The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 996 VOL. X.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIII.—WHOLE No. 6035. } OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. ..... NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1849. } WAGNE & WEISSE, Pr Stator No. 53 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper, one year in advance).....$12 00
Country Paper, Semi-weekly, (one year.....
.....5 00

Papers to the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

A commission of one dollar for every TEN lines, or each subsequent one on the first insertion and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each instance.

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

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

☞ 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 are authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duverger, our book keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk and Delaneu who are collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE.

New Orleans, 31 April, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER DECLOUET.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
DUNCAN F. KENNER,
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
LOUIS BRUDELON.
For Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT.
O. P. JACKSON.
SECOND DISTRICT.
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

The Election of a Third Senator from New Orleans.

In pursuance from the Governor's proclamation, at every two Senators are to be elected from the City of New Orleans, in November next. Those are in the place of Messrs. Dawson and Slidell, whose terms of office have expired. But as we known that the Hon M. M. Reynolds, whose term commenced two years longer, has accepted and accepted the appointment of District Attorney for the New Orleans Judicial District, and that he holds and exercises said office and receives the emolument thereof. That circumstance vacates the office of Senator, and it is reported, and believed, and by the Constitution of Louisiana, it is because he holds the commission of the Governor to that effect. But the shallow sophistry that would enable him to resign the Constitution, to turn to pieces by the [illegible] Organic Law. A person shall hold or exercise at the same time more than one civil office, &c." The design of the injunction of the people of the inhabitants, and to both the holding and the exercise of more than one civil office. Words cannot be made clearer. It, therefore, Mr. Reynolds cannot hold the office of Senator, at the same time that he holds and exercises that of District Attorney, the former is ipso facto vacated, and cannot be resumed until the voice of the people bestows it on a new incumbent.

Whig Meeting.

The Whigs of the Seventh Representative District held a meeting last Saturday evening at the house of John Guesnon, Frenchmen between Victory and Levee streets.—The following persons were appointed delegates to the convention of the 22d District, in session at the same house two candidates to be chosen to the Senate for the District in the Legislature, and to act otherwise according to their own judgment.

Names of Delegates—Messrs. Eugene Stare, Pierre Miller, John Guesnon, E. Gabaudan, J. B. Crozat, L. Duvigneaud, A. Barnett, S. Audier, J. Bermudez, J. Barlongue.

FIRST WARD.

The Whigs of the First Ward of the First Municipality will meet THIS EVENING, at half past seven o'clock, at the Conti Street House, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the City and Parish Committee, to be held at the St. Louis Exchange, on the 22d September. The Whigs of the First Ward are requested to be punctual.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE]

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE BY THE NIAGARA.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7th.

The imports of Cotton into Liverpool for the week comprise only 5,100 bales. Money is in great demand, and the rate of interest on bills has advanced to 2½ per cent. The Emperor of Russia has refused a loan from Hives & Co. (Query? Hope & Co.) on the terms offered at first.

The Peace Congress was held at Paris on the 21st August. Victor Hugo was appointed President. There were fifteen hundred delegates in attendance, and the flags of all nations were displayed amid the vast assemblage. Conspicuous among them were the stars and stripes of the American banner. The Government has given orders that the Congress, in its debate, must refrain from alluding to political events.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7th—5 o'clock, P. M.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7th.—Gen. TAYLOR arrived this morning in our city, accompanied by Alex. C. Bullitt and other friends. The President still looks feeble and pale, but is in very good spirits. A highly flattering and cordial reception was given him, and a large concourse assembled to greet him. In reply to the address of welcome, General Taylor expressed his acknowledgments of the kindness displayed towards him, and regretted deeply that he was unable to remain any length of time among the citizens, but promised soon to pay them a special visit. Gen. Taylor is to stop at Philadelphia tonight, and will proceed to morrow morning, direct to Washington.

Heavy Failure.

A broker failed to day for the large sum of $100,000. His name has not transpired.

Seizure of Vessels.

The Government authorities have seized three vessels—the Sea Gull, Florida and Union—in the belief that they were connected with and fitted out for the secret expedition. The Sea Gull was seized a few days since, but was subsequently released. She had on board 30 armed men. The Union was also seized a few days ago, but has since been released, and is now on her way to the Gulf. It was supposed that this vessel was likewise to form a part of the secret expedition.

Murder of California Emigrants.

Dates from Fort Laramie to the 6th, have been received. We learn that two Companies of U. States Dragoons have been sent in pursuit of a party of Sioux Indians, who had assailed and murdered a number of California emigrants.

The English mail is due here to-morrow.

THIRD DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.

Gen. Taylor.

The President arrived last night at 11 o'clock, in this city, and proceeded immediately to the residence of his brother, Colonel Taylor. He is very feeble, and it is doubtful whether he will go to Washington to day.

Henry Clay.

Mr. Clay arrived at Kinderhook this day, the 4th inst. He was very cordially received by ex-President Van Buren.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The papers have been received.

France.

The President of the French republic, after having accomplished his fournese through the departments, has gone to St. Cloud to recruit his health which was somewhat impaired by the fatigues of the journey.

Spain.

The Spanish Ministry has been dissolved. Gen Narvaez has been appointed President of the Council. He also holds the portfolio of finance.

Austria and Russia.

It has been agreed between Austria and Russia that the war of Hungary is over, that all territories shall remain as before the war. No new division will be allowed.

Rome.

Roman affairs are getting worse every day. The French government has notified the Pope that in case a new revolution should break out in Rome through the conduct of the officials sent to that city by his Holiness, he need not look to France for assistance. The Paris papers say that the French government addressed a note to the Pope, stating in very clear terms that it will enforce the political and civil reform promised to the Romans, and that the French army will be used for that purpose if necessary. In the same note, it was stated that Gen. Oudinot was called back home, because he had transcended his authority in transferring the Republicans with which he was invested to the car of Italy—not to Rome by [illegible].

New troubles are at hand in the Eternal City.

Naples.

A change of ministry took place at Naples, the liberal members were dismissed.

Hungary.

The last accounts from Hungary are believed to be exaggerated; however the fate of that noble country is now almost despaired of.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday.—Consols for Money closed nine eighths to three quarters; for account, 99¾ to ¾.

PARIS, August 29.—Government Stocks declined towards the close; three per cents closed at 54 45, 50 45 (Unintelligible.)

NEW YORK, 7th inst.—The sales of Cotton yesterday embraces 800 bales for export at full prices. The private accounts have not been received.

Flour has declined: Western ranges from 5 38 to 5 63. Rice, flour and corn meal declined. Provisions are dull at previous rates.

☞ The Northern mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston—as it usually does of a Sunday.

MILWAUKIE.—We take from the Buffalo Courier the following statistical information in relation to Milwaukie, published by order of its Board of Trade. Fifteen years ago not a single white man dwelt upon the site of the present city. In 1828, the population was 700; the estimated number of inhabitants at the present time is 18,000.

The first shipment of wheat and flour to any extent from that port was made in 1845. The following table shows a great increase in the amount of shipments since that time:

EXPORTS FROM MILWAUKIE.

	Wheat.	Flour.
1845,	99,610 bushels.	7,500 bbls.
1846,	213,448 "	13,756 "
1847,	598,011 "	34,840 "
1811 611,471 "		92,732 "
1849,	1,148,807 "	201,942 "

The exports for 1847 embrace those from July 1st, 1846, to July 1st, 1849, while those of the four previous years are for the season of navigation in each year.

There are now in the city five flouring mills propelled by water power, and one by steam, containing 17 run of stone, and capable of grinding 7,000 bushels of wheat daily.

The estimated value of articles manufactured in Milwaukie in 1849, is $1,714,200. Value of exports of wheat, flour, pork, beef, &c., for the same time, $2,088,469.

There are thirty-nine sail vessels owned in and sailing out of that port, of which the total tonnage is 5,541; stock in steamboats and propellers of 3,000 tons, making the total tonnage owned in that port 8,542.

The country around Milwaukie is not surpassed in salubrity of climate and in the fertility of its soil. The population of Wisconsin is rapidly increasing, and is mainly composed of a hardy and enterprizing class of citizens. The travel, and carrying of produce and goods between the interior and Milwaukie, has been done upon common highways. Business men, however, in that region are becoming thoroughly awake to the importances of internal improvements. Charters have been obtained for several plank roads and one railroad, leading from Milwaukie to the Mississippi river. These will add greatly to the growth of the city, and be of incalculable benefit to the farmers in the interior.

THE CUBA QUARANTINE LAWS.—The following letter to a commercial house at Charleston discloses a case of outrage and extortion on the part of the Cuban authorities equally disgraceful and unjustifiable:

ST. JAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 20.

The brig Argus arrived here on the 15th, after a long passage of 25 days from New York, touching at Hamilton, (Bermuda.) No sickness whatever on board; but in consequence of her bill of health being unprovided with the Spanish Consul's cognizance, (which was unnecessary, the vessel having been dispatched from New York for a British port),—she has been fined fifty dollars, and ordered to quarantine for twenty days, with a doctor on board at $17 per day and his board, and $80 for extra visits of the boats and interpreters of the Government.—Ship-owners in the United States should be warned of such imposition, and measures taken by them to obtain redress from the proper authorities.

THE STEAMER CREOLE AND THE SPANISH CONSUL.—The steamer *Creole*, Capt. AULD, left the Lake End of the railroad on Saturday evening for Havana. The *Creole* was chartered by Don CARLOS DE ESTANA, and it is presumed that she carries out important despatches to the Cuban authorities, which relate to the movements in the country connected with the supposed invasion of Cuba.

From the Washington Republic.

Cuba and its system of Government.

That during the last twenty-five or thirty years there has been a constant improvement in the condition of Cuba is incontrovertible, and many are disposed to attribute the fact to the fostering care of the Spanish crown. Such, however, is by no means the case, for all advance is to be attributed to the fact that, by the importation of slaves, its physical power has increased. Leaving the right and wrong of slavery out of the question, it is indisputable that any government which disregards the stipulations of treaty, and which encourages its officials to accept bribes for doing so, cannot be such as benefits any people in the midst of such a country as this. That the slave trade is as fully recognised in Cuba as smuggling into France, and wine-vans, is recognised in England, is proven by the fact, that in the harbor of Havana, under the guns of the formidable castles of the *Moro* and *Cabanas*, an anchorage called the *Casa blanca* is distinctly recognised as appropriated to slavers. Stranger still, it is within a few caables' length of an armed hulk, stationed by the British Government in the harbor of Havana to protect those officials it has established as the guardians of the apprentices in its own colonies, and the recruits for the West Indian negro regiments.

The last census of Cuba was made in 1839, when the population was 700,000, since when we estimate that it has doubled, at least. Of this 1,400,000, one-half are white, and the remainder are of every country and clime in the world. As for law in Cuba, it is unknown. Judges and lawyers abound, but the will of the capitan general can at any time remove any cause from its cognisance to the jurisdiction of the councillors of the capitan general. The official, the first in dignity of the Spanish crown after the royal ministers, and always a *grande de Espana de primera clase*—one of those nobles who may stand covered in the presence of the descendants of Ferdinand and Isabella—is the military head of the whole island, and the civil head of that portion west of Matanzas. The eastern portion of the island is under the civil control of a governor, who, in that point of view, is completely independent of the *Governor of Cuba*.

The whole island is divided into three military departments, the commanders of each of which are appointed by the capitan general. The supreme court (Real Audiencia) is presided over by the captain general, subordinate to which are the ayuntamientos of cities and towns, the chiefs of which are the *alcaldes* and *intendentes*. The officers of these coorts are well paid, but are generally supposed to be very ignorant, even of the principles of that Latin code, and mixture of Gothic law, which is the basis of the procedure of the *real audiencia*. The expenses of irrigation produce in the minds of the people a deep aversion to it.

The government is most expensive. For a long time all charges were met by the mother country, and salaries were paid from the royal treasury. All this is however changed. At the end of the last century, the total revenue was about $1,150,000, and in 1830 it exceeded $9,000,000; in 1840 it was nearly $12,000,000, and in 1845 nearly $13,000,000. Of this scarcely one-half is expended on the island, except that disbursed by the troops in the island.

Havana, until recently, was the only port in which a foreign trade was permitted, and therefore became the place of establishment of that elegant and refined coterie of French, English, German, and American merchants, who contribute so much to its society. Subsequently, however, Santiago, Cuba, Baracoa, Manzanas, and Matanzas acquired the same right. The redeeming trait in the government in the island is extended to foreign merchants to establish themselves, which they do without let or hinderance. A special law provides that all aliens naturalized in the mother country be looked on as Spaniards, and that aliens not naturalized shall enjoy the same privileges which the governments of which they are citizens or subjects allow to Spanish. Every foreigner is required to find a bail or caution for his solvency and appearance before a court it required; and if he wish to engage in trade, he must be *matriculado en el consulado*. Free persons of color are excluded; and the law is enforced even as regards sailors, if they be not on board of national ships. The business of a broker, like that of a notary with us, is held by commission, and the number is limited in every town. The following are a few of the provisions of the tariff in force:

"The duties of 33 1-2 and 27 1-2 per cent are on foreign goods, imported in Spanish vessels, from foreign ports, on the specified valuations. In Spanish vessels from foreign ports, and on foreign produce and manufactures imported directly from the countries in Spanish vessels, however, those at 33 1-2 per cent pay 10, and those at 27 1-2 per cent 8 per cent less. Spanish productions and manufactures of the same class as those at 33 1-2 per cent, from foreign ports, imported from the Peninsula in foreign vessels, pay 16 per cent less, and in Spanish vessels 26 per cent less; and those of the same description as the foreign articles, which are charged 27 1-2, pay 13 and 20 per cent less, excepting rice, which is charged 30 per cent less, and flour $2 per bbl. Wine, brandy, and all kinds of liquor pay, besides that mentioned, an additional duty of 20 cents per pipe, 25 cents per half pipe or hhd, and 12 cents per dozen jars or bottles. All imports and exports pay, besides the mentioned duties, 1 per cent based upon and duties, except sp. flour, cordage, tafia, molasses, sugar, and dye stuffs.

"There is also an export duty on coffee of 20 cents per quintal, sugar 37 1-2 cents per box, cigars 50 cents per thousand; tobacco 50 cents per quintal, &c."

There is also an imperfect warehousing system, which provides that imported goods shall also enjoy the privilege of a kind of warehouse system, the provisions of which are as follows:

All goods imported in foreign vessels exceeding eighty and in Spanish sixty tons burthen, except perishable provisions, bulky articles and liquors, may be put in deposite for an indefinite term, paying one per cent inward and one per cent. outward duty on the valuation in the tariff each year. When entered for home consumption, they are liable to the corresponding duty. The merchant who exports is held responsible for the ongoing duty. Cargo master is unknown. Double-boons of Spain pass in commerce for $17, and others for $16. Their receipts are pure bare a proportionate value. English guineas and American eagles are current, but at a small discount. The unit of account is the [illegible] (Peso de Nova). The St. Petersburgh rood is four hundred and twenty inches long, and the estimated cost is forty millions of dollars. It is expected that the distance will be regularly traveled in twelve hours.

(Connecticut Courant.

☞ "Ah! Eliza," said a Sunday school teacher, "you should not waste your precious time curling your hair: if God intended it to be curled, he would have curled it for you." "Indeed," said the witty maid, "I must differ with you. When I was an infant he curled it for me, but now I am grown up he thinks I can able to do it myself."—*Olive Branch.*

CONCERNING EGGS.—At breakfast one morning, in that quiet and comfortable old inn, the White Swan, in York, a foreigner made quick despatch with eggs. Thrusting his spoon into the middle, he gave one yolk, devouring it, and passed on the next. When he had got to his seventh egg, an old farmer, who had already been prejudiced against Monsieur by his munchoms, could brook the extravagance no longer, and, speaking up, said, "Why, sir, you have all the white! How is Mrs. Lockwood to afford to provide breakfast at that rate!" "Vy," replied the outside barbarian, "you wouldn't hab me eat de yite? De yolk is de chicken; de vite de feddera. Am I to make von bolster of my belly?" The farmer was dumfounderded!

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Take the open air,
The more you take the better,
Follow nature's laws
To live your care.

Let the doctors go
To the Bay of Biscay,
Let alone the Gin,
The Bandy and the Whiskey.

Freely exercise,
Keep your spirits cheerful,
Let no dread of sickness
Make you ever fearful.

Eat the simplest food,
Drink the pure cold water,
Then you will be well,
Or at least you ought to.

NAVAL.—The Norfolk *Herald* of the 1st, says:

The U. S. ship Vandalia, Commander Gardner, now at the anchorage off the Naval Hospital, is bound to the Pacific, and is expected to sail on Tuesday next. The Vandalia has recently been thoroughly repaired, lengthened, and otherwise improved, at the Gosport Navy Yard, and is now one of the handsomest and best equipped vessels of her class in the Navy.—Although her fitting out had been hurried, we were, on going on board yesterday, by an elegant copper life-boat, struck with the excellent arrangement, order and neatness in all the departments of the beautiful ship—so creditable to her officers. The crew were at the exercises of working the ship, which to a landsman is a novelty well worth seeing. They are as fine looking fellows as any in the service; and officered by gentlemen worthy to command so beautiful a ship, from the Commander down. The Vandalia, we learn, has orders to touch at Possession Bay in the Straits of Magellan, for information of the mate of a New Bedford schooner who was detained there by the natives, some time ago.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—The jewelry store of W. Hale, in Detroit, Mich., was entered on the 24th ult., and the following articles stolen therefrom, viz: 10 gold watches, 18 silver do., 100 gold finger rings with sets, 80 do plain, and a quantity of other articles, consisting of bracelets, ear-rings, &c.

Benton Running! Afraid of Assassination.

An "extra" of the Platte Argus of the 4th ult. says that Col. Benton, after spanking in Platte City, where he was gloriously defeated, left there "uttering curse upon curse against the people, *and effected to fear that his life was in danger.*" We have received a letter from Platte City, which lets us into the secret. Here is an extract:

"Among other things, Col. Benton said that every member of the last Legislature who voted for the resolutions of instruction, understanding them, committed willful and corrupt perjury."—Mr. Wilkerson, one of our members, (who voted for the resolutions) was standing within less than ten feet of the Colonel, and instantly sung out, "*You are a G— dam'd liar!*" The Colonel tried to *crawfish*, by saying that he only meant such as *understood the resolutions*; but that did not seem to set any better on Wilkerson's stomach than what the Colonel first said—he did not seem willing to get out through a "slip-gap," made for *fools*, and again thundered in his face, "YOU ARE A G— DAM'D LIAR, SIR!"

The language of Mr. Wilkerson may be thought violent. It is so; but Col. Benton provoked it by charging Mr. W. with "willful and corrupt perjury."—*Jefferson (Mo) Metropolitan.*

LAURENSVILLE, Aug 31

OVERSEER KILLED.—A gentleman from the neighborhood informs us that a most melancholy occurrence transpired in the vicinity of the Burnt Factory, Spartenburg District, on last Friday, which resulted in the death of Mr. Henry Ferguson's overseer. One of Fs negro fellows had been in the woods some days, and the overseer—whose name we were unable to learn—went in pursuit of him. Upon coming up with the boy, he was found to be armed with a large knife, and refused to return home. The overseer endeavored to force him, and in the scuffle the negro wounded him so severely, that he died on Sunday last. The negro escaped at the time, but we trust he has been taken, ere this, and will receive promptly the punishment his atrocity merits.

EFFECTS OF WHIG POLICY.—One year of Whig rule has redeemed the character of Pennsylvania, and soothed the *manes* of Sydney Smith. In July last, the interest on the public debt was paid in specie, or its equivalent, a sinking fund of $200,000 has been established to reduce the principal, and now $150,000 has been appropriated out of what remained in the treasury to the completion of the North Branch Canal.

Well may the Whigs of Pennsylvania proudly point to this grand result, as the fruit of Whig policy.

But this is the usual course of things. The Locos contract the debts, and squander the public money, and the Whigs have to make up deficiencies and square off the account.

A SINGULAR MONOMANIA—*Case of Mr. Sprague.* We published an account lately of the arrest of young Mr. Sprague, son of a respectable clergyman, at Brooklyn, N. Y., for throwing down a young lady and stealing her shoe. The father, who was absent at the time, has returned, and makes this statement:

From early boyhood this son had evinced a strange propensity for getting possession of the shoes of the female part of the family. This propensity was not steadily, but periodical. As early as sixteen or fourteen years of age it was developed, the fact being notorious, not to the family only, but to the domestics, some of whom, having married and settled in Brooklyn, are referred to by name and address.—When the son was about that age, the shoes of Mrs. Sprague and her daughters began to disappear, generally new ones; sometimes one shoe, sometimes a pair. Then one found, (and they were discovered in the son's pocket), in his trunk, his bed, his room, and in various other places they were generally wet, thoroughly soaked in water, or if dry, had the shrivelled appearance of having been thus soaked, and they were made unfit to wear. The father charged this upon the son, threatened and reasoned with him, but in vain. Sometimes the habit would sleep for months, and he would be joked upon his improvement—then it would return, and no means, severe or kind, which the family could devise, would check it, and the only remedy was legal force, which was occasionally mingled with such remedies as "and when Charles is married, then we can keep our shoes"—showing the notoriety of this propensity.

A MAD STEER.—A large crowd was attracted yesterday afternoon, around the premises of Mr John Hester, to witness a struggle between a mad steer and some twenty or thirty persons, who were striving to secure them. The animal had been purchased of a farmer, residing about four miles from this city. The drivers went after him yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, and were ten hours getting him to the city.—When near the slaughter pens, the ungovernable animal made another desperate effort for his life, by leaping into the pond of the Assanpink, with the intention of breaking the line of the hinder upon that country, by swimming out of the "cold spring." He was headed off by the mounted troops of the cleaver company, and finally driven into the yard. Here the enraged animal made an outrageous assault upon an unoffending horse that stood tied under the shed. The horse being rough-shod behind, soon heeded the difficulty between himself and the steer, and the latter was again compelled to retreat. He next assailed a man who was armed with pitchfork, but with no better success—The human beat the beast at his own game of pitch and toss, for he was finally secured with heavy ropes, dragged by main force to the slaughter house, and here we let the curtain drop over the bloody drama. About 150 persons were the excited spectators of the fray.

Trenton (N. J.) Gazette.

☞ The Emperor of Russia, through the Russian Minister at Washington, has appointed Major T. S. Brown, to succeed the late Major Whittier, as Superintendent of the great railroad from St. Petersburgh to Moscow, and he has accepted it on certain conditions. Major B was educated at West Point, and the Chief Engineer of the Erie Railroad. The St. Petersburgh road is four hundred and twenty miles long, and the estimated cost is forty millions of dollars. It is expected that the distance will be regularly traveled in twelve hours.

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City Intelligence.

THE POISONING CASE.—Joseph Joly, a free colored man, arrested on a charge of having poisoned one Wm. Hayes, by administering to him a certain medicine, was brought up on Saturday morning before Recorder Reusenau. Cyprian Dufour, Esq., appeared on behalf of the accused, and moved that his client be admitted to bail for his further appearance before the Recorder. His Honor then fixed the amount of bail at $3,000, which being forthwith furnished, the prisoner was released. The examination of the case will take place this week.

SWINDLING.—Constant Labouisse was arrested on Saturday, in the Third Municipality, charged with having swindled Antonio Cardenas out of $111 worth of cigars. He was remanded for examination.

COMMITTED.—T. Ellert was committed, on Saturday, by Recorder Reusenau, before the First District Court, on the charge of having swindled a confidence officer 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.

FILLMORE RANGERS.

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

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

☞ Please announce CHAS. V. HURTURIPE, 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 raises from Canal to St. Louis street.

Ailes Request of MANY FRIENDS.

☞ C. B. HEWBERLEY 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. au18

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE BEE.—Please announce PAUL PECQUET as a candidate for the office of Third Justice of the Peace, at the election in November next. 1t18 FRIENDS.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that from this day I revoke every power of Attorney I may have given to Mr A. Pavlide. OLYMPE BOISSE.

New Orleans, Sept. 4th, 1849. s3 6t

To Planters of Sugar Factories.

A YOUNG MAN, having for the last eight years, been engaged as Engineer on some of the largest Sugar Estates in Pt. Coupee and Point Coupee, and also as sugar Maker, can distil her or overseer; he will engage himself to fill either of all three situations, as he has been accustomed to each of the same. He is also qualified to take care of the negroes and the stock. Address, post paid, Baton Rouge, Box 17, and he will receive prompt attention. Letters marked A. B. N. address left at the office of this paper, will be attended to immediately.

SARDINES IN OIL, 2500 half boxes Sardines in oil, of the celebrated mark of B. Guilloni, for sale by A. MOLIER,
au6 98 Magazine st.

OLIVE OIL—200 baskets Oil in large bottles, 150 do in small bottles, both of J. Plagniol, for sale by A. MOLIER, 98 St. Louis st.

WINES—6 casks Haut Talence and Haut Brion Red Wine, 25 half casks do do; also White Wine, Haut Sauterne and Haut Barsac, 300 cases Champagne Wine, and La Mission Claret, 150 do Muscatel, Pomingnan. For sale by A. MOLIER, 98 St. Louis st.

GUINGUET—200 baskets and half baskets red Angers Guinguet, for sale by
au6 A. MOLIER, 98 St. Louis st.

CLOTHING

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ C. BURNETT, 13 Camp st, has constantly receiving a large and magnificent assortment of ready made CLOTHING, all of which being his own manufacture, enables him to sell as cheap as any other establishment of the kind in the United States. Gay wholesale dealers and country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. Every garment is warranted of the best of trimmings and workmanship, and will be sold at the lowest New York prices. The following is a list of the Clothing now on hand:

Superior black cloth dress and frock Coats;
Black, fancy cassimere and Satin Vests and Pantaloons;
Gold mounted and fancy tweed dress and frock Coats;
Brown, dahlia and olive dress and frock Coats;
Blue and black cloth dress Coats;
Superior black and high brown and regular Coats;
Blue blanket and cloth Pantaloons;
Brown, olive and blue cassimere Pants;
Fancy plaid and striped cassimere Pants;
Black and fancy cassimere and Satin Pants;
Superfine check tweed Pants;
Black mixed and fancy mixed Pants;
Superior black and fancy satin Vests;
Black and fancy cashmere and Satin Vests;
Black and fancy cashmere and Satin Vests;
Superior white and fancy Marseilles Vests;
Fancy cloth and tweed Vests; &c. &c.
au6 98 Magazine and 11 Red Stores.

BARNETT, 13 Camp st

California Planning and Saw Mill Lever street No. 165, between Tchoupitoulas and Julia streets.

THE subscribers have constantly on hand a large assortment of the most approved Yellow Pine and Cypress lumber.

Also, flooring, weather boards and ceiling, laid and ready prepared at moderate prices.

Timber and cedar posts of various sizes and of the best quality.

Sawing of all kinds done without delay.

This establishment, situated front to the river, having the privilege of a wharf, offers a great facility and advantage to those in want of vessels for the speedy reception of taking cargo on board.

Rivers and canal at your command.

The omnibus runs of the 3d Municipality, have their station near the above saw mill.

Orders left at the office, Bienville street, No 27, between Main and St Anne sts., will be promptly attended to. s7

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between JOHN TUREAUD & CONAND is dissolved by mutual consent, from the 30th of June last, the name of the firm will be used in liquidation only.

JOHN TUREAUD & CONAND.

New Orleans, September 6, 1849.

THE subscribers having bought the interest of Mr. VICTOR CONAND, will continue the business at the old stand, and solicit the patronage bestowed on the old firm.

HOGAN & TUREAUD.

New Orleans, Sept. 6th, 1849. s7 1m

FOR SALE, in store to close, sundry cargoes of—

20 casks Chateau Margaux Claret;
25 do do St Estephe do;
do do Rousillon do;
75 do ordinary Bordeaux wines;
90 half casks sundry qualities;
100 bbls Madeira Wine;
20 do White Wine superior quality, No 1
60 do do do do No 2;
100 do ordinary do do No 3.
6 casks White Wine Vinegar; 15 bbls do do; 12 qr pipes cognac, Renaud brand; 15 qr do do sundry brands; 15 qr and eighths do Leroy brand 1825; 40 baskets Champagne Wine, Perkins and Atlantic Berthond brand; 150 do Sauvajol and Brunton do; 30 do Kirchwasser; 400 do Claret; 20 do Muscat Frontignan; 100 do Sherry; 200 do White Port; 50 do Madeira; 50 do Teneriffe; 50 boxes Cherries do; 150 do Prunes; 50 do Raisins; 50 do Figs; 50 do Almonds; 100 do Filberts; 50 do Pecans; 50 do Walnuts; 50 do Brazil Nuts; together with a variety of other goods, for sale by
au10 2w McDOWELL & PECK, 96 Gravier st.

Blankets and Tweed Cassimeres, &c

RECEIVED, per Falcon and other arrivals from New York—

6 bales Whitney Blankets;
6 cases plaid Tweeds and Cassimeres;
4 do do Mousselaine de Laines;
2 do dark Barages;
10 do Cotonnades, for sale by
au10 2w McDOWELL & PECK, 96 Gravier st.

Sprague's History of the Florida War.

THE Origin, Progress and Conclusion of the Florida War; to which is appended a record of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians, and Privates of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, who were killed in battle or died of disease; also the names of officers who were distinguished by brevets, and the names of those recommended; together with the orders for collecting the remains of the dead in Florida, and the correspondence connected therewith. Also, Florida, on the 11th day of August, 1842. By John T. Sprague, Brevet Captain, 4th regiment United States Infantry. Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse.

J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

TEA—Just received and for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St. Louis street, the following articles—

11 half casks White Wine;
8 casks do;
6e eighth pipes Brandy;
17 qr. do. do;
4 qr. do. Madeira;
2 eighth do. do;
15 boxes Noyau;
2 do. Amourette;
4 do. Tinta;
4 do. Old London Particular Madeira.
au10

BRANDY—8 eighth pipes Menier freres Brandy, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.,
au10 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

Clothing—Clothing—Clothing.

BY J. B. BLACHE, Auctioneer,

ON FRIDAY, 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at his auction house, No. 29 Conti street, a large and magnificent assortment of fine ready made Clothing, consisting in part of the following:

Superior black cloth dress and frock Coats;
Blue Mackinaw blanket Overcoats;
Blue and black pilot cloth Overcoats;
Blue and black cloth Paletots;
Black and fancy doeskin Sacs and Paletots;
Blue dahlia and olive cloth dress Coats;
Superior light brown cloth frock Coats;
Drab, brown and fancy Overcoats;
Fine black and blue cloth Coats;
Gold mixed and fancy tweed Sacs and Paletots;
Extra fine black satin Pants;
Fancy plaid and striped Cassimere Pants;
Plaid and check tweed Pants;
Blue and black sheep Pants;
Brown, olive and blue cassimere Pants;
Superior black and fancy satin Vests;
Black and fancy cashmere and cloth Vests;
Blank and fancy silk Vests;
Check, tweed and cloth Vests, &c., &c.

The above has been manufactured with great care, and comprises one of the finest invoices of Clothing ever offered in this market.
au10

FOR SALE—Of late importation—

20 casks good ordinary Claret;
100 do family choice Wine;
350 bbls Haut Sauterne White Wine;
35 bales assorted Corks, 20,000 each;
10 do regular Corks;
25,000 Demijohn Corks;
125 boxes Absynth;
80 do Kirsch, Sauvajol & Brunston brand;
300 do assorted Brandy Fruits;
175 do do Plums and Peaches;
200 do Haut Sauterne White Wine, in large and half bottles
au18 18 Conti st., between Chartres and Levee.

BLEACHED and BROWN COTTON PRINTS, &c.—*Landing and for sale*—

20 cases bleached Imperiales;
10 do do Ogden and Providence Sheetings;
20 bales 7-8 brown do do;
15 do 9 8 do Mohawk do do;
20 do Dorchester Tickings;
10 cases dark Chintz Prints;
8 do blue and orange do;
7 do superior 9-8 Prints. Suitable for Mexico, for sale by
au18-w McDOWELL & PECK, 96 Gravier st.

SUPER TERKERE and CASHMERE SHAWLS—Just received per Falcon, from New York—4 cases Terkere and Cashmere Shawls; a superior article, all wool. For sale by
au10 2w McDOWELL & PECK, 96 Gravier st.

EMPTY BOTTLES—60 baskets