent. Mr. Dupre opposed the motion. He stated that the amount of taxes collected last year on real estate and slaves had reached 225,000 dollars, and that consequently the per centage advocated by the gentleman was too extravagant. Mr Duforgerie was alarmed Mr. Dupre. He was in favor of giving a fair and honorable compensation to responsible officers, but was opposed to all gratuities in the present embarrassed state of the finances of the corporation. The gentleman went on to prove that as the case now stands, the Collector was far better compensated than any other officer of the Municipality. Mr. Richardson argued that the multiplicity of the labors of the Collector rendered it incumbent on him to employ assistants, and that the showing of Mr. Duncan was therefore to some extent erroneous. He was in favor of allowing Mr. Fabre's motion to maintain the rate of compensation at 4 per cent, it was adopted by a vote of 6 to 5. The section then proceeded to fix the appointment of a Collector of Taxes. Mr. Wolz nominated Mr. Chas. Claiborne, who received the unanimous vote of the Council. Various letters, petitions, &c., were appropriately referred, after which the Council adjourned.

ELECTION FOR FOUR STATE WARDS.—An election for four state wards was held on the 3d Court Cathedral, took place yesterday, and resulted in the election of

Mr. Bertus	by	1058	votes.
Dr. Labeaut	by	998	votes.
P. Gomez,	by	657	votes.
A. J Guirot,	by	599	votes.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—J. Fritz, charged with stealing silver spoons from Varnum's restaurant in the city, was examined yesterday before Recorder Genoie and committed for trial before the First District court. Jacob Lamm, a tailor, was arraigned, charged also with stealing a shirt belonging to F. Cuzan, and sent to prison for two months. Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon made an affidavit, stating that leaving the city, four months since, she entrusted the former with articles of her house, in Toulouse street; the servant, stated, Eliza Coe, for safe keeping. On returning, she found that a considerable quantity of bedding, furniture and silver ware had been abstracted, and she now charges Eliza Coe with having purloined the articles. A warrant was issued for her arrest ... Several cases of disturbing the peace and larceny were appropriately disposed of.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—Of consequence was done yesterday in Recorder Baldwin's court. A man named Daniel Black was sent to prison in default of $300 to keep the peace. He had previously been committed for a similar offence.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.—No arrests worth mentioning were made yesterday in the authority. His Honor, Recorder Boutemeu, had a holiday of it.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept 3d, 1849.

Our telegraph has despatched at half past the morning, furnish a synopsis of the Caledonia's arrival at Halifax, and up to the 18th ult. The Liverpool Cotton market continues to improve under the influence of the cry of crops from this side, and prices are again 1 to ¼d higher, fair Orleans being quoted at 5¾d. The sales of the week amounted to no less than 83,140 bales, of which 36,320 bales were for speculation and 7,000 for export. Stock, 652,980 bales against 560,160 last year.

In our own market the intelligence was generally known to the Trade before the close of business hours, and holders at once stiffened in their demands. Buyers, however, not being prepared to meet the views of sellers, and limited in extent in their foreign orders only one cent below the ruling rates, declined to act, and no sales took place. In consequence, the transactions were confined to few small lots at full prices.

The advance brought by the steamer, so far from being unexpected, is scarcely confirmatory of the expectations entertained here. Several weeks ago we were of the opinion that when fair Cotton touch 5¾d and not pence, the rise would be arrested. But our convictions have changed, and we feel prepared that the round figure so far from stopping the upward tendency of the market, will give it a further impetus. Speculators who thought Cotton dear at 5d. will consider it dirt cheap at 6d, and in all earnestness we look for an excitement abroad which will overshadow that of 1846-47. The Trade in England are scarcely aware of the critical position in which they now stand, but by the middle of this month, when prices have gone up 1d. above the quotations, they will begin to feel pouts a bit uncomfortable, and may suggest a resort to working short time as a relief from their dilemma. But that which was a bugbear a few years ago, has no terrors now. Money at 1½ to 2 per cent is cheap enough in all conscience, and no sum of any prescience can be found to believe that the rate of discount in England can reach 4 per cent for six months to come. Again the harvest throughout Great Britain and the Continent promises a most abundant yield, thus securing the primary necessity of cheap food, and lastly, we have not a bale of old cotton in store, while the new crop will fall short immensely—we do not pretend to say how much of the enormous yield of last year. It must be borne in mind that the rate of consumption in Great Britain is 79,000 bales per week, and if maintained up to the close of the year—with an allowance of 50,000 bales of the new crop—it would leave only a stock of 90,000 bales of American Cotton in *Great Britain* on the 1st January, 1850. Admitting therefore—what we by no means acknowledge—that the consumption will drop to 60,000 bales a week, the stock in Great Britain would not exceed 250,000 bales—a small amount indeed, for manufacturers to face a cheap money market, cheap food and a short crop. In France they are even worse off, for if spinners go on consuming at the same rate they have hitherto done, they will run out of Cotton entirely by the end of November. But we started with the intention of penning a couple of lines, and must break off for the moment.

Sugar is in fair demand at full prices.

The Flour market is dull at old prices and sales are chiefly limited to the wants of consumers. Corn is in demand, and the supply very light.

Provisions are unchanged. Sales confined to retail.

Exchanges remain as last quoted.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10, 1849.

Since our last circular of 3d inst., we have again had a revival of active demand for cotton and an extensive business with a further advance of ⅛d @ ¼d in price. The quotations to day are 5¼d for fair Upland, 5¾d for Mobile, 5¾ for fair Orleans, and 5¾@5¾ for middling qualities. The sales for the week are estimated at 78,000 bales, of which 36,100 is put to the account of speculators and 6000 for export, and the American descriptions consist of 19,980 Upland 4¾@5¾; 37,470 Orleans at 4¾@6¼; 9550 Alabama and Mobile at 4¾@5¾, and 100 Sea Island at 8¾@10d @ lb. This fresh impulse to the market is thought to arise mainly from the accounts the last steamer from the United States, which are looked upon as giving stronger indication of a diminished growing crop. The stock in this port is now estimated at 663,000 bales, of which 516,000 is American. The corn markets have continued to decline, from the still more favorable prospects of an abundant harvest, and for flour there is only retail demand at 24s@24s 6d @ bbl for sound parcels. Inferior uninspected is nearly unsaleable, and may be quoted nominally at 18s@24s @ bbl. For Indian corn there is some increased demand owing partly to the depressed prices and partly to some reports, the last three days, of the appearance of the potato disease in the growing crop, in some localities both in the country and in Ireland. To day there have been some considerable sales of good yellow corn at 34s@34s 6d @ quarter. White is scarce and sells in small parcels at 35s@36s @ quarter. The sales of turpentine this week only amount to about 400 bbls of good quality from the quay at 6s 6d @ cwt. For common American rosin there is a demand at 2s 7½d@2s 6d @ cwt.

Yours respectfully,

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

HAVANA, Aug. 9, 1849.

Yesterday the sales in our Cotton market were 4000 bales at an advance of ⅛@1⅛ M. To-day they amount to 2600 bales. New Orleans *very ordinary*, equal to middling a good middling, is worth 7¾@8 M 90.

☞ REMOVAL—E. JOHNS has removed his office from the No. 94 Camp street to 65 CANAL STREET, three doors below St Charles street, where he will continue the Cotton Broker Business. 4d 1m.

CORKS—Long, half long, pointed and Dreadnaught Corks; Sardines, Lobsters, Vinegar, Champaign, (Thorn's) French Soap, Olive oil, 94 half bottles, Prunes, Quignolet, and Orange Flower Water. For sale by B. TALAMON,

s4 108 Royal st.

BRANDY, LIQUORS, ABSYNTH—13 1-2 pipes J J Dupuy 4th proof Cognac; 13 1-4 do J J Dupuy 1st proof old Cognac, 1840; 13 1-4 do Hy Sutton 1st proof old Cognac, 1840; 13 1-4 do Dupuy 4th proof Cognac; 13 1-4 do J Dussaing & Co. 4th proof Cognac; 20 baskets superior Ambrosia, Absynthe, 6lb; 10 boxes Barnajet & Grandeau Absynthe; 175 boxes do vieux Absynth, L Jeannesset, 12lb do Kirsch, L Jeannesset—in storage for sale by

s4 B. TALAMON, 108 Royal st.

EDITORS OF THE BEE—Please announce JAMES LILLY as a candidate for Collector of State Taxes, for the Fourth Representative District, at the election on the 5th of November next.

Mr Lilly being a man of property, and individually fully responsible, the State and the parish will have every guarantee for the faithful and prompt discharge of his duties, should he be elected.

TAX PAYERS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce T HUGH McKEON, (the present incumbent,) as a candidate for the office of Collector of State Taxes for the Fourth Representative District—election, 5th November next. The District is comprised within Canal and St. Louis streets, the Mississippi river and the Metairie road.

☞ Col ROBT. M McALPIN is a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Orleans, subject to the decision of a Whig Convention.

s29 tf PILLMORE RANGERS.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Please announce ALEXANDER CUVILLIER, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Fourth District Court.

EDITORS OF THE BEE—Please announce JOHN N. ELLIOT, as a candidate for re-election as Collector of State Taxes for the Sixth Representative District.

MANY VOTERS.

☞ Please announce CHAS. V. HURTUBISE, as a candidate for the office of Collector of state Taxes, for the Fourth Representative District, at the election to be held on the 5th day of November next. The District ranges from Canal to St. Louis street.

At the Request of MANY FRIENDS.

☞ C. B. SEWERLEY is a candidate for re-election for Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, at the election to be held on the 5th of November, 1849. au28

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE BEE—Please announce PAUL FOUCHER as a candidate for the office of Third Justice of the Peace, at the election in November next.

THE FRIENDS.

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS—Please announce ALBERT PARKS, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Fourth District Court, at the election of November next.

WHIG MEETING.

FIFTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

The Whigs of the 5th Representative District, comprising the 6th and 7th Wards of the First Municipality, are respectfully requested to meet on Saturday next, 8th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., at Mr. Frank George's Restaurant, situated at the corner of Hospital and Front streets, for the purpose of appointing delegates to choose candidates for the State Legislature for the ensuing session.

W. M. Murphy,
Cyprien Dufour,
John Coulter,
J A Bonneval,
George E Cook,
John Dufour,
Chas O'Connor,
Jos Bell,
Sauma Dumas,
Victor Pere,
Jean Brun,
J V Gourdain,
Francois Prulon,
Eustache Roman,
Jules D'Hondt,
Jean Lisson,
Louis Renet,
Louis Bacquie.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,

52 Bourbon street, New-Orleans.

CONDUCTED BY J. G. LORD.

THE plan of this Academy comprises a general and extensive system of education, for pupils admitted at six or seven years of age, and can consist of a course of classical, or commercial, or all they are prepared for these future pursuits in life.

They are distributed into classes according to their individual advancement.

The premises are fitted up the best to be found in the city, with ample space for exercise and recreation, and every convenience is combined for an institution of learning.

The Professors are gentlemen of talents chosen and of reigns in the establishment, and strict attention is paid to the moral conduct and improvement of the pupils.

—Terms—

For Boarders,	per month,	$25 00
Half Boarders,	do	16 00
Day Scholars under	10 years of age,	do 8 00
do do	12 do	do 10 00
do do	above 12	do 10 00

The term includes board and instruction in the English and French languages, Latin, Greek, Geography, History, Mathematics, Book keeping, &c.

The following languages and accomplishments are taught. The charges are

Spanish German, or Drawing,	per month,	$3 00
Music,	do	4 00
Dancing,	do	10 00
Fencing and Military Exercise,	do	6 00

The classes commence on the 1st of each month, and the whole year is divided into three terms of four and a half months each.

☞ **To Rent**

October—Three Stores, Nos 40 46 and 48 Chartres street, between Bienville and Barracks streets. Apply to C. RIDDIN, Commission Merchant, 64 Camp street. s4

☞ **To Rent**

Possession given on the 1st October—Three Stores, Nos 40 46 and 48 Chartres street, between Bienville and Barracks streets. Apply to C. RIDDIN, Commission Merchant, 64 Camp street. s4

RECEIVED, by the subscriber—

25	cases Red Wine,	St Julien,	1846.
35	do do	Pauillac Medoc	1846.
25	do do	St. Julien,	1846.
100	bbls Haut Sauterne	Wine	1846.
100	do Claret	Sauterne White Wine	1846.
50	do Ordinary Claret,	St Julien*	
50	do old St Estephe Claret