The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. NEW-ORLEANS FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1849.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, Nov. 16, 1849.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have the communication of "An Amateur" under consideration. It is almost too scientific for a daily paper, but having started the subject ourselves, it is, perhaps, but fair to hear the opposite side.

AWFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

Frightful Loss of Life.

TWO HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED.

We are sincerely distressed at being compelled to record one of the most appalling catastrophes that ever occurred in our city. The steamboat *Louisiana*, Capt. Cannon, bound to St. Louis, was to have left yesterday afternoon at five o'clock. Either at the moment of starting and after one or two revolutions of her wheels, or just before backing out from the wharf—for accounts differ on this point—both her boilers exploded, with a detonation equal to the discharge of a park of artillery. A scene of destruction followed which beggars description. The boat, it seems, was crowded with cabin and steerage passengers, many of the spectators of the terrible event averring that there must have been from one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons on board. The explosion completely shattered the *Louisiana*, almost literally breaking her into fragments, which were hurled into the air with tremendous momentum and velocity, temporarily obscuring the atmosphere, and falling at distant spots along the Levee and in the river. As an instance of the tremendous projectile force of the liberated steam, we will state that the main boiler was broken from its connections and driven through the air with irresistible force more than one hundred and fifty yards. On its passage, two men and a mule were struck by it and killed. It then struck a cart and drove it into collision with some cotton bales, which fortunately stopped the velocity of its course, and it finally [illegible] with a [illegible] on the pavement at the corner of Canal street and the Levee, only a few feet from the door of a coffee house. But for the cotton bales, the hurtling mass would have inevitably been projected into the coffee house, and occasioned a serious destruction of life and property.

It may be readily conceived that the *Louisiana* was utterly broken to pieces by the explosion. An hour after the accident nothing remained of her save floating vestiges, or the debris of her cargo, which were scattered about the Levee or floated on the surface of the river. So much of the boat as remained entire sunk almost immediately.

We now speak of the most afflicting phase of this awful accident—the loss of life. The [illegible] on board the boat was such, that we [illegible] who had escaped with [illegible] and no one, during [illegible] of the names of those who perished. The terrific suddenness of the catastrophe, and its awful rapid consummation must have involved much more than the average amount of mortality and suffering.—Many bodies were hurled upon the shore, and quivering members which had been torn from their sockets, were picked up in our presence; it is probably that a large number of the crew and passengers must have been thrown into the Mississippi by the shocks and drowned. Of those who were on board the *Louisiana*, the escapes are indeed few or none. But the injury and the destruction were not confined alone to the ill fated steamer. The *Storm*, which had just come in, and was in immediate proximity to the *Louisiana*, though not shattered to fragments, was terribly damaged; her hurricane deck smashed, her cabins destroyed, and her pilot house broken up. Many of the passengers and crew of the *Storm* were dreadfully wounded by fragments of the *Louisiana*, or scalded by steam, and some doubtless were killed. We, ourselves, beheld more than one dead body carried away from the boat. The *Bostona*, another steamer lying in the vicinity of the *Louisiana*, suffered considerable damage, and the *John Hancock* had her chimneys knocked away, and received other injury.

This, we believe, is one of those frightful disasters, in which public rumor underrates rather than exaggerates the loss of life. From the nature of the catastrophe, and from its sweeping and desolating effects, it is necessarily difficult, particularly in the confusion and bewilderment that succeed, to obtain accurate details; but we are morally convinced that the victims will be found to be more numerous than those of any similar calamity which has happened in our waters for many years. Such further details, in explanation of the horrors of the casualty, as we may be enabled to gather during the night, will be added in a postscript.

We have just heard that the numbers of those on board the *Louisiana*, at the time of the explosion, is estimated at from two to three hundred. There was besides a very large crowd assembled on the *Storm*, the *Bostona* and other boats lying adjacent to her. If there be any truth in those reports, the victims must be counted by hundreds.

Our gallant friend Col. McAlpin, was amongst those who had the infinite satisfaction of saving some lives. There were others, also engaged in the benevolent undertaking, whose names we could not ascertain, but when they laid their weary heads on the pillow last night, their slumbers must have been refreshed by dreams as bright as those which visited the couch of the good Samaritan.

Our worthy Mayor, Mr. A. D. Crossman, was on the spot shortly after the explosion, and remained there until a late hour, doing every thing that laid in his power to comfort and assist the afflicted.

Mr. Henry Bier was likewise there, superintending the removal of the wounded to the Charity Hospital, and at a late hour we met him there in his official capacity, as Secretary of that excellent institution, providing, in every possible way, for the relief of the distressed. In this labor of love he was actively seconded by our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Wilhelmus Bogart, one of the Directors of the Hospital.—And it is almost superfluous to add, that the physician and students of the Hospital did everything in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. On the wharf we met Mr. J. M. Bell, who, for upwards of an hour, had been devoting his services to the relief of the sufferers on board of the Storm. Capt. Youennes, of the First Municipality, and Capt. Forno, of the Second, were likewise on hand, and neglected no opportunity of rendering every assistance.—We forgot to mention that Mr. Crossman had his pocket picked of a gold watch belonging to one of the victims on board the Storm, and which he had taken charge of only a few minutes previous for safe-keeping.

At 8 o'clock, we wended our way to the Charity Hospital, where we found no less than FORTY THREE persons wounded, and most of them, we regret to say, dangerously so. In fact, only twenty-six out of the number were able to give their names, a list of which will be found below. The scene in the wards on the lower floor was heart-rending in the extreme. Extended on the floor, we saw one individual in the last agonies of death, whilst the most distressing groans issued from the various cots, telling fearfully of the dreadful suffering caused either by contusions or the inhalation of steam. Two persons had already been amputated, and another had both of his legs cut off. The scene was rendered still more distressing by the continued arrival of parties in search of their relatives and friends. Many were the quivering eyes directed towards the book of admissions, looking in vain for some trace of a dear and lost name. And more eager still was the prying search at the bed side of the wounded. Few were they indeed who derived consolation from their visit.

LIST OF PERSONS ADMITTED INTO THE HOSPITAL UP TO 9 O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

Henry W. Bernegan, Kentucky.
Daniel Eckenle, Bavaria, Germany.
Henry Livingston.
Hugh McRee.
Henry, a slave.
Samuel Fox, Kentucky.
Wm. Welch, Kilkenny, Ireland.
Clinton Smith, Warren county, Kentucky.
Mary Malloy, slave of Moses Murray, Ga., and her two children.
John Evans, North Wales, England.
An unknown black man.
Wm. Burke, Tipperary.
John Laws.
Charles, a small negro boy, belonging to Mr. Cannon.
Wm. Tucker.
Henry Tucker, Missouri.
James Matthews.
John Mentreil.
Wm. Nee.
Sandy, slave of J. Adams.
Sam, slave of Capt. Cannon.
Jas. Welch, Cork, Ireland.
Jas. Flynn, Tipperary, Ireland.

In addition to the above, there were seventeen others whose names could not be ascertained. At Dr. Stone's Hospital, three were admitted, and doubtless several more at other private infirmaries.

From the Hospital we proceeded to the Baronne street Watch-house, where the ghastly exhibition of THIRTY TWO dead bodies, in many cases horribly mutilated, was exposed to view. Sickening indeed was the sight, and we turned from it with horror. And of this large number, only four had been recognized up to 10 o'clock, viz:

Simeon Wolf, a young gentleman from New York, 19 years of age.

Captain Brown, engaged, we believe, in the towing business.

John Hughes.

James Atkinson, mate on the river—passenger on the Louisiana.

We are not aware that Captain Brown has positively been recognized, but on one of the bodies the following paper was found:

Capt. Brown will please move the ship New Hampshire immediately.
Nov. 3. [Signed] R. MURPHY.

Also a bill as follows:
Captain Brown, Dr.
To D. Neubauer,
Three shirt buttons and repairing a chain. } $6 75.

One of the shirt buttons bear the initials W. P. B.

We omitted to mention that one of the bodies was recognized as Charlie Sullivan, an active and industrious newspaper boy. We, likewise, learned, that two other newspaper boys lost their lives by the explosion.

The following persons, residents of New Orleans, are missing—supposed to have been killed by the explosion, or drowned:

A son of Mr. Barelli, the merchant in Common street—only 15 years old. He was in the Clerk's office at the time, and is presumed to have been blown off the Louisiana.

Captain Selleck—missing.
Mr. Elliott, a clerk of Messrs. Marsh & Ranlett—missing.
Robt. McMicken, clerk—missing.
Merritt Morris, clerk of Messrs. Small & McGill—missing.
Mrs. Robert Moody, wife of the clerk of the steamboat Storm—killed.
Mr. Deery, nephew of Mr. Watt, firm Watt & DeSaulles, and clerk with Morton & Co—missing.

STRANGERS MISSING AND KILLED.

Dr. Bienville, of Point Coupee.
Wm. C. Read, of Fulton, Missouri, supposed from papers found on his person, to be *en route* for California.
Levy—residence unknown.
Pilot of Bostona—reported dead.
C. Krafts, of Memphis—missing.
Evans Knox, steward steamer Storm—killed.
Lewis, cabin boy steamer Storm—killed.
Dr. Thomas G. Williams and his partner, of Lafourche—missing.
J. J. Gillespie, of Vicksburg—missing.
J. Manning, of Cincinnati—missing.
Mr. Edgar, overseer in Washington county, Miss.—missing.
Silvester Prescott, of Memphis—missing.
K. Crofft, of Memphis—missing.
Robert Doolin, of Baton Rouge—killed.
Wm. King, of the firm of J. J. Gray & Co. St. Louis—missing.

WOUNDED.

Harrison Rea, clerk steamer Louisiana, formerly in the Post-office—both legs broken.
Mr. Horrill, of the firm of Horrill, Gayle & Co.—arm broke.
Isaac Hart, firm I. Hart & Co.—slightly wounded.
S. Davis, of N. O.—severely wounded.
Mr. Stone, of the firm of Stone & Walworth—wounded.
Capt. Hopkins, of steamer Storm—slightly.
John Mason, pilot do.—slightly.
The barber on board the Storm lost an arm.
S. Davis, of Mobile—bruised on board steamer Bostona.
Augustus Fritz—slightly wounded.
A. Bird, passenger on the Louisiana, a planter near Baton Rouge—slightly wounded. His wife and two children escaped just before the boat sunk.
Captain Dustin, of the Bostona—badly wounded, and insensible up to a late hour last evening.
R. Price—slightly wounded.

MORE KILLED AND MISSING.

The steward of the Louisiana recollects that the following persons were amongst the passengers—all of whom are missing:

Captain Edmondston, of St. Louis.
Dr. Williams, of Thibodauxville.
Wm. Hopkins, St. Louis.
Alfred Watson, Cape Girardeau.
J. Munford, merchant, of St. Louis.
J. Leonard, of Alton, Miss.

We learn that the mate of the Louisiana, named Gilmore, and C. Bell, the pilot, were killed. Also, several negroes and hands on board of the Bostona.

Mr. Henry Brigham and lady, residing near Helena, Ark., were seriously wounded.

Ed. McCarty, of New Orleans, was wounded, and leg amputated last evening.

Henry Livingston, of the Louisiana, slightly wounded.

A clerk attached to the Louisiana Bakery, who was on board of the Louisiana at the time of the explosion, is likewise missing.

The Storm was from Louisville, and had fortunately landed nearly all her passengers at Lafayette—otherwise the loss of life would have been yet more appalling. About twenty-five bodies were removed from the Storm—all of them so greatly mutilated, as to be insusceptible of recognition. On one of the bodies deposited at the Watch House, a letter was found directed to Friend Wing, and dated Granby, August 26th, 1849. The Storm caught fire a few minutes after the explosion, but the flames were soon subdued.

By far the greater portion of the persons on board of the Louisiana consisted of emigrant deck passengers, and we fear that scarcely one out of the number has been saved. The entire loss of life, including those killed on the Storm and Bostona, can hardly fall short of TWO HUNDRED—a fearful catalogue to be added to the many steamboat accidents that have occurred on the Western waters. As to the loss of property, great though it be, it is not worth mentioning in the same breath.

Such is a hasty account of the most dreadful accident that has ever occurred in New Orleans. If any further particulars should transpire, we shall record them to-morrow.

POSTCRIPT.

After most active enquiries, which extended as late as 11 o'clock last night, we are now enabled to lay before our readers very minute details of all the horrible events connected with this dreadful catastrophe.

We must premise by stating that from all the information obtained, the number of persons on board the *Louisiana*, was two hundred and eight, and of these, according to the lowest calculation, no less than one hundred and fifty must have perished. The Ladies on board, comprising some six to ten, were rescued before the boat went down.

The origin of the explosion is not known. Some few minutes before the disaster, Captain Connor stepped below and asked the engineer whether he was ready. The latter answered in the affirmative, and then walked aft. Returning, however, almost immediately, and when in the vicinity of the boiler, he sung out to the mate "there's the mischief to pay, run for your life," and simultaneously they ran towards the stern. The explosion took place instantaneously, wounding the mate severely, whilst the engineer escaped without injury. Capt. Connor was standing on the boiler deck at the time, and although blinded for the moment from the effect of the steam and heat, was last evening in a fair way of recovery. His brother, Mr. E. Connor who was standing on the wharf in immediate proximity to the boat, sustained no injury, the explosion passing over him and several other persons, though it injured some individuals who happened to be at a greater distance.

On repairing to the Levee again, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the scene was most distressing. As fast as the dead bodies were recovered, they were moved to spots selected for the occasion, and carts were forthwith engaged to carry them to the Baronne street watch-house. Women in the almost mortal stages of agony, were looking for their husbands and brothers; whilst strong men, with tears in their eyes, might be seen wending their way through the crowd in search of some lost relative. Mutilated corpses, horribly disfigured, met the eye at every step, whilst ever and anon the most piercing shrieks indicated the approach of some wounded individual, praying for death to relieve him from his dreadful sufferings. May we never again encounter a calamity so terribly heart-rending!

But, as the most afflicting scene of woe may be ameliorated by the humanizing influences of benevolence, so also were we most gratified to perceive many of our prominent citizens actively engaged in administering to the comfort of the suffering. At the first report of the explosion, several persons hastened to the scene of destruction, and put off in boats, for the purpose of rescuing their drowning fellow-creatures.

THE ELECTION.

The only additional returns since our last are reported to have come from the parish of Union, where, it is said, WALKER has 112 majority, and a Democrat is elected to the Legislature. This statement reaches us by way of Avoyelles—the strangest possible route for news from Union to travel. We are inclined to think that Jackson, the adjoining parish, is the one of which the above vote has been received; but *nous verrons*. If it really be Union, she has cut a marvellous somerset, having been heretofore a reliable Whig parish. Should the return prove correct, WALKER'S majority will probably be as high as 700.

In 32 parishes officially returned, WALKER'S majority is 413; KENNER'S 86, and BORDELON's 353. Gain for KENNER over DECLOUET 499; for BORDELON 766. The Secretary of State has rectified the error in the previous count, but the *Courier* (French side) persists in its mistake.—*Tant pis* for those who pin their faith and wager their money on the strength of its assertions. We believe that KENNER has still a fair chance of success, and that BORDELON is certainly elected.

To the House of Representatives 50 Whigs, or a majority of *three* have been chosen. Several parishes yet to hear from, in which one or two more Whigs may have succeeded.

Some of the papers repeat erroneous returns, when the official vote may be at once ascertained. For instance, Lafayette is set down in one print at 200 for WALKER, and in another at 137. The official majority is 70. Our cotemporaries who publish the full returns, would be certain not to err, if they would consult the tabular statement inscribed on the wall of the office of the Secretary of State, and which embraces the vote of every parish as far as received.

☞ We are requested by Gen. LEWIS to state that he had nothing whatever to do with the naturalization of foreigners, which was made prior to the late election; and that he repeatedly informed those persons, that they could not legally vote until two years after the date of their naturalization. It gives us pleasure to release Gen. LEWIS from the imputation of being in this respect, even indirectly, a party to fraud upon the ballot-box.

New York Elections.

A despatch to the Baltimore *Sun*, dated on the night of the 7th, says:

The following are all the returns received up to this time, of the election held yesterday for local and state officers. They are compared with the joint vote of Cass and Van Buren, at the last Presidential election. Their joint vote throughout the State was 16,560 more than that cast for General Taylor:

	1849. Whig	1849. Dem	1848. Whig	1848. Dem
New York city,	1646	—	4742	—
Saratoga,	50	—	518	—
Schenectedy,	400	—	203	—
Columbia,	10	—	—	278
Onandaga,	100	—	—	2729
Renesalaer,	—	9	626	—
Cayuga,	6	—	—	696
Monroe,	1300	—	425	—
Wayne,	300	—	—	920

Whig gain, 1952.

Washington county gives a small Whig majority, and Herkimer a Democratic majority. In Oneida and Dutchess counties the vote is so close that the result is in doubt.

SECOND DESPATCH.
NEW YORK, Nov. 7—11 P. M.

Returns from the interior of the State favor the Whig candidates for State officers, who were also on the anti-rent ticket. They are believed to be elected, but the others are doubtful.

Niagara county gives 500 Whig majority.

Westchester gives 500 Democratic majority. Suffolk county is also reported at 500 Democratic majority.

Queen county gives 157 Democratic majority.

Duchess county gives 400 Whig majority on the State ticket, but the Democratic Assembly ticket is elected.

The following city officers, all Whigs, are ascertained to be elected:—

Judge of the Supreme Court, Wm. Mitchell; Judge of Superior Court, Elijah Paine; Judge of the Common Pleas, L. P. Woodruff; Sheriff, Thomas Carnley; County Clerk, G. W. Riblet; Coroner, Seth Geer; Alms-House Governor, S. Halstead; Comptroller, Joseph R. Taylor; Street Commissioner, John T. Dodge; Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, Herman W. Childs; Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, William Adams; City Inspector, A. W. White; Counsel to Corporation, Henry E. Davies.

The Whigs have elected 11 out of 18 members of each branch of the City Councils. The following are the names of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen elected:—

Aldermen—Edmund Griffin, Daniel Dodge, James E. Wood, Jacob F. Oakley, Warren Chapman, Patrick Kelly, Morgan Morgans, Jr., Ezra Smith, James R. Ball, R. T. Hawes, J. Miller, Hy. Shaw, J. H. Cook, Jas. M. Bard, Jos. Britton, S. Delameter, Geo. H. Franklin, J. F. Conklin.

Assistants—Curtis Judson, Dudley Haley, O. W. Sturtevant, Florence McCarty, John Boyce, Thos. Barr, John B. Webb, J. W. Bradford, Charles Crane, Charles Francis, W. Smith, J. G. Kipp, J. Pearsall, Robt. A. Sands, S. H. L. Ward, Joseph Rogers, Chas. G. Dean, Alonzo Alvord.

STEAMER AUTOCRAT ON FIRE.—We learn from the officers of this magnificent boat, that on the night of the 11th inst., about 1 o'clock, A. M., while wooding at Harkle's Road Landing, 28 miles from Memphis, the cotton on her larboard guard took fire from sparks supposed to have been from the steamer *St. Paul*, hence for St. Louis, which boat passed close to the *Autocrat*. When the fire was discovered there was 10 or 12 bales ignited, and spreading rapidly, although it was raining at the time, and after throwing overboard some 40 to 60 bales the flames were got under. The barber shop and a portion of her wheel house were badly burned.

☞ A HORRIBLE CASE of poisoning has occurred in Dearborn county, Ind. One Dr. Stalland, formerly of Virginia, who married a lady some ten years older than himself, about six months since, killed her, it is suspected, by administering poison, for the purpose of securing her property. They lived very unhappy together, and he had frequently threatened her life. A post mortem examination was to be held.

ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.—The Kentucky convention, after a week's debate, has adopted the several articles of the new constitution reported from the committee, providing for an elective judiciary. The four Judges of the Court of Appeals are to be chosen by districts, one to be chosen every second year, and are to hold their offices for eight years.

HON. HENRY CLAY.—Mr. Clay arrived in this city by the Western train of cars last evening, and stopped at Barnum's City Hotel. We learn that the stage in which he reached Cumberland was upset, but we are glad to add that Mr. Clay escaped unhurt.—*Balt. Am.*, 7th.

GEORGIA.—Gov. Towns was inaugurated on the 7th inst. His address is a neatly finished, brief and well written paper. It deals altogether in generalities.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

Massachusetts Elections.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.

HARMOND (Whig) is certainly elected in the Fifth Congressional District, being a Whig gain. [Our correspondent is in error. This is not a Whig gain, as every District in Massachusetts sent Whigs to Congress two years ago.] BRIGGS, for Governor, fails of an election by the people, lacking 1,900 of a majority over all. He will, of course, be chosen by the Legislature, which has a majority of one hundred members.

Cotton in New York remains steady.

THE WASHINGTON'S NEWS.

The steamship *Washington*, Captain Floyd, arrived at New York on the 6th, bringing dates from Bremen to the 15th, and from Southampton to the 20th ult.

The Washington brings a large and valuable cargo of French and German merchandise, and about 150 passengers.

Fresh executions of Hungarian patriots had taken place, and were to take place in Arad and in Pesth, by sentence of Austrian Courts Martial. One of the first notables of Hungary, the octogenarian Beothy, was condemned to death. The brutal retaliations of the Austrian Government has filled all Europe with horror and disgust.

At Constantinople, the Turks were actively preparing for war, and hostilities between the Porte and Russia, were deemed to be unavoidable. The British Ambassador had received despatches, stating that the English fleet was on its way to the Dardenelles, and the French Mediterranean squadron was also under orders to rendezvous at the entrance of the Dardanelles. The Turkish army in Constantinople and its environs were 120,000 strong, was daily drilled and manœuvred.

The Turkish Question in France.

The Siecle, in alluding to the order given to the squadron at the Hyeres Islands to set sail towards the East, insinuates that M. Thiers and M. Mole have also opposed the policy of the Turkish question; and the Reforme even goes so far as to remark seriously upon a paragraph in a London journal, declaring that M. Mole has been in close conference with the Russian Minister in Paris, with a view to prevent an accord with England on this subject. This charge is probably unfounded. It is reported, indeed, in Paris, that M. Mole has taken some steps in the affair, but that they have been solely directed towards a conciliation honorable to the French Government. The Siecle says:

In spite of the efforts of M. Mole and M. Thiers, who are become the directors of the Legitimist party, the President of the Republic and the majority of his Council have ranged themselves, on the Eastern question, on the side of civilization, and against the sanguinary pretensions of the Czar. Thus, as we have announced, the Mediterranean fleet has received orders to repair to Smyrna, where it will join that of Admiral Parker, to act in concert, in case of need, according to ulterior instructions, and advice has been sent to the French Ambassador at Constantinople of the order that has been given. The Republic has now 11 sail of the line armed at Toulon, and three frigates. All these vessels do not form part of the Mediterranean fleet, but they could join it before their services would be required.

The steam fleet in the Mediterranean is not less respectable, being composed of 12 frigates; and it it should become necessary to embark a force of 25,000 men, the means of transport would not be wanting. We do not believe that Russia would attempt the risk of a war with Turkey, allied to France and Great Britain, but that is for us only an additional reason for approving of a demonstration which will conduce to European peace, by showing those whose ambition would lead them to disturb it, with whom they would have to deal.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 1.—The Turkish and Russian armies have lifted their tents, which were pitched out of the town, and have taken their quarters in the town itself, adding about 20,000 people to its population. The Turks are quartered in large khans on the right bank of the Dembovitza, a small river which runs [illegible] through Bucharest, and the Russians on the left bank. The town affords a curious sight for an observer. Russian and Turkish uniforms are constantly seen crowding the streets.

Interesting from New Mexico.

We understand, says the *National Intelligencer*, that the War Department has received from Col. Washington, commanding in New Mexico, the interesting intelligence that he had concluded a treaty of peace with the formidable tribe of *Navajoe Indians*. Col. W. returned to Santa Fe on the 25th of September from an expedition into the country of the Navajoes, during which they entered into the treaty. Previous to concluding the treaty, however, the head chief the tribe, *Narbona*, was killed in a skirmish. This chief had been for thirty years the scourge of the inhabitants of New Mexico. The valleys in the Navajoe country are represented as being exceedingly fertile, and the corn crops very abundant. The tribe numbers from seven to ten thousand souls, of whom between two and three thousand are warriors, who are generally well mounted, and armed with guns or lances, and bows and arrows.

The expedition under Major S. Steen, of the First Dragoons, had also returned to Santa Fe from the country of the Apaches. On the 19th July, an affair had occurred between the hostile Apaches and the troops at Sierra del Sacremen, to, which was highly creditable to our officers and men. On the 16th August, a small dragoon force, under this officer, defeated a large party of Apaches near the Copper Mines, on which occasion the Major was severely wounded; after which Lieut. Bryan, of the Topographical Engineers, succeeded to the command of the detachment.

On the same day, (16th August,) Lieutenant Burnside, of the Third Artillery, had an affair with the Apache Indians in the vicinity of Los Vegas, which resulted in their defeat, with much loss, only ten out of forty escaping. The Lieutenant was slightly wounded.

Capt. Papin, commanding at Los Vallas, with his company of volunteers, surprised a party of marauding Apaches on the night of the 8th Sept., near San Vagas, killing and wounding a number of them, the bodies of six Indians having been left upon the field. The noted chief Peirillo was killed, and his wife taken prisoner.

The battalion of six companies Third Infantry, under Brevet Maj. J. Van Horne, which marched for San Antonio, (Texas) arrived at El Paso on Sept. 8th—all well. Owing to the necessity of opening the road, the march occupied one hundred days.

Early in October it was the intention of Brevet Lieut. Col. J. E. Johnston, of the Topographical Engineers, and Capt. French, Assistant Quartermaster, to return to San Antonio, and they were to be escorted by a company of infantry under Capt. King.

☞ The attention of the city and country dealers generally, is respectfully invited to the extensive sale of imported Segars, by Morphy & Nevius, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, No. 37 Common st.

NEW JERSEY.—The election in New Jersey was solely for members of the Legislature. Several local questions mingled largely in the contest and operated, as usual, adversely to the Whigs. The Legislature, however, remains Whig, though the Locos have gained some members.

City Intelligence.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Geo. Corfiotti, who was arrested some days since, on the charge of having stolen from J. Basich, who keeps an oyster house in St. Louis street, the sum of $1000, was honorably discharged yesterday, by Recorder Genois. The complainant addressed a letter to the Recorder, in which he states that the accusation was made altogether under a false impression. An affidavit was, however, made yesterday against one Angelo Baubichi, charging him with the robbery, and he has been arrested. The charge originates from his having been employed for a short time by Basich, and being seen afterwards handling some gold. We understand that he is able to account satisfactorily for the possession of the money.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Buchanan.*—Suit has been entered in this Court, by Wm. J. Whiting, proprietor of the Eclipse Stables, running from Philippa to Circus street, against the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, for damages estimated at $5,000, occasioned by the late overflow. The petition sets forth, that by the 14th section of an act approved in 1831, by which the Bank was incorporated, and by a law approved 16th March, 1848, amendatory of the act, the Bank was commanded to build a Levee in order to protect the Canal from overflowing the property below. This was neglected, and consequently, after the crevasse took place, the property of Mr. Whiting was overflown for several weeks, by which he lost $5,000. For petitioner, Messrs. J. C. Larue and Van Dalson.

THE MINT.—There has of late been an extraordinary pressure of business at the Mint, in consequence of the large influx of California gold. Doctor Hort, the skilful assayer of the institution, made yesterday no less than thirteen gold and twenty-three silver assays—probably as large an amount of labor as has ever been accomplished by an assayer in any one day. The dies for the new twenty dollar gold coin are now shortly expected, and the throwing off the stuff will then, of course, be materially facilitated.

SAVAGE.—John Murphy was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, on the charge of having assaulted one Didier Brouet with a dirk. It appears that Murphy went into a restaurant in St. Philip st., and ordered a good dinner. After satisfying the inner man, he rose to walk out, apparently forgetful of the fact that he had neglected to pay for his dinner. Brouet, who is employed in the restaurant, went up to remind him of the dimes, when Murphy very unceremoniously drew forth a dirk, and attempted to stab Brouet, and he was only prevented from doing so by the interference of the bystanders. The accused was remanded.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge McHenry.*—At the opening of the Court this morning a Grand Jury was sworn in for the November, December and January term. The names of the gentlemen composing the Grand Jury are: Samuel Harby, foreman, R. B. Sumner, Robert Hall, J. H. Marks, J. O. Bartels, Pat Irwin, H. Lenumond, S. Twitchell, R. H. Baaly, M. Dodart, R. W. Powell, G. Laroque Tuegeau, B. Combe, T. Altman, A. Desmares and J. F. Jump. His Honor then delivered an impressive address to the Grand Jury, defining the various duties which they were called upon to assume, after which they were discharged until Tuesday next.

The trial of Joan Walkeen, charged with an assault on the person of Vincent Frontalfin, on the 6th August, with intent to kill, result in a verdict of guilty.....George English *alias* St. Clair, charged with an assault on Ed. Hancks, with intent to kill, on the 19th September, was acquitted....Jas. Brady accused of having stolen a lot of carpenter's tools on the 21st August last, was found guilty.

COMMITTED.—Two colored men named J. Sewell and Charles Brinckle, were committed yesterday by Recorder Genois before the First District Court, for having assaulted and beaten a colored woman by the name of Mary Seymour.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—There was the usual show of prisoners in the dock of Recorder Baldwin's court yesterday, but they had been mostly arrested for minor offences.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.—Quite a dearth of news prevailed in this Faubourg yesterday. Not a single arrest of any consequence was made.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

The letters by the Hibernia were received this morning, and although we learn that only a few orders were transmitted, the demand for Cotton was more general, and to day's sales sum up 7,000 bales, at steady prices.

Only a moderate business was done to day in Sugar and Molasses. Prices unchanged.

The Flour market continues firm. Sales 1500 bbls principally at $4 12½@$5 25. Corn is selling in small parcels, at 52@55c.

Provisions exhibit no change, and sales are generally restricted.

Exchanges are heavy, but the rates rule as before quoted.

In freights, there is no movement.

Office Agency Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10th, 1849.
THE undersigned respectfully submits to those who do business with this Agency, the following statement of the affairs of the *Sun Mutual Insurance Co.*, on the 4th day of last month, and to state, that they continue to take *Fire, Marine* and *River* risks at their office at the corner of Camp and Common streets.
L. MATTHEWS, Agent.

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, New York, Nov. 1st, 1849.
THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the Affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 16th Section of the Act of its incorporation:—
Premiums on Risks not marked off 4th October, 1848 .... $ 235,546 50
Premiums received for the year ending 4th October, 1849, viz:—
On Marine Risks .... $ 981,812 02
On inland navigation and transportation risks 97,960 41
On Fire risks .... 230,453 37—1,309,516 80
$1,545,068 30
Earned Premiums during the year ending as aforesaid 1,211,158 30
Less Return Premiums 46 956 31
Nett Earned Premiums $1,164,909 19
Losses during the same period, on Marine Risks $515,342 60
On inland Navigation and Transportation Risks 59,165 23
On Fire Risks 112,601 55
$687,109 38
Re-insurances during the year 28,961 06
Expenses .... 27,763 56—743,833 96
Nett Profits for 1849 .... $420,308 23
The Profits of the Company from 4th October, 1841, to 4th October, 1848, for which Certificates were issued, amount to $879,198 50
Additional Profits from 4th Oct., 1848, to 4th Oct., 1849 .... 420,308 23
$1,299,506 73
Certificates of 1842, 1843, 1844, paid off 129,458 50
Nett Earnings to 4th Oct. 1849 .... $1,170,708 23
Assets of the Company on the 4th October, 1849, There as follows, viz:
Bonds and Mortgages $318,325 00
Bonds, Stock, New York City Stock, U. and Stocks and Loans on Stocks 564,199 02
Cash 110,308 00
Interest accrued on Bonds and Mortgages and Loans 19,650 32
Bills Receivable 685,892 85
Premium Accounts uncollected—Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, &c 8,095 45
$1,705,973 38
The Board of Trustees have, this day, declared a Dividend of *Thirty six per cent.* on the Earned Premiums of the year ending October 4th, 1849, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 1st January next. Also, a Dividend of *Six per cent.* in Cash, on the scrip heretofore issued, payable on and after this date.
The Trustees have further Resolved, that the Certificates of Profits issued for the year 1843 to be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after the 1st January next, from which date all interest thereon, shall cease.
By order of the Board,
n12 1m JOHN WHITEHEAD, Sec'y.

New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse.
J. B. STEEL'S Book, Stationery, Printing and Binding Establishment, 14 Camp street, New Orleans.
BOOKS—Comprising the works of the best standard authors in the various departments of literature, ancient and modern.
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, At publishers' prices, received as soon as issued from the press.
SCHOOL BOOKS—A large supply of all kinds in general use, selected with great care by the proprietor personally.
ANNUALS AND PICTORIAL WORKS of the most beautiful description, richly bound.
STATIONERY—Consisting of the most approved kinds, adapted to the use of counting rooms and public offices.
BLANK BOOKS—made of Whatman's best English laid paper, and of the most approved manufacture, with every improvement.
PAPER AND CARDS—Letter, Foolscap, Folio Post and other Papers, Playing and Plain Cards all kinds.
PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING, in all their branches, neatly executed.
☞ Country Merchants are invited to examine the stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. n12

DRY GOODS.
RECEIVED by the subscriber, in addition to his large stock of Goods the following articles—
SHAWLS.
Emb'd scarlet Canton Crape do black do.
Do white do.
Do Cashmere, of all sizes,
Plain black Cashmere, do do Mousseline de Laine.
Plaid Tartan and Cotton.
MANTELETS.
Plain and fig'd black do do fancy colors.
Black Velvet col'd, of black Cashmere.
SILKS.
Plain Grace, all colors, Denmask do.
Black figured and Satin Stripes.
Watered, black and colored; Striped Rose.
Col'd Pouli de Soie, Foulards all styles.
Plain black Italian, Plaid Plaids, for children.
Col'd Silk, Crape Florences.
Broche, very rich for Evening Dresses.
CASHMERES.
Dark and light colors, Plain and barred.
Plain black, very fine, Barrege, all colors.
Small patterns, for children.
BAREGES.
Emb'd Robes, very rich, Printed do.
Plain, of all colors, Black, fig'd and plain.
HOSIERY.
Emb'd with Lace Trimmings, Reviere do do.
Batiste and Linen, col'd borders, do do.
Mens' large size, children's of all kinds.
LACES.
Valenciennes, Point de Paris.
Point de Lace, English, all widths.
HOSIERY.
Ladies Silk Hose, emb'd, do do open work, do plain.
Do Cotton do do Cashmere, blk and col.
Mens' silk Socks, do Cotton do.
do Merino do do do extra fine.
Childrens' Hose, all sizes.
Ladies Silk shawls, do Cashmere do.
Mens' do do do Drawers.
With the largest assortment of Calicoes, Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Canton Goods, brown and white Cottons, &c.
D. H. HOLMES, Canal street,
n13 Between Bourbon and Dauphine.

34 Chartres st., cor. Customhouse st.
OLYMPE respectfully informs the ladies of this city that she will open on Monday, 12th inst., her stock of FANCY AND MODES GOODS, consisting of Embroidery, ready made Linen, Bonnets and Capots, Parasols, Jouvin's Gloves, Cloaks and Mantillas, Jewelry, Cashmeres, Satin Laine, Lace, and many other Fancy Goods. n12—6t

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his numerous customers and the ladies of New Orleans that he has removed his store to the corner of CANAL AND BOURBON STREETS, where he has just opened a large assortment of Paris Goods, selected in those fashionable houses where good taste and elegance are proverbial. The beautiful shape of his ready made fancy articles, the freshness of his goods and the taste of his ornaments, gives him confidence that every lady who chooses in a rich and distinguished style, will examine his goods before buying elsewhere. The following articles will be found at said store: Cloaks and Mantillas; black Watered Satin Visits and Pelisses; India Grand Satin do do, of every color. Wadded or not; a complete choice of linen cambric Hdkfs; plain do; figured do, embroidered with or without Valenciennes Lace, from 75 cents to $8; Wedding dresses, of every description; white and black Veil Lace; do do Scarfs, Collars and Caps, of every size; black Taffetas, sundry sizes, Silk and Thread Hose: black and white Satin; black Watered Silk, 7-12; white and colored Damask; plain, embroidered, and printed Barege, for Veils; Silk Bands, Veils, and Shawls; white, black, blue, gray, and pink Chinese Crape, French Cashmere Crape; do Scarfs; India Cambric; Silk and Thread, of every color; Satchels; Purses; Porte money; embroidered Suspenders; Paris Linen; Gentlemen Shirts; Gloves and Mitts, of every kind; Ribbons, No 12; rich and extra rich Crape; Lace Tulle, Chalais Brussels Point d'Alencon, Mock Lace, parasols, Umbrellas, and many other articles, having received a large quantity of Cloaks and Visits, and they will be sold at very moderate price. R. D PANIS, corner of Canal and Bourbon streets.
P. S. An American BOY, of about 14 years old, familiar with the city, will find a situation in said establishment. n6

Fashionable Store,
Corner of St. Charles and Common streets.
JOHN DUCOURNAU, just arrived from France has the honor of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has received per ships Thomas Wright and Creole, from Havre, his new and fine assortment of WINTER GOODS, for gentlemen's wear, selected by him during his sojourn in Paris. He particularly calls the attention of his customers to his
DRESS AND FROCK COATS,
Which surpass anything ever imported here. His well assorted Stock comprises the following, and all of superior quality:
COATS.
Black and colored Edredon Paletots (new stuff).
Black Cloth Dress Coats, extra fine.
Beaver Cloth Paletots, black and fancy colors.
Paletots and Sacs of Edredon and Tweeds, black and fancy colors.
Waterproof blue Cloth Cloaks, full circle.
WAISTCOATS.
Black Silk and Satin Vests.
Do Grenadines plain, checkered and figured.
Silk Fancy Vests of every color and style.
Plain and embroidered Velvet Vests.
Do Plush, Cashmere style.
Black embroidered Cassimere, new patterns for Vests.
Fancy Cashmere.
Cloth, Cassimeres and Vestings.
CLOTH.
Black, extra fine; republican blue do.
Blue de France; Golden brown.
Olive Brown, Albert Brown.
Isabella Brown, extra fine; Armandine brown, extra fine.
CASSIMERES.
Black and colored plaid striped and checkered, Bon[illegible] manufactory, superfine black doeskin.
VESTINGS.
Black Silk and Satin, do White.
De Laine, Gold and Silver for weddings and soirees.
Rich Velvets, plain figured, embroidered and Cashmere style.
Black and colored Silk, plain, flowered, and new designs, for Dress Vests.
—ALSO—
A great assortment of fine linen French Shirts, black and fancy Cravats, do Scarfs, Jouvin Gloves, of every color, Elastic Suspenders, Short Collars, Cravats, Gaiters, assorted to the Pantaloons, Flannel Under shirts, Cotton do, Corset Drawers, Silk Green and Blue Silk Umbrellas, &c. &c.
Nothing shall be spared to be agreeable to those who will favor him with a call. Those who entrusted him with orders when starting for France, are informed that the same have been fulfilled, and are now ready to be delivered to them.
J. DUCOURNAU,
n1 2m Corner of St. Charles and Common sts.

Hart's Celebrated Cheap Shirt AND GENTS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, 15 CAMP STREET, adjoining the City Bank.
I AM now opening per late arrivals the largest and best assortment of every kind of—
Shirts and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
to which I would solicit an inspection by those replenishing their wardrobes. The following is part of our present stock, all of which are our own manufacture, or imported direct.
LINEN SHIRTS.
Extra superfine round thread made in finest style.
Medium fine do do do.
Fine Irish Linen, of various patterns and make.
MUSLIN AND COTTON SHIRTS.
Finest English Muslin Yoke Neck, finest work.
Fine Cotton Shirts, of every quality and style and price.
COLORED SHIRTS.
Muslin Shirts with colored Linen Bosoms, Collars and Wristbands.
Fine Colored and Travelling Shirts.
Linen, Check and Cotton Check Shirts.
Hickory, of heavy and light material.
COTTON, SILK AND MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers.
French Flannel Wrappers and Drawers.
Red and White Flannel Shirts and Drawers.
Silk Undershirts and Drawers.
Gauze Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Gauze Cotton Shirts.
Heavy Cotton Shirts.
Club Cotton Shirts, for Clubs and Firemen.
A very fine assortment of Merino Shirts and Drawers.
SUNDRIES.
GLOVES of Javin's kid, English Silk, Woollen, Buckskin and other kinds.
CRAVATS and SCARFS of the richest and newest kinds.
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, Silk and Cambric.
Stocks of all kinds; Shoulder Braces;
Morning Gowns, Night Gowns;
Night Caps, Suspenders;
Porte Monnies; Tooth Brushes;
Cravat Stiffeners, Hosiery, of every kind.
With many other articles, all of which are sold at less than any other establishment in the United States. [n5—2w] ISAAC HART, 15 Camp st.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The undersigned agents have received by late arrivals, a large stock of Tobacco, put up in whole, three-quarter, half, quarter and eighth packages, consisting in part of the following choice brands, to which they call the attention of the Grocers and others engaged in the trade.
n8 BRIDGES & MACMURDO, 53 Canal st.

☞ The ship EMPEROR, Captain Pendrick, from Boston, is now discharging at Post—, 2d M'y. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.
n11 H. V. BAXTER, 79 Common st.

TRUE DELTA.
UNDER the above title the undersigned, late of the "Delta" establishment, intend to publish an independent Journal at No. 103 Poydras street, first building North side of the American Theatre. The first number will be issued on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., and every day thereafter, (Mondays excepted.) Subscribers will please send in their names, and Advertisers their favors as soon as possible.
Subscription price—$10 per annum; $5 for 6 mos; $2 50 for 3 mos. M. C. DAVIS, JOHN MAGINNIS.
n15 3t

New Orleans Catholic Association, FOR THE RELIEF OF MALE ORPHANS.
THE Directors of this Association having now under their charge more than double the usual number of Orphans, and being informed by their Physician that the reception of any more children into the over crowded apartments of the Asylum would be attended with dangerous consequences, are reluctantly compelled to announce their inability to grant further admissions for the present.
Whilst they also regret to announce that the funds of the Association have been entirely exhausted by the maintenance of so large a number of children, and by the cost of recent indispensable improvements and enlargements—yet they feel confident that this benevolent and liberal community will not allow the interesting objects within the walls of the Asylum to suffer for the want of an adequate support.
On behalf of the Direction,
A. RASCH, Chairman of the Executive Committee.
n15 1f

Notice to consignees of cargo per steamer Thomas Jefferson.
☞ The consignees of cargo ex steamer THOMAS JEFFERSON, wrecked on voyage from Cincinnati to this port, are notified that a portion of said cargo has arrived per steamer Princess: they are requested to call at the office of the undersigned and present their bills of lading and sign bond for security of salvage and other charges previous to 4 o'clock, P. M., This Day, at which hour the goods will be sold at public auction, for account of whom it may concern.
n15 1t BOGART & FOLEY, 66 St. Charles st.