The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1849.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietor No. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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

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

Notice.

No persons authorised to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duverger, our bookkeeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk and Delaware, of Nashville, Tenn. MAGNE & WEISSE.

New-Orleans, 3d April, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

DUNCAN F. KENNER,

For Auditor of Public Accounts,

LOUIS BORDELON.

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

SECOND DISTRICT.
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Friday Morning, Sept. 14, 1849.

THE COTTON CROP

The accounts this week from every portion of the Cotton growing region are of a character to create the most lively apprehensions for the success of the crop. Our exchanges come fraught with complaints, and however (some of them) may be disposed to exaggerate the extent of the injury, there is enough, that on this side alone, to satisfy us that we are likely to have short crop. The unfavorable characteristics of disaster, from a very early period, have been rarely known. In some cases, under shoots of the plant appear in a vigorous growth, when a kindly frost cut them off. In other instances, the fields became so luxuriant, that the planters were unable to work them, and the fruit shed from the tree from the rapidity with which it ripened, and the continued moist weather. The latter August was exceedingly cool, and the crops much backward as the season of ordinary season at the beginning of July, and when as last year at same time, by one-fifth of the yield, or in other words 50,000 bales, had been picked, we perceive very much whether the crop has been hoeed up to this moment.

[illegible] consequency at this [illegible] to be [illegible] ardent [illegible] that cannot be gotten, [illegible] relenting test many [illegible] evidence of a great deficiency in production.

But unfortunately—considering as we do any failure of the crop to a marked extent as a great misfortune—we are not wanting in other positive evidence of the case before us. The story we hear is most dreadful enough to the ear of the planter, and the appearance in various [illegible] and [illegible] is not less [illegible] [illegible] by this devastating insect [illegible] We have already spoken of the [illegible] of Louisiana and Mississippi, and in subsequent extracts from the papers received yesterday, from which we infer that the crops in Alabama, Florida and South Carolina are likewise suffering [illegible] to an extent [illegible] The Aberdeen Mississippi [illegible] says

Our inquiries have been extended in every direction throughout this county, in regard to the progress the worm is making on the growing crop. From every quarter we learn the worm has increased, and the prospects now is, that not more than one-third of a crop can possibly be saved.

We have heard several planters had discharged their overseers and laboured and the entire crop lost.

[illegible] papers from Alabama talk in [illegible] discouraging strain.

[illegible] the Sumter Pilot says that [illegible] covered by hordes of the bollworm [illegible] this, cannot possibly [illegible]

[illegible] Wing says the change [illegible] has produced chills and fevers [illegible] and that the worm is rapidly destroying the crop. The average crop, it seems from his article, will be less than it ever was before in that part of the State. The Greensboro Beacon gives a similar account [illegible] saying the planters, in many instances, very worth had as no trade in apparently. We heard one planter offer yesterday, says the paper, to take 15 bales for his crop on 120 acres, if he was not aware that his crop is worth a neighbour generally.

We have a letter, dated Tuskaloosa, Sept. 4, which says: "The cotton is most essentially injured by the worm in this part of the country, but the planters seem to think that the crop will yet will pay better than the crop of last year." The Mobile receipts will be very [illegible] this year.

From South Carolina, we glean the following intelligence.

We have been furnished says the Charleston Mercury, with the following extract from a letter dated Effingham, Sept. 1.

"The crop on Edisto are very far from being as the generality of them quite bad. They have been badly diseased, but what is most lamentable, is the caterpillars, that have appeared in several fields. They are the "Simon Pure, but I don't think they will be very generally spread, as now are for them to pass through their three changes at least, and in much injury.

"The crops on St. Helena are very bad. What few I saw were sufficiently so for any purpose. They are very unpromising also on Fort Royal Island as I am told by an experienced planter from there."

The Fayetteville Herald of Sept. 1, says:

"We regret, with much regret, from some of our most experienced planters, that the Cotton crop in Fayetteville District, will not average over a third crop, in comparison with previous years.

"The severe drought which, is now experienced causing the forms and blossoms to drop, instead covering the ground, as we look surveying the fields, and consequently causing a loss of that which was bordering on maturity."

A letter from Beaufort, in this State, of the 6 instant, mentions that the weather there had been cloudy and unseasonably cool for the previous five days, retarding the growth of the Cotton. The water says he has learned that the caterpillars had commenced eating the Cotton leaves on Lady's Island, and from the backwardness of the Cotton much damage may be the consequence.

And finally from Florida, we have the following information.

"The caterpillars have made their appearance in great numbers, on the plantation of Major Hayward, in the vicinity of Tallahassee. They have also been discovered in less quantity on other plantations, but there is no longer any doubt of the fact of their appearance, and will in a few days be able to enter upon their work of destruction.

The foregoing, we fear, is only the prelude to worse news. If the caterpillar exists in such numbers as described, and we have no reason to doubt the fact, the present weather is likely to increase the accounts with marvellous rapidity. The temperature we have had for some days past is a precise counterpart to that which prevailed towards the end of August and beginning of September, 1846, and under the influence of which we had two distinct visitations of the army worm, which destroyed no less than four to five hundred thousand bales of cotton. We do not apprehend that the greedy devourer will appear in such numbers as was the case, for we have this advantage in our favor, that the season is now more advanced, but nevertheless the presence of the insect is far from re-assuring. In fact we could better spare half a million of bales in 1846, than we could now dispense with 200,000. Consumption is treading so fast on the heels of production, that it becomes a nice question to determine at what point the upward movement of prices will stop. With a bad harvest in England, a dear money market with a prospective export of the precious metals, and a general derangement of political affairs in Europe, we should not be at a loss to know if cotton had attained a dangerous height. But when precisely the reverse is the case; when the crops throughout Great Britain are abundant; money remarkably cheap; coin pouring into the vaults of the Bank of England; Europe comparatively in a state of political repose, and the consumption of cotton proceeding at a rate which if persisted in to the close of the year would leave a stock of only 75,000 bales of American descriptions in Great Britain—it is difficult indeed to predict the extent to which a greatly deficient crop may influence prices.

But we have extended our remarks over a greater space than was our intention, starting out to do this with the mere design of publishing a few extracts from our exchanges in relation to the crop. Having treated the subject, however, in a general point of view, we must not omit to mention that the late overflow of the valuable lands on Red River, has destroyed a large amount of Cotton, variously estimated at from 40 to 75,000 bales. Nor must it be overlooked that the great spread of the cholera during the spring and summer, contributed in no small degree to curtail the cultivation of the staple on many plantations in the States of Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Any estimate of the probable yield would be deemed premature at this moment, besides which our ideas on the subject incline to so low a scale of figures that the advocates of low prices, and opponents of speculation, will cheerfully excuse us from reducing them to writing. The last steamer, as we understand, brought out some conditional orders, predicated on the extent of the crop, some of which we believe might be executed if parties could be persuaded that the production would not exceed two millions of bales. It is a matter of opinion altogether, and we have no great relish for such orders. But if we were requested to buy a few hundred bales of Cotton at the now ruling prices, with an extension of 100,000 bales on the figure first cited, we should not hesitate to make the purchase under existing circumstances. Indeed we could feel justified in acting otherwise.

We are this moment informed that the Europa's news is coming over the wires. The nature of the advices has not yet transpired, but we adhere to the opinion previously expressed, that Fair Orleans Cotton will be selling at 6 1-4d. or above, by the middle of September.

Col. McAlpin's Resignation.

It will be seen by the annexed letter, that Col. R. M. McAlpin has withdrawn from the contest for the Sheriffalty. This step is in the highest degree honorable to that chivalrous and noble hearted gentleman; and the Whigs of the city owe him a debt of gratitude which they hope at some not distant period, partially to repay:

NEW ORLEANS, September 13th, 1849.

HON. PRESTON W. PARKER

My Dear Sir—Finding that my nomination by the young Whigs for the office of Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans might possibly create a schism in the ranks of the party, and knowing our success depended on a community of feeling and action, may I ask of you the favor to be the medium through whom I may transmit to them my heartfelt thanks for the very great honor conferred—and at the same time request you to withdraw my name from the canvass, for the above reason.

With feelings of the highest esteem, I am yours, very truly,

R. M. McALPIN.

Vermont.

The Telegraph informed us some days ago, that the unconquerable Whigs of Vermont had defeated the coalition of Hunkers and Free Soilers, and had swept the State. For several years the scattering votes thrown by the Third Party had prevented a choice of State officers by the people, and even last November, under the spur of the Taylor excitement, the Whig vote was 1,600 less than the combined vote of the Cass and Van Buren parties. The complete coalition of the latter this fall rendered the success of the Whigs still more doubtful. But the "Star which never sets", has again shone forth with undiminished lustre. The indications are, that the Whigs have beaten the allies to their hearts' content. The returns, though incomplete, are of the most cheering character. The town of Burlington gives Coolidge, the Whig candidate for Governor, a majority of 127, which is a gain of 109 since the last election. In Crittenden county, Meacham, Whig candidate for Congress in the 3d district, has 1,332 majority, and is undoubtedly elected. Six towns in Crittenden county have gone for the Whigs, one for the Democrats, and three for the Free Soilers.

In Bennington county the Whigs have two towns and the Democrats one, as far as heard from.

In Rutland county the vote for Governor, as far as heard from, is reported as follows:

Towns.	Coolidge,	W. Needham,	D. Scat
Clarendon,	160	8	
Mendon,	65	48	
Rutland,	474	106	1

In Rutland and Addison counties the Whigs gain largely on the Representative ticket.

We think that the result in Vermont and Rhode Island will convince Locofocoism that affiliation with abolitionists is a losing business. The trap was first sprung upon the Whigs in Connecticut, and they were taken by surprise, and consequently worsted. Since then, they have rallied their strength and proved that under the banner of their time-honored and sacred principles, they are an overmatch for bastard Democracy, even when backed by red-mouthed Abolition.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE MARY KINGSLAND.—By the arrival of the schooner John S. Sprague, Capt. Wilson, from Tampa Bay, which place she left on the evening of the 10th, we are placed in possession of the following particulars relative to the disastrous explosion on board the Mary Kingsland. The vessel was about 40 miles from Egmont Light-house when the accident occurred. Thirteen persons were instantly killed, and thirteen others severely scalded, four of whom have since died. The other none were conveyed to the hospital at Tampa Bay. The names of the wounded who have since died are—W. Holmes, 2d Engineer, Capt. James N. Whann, master; Capt. Jacob Smith, pilot; and James Studley, sailing master. Capt. Wilson also informs us that all of the cargo, consisting of wagons, mules and other government freight, was thrown overboard, and the boat received much damage. The engine was working slow, and the pilot making his soundings when the disaster occurred. We also learn from Capt. Wilson that the U. S. propeller Ashland, from this port, arrived at Tampa Bay on the 4th inst.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN FLORIDA, &c.—We learn, says the Savannah Republican, from a passenger who came on from Florida on the Oemulgee, that the general depot of provisions, &c., for the troops, will be at Palatka, and Gen. Twiggs has ordered Major Myers, A. Q. M., to remove from St. Augustine to that place.—Company L, 2d Artillery, will be stationed for the present at New Smyrna; Company K, Major Ripley, and Company M, Major Rowland, will be stationed at Miami, (Key Biscayne.)—No troops are left at St. Augustine. The above companies expected to go down the coast on Tuesday last in the steamer Nina.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4—2 P. M.

Three British sailors, belonging to the brig Achsah, arrested yesterday by a file of marines, under the orders of the U. S. District Court, for a contempt, in resisting the officers in enforcing a process of the marshal attaching the vessel, are now having a hearing before Judge Kane. They will be indicted under the act of Congress for the contempt, and probably pass three years in the Eastern penitentiary, affording them an opportunity to become acquainted with at least one of our institutions.

The weather at present is rather unfavorable in its indications, and will probably diminish the pecuniary prospects of the steamboat owners that had projected excursions to witness the launch of the Philadelphia.

The wife of Mr. Murdoch, the actor, died at Germantown on Sunday last.

FIRE.—A house belonging to Mr. McManus, and situated on one of the streets south of the levee, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. It was vacant at the time, and was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as several abortive attempts had previously been made to fire it.—Montgomery (Ala.) Journal.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

FIRST DESPATCH.

Arrival of the Europa.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hungarian Affairs.

MAINE ELECTIONS, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Halifax on Monday evening, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock, having sailed from Liverpool on the 1st September, thus accomplishing the passage in nine days.

COMMERCIAL ADVICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 1st.—The accounts brought by the last overland mail from India represent commercial affairs in that quarter as highly prosperous. In the early part of the week the Liverpool cotton market stiffened under the influence of advices from the United States, and prices were a shade higher. On Wednesday the demand fell off, the rates receded from an eighth to a farthing; but on Friday again the temporary depression was recovered, and the market closed firmly at the prices current on the departure of the previous steamer.—The Broker's Committe report quotations precisely the same as those by the *Niagara*—viz: 3¾d. for Fair Orleans. The operations of the week have embraced 33,800 bales.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

The Flour market has experienced a further decline, Baltimore and Ohio brands being quoted at 22s. 6d. to 24s. 6d., and Old Western Canal at 25s. per barrel. The market for Indian Corn is steady—mixed lots going off at 32s. 6d. to 34s. 6d., and Yellow at 37s. 6d. to 39s. per quarter.

The market for American Provisions is reported as being generally dull.

MONETARY.

Money in the London market is still very abundant, but the demand for capital having increased, only the best bills can be discounted at 2½ per cent per annum. The funds have declined, and Consols closed on the 31st August at 98⅞. There is but little doing in Paris in foreign stocks on the Bourse. At Hamburg and Antwerp the funds are steady and improving.

Hungary.

The accounts from Hungary received by the *Niagara* are confirmed in every essential particular by the present account. The belief generally prevails in political circles, that Gonsor surrendered to the Russian forces under Paskiewitz, on a distinct pledge from the Emperor Nicholas, guaranteeing the independence of Hungary. During the interval which has since elapsed, several other corps of Magyar troops have laid down their arms and submitted to the Russians.

The fortress of Comorn has not yet surrendered. It has been represented in some quarters that Ben and Kossuth had been captured by the invaders.—On the other hand however, accounts from Turkey say that these brave patriots had reached Adrianople, and had eventually embarked on board of an English ship.

Paskiewitch has delivered Gorzey to the Austrian Commander in Chief, and our despatch states that he will rather be confined in the Castle of Olmutz, or in a fortress of Bohemia. On the whole as our despatch adds, the details from Hungary are very contradictory.

Germany.

From Berlin we have the information that seven German States have ratified the confederation proposed on the part of Prussia. Hanover and Saxony. Seven others have expressed a determination to unite in the ratification; while seven more will take further time to deliberate on the subject.

Italy

The city of Venice capitulated on the 27th August, on the terms proposed by Radetzky.

The Government of Tuscany has refused to allow funeral honors to be paid to Charles Albert, the deceased ex King of Sardinia.

France.

The French Government and the Pope are still at loggerheads. The Red Republicans are about holding a grand council at Geneva, and Ledru Rollin has left Paris to join in the proceedings. He is hardly understood how Ledru Rollin could have left Paris, as by the previous accounts he had surrendered himself to the authorities, and was in prison.

Louis Napoleon, it is said, is about to marry the daughter of the King of Sweden. His friend, M. de Penagoy, having gone to Stockholm, for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries.

The Russian Minister at Paris has officially announced that the Emperor Nicholas does not contemplate any territorial aggrandizement, but will withdraw his troops, as soon as the Hungarians have laid down their arms.

Maine Elections

The elections in Maine, as far as heard from, show that the Whigs have gained two members of the State Legislature.

Massachusetts.

The special election for a Congressman in the Fourth Congressional district, has resulted as heretofore in no choice. Palfrey, (Free Soil) has a plurality, but the Hunker and Whig vote together, exceed that given to him.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12—6 P. M.

The sales of the week at Liverpool comprised 1,000 bales taken by speculators, and 5,000 bales by exporters. The sales at Liverpool amount to 613,000 bales, and embraces 462,000 American descriptions. The total exports of 1849 are 127,000 bales

Sales of Prime Mess Pork have been effected at 47s. to 48s.

THIRD DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12—6 1-2 P. M.

Among the passengers by the *Europa* are the Hon. George P. Bancroft and family.

MASSACHUSETTS

Twenty-eight additional towns in the Fourth Congressional District have been heard from, and Palfrey, (F. S.) loses 225 votes since the last trial.

EFFECT OF THE STEAMER'S NEWS.

The New York markets remain, thus far, unaffected by the steamer's advices.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

Fifty thousand persons attended the Great State Agricultural Fair of New York, on the first day.—Among the distinguished citizens present, were Henry Clay, Thos. Corwin, Millard Fillmore and Gen. Wool.

FOURTH DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13th, 12 o'clock

Late and Important from Santa Fe.

Advices from Santa Fe have been received to the 17th August. A very severe fight has taken place between a company of soldiers under Captain Jenkins, and a large party of Apache Indians. The latter lost 30 of their number in killed and wounded, and 76 prisoners. Of the former, only 3 men were wounded.

On the 17th July, Major Chevalier had a battle with the Camanches. Forty Indians were killed, and not less than 200 taken prisoners. Major Chevalier likewise captured 500 mules. Only one man of his company was wounded.

The situation of Col. Washington at Santa Fe is represented as being extremely critical. He is surrounded by fully 1,500 Indians, who are bent on his destruction.

GEN. TAYLOR'S HEALTH.

The President is slowly recovering from his recent severe attacks. He declines for the present receiving company

THE FAIR.

The Great State Fair at Syracuse, N. Y., was attended on the second day by upwards of one hundred thousand persons.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

The Flour market has experienced a further decline. Nothing is doing in cotton, and dealers are awaiting the receipt of their private letters.

[Our readers will perceive that the above despatch is dated at mid day yesterday. It was received at the Telegraph office before 6 P. M. The line is working admirably, and such speed is the more surprising, when it is borne in mind that the weather throughout the day was of an exceeding tempestuous character.

FRANCE.—The Baltimore *American* closes some just reflections on the indifference evinced by France to the fate of Hungary, with the following pungent passage:

It is monstrous; the soul of humanity is tortured at the contemplation of such a scene. France—a libel upon the name of *Republic*—can behold the intervention of Russia without the stirring of a finger in aid of a sister Republic that might be to her a steadfast alley and a bulwark of future defence. It is time that the cause of Freedom were no longer shamed by the wretched imposture of French republicanism. Nameless—aimless—without rational foresight—a random crusade—a reckless adventurer—the revolution of 1848 seems likely to perish of its own inanity. It has exchanged the king of the barricades for the ghost of the imperial cocked hat and grey overcoat. Whatever real meaning it may have had, and doubtless it was not without meaning, the future must be looked to for an interpretation.

☞ The cholera at the last accounts was prevailing generally in England. For the fortnight preceding the 10th ult., there were 1740 deaths from it in London. The total number of deaths was 2376. In Liverpool the disease was increasing fearfully. During the week there were 412 deaths by it. Manchester was free from it. The London *Times* says:

But the most singular feature of the whole malady is, perhaps, that not one single case of Asiatic cholera has yet appeared at Birmingham, and that not very inviting town in point of "opaque smoke," was equally exempt from the malady when it rage in 1832.

HORRIBLE.—On the 24th ultimo, a man named Atchison, residing in Harrison county, Va., while suffering under temporary derangement, went into the harvest field of his neighbor, Samuel Elder, took up a scythe, whetted it carefully, and, as Mr. Elder was stoping in mowing, Atchison raised the scythe, and, with a furious effort, cut the head of his unfortunate neighbor almost entirely off the body—leaving only a small portion of the skin on the front part of the neck to hold his head and body together. The crazy man then attacked a Mr. Clark with fury. Clark being appriced of his intention; and being a man of much more natural strength than Atchison, succeeded in knocking him down two or three times before he would desist. Atchison then took to flight, and nothing more was seen or heard of him till Saturday morning, when he was discovered apparently dead, with his own throat badly cut. He subsequently recovered, reached his own house, four miles distant, and it was believed would get well of his wounds. Both Atchison and his victim were sober and respectable men—members of churches—one a Baptist and the other a Methodist.

The Overflow in Red River.

We copy the following from the last number of the Alexandria *Republican*:

The river has receded about five feet since our last, and altogether about eight feet since it has commenced falling here. Except in three places, it is again confined within its banks, all the breaks in the town levee, except one opposite Culbertson's Hotel, one opposite Jacob Walker's, and one opposite Fain's, through which it is still running gently, being stopped. From Culbertson's down to the railroad, therefore, persons can now pass without getting wet. But from such a road as it is, we wish most heartily to be always delivered. The cross streets are washed in the centre three or four feet deep, while the streets running with the river are covered with sand bills of the like height. The spectacle they present is at once novel and distressing to behold, and it is rendered still more so by the undermined and dilapidated buildings upon them. It will take much time, and no little expense, to restore to Alexandria its former neat and pleasant, if not picturesque appearance. The roads leading to town are no doubt in equally as bad condition as the streets, and it will be long before we shall behold, as heretofore, the fairer part of creation rolling about in their carriages among us.

We have but little to say at present in addition to what we have already said about the damage done to the crops by the overflow.—Somewhat more than one-third of the lower side of Bayou Rapides and the upper side of Bayou Robert escaped inundation than we expected, and we now think that 5000 bales of cotton, instead of 1000, as we first estimated, will be saved, and that the loss, instead of the caterpillar, we could have safely increased the estimate a thousand or two bales more, but these destructive insects have as usual made a clean sweep of the crop that escaped the overflow.

There are various opinions about the amount of damage that the cane that has been overflowed will sustain. Some think that it will yield hardly any sugar, others, on the contrary, are equally sanguine that the most of it will yield as much as that that has not been under water at all. We received on Sunday last a stalk of plant cane from the plantation of M. Calhoun, Esq. It is six feet long, has fifteen joints, from end to end, and is quite large. It must have been nearly four feet under water, as there are sprouts in the rims of the joints nearly three inches long, but only at the lower joints and found them juicy and sweet. Mr. Jackson, the manager of Mr. Calhoun, thinks that he will make as much sugar as he expected to before the overflow, although the most of his crop has been under water. We trust that not only himself, but all our other sugar planters may do so.

THE HUNGARIAN GENERALS.—The N York *Tribune* gives the following description of the Hungarian Generals:

Gorgey is a tall, fine-looking fellow, with gentle features, light hair, and yellow, pointed beard; he wears spectacles. Dembinski wears a long white beard, like a patriarch. Bem is a short, thick set, reddish, ugly-looking man, with a head much too large for his body. But on nearer acquaintance the genius and character of the man cause the beholder to forget his want of beauty. He is hardly poor and goes about in a carriage; in battle he does not mount on horseback. Still he can endure a great deal of hard work, as he must do in the rapid journeys through Transylvania and from Transylvania into the Banat, which makes him ubiquitous. He drinks no wine nor spirits; his most usual beverage is sugar and water.

Lithographic likenesses of Kossuth and Bem have been published in New York. The accompanying description of Bem does not agree with the lithograph, for in that he is a remarkably good-looking soldierly person.

POISONING BY ARSENIC.—Mr. Herrepath recently detected arsenic and proved two children had been poisoned after their bodies had been buried upwards of a year. The above is the evidence, "I wish it to be circulated throughout the country that years have no effect in removing traces of arsenic. The roots of trees, as large as my little finger, had penetrated through the head and skeleton, and had followed the bones in all directions. Treasing this skeleton (of an infant) as I did the other, I found arsenic in the bones, in the black mould under the head, and a great quantity in the black mould under the ribs. I have never found arsenic in a body which was in a natural state. I mention this to correct the ridiculous notions which have gone abroad, owing to some appearances which have been attributed to the French chemists. Repair, for instance, is reported to have said that he could produce arsenic from the legs of chairs, and Orfila that he could do so from the common soil. I have made experiments on hundreds of bodies of human beings and brutes, but have never discovered arsenic unless it had been administered mechanically, or for a criminal purpose.—*London Paper*

A WONDERFUL DEFORMITY.—The Richmond Republican mentions the arrival there of one of the most remarkable instances of human malformation probably ever seen. The unfortunate person is a young man from Rowan county, North Carolina, apparently about 21 or 22 years of age. Instead of hands, the bones of his arms have forked out like the claws of a lobster, malformation at the termination of each arm resembling the letter V, on the end of which are the usual appendages to fingers. The Republican will not attempt to describe his neither limbs, as it would be both a difficult and revolting undertaking. The young man stated that his health was very good. What his income was, in coming so far from home, it is unable to say.

☞ According to a requisition of the Whigs of the 9th Representative District, a meeting was held at Mr. C. Garrett's Coffee House, Levee street, between Port and Ferdinand streets, on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. F. S. Bartlette to the chair; and appointing Messrs Wm. Debuys and George Chenaydre Vice-Presidents; and Mr. C. R. Fagot Secretary. On motion, fourteen delegates were nominated to represent said district at the Parish Convention, to be held on the 22d instant, when the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated:—

F. S. Bartlette,	B. H. Payne,
C. R. Fagot,	J. W. Fraux,
G. Chenaydre,	W. Salzmann,
J. B. Flanders,	J. C. Prendergast,
J. R. Vienne,	J. T. Deagrain,
L. Roger,	A. Saucier,
E. Chenaydre,	J. Bouvier.

On motion, the meeting adjourned till Wednesday next, the 19th inst. The presiding officers, etc., who nominated delegates to Baton Rouge, are requested to call a meeting on Saturday, to form a club, to be styled the Declouet Rangers.

F. S. BARTLETTE, President.
C. R. FAGOT, Secretary.

City Intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—For several days past, the weather presents all the portents and prognostics of an Equinoctial gale. The wind has been blowing very freshly from the North and North-East, and has been accompanied by a sensible diminution in the temperature. We are prepared to hear of disasters at sea; since there must have been heavy gales outside of the Bar. The weather looks very much as if we were destined to have an early winter.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—The police of the Second Municipality arrested on Wednesday night, a burglarious individual who had attempted to break open the office of Mr. Brown, in Magazine street. On searching his person, various stolen goods were found adapted to the purpose. The Recorder committed the industrious gentleman to the Workhouse.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—Pierre George was examined yesterday, before Recorder Genois, on the charge of attempting to set fire to a forge in Jefferson street, on Saturday last. It was proved during the investigation, that George was exceedingly tight on the evening in question, and as it was moreover shown that he otherwise bears a good character, the Recorder discharged him with the admonition to be more careful of himself on another occasion.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the dead body of a white man, name unknown, who was found drowned in the river opposite Girod street. Verdict accordingly.

SEABOARD ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening last the train of cars returning from Proctorville to this city, ran off the track, seriously hurting several persons and amongst them a lady, whose leg was broken. The accident is attributed to some malicious Seed who placed a log of wood on the track. We trust the scoundrel may be discovered, and reap the reward of his villany.

General Council.

SITTING OF THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1849.

The Council was to have met this day agreeably to adjournment.

Half an hour after the usual hour, Mr. Coll etson was called to the Chair.

Present—Messrs. G. Allen, Culbertson and Tompkins.

There being no quorum, on motion, the Council adjourned to the last Monday of September, inst. 25th, at 5 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD HAGAN, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, 1849.

We have the Europa's accounts to-day from Liverpool the 1st inst. The Cotton market after giving way ¼ to ⅛d., had recovered from the depression, and closed firmly on the last day at previous rates, say for Fair Orleans 3¾d. The advices that have recently gone forward from this side, must infallibly exercise a powerful influence on the Liverpool market, and we confidently look for a rise by each successive steamer, for the next three or four weeks.

With us to day, business was quiet, and the sales did not exceed 600 bales, prices being very steady.

In other respects business was quiet, and towards the afternoon, a heavy rain set in which put a stop to out-door operations.

Exchanges are well maintained at the former range of quotations.

Freights are unchanged.

☞ We call the attention of dealers to the extensive sale of HHOZE, which will take place THIS DAY, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m., at No. 57 Magazine street.

Fifth Represent ative District.

☞ The Delegates in the Whig Convention, from the 2d, 4th and 5th Wards, are requested to meet on SATURDAY the 15th inst., at the Orleans Coffee house, at 7 o'clock, for business of importance.

☞ Mr. E. BOUNY is no longer a candidate for the office of 4th Justice of the Peace. s13 2t

MR. JOS. E. WHITALL, if in town, is requested to call on the undersigned.

s14 LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St Louis st

PRINTING MATERIALS

FOR SALE.—A lot of printing materials suitable for a book and job printing office comprising—1 cast iron, Franklin, patent Super Royal Press, 1 Hand-operated Rotary Card Press, About 600 lbs. Brass rule, 1 do do Nonpareil, 1 do do Pica, with French and Spanish accents, and a full set of Algebraic signs and Astronomy's weights and measures—together with about one hundred tons of fancy card and job type, stands, cases, rack, chases, imposing stone, composing sticks, brass galleys, &c. &c. Apply to

J. ARCHIBOLD, Bee Office,
or to JULIUS FULDA,
s14 2t Franklin Exchange, 3d M'y.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN, on the night of the 11th inst., from on board a raft landed one mile below Algiers, three Chain Cables—one a three inch chain of 110 feet in length, one 5-8 inch chain 150 feet, and the other a four inch, 18 feet in length.

The above reward will be paid to whomsoever will give such information as may lead to the detection of the robbers, whether white men or negroes.

THEOD. RE CAMUS,
s12 6t Wood Yard one mile below Algiers

Modes and Fashionable Goods.

ON account of inclination, will be sold at very great sacrifice, and shall be disposed of, at NO 6 THREE STREET, between Bienville and Conti streets, the stock in trade, consisting of Ladies' Hats Silk Bonnets, Straw Hats, Artificial Flowers, Hair Veil, Embroidered Goods, Cloaks, Mantelets, &c. s13 3t

New system of cleansing Privies, with a Pump and without Infection

TRIMAILLE, INVENTEUR,

Office Exchange Alley, No 8 between St Louis and Conti streets.

A SAMPLE of the apparatus can be seen at the office. Its system is different from that employed by another person who pretends to operate without infection in less than two minutes. s14

LIME.—1200 bbls fresh Thomaston Meadow Lot Rock, large long Patent Hoys, 950 bbls Tarrandon, landing. Also, St Genevieve and Glen's Falls Marble Lime, for sugar curing, for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
s14 98 Magazine st and 11 Red Stores.

WOOLEN GLOVES—300 doz. Woolen Gloves, in store and for sale by

LINSEED OIL—10 bbls, in store and for sale by
E. J. HART & CO,
s14 79 Tchoupitoulas st

SUNDRIES, landing and in store—
Champagne—250 baskets
Port—Sherry—3d Sorts,
Madeira, Port and Sherry Wines—In cases,
Brandy—1 J Dupuy, United Properties, 4 Moulin, Gaudey, Pinet, Castillon & Co.
Port Wine—Dry and pure,
Hegan—Assorted, 1 dozen
Tobacco—1000 packages assorted
Pepper—Cayenne, Cloves, Jamaica
Pickles—25 bbls New Mackerel—No 2
Lemon Cordial—1000 gs
Monongahela Whiskey—200 bbls, for sale by
s12 E. J. HART & CO, 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

NOTICE.

Office of the Board of Underwriters,
New Orleans, Sept. 11, 1849.

At a meeting of the Board of Underwriters held on the 6th instant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That from and after Monday, the 1st day of October next, cash will be taken, at or five o'clock P. M. by any Insurance Office in this city.

JAMES H. HEELER,
s11 1m Secretary pro tem.

Atmospherical clearing, by Pneumatic Pump and Steam Engine.

THIS new system is at this time the only one in use in France. It operates in less than two minutes, and without any discomfort.

We solicit all the proprietors not to confound our system with the one of our fellow citizens, who pretends to proceed by a new system of disinfection.

Office—No 14 Exchange Alley, between St Louis and Levee

Our Workshop is at No. 336 Royal st. s11

FOR SALE, in store, of late importation
50 casks Marseilles red Wine
25 do do Bel Julien do;
30 bal do do do;
32 bbls imitation Port do do do Madeira,
10 half pipes Cognac,
10 casks old Chateau Margaux,
WINE 300 boxes Frontignan Muscat, 100 do Lunel Muscat; 100 baskets Cotiers Bleu and Beige Cresle Champagne Wine
100 sacks Languedoc Almonds,
50 boxes St Julien and Cote Rotie Claret,
100 baskets Olive Oil, 40 fresh empty Bottles,
50 bales Corks 30 No each, assorted qualities,
FAUL JUGE FILS & CO, 27 St Louis st.

Plaitilles, Bretagnes and other Linens.

RECEIVED, per recent arrivals, a general assortment of following descriptions—
Plaitilles Royale; Bretagnes;
Creas a la Mornay; Lutadecs,
Bleaching Linens; Tailes Diapers;
12 4 Mch'd and brown Sheetings,
Bordered Napkins, Russia Diaper,
Toile de Courtrai; Linen Cambric Hdkfs,
White and pointed Jaconette,
Ginghams; Toile de Nord;
Tape Checks, Book Muslins,
Victoria Lawns, Shawls,
Madras and Palicate Hdkfs, together with a variety of other goods, for sale by
s10 2w McDOWELL & PECK, 96 Gravier st.

Blankets and Tweed Cassimeres, &c.

RECEIVED, per Falcon and other arrivals from New York—
8 bales Whitney Blankets,
8 cases plaid Tweeds and Cassimeres,
4 do Mouseline de Laine,
2 do dark Bareges,
10 do Cottonades, for sale by
MCDOWELL & PECK,
s10 2w 96 Gravier st.

Sprague's History of the Florida

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; as also the names of Officers who were distinguished by Brevets, and the names of others recommended; together with the orders for collecting the exhumation of the dead in Florida, and the ceremony of Interment at St. Augustine, East Florida, on the 16th day of August, 1842. By John T. Sprague, Brevet Captain, 8th regiment United States Infantry. Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse.

s10 J. S. STREET, 14 Camp st.

IN store and for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO, 17 and 19 St. Louis street, the following articles—
11 half casks White Wine;
8 casks do;
68 eighth pipes Brandy;
17 qr. do. do;
4 qt. do. Madeira;
2 eighth do. do;
15 boxes Noyau;
3 do. Madeira;
4 do. Tinta;
4 do. Old London Particular Madeira.
s10

California Planing and Saw Mill.

Levee street, No. 185, between Congress and Independence streets.

THIS establishment, just constantly on hand a large stock of the best seasoned Yellow Pine and Cypress lumber.

Also, flooring, weather boards and ceiling, handsomely 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 saving of cartage to vessels desirous of taking cargoes of lumber.

Orders left at Lhuby's, Conde street, No 27, between Main and St Ann sts., will be promptly attended to s7

FOR SALE, in store to close, sundry consignments—
20 casks Chateau Margaux Claret;
40 do do St Julien do;
25 do do St Estephe do;
26 do do Roussillon do;
15 do ordinary Wine, sundry brands;
30 half casks sundry qualities;
10 bbls Madeira Wine;
900 do White Wine superior quality, No 1;
60 do do do do No 2;
100 do ordinary do No 3;
6 casks White Wine Vinegar; 15 bbls do do; 12 qr pipes cognac, Dupuy brand; 12 qr do sundry brands; 15 qr and eighths do Lecog brand