The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. —— NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1849.

WAGNE & WEISSE, Pro No. 62 CHARTRES STREET

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Bee, one year in advance) $12 00
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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is [illegible] to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

Notice.

No persons are authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duverger, our book keeper, and Messrs. B. Morton Quirk and Delaneuville, our collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE.

New-Orleans, 30 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, Aug. 31, 1849.

JAPAN.

During the visit of the United States ship *Preble* to the Chinese coast, she was despatched by Commodore Geisinger to Japan, for the purpose of bringing away some men belonging to the American whaler *Lagoda*. It appears that when the *Lagoda* was wrecked, some fifteen of her crew sought refuge on the coast of Japan, and were immediately seized by the authorities, confined in a common prison, and subjected to privileges, privations and indignities. One of them died in prison and another committed suicide, being driven to desperation by rigorous treatment. The *Preble* likewise took away the seaman named Macdonald, who about a year ago left the ship *Plymouth*, and wandered to Japan for the gratification of an idle and dangerous curiosity.

The prisoners rescued by Captain Glynn represented the conduct of the Japanese towards them as inhuman and barbarous. They were confined in cells secured by wooden bars, were daily tried and frequently insulted and maltreated. They were liberated upon the arrival of the *Preble*, in consequence, as they were told, of the advent of a new Governor, when it was usual to show some act of grace to prisoners. Probably the presence of an American man of war was the controlling reason for this sudden fit of clemency.

The Pacific coast, *North American* in contrast, [illegible] this coast, observes that the case of these men, in this respect, some ar to that of the crew of the *Lawrence*, another American whaler, ship, which, in May, 1816, was lost off the coast of Japan, which only the second mate and seven of the crew succeeded in reaching [illegible]. They, also, were kept in close custody during a space of seventeen months, confined in dungeons, cages, boxes, and the holds of junks, in which they were passed from port to port. They reached Nangasaki, being [illegible] exposed to all sorts of ill usage, [illegible] insulted, and sometimes cruelly [illegible] of the poor fellows, attempting to escape, was put to death without mercy; and [illegible] were compelled, under terrible [illegible] to go through the ceremony of trampling on the cross, or a picture of it, according to the ancient heathen rule adopted by these islanders in regard to foreigners, at the time of the expulsion of the Portuguese, more than two centuries ago.

[illegible] that these outrages imperatively demand the actual interposition of the American Government. The Japanese are a [illegible] and bigoted people. Directing all their efforts, and influenced by feelings so hostile to those which [illegible] China to deny to the people of other countries a access to the interior of the empire, Japan persists in refusing to open her ports to American merchants. We may deplore this stupid wilfulness, but we have not right to resent it. Let her continue her system of exclusiveness as long as she pleases, we will not complain; but when she adds to her absurd commercial restrictions, a barbarous and savage treatment of American seamen who are unfortunate enough to suffer shipwreck on her coast, our Government is bound to remonstrate, and if necessary, punish such cruelty. The Emperor of Japan should be properly notified that this Government is [illegible] keeping an eye on its citizens even in [illegible] of China, and that a repetition of outrages such as have been perpetrated on the defenceless crews of the *Lagoda* and the *Lawrence*, will be visited with prompt and severe chastisement. It has been too long a standing reproach of the American Government, that it is slow in avenging injuries offered to citizens of the United States, by the authorities of foreign countries; while Great Britain has always been remarked for the paternal care with which she surrounds her subjects, and for the zeal and earnestness with which she defends their treatment with her national honor. Let the Government of Japan once be made to feel the strength of our Government in requiring retribution for insult and cruelty, and we will hear no more of tales of the incarceration of American seamen, of their being savagely beaten and compelled to trample on the cross.

☞ We understand that two gentlemen of this city, have invented a machine for drying cotton, which bids fair both to improve the [illegible] and increase the quantity of that staple. [illegible] known that the uncertainty of the weather and the impossibility of properly drying the bolls, during the prevalence of rain, not only delay the gathering of the crop, but frequently occasion considerable loss in consequence of the rotting of the cotton which is picked before the rain. It we add to these unfavorable circumstances, the fact that about the month of December very heavy showers are apt to fall, and thus retard the gathering of that portion of the crop which has been late in coming to maturity, it may be readily understood that in large plantations a less of several thousand dollars worth of staple is frequently experienced from these causes. The machine in question has been constructed with a view of obviating such serious inconveniences. By its use Cotton may be dried at seasons when rain precludes the possibility of employing the ordinary scaffold for that purpose. If, as we imagine from the skill of the inventors, the machine which is now in process of construction at the foundry of Messrs. Leeds & Co., should fulfill the objects contemplated, Cotton may be picked and dried in every kind of weather. During heavy rains the machine will dry from 250 to 250 pounds an hour. The expense of this excellent contrivance will be very trifling. It can be made to operate with one half horse power; and a simple leather band attached to the mill, and regulated by one man, will suffice to keep up its action.

When a public trial of the machine is made, we shall perhaps furnish our readers with further details respecting its principle and mode of operation.

☞ The *Hungarian* meeting in Philadelphia on the night of the 20th, was very large and enthusiastic. It was held in Independence Square, upon the spot where American independence was first proclaimed. Hon. Geo. M. Dallas had been elected to preside, but being absent from indisposition, his place was filled by Col. James Page. A series of resolutions was adopted, offered by T. D. Eneulish, Esq., on behalf of the Committee, and an Address was reported by J. W. Forney. Both these documents set forth clearly and forcibly the claims of the Hungarians to the sympathy of Americans, and urged our government to recognize their independence by receiving their ambassador. Brief and eloquent speeches were then made by several gentlemen.

California Gold at the Mint.—The amount of California gold received at the Philadelphia Mint, up to Monday, exceeds one million seven hundred thousand dollars.

GENERAL TAYLOR AT PITTSBURG

Our telegraphic despatches have already noted the enthusiastic and very hearty reception given to Gen. Taylor on the occasion of his recent visit to Pittsburg. The address of welcome, delivered by the Hon. Walter Forward, was in the following words:

Mr. President:—The municipal authorities of Pittsburg, together with the people of Allegheny county, have honored me with the trust of greeting your arrival among us, and of bidding you a cordial welcome to our city.

A visit of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic in an event which, in this community, would not be suffered to pass without some demonstration of respect, if for no other reason than that of the pre-eminent dignity of his office, but on this occasion, Mr. President, I am happy to assure you, that the welcome with which you are greeted, springs from a sentiment far deeper, and warmer, and nobler than anything felt to be due to mere official rank.

It is not the office—no sir, it is not the office, but the man, that has excited this electrical movement among the people, and kindled the joyous, eager looks which meet you at every hand. He whose name is a household word with our population, whose achievements are the story of their firesides—he it is elicits these demonstrations of regard, and receives the profound and unaffected homage of this people.

They remember, sir—and well may they remember, your great services to the country—the unerring skill which guided your military movements, your vindication of the national honor in a series of unparalleled victories—your humanity to the vanquished—your meekness in the hour of triumph. These things they remember, and they meet you now to give expression to their thanks and their benedictions.

Truly may it be said in this instance, that the lustre of official rank is dimmed and lost amid the blaze of personal merit.

The voice of the people which transferred you to your new sphere of duty, was the spontaneous testimonial of their estimate of your character, and the reliance upon your capacity, integrity and singleness of devotion to the public welfare. Discordant views of policy may separate intelligent and virtuous citizens into rival parties, but the sentiment of impartial justice will remain, and in regard to yourself will never be heard to question the uprightness of your motives, or your zeal in upholding the interests and honor of the country.

Your reception here, Mr. President, is the act of the whole people, irrespective of party distinctions. All are equally sensible of your personal worth, your noble patriotism, your invaluable services. All are equally desirous to see you, to congratulate you, to tender you the hospitalities of the city and county of their residence.

Yes, Mr. President, in the vast concourse that surround you, there is not a heart which does not throb with common enthusiasm. Your visit to the State of Pennsylvania has brought you into familiar acquaintance with the pursuits of our people, and the resources, to the improvement of which their energies are directed. We are pleased to find that the value of these resources, in a National view, is duly appreciated by you. With respect to the locality where you now are, it is proper to remark, that the mansions, the workshops, the manufactories, the steamboats, bridges and other works of art, are the creations of but a few years. You are in a region of coal and iron, and iron which were otherwise a nuisance, is accounted for. Here industry is tempted to incessant effort, and labor, in all its diversified forms, busily plied. The result of human ingenuity, in its infinite diversities, are seen in our workshops. We are proud that these things have a National value, and that they merit the favorable notice of the National Government.

Mr. President, we are gratified in beholding at your side, the distinguished Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania.

To you, also, Mr. Governor, we tender a hearty welcome to purdity. We hail your presence with us, as the representative of the sovereign people of the commonwealth. You have done justice to their feelings of gratitude, for the man of their heart, and thereby added a new claim to their confidence and regard.

And now, Mr. President and Governor, we receive you as our guests. We trust that your sojourn among us may be rendered pleasant and cheerful, and that you will indeed feel that you are at home.

Gen. Taylor then rose in his carriage, and replied to the address of Mr. Forward in the following words

Sir, it is with unmingled pleasure, and at the same time with distrust of my own abilities, that I have to return my acknowledgments to the citizens of Pittsburg, nay, I should say, the citizens of Allegheny county, the second in consideration of the great State of Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh, the first city for manufactures in the whole Union. I say it is with feelings of unmingled pleasure that I thus have an opportunity of meeting you. (Great cheering.)

Sir, I have served more than forty years in the military service of my country, most of which time has been spent on the extreme border in the protection of our inhabitants from the red man, and in carrying war into the enemies' country. (Cheers.)

It cannot, therefore, be expected of a man who for a whole time has been devoted to action in the field of strife, to make any display of eloquence on the present occasion, or even to do justice to his own feelings. I would not be a man of words. I wish to be what I have always endeavored to be—a man of action. (Great applause.)

Sir, you have kindly alluded to my services.—They have been, for the most part, the services of the camp, and the achievements gained by our arms, I claim but a small share.

They are mainly due to the strong arms and bold hearts of our regulars and volunteers, in which the citizens of Pennsylvania held no inconsiderable part in the memorable war against the Mexican Government. (Loud cheers.)

The operations of the American soldiers in Mexico, and among them the volunteers of Pennsylvania, have convinced the world that they are equal not only to defend their own country, but to carry successful their arms into the country of an enemy, and to maintain their position wherever their banners may be unfurled. (Immense cheering.)

But, sir, while I speak with pleasure and with pride of the scenes that occurred in Mexico, I am emphatically a man of peace; and I would here observe that the great difficulty with our people is to restrain them from military enterprise, whether in self-defence, or in carrying war into an enemies' country. (Rapturous cheering.)

Although I have been bred to the profession of arms, I say again that I am a man of peace. I am anxious at all times and under all circumstances, that every possible means should be tried—every honorable means adopted, before war should be resorted to. (Vociferous cheering.)

Sir, I have entered your State to see the people of Pennsylvania as their Chief Magistrate—to see the whole people—Whigs, Democrats and Natives—without regard to party, and so far as I have passed through your State, I have endeavored to proceed without escort; without pomp; and my wish has been to meet you as a plain Republican man. (Loud cheers.)

Sir, I have been met by your distinguished and courteous Chief Magistrate, and by many of your distinguished citizens, who have conducted me thus far through the State, if not with great pomp, at any rate I am satisfied with greater affection, than has of recent years accompanied the pageantries of European monarchs, as they have passed from place to place, with all the paraphernalia of royality. (Very great applause.)

Sir, I must say that I feel myself perfectly at home with the people of Pennsylvania. (Immense cheering.)

I have now had an opportunity of passing through the States, and of seeing their mercantile, their mining and manufacturing operations; and I hope I may be allowed to say that I am not trespassing the laws of propriety, when I devote a little leisure to acquiring such information, as I can obtain by a visit to some of the most prominent places of the Union, where such information is to be obtained. (Cheers.)

In all matters of this sort, I wish to see and to judge for myself. (Great cheering.)

Sir, in conclusion, I beg to return, to you, and through you, to the citizens of Allegheny county—not forgetting the ladies, (loud applause, and waving of hats and bandkerchiefs,) my highest respects and good wishes. I return you my hearty thanks for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me to day; and my most fervent desire shall, at all times be, whether as President of this great Republic, or as a private individual, to promote our mutual welfare, and to do all in my power for your happiness and prosperity.

The old General then sat down amid the renewed cheering of the vast multitude.

The African Squadron.—Com. Gregory has been appointed to the command of this squadron. The Commodore will sail for his destination in about two weeks, and raise his broad pennant on board the flag ship *Portsmouth*, on his arrival out, relieving Commodore Cooper, who is lying ill at Madeira. The squadron consists of ships *Portsmouth*, *John Adams* and *Yorktown*; and brigs *Bainbridge* and *Porpoise*.

BOSTON, August 21st.

The rogue Phillips, who made his escape from the State Prison in May last, by tumbling the warden into a sand-pit, while searching for treasure, was recaptured in this city this morning. He has been on a fishing cruise since his escape.

☞ The National expenditure of France has been increased $30,000,000 a year since the revolution. It is not to be wondered at, when the salary paid to the individual Louis Napoleon is $240,000 per annum, though the Constitution limits it to $120,000. In the course of 1848, France added above two millions sterling to the annual charge of her National debt.

Arrest of Hecker.—A rumor is current that Herr Hecker, the German patriot, was arrested at Rouen, France, while on his return to Hungary, to join again the battles of his native land.

Virginia.—The estimated value of property in Virginia is set down at $610,000,000.

Minnesota Election.

The first election in the new Territory of Minnesota took place on the 1st inst. Mr. Sibley had no opposition for Delegate to Congress, and it was generally understood that party politics should not enter into the election. The Minnesota *Register* of the 4th instant furnishes the following partial list of members elect to the Legislative Councils:

First District.—James S. Norris, Councillor; J. W. Furber and H. D. White, Representatives.

Second District.—Sam'l. Burkleo, Councillor; Sylvanus Trask, Mahlon Black, and M. S. Wilkinson, Representatives.

Third District.—Wm. H. Forbes and James McBoal, Councillors; B. W. Bronson, Henry Jackson, John J. Dewey, and P. K. Johnson, Representatives.

Fourth District.—D. B. Loomis, Councillor; Mr. Seizer or Mr. Taylor, Representative.

Fifth District.—J. W. Rawlins, Councillor; Wm. R. Marshall and Wm. Dugas, Representatives.

Six District.—Not heard from. Sturgis and Olmsted probably elected to the Council.

Seventh District.—Martin McLeod, Councillor; Alexis Bailly and G. H. Pond, Representatives.

Indiana.—The new Senate consists of 21 Whigs and 29 Democrats; House, 38 Whigs, 57 Democrats, and one vacancy, occasioned by a tie. Four members to be heard from. The majorities for Congressmen, in the different districts, are about as follows:

Districts.	Dem. maj.	Whig m.	F. S. m.
1. Albertson,	500		
2. Dunham,	486		
3. Robinson,	773		
4. Julian,			125
5. Brown,	1,509		
6. Gorman,	1,270		
7. McLaughey,		1,875	
8. McDonald,	331		
9. Fitch,	375		
10. Harlan,	580		

[*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Cuba.—This island is 624 miles in extreme length, with a width varying from 22 to 117 miles, and covers an area of 37,000 square miles, being about the size of the State of Maine. It contains a population, at the present time, of 1,400,000; of which about 610,000 are whites, 190,000 are free colored, and 600,000 slaves. Its imports in 1847 were $32,349,119, of which $7,049,975 were from the United States. Its exports during the same period were $27,998,770, of which $12,294,876 were to the United States. In 1847 the number of arrivals, at its ports, was 3,740, and the number of clearances 3,346. Its principal harbors are the finest in the world. The amount of American tonnage employed in the trade with Cuba is 476,773 tons. It has 195 miles of railroad completed and in successful operation, and 61 miles in course of construction. It is well watered by numerous rivers, and its surface, except in the central portion of the island, diversified with mountains. Only two fifths of the surface are cultivated. The remaining three-fifths, now unused, one is probably worthless, leaving ample all of its agricultural resources undeveloped. The climate is so genial, that it yields two crops a year of many of its productions. It also abounds in materials for manufacturing purposes, and its mountains contain mines of copper which are worked to considerable advantage.

Nathaniel Denby, late Navy Agent, has confessed judgment in the United States District Court at Philadelphia for the sum of $159,443 67, being the amount claimed by Government with interest. Mr. Denby still remains in custody, the District Attorney, pursuant to instructions, having taken out a *ca sa.* against him. He did not appear in court, being too debilitated to leave his bed. His health was stated to have become greatly impaired since his arrest.

☞ The President of the United States has recognized Jose Alemo Barelli as Vice Consul of Portugal, for the port of New Orleans, and the State of Louisiana.

A youthful murderess.—A little girl, only 11 years of age, attempted to poison a whole family, in Pittsburg, last Tuesday, by putting into the tea a quantity of a colon, in which corrosive sublimate had been dissolved to kill rats. The taste of the alcohol fortunately caused the detection of the poison, and the juvenile criminal confessed that she had done it, and said that she had learned the properties of the poison from a servant. Her desire was to poison the family in order to get home to her family in Ohio.

Pittsburg, August 21.

A Mr. Gunning, chief clerk of Messrs. Lyons, Shorts & Co., committed suicide, by hanging to a bed-post, last evening. He leaves a young and interesting family. No cause was assigned for the act.

The river has risen 5 inches since the late rains.

Another ship load of death arrived at Quarantine.—The packet ship *Oxford*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 18th ult., arrived here this forenoon, says the N. Y. *Express* of the 22d, in nearly as bad a condition as the *Sheridan* was, the other day. During the passage there have been *forty five* cases of cholera and *twenty-one* deaths, (including two seamen;) The mortality lasted from the 24 to the 9th inst. Since which there were no additional deaths.

All the Mails came through yesterday.

MONTREAL, August 22.

Disappearance of the Cholera, Fire, Great Excitement.

The cholera has disappeared from among us. No case has been reported for some days.

There is an insurance of £6,000 in the Ætna office on the Cyrus Hotel, which was destroyed by fire yesterday. Another fire occurred last night, which destroyed four houses. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The proceedings of the inquest have been suspended.

The Government has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Montreal, inquiring if he could not preserve the peace of the city. The Mayor immediately called the Municipal Council together, who after considerable deliberation were unable to agree upon any definite plan of action for that purpose—whereupon the Mayor replied that in the present state of things he could do nothing, and was therefore unable to give any guarantee against disorders and rioting.

Five of the Insurance Companies of the city have passed resolutions to award premiums to all who will lend their aid in protecting the city from the encroachments and outrages of incendiaries. A portion of the police, apprehending danger to their lives, have fled from the city. A body of armed men are said to be in readiness to strike the blow for Independence. All the Executive Councillors have arrived in town, and were in session yesterday and to-day. The excitement is very great.

Rio Janeiro.—The brig Argyle, Captain Murphy, arrived at this port last evening, sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the 3d July. The United States vessels in port were the frigate Brandywine, Com. Storer; sloop-of-war Falmouth, Commander Pettigrew, to sail for the Pacific in eight or ten days; and store ship Supply, Lieut. Com. Sinclair, from the Mediterranean. The ship Susan G. Owens, Barclay, from Philadelphia for San Francisco, had put into Rio for supplies, and sailed again on the 30th June. There were only three California bound vessels at Rio when Captain Murphy sailed, viz: ship Othello, Galloway, (had been as far as the Straits of Magellan, and put back with the loss of anchors and chains); bark Ralph Cross, Davis, and brig Meteor, Smith, from Philadelphia, were to sail in a day or two.

[*Baltimore American* 23d instant.

The search for Sir John Franklin.—The Montreal *Courier* announces the return to that city, on the 13th inst., of Sir George Simpson, from his annual tour of inspection through the Hudson Bay territories and the north-western settlements of this continent. The *Courier* says:

"We learn with regret from him that no clue had been obtained to the whereabouts or the fate of Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions. Sir John Richardson, indeed, is on his way back from the frozen regions, and may be expected in Montreal in the early part of September—His exploring party will, however, continue their search under the orders of Dr. Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Company, Sir John's second in command, throughout the summer. Although it would be almost criminal to abandon hope in such an enterprise, it is impossible to conceal from oneself the unwelcome truth that the chance of a successful issue become fearfully diminished by the lapse of time."

Homicide.—Fatima, a female slave, belonging to the estate of Miss Sophia Gierard, was found dead yesterday morning in the piazza of the house occupied by T. O. Lowndes, Esq., in Legare street. It appeared from the evidence before the Coroner's jury, that she was left in charge of the house, in the absence of its owner in the country; that a little before 12 o'clock on Thursday night she sent a girl who was staying with her on an errand, and when she returned a short time afterwards the gate was fastened, and after ringing the bell repeatedly she got no answer, and had to sleep at a house in the neighborhood; that Toney, the husband of the deceased, was heard upbraiding his wife about 10 o'clock in the evening, although he declared in his evidence that he was at the residence of Mrs. James Lowndes, his mistress. Fatima was found in the morning dead, with several wounds on her face and head, evidently inflicted by an axe which laid alongside of her body. The jury, after a long and patient investigation, found that Fatima had come to her death by blows from an axe, inflicted by Toney, and he was accordingly committed for trial.

[Charleston Mercury.

Whig State Convention.—The Whig committee of Massachusetts have called a State convention, to be holden at Worcester, on Wednesday, October 3, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Webster's Dictionary presented to the Queen.—Mr. Bancroft presented to the Queen a copy of Mr. Webster's Dictionary, to which her private secretary replied as follows:

"I have been commanded to express to your excellency, and to beg of you to transmit to Messrs. Merriam, her Majesty's gracious thanks for this beautiful present, which her Majesty highly values, not only on account of the great merits of the work itself, but still more so as a sign of those feelings towards her royal person, on the part of a large portion of the Anglo-American nation, whom your excellency informed me it was intended to represent, and which, after the political dissension which has taken place between the United Kingdom and the United States, could not indeed have found a more appropriate way of expressing themselves than the presentation to her Majesty of a work on the English language, which directly refers to that powerful and indissoluble bond by which the two cognate nations on the eastern and western side of the Atlantic will forever remain united. Your excellency, as well as Messrs. Merriam, will no doubt, feel great pleasure in learning that her Majesty has placed the work presented through your excellency amongst the few selected volumes which compose her own private library."

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Mr. Editor—I trust you will not be so ungenerous as to refuse a place to the following recipe, procured at a great expense from the celebrated and erudite Dr. Leech Purge, for the benefit of those not already deluded by that popular humbug Homœopathy, prescribed for in your paper of last Saturday. 999

1,000

Allopathy.

Take some calomel,
The more you take the better;
Mix it with a drop
Or two of cistern water.

Feed some to your dog;
It will make him howl,
And, may be, see stars,
And perhaps a comet.

Once in each half hour,
Take a rousing potion;
Say, a tumbler-full
If that suits your notion.

Should you chance to die,
As you almost sure will,
You may safely swear
That it did not cure you.

*Or no: of course not.—J. of C.

City Intelligence.

The alleged murder.—The examination of Nicholas Hoffman, charged with the murder of his wife in a fit of jealousy, commenced yesterday, before Recorder Reisinger. Mr. Preaux appeared in behalf of the accused. After a protracted investigation the case was continued over this morning, in consequence of the absence of a material witness. Mr. Preaux, considering the circumstances connected with the case, informed the court a bail able one, and applied to the Recorder to fix the amount of security, but on reflection, his Honor declined to release any bail until the examination shall be concluded.

Farming of the oyster stands in the Third Municipality.—At 12 o'clock yesterday the Mayor farmed out, at auction, the oyster stands of the Third Municipality. His Honor appeared to be quite at home in his new capacity as auctioneer—smiling and to the manner born. The following were the prices realized: Hamle st. Tajolmide street, $270; Margny street, $25; Mandeville st. $55; Hughes street, $105; Bushen street, $45; St. Ferdinand street, no bid; Gaiennie st. $45; Louisa street, $30—total amount, $565. This a considerable falling off from the bids of last year.

Assault.—Pauline Maillotan and M. Maglaire were committed yesterday for trial, by Recorder Reisinger, in the First District Court, on the charge of having assaulted Margaret Dexter.

Writing false passes.—A man named Joseph Hayes is arrested yesterday, in the Third Municipality, on the charge of having violated an article in the Black Code, by giving false passports to a slave, signed in the name of Mr. Boyd. He will have to answer to the accusation before the First District Court.

Committed.—P. Conrad was arrested yesterday, by the First Municipality police, on the charge of having swindled F. Bardy out of a horse, on the 26d inst. It appears that he obtained the horse under false representations, after which he disposed of him and pocketed the proceeds. Recorder Reisinger committed him for trial before the First District Court.

Assault and battery.—Harry Bragg, a colored man, was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, on the charge of having violently assaulted and beaten another colored man by the name of J. Agerd. He was committed for trial in the First District Court.—Three other individuals were arrested for assault and battery, and gave bail for their appearance.

A burglar.—Thomas Brown, alias Martin Crump, alias Gibbons, was arrested by the First Municipality police, on Wednesday evening after a sharp chase of two miles. He had operated him-self at Brolecck, in the premises of Mrs. Widom Court, in Rampart street, and when discovered, made tracks for the swamp. His legs however, were too short, and the Recorder committed him yesterday for trial before the First District Court.

Stealing a chain.—Early yesterday morning, Watchman McKenna, of the Third Municipality, arrested two individuals named Jack Bell and Peter Downs, charged with stealing a gold chain from the premises occupied by Fabour, opposite Louisa street. They are now locked up in the Calaboose.

On the fence.—Jean Lanniche was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, having been detected in the act of carrying off a quantity of pickets from the premises of Mr. Lyons, near the Bayou. He gave bail for his appearance.

The robbing case.—The case of Ross, a white servant girl, in the employ of Mr. J. Guesnon, charged with having robbed her employer of four doubloons and five American gold pieces, was examined yesterday before Recorder Reisinger. Mr. G. Schmidt appeared for the accused, and Mr. Castellano for the complainant. The evidence was altogether circumstantial, and his Honor will give a decision in the matter this morning.

Another Panama.—Captain Mazerat, of the Third Municipality police, found, yesterday, at a house kept by Mr. Angeleau, in Victory street, a carpet bag and a Panama hat, supposed to have been stolen. Some idiots about the Recorder's office treated the hat with marked consideration, decreeing it the property of the Great Alderted; but the Crescent's despatches inform us that Mr. Le still in possession of that particular tile which has been the subject of so much commotion. The announcement is a relief.

A strange mixture.—Captain Mazerat also found yesterday morning in the Fort market, a compound and a mixture. The owner of the former will be enabled to discover the bearings of the latter, by applying at the High Constable's office.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Thursday Evening, Aug. 30, 1849.

The Cotton market is very firm, with sales of 900 bales at former prices.

Small sales of Sugar at full rates. Molasses 24@ 25c & gallon for rectified.

The Flour market continues dull, and there is nothing doing in Corn.

Provisions are unchanged.

Whiskey 19½@20c & gallon for rectified.

Exchanges are very firm at previous quotations.

MORTGAGE OFFICE.

THE subscriber, Recorder of Mortgages for the City and Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, hereby certifies, that according to his records, there is no mortgage entered in the name of Joseph Claffero, on a lot of ground situated in Fabourg Tremé, Second Municipality, being the corner of Jackson and Treme streets, and measuring 56 feet front by 69 feet deep; together with the buildings thereon.

EDMOND V. WILLIAMS, Dy. Recorder.

New Orleans, Aug. 30, 1849.

NOTICE TO DRAYMEN.—From and after this date, I will pay no drayage except to those holding my written order.

a31 BERNARD TURPIN, 31 Old Levee.

BLANKETS—Just received three points fresh Woolen Blankets, for sale by

TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,

a31 151 99 Customhouse st.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, on the arrival of the bark W. Stavens, from New York—

100 qr pipes Burgundy Port, superior quality;

45 hhds-eighth pipes Madeira, Brand.

The whole entitled in debenture, for sale by

DUFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.,

a31 33 Natchez st

LIME—1000 bbls. fresh Cape Girardeau Lime, in good shipping order, for sale by

a31 F. H. MONSSERATS, 218 St. Louis st.

SARDINES—3000 half boxes Sardines in oil; 1000 half boxes do do do, per ex bark Sylphide, from Bordeaux, and for sale by

TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,

a31-1m 99 Customhouse st.

HAVANA TOBACCO—82 bales Havana Tobacco, in store and for sale by

a31 BERNARD TURPIN, 31 Old Levee.

SARDINES IN OIL—1,500 half boxes Sardines in Oil, of the well known brand of E. Guillous, for sale by AUG. MOLIER,

a30 30 St Louis st

CEYLON CLOVES—35 bales Ceylon Cloves, in store, and for sale by

a31 BERNARD TURPIN, 31 Old Levee

CINNAMON—5 bales Cinnamon, in store and for sale by BERNARD TURPIN,

a31 31 Old Levee st.

CEMENT—1000 bbls Newark and Rosendale Cement; 450 do Nelson & Brown's Rosendale Cement, to arrive, and for sale by

a29 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

☞ We also have a large quantity in store, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

IMPORTED HAVANA segars—Constantly on hand, a large assortment of all kinds and qualities, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO,

a29 30 Old Levee.

PRINCIPE CIGARS—A large quantity constantly on hand, for sale by

a29 J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

TEXAS PECANS—100 bags in store, for sale by F. J. HART & CO.,

a29 93 Tchoupitoulas st.

OLIVE OIL—500 baskets James Pagnol, in large bottles, for sale by A. MOLIER,

a5 30 Old Levee st

RIO COFFEE—400 bags very superior, for sale by

a16 1w J. W. STANTON & CO.,

BRANDY CHERRIES—600 cases Brandy Cherries, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

a13 17 & 19 St. Louis st.

BAYNTH AND KIRSCH—100 boxes Alsayth, A. Dubied, Pere & Fils' brand; 10 boxes Kirsch; 50 do Claret, Dastonrost; 100 do, old Claret, Hast Brion; 100 do, Chateau Margaux; 100 do, old Sauterne white Wine; 100 do, Barsac; 50 do, Haut Sauterne

BRANDIES—200 quarter pipes Ph. Godard B an dy; 3 half do Castillon, 1815, do;

3 half do Castillon, 1815, do;

7 quarter do do do;

7 half do 1825, do;

15 quarter do do do;

5 half do Jas Hennessy do;

9 quarter do do do;

15 quarter do Leger frere do;

40 quarter do C. Marquet, do;

3 half do Gerard, Dupuy & Co., do;

9 quarter do do do;

4 quarter do Pinet Castillon do;

12 quarter do A Camus do;

84 eighths do do do;

For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,

a27 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

SUNDRIES—Landing ex ship Four Sisters, from Marseilles—

300 boxes Orange Flower Water;

200 do French Pickles;

150 do Absynthe and Kirsch of Sauvajol, Bruneton & Co.

Landing ex ship Sylphide, from Bordeaux—

5000 half boxes new Sardines;

100 boxes Brandy Cherries, new crop.

For sale by RAYMOND CABUZAC,

a28 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA CIGARS—Landing ex brig Adams Grey, a new shipp, and always on hand a large assortment of the best manufactures, such as:

Cabanas, Diadema,

Regalias, Garanzuvada,

Figaro, Livadeio,

Puntualdo, Des Hermanas, &c.

J. N. RICHI, & CO., 17 Common st.

CLARET—Just received per ship Sylphide, from Bordeaux—

316 cases Claret, of different brands, such as Montferrand, St. Julien, Canivac, &c.

1000 boxes Claret superior quality St Julien, For sale by Fdo. de FUENTES & CO.,

a25 41 92 Common st.

FOR SALE—Landing ex bark Sylphide, from Bordeaux, and Four Sisters, from Marseilles—

20 cases St Julien Claret;

50 bbls Haut Sauterne White Wine.

200 boxes Orange Flower Water.

10 octagons do do.

a24 JUDDEWYT, 13 Toulouse st.

LANDING—Per bark Cephalide, from Bordeaux

100 boxes Cape in oil, Rodel brand; 6 casks Twiss, 90 balls to the pound; 50 baskets Olive Oil, in bottles of 24 oz; 50 do do do do, 32 do bottles; 10 cases dry Prunes, prime quality. For sale by

a14 DOMINIQUE LANATA,

9 and 10 Jefferson st.

HAVANA SEGARS—Constantly on hand, a superior assortment of Havana Segars such as Regalias, Panatelas, Paradores, Millares, Principes, manufactured, in store and for sale by Fdo. de FUENTES & CO.,

a25 41 92 Common st.

HAVANA SWEETMEATS—Just received per ship Four Sisters, from Havana—

200 half boxes of Guava Jelly and Marmalade, for sale by

Fdo. DE FUENTES & CO.,

a25 41 92 Common st.

GALICIA HAMS—2 superior Galicia Hams, just received, in store and for sale by Fdo. de FUENTES & CO.

a25 41 92 Common st.

WINES—40 cases Madeira Wine, for sale by

a25 A. MOLIER, 30 St Louis st.

RED WINE INSTANCES—100 cases Montferrand, St Julien wine, of 50 old do do, landing ex ship Sylphide from Bordeaux, and for sale by

a25 A. MOLIER, 30 St Louis st.

PORT WINE—400 quarter pipes Port Wine, of 60 half pipes do, P. Dubard & co's. brand, landing ex ship Four Sisters, for sale by

a25 TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,

CLARET IN BOTTLES—1000 boxes Bordeaux Claret, St. Julien and Chateau Margaux, in store Fdo. de FUENTES & CO.

a25 41 92 Common st.

FRENCH VINEGAR—9 bbls White Wine Vinegar, in store and for sale by Fdo. de FUENTES & CO.,

a25 41 92 Common st.

CHERRIES—8 boxes Brandy Cherries, new crop, in store and for sale by Fdo de FUENTES & CO.,

a25 41 92 Common st.

Olives, Medic for sale by Fdo. de FUENTES & CO.

GUINGOLET—40 baskets sup. Guingolet d'Ain, gers, 25 half do do do, in store and for sale

a25 41 Fdo. DE FUENTES & CO.

HAVANA segars, in store and for sale by Fdo de FUENTES & CO.

a25 41 92 Common st.

COGNAC—10 bbls very old and superior Cognac, O. & J. Prom. & Co's brand, in store and for sale by

a25 41 F. DE FUENTES & CO.

BEESWAX—2 cases Hamburg Beeswax, of superior quality, in store and for sale by

a25 41 Fdo. DE FUENTES & CO.

CLARET—25 cases Claret, Montferrand, Canivac, Medoc, 12-14 12 half cases do do, in store and for sale by

a25 41 Fdo de FUENTES & CO.

WHITE WINE—50 bbls Haut Barsac and Haut Sauterne white Wine, in store and for sale by

a25 Fdo DE FUENTES & CO.

CEMENT—500 bbls Rosendale Hydraulic Cement, Hydraulic and in store, for sale by

a24 BLOM & FORTIER, 94 Magazine st.

ENGLISH FIRE BRICK—20,000 English Fire Brick, for sale by

a24 BLOM & FORTIER, 94 Magazine st.

SAUSAGES—12,000 pounds Sausages, imitation of Bologna, for sale by

a24 A. MOLIER, 30 St Louis st.

LIME—500 bbls fresh stone Lime, landing and for sale by

a22 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Sticks.

HAIR—100 bags Spring Hair, for sale by

a22 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st and 11 Red Sticks.

FEATHERS—100 bbls the feathers, for sale by

a22 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine and 11 Red Sticks.

PALMOIL—15 casks fresh, to arrive, for sale by

a22 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st and 11 Red Sticks.

RICE—30 tierces rice from bark Marinas, landing and for sale by

a21 LAMARTE & XIQUES, 21 Common st.

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