The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1849.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors No. 62 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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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.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Notice.

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

New Orleans, 30 April, 1849.

Monday morning, April 9, 1849.

The November Elections.

Although the general election in the State of Louisiana is nearly seven months distant, in extreme importance and the multiplicity of objects to be chosen, have already attracted public attention. When it is remembered that the citizens of Louisiana will be called upon in November to elect a Governor and Lieutenant Governor an Auditor of Public Accounts and four members of Congress, besides half of the State Senate and an entire House of Representatives, it is not surprising that even at this early period much interest should be manifested in the contest. The city of New Orleans has her full share of the responsibility attached to this election. Besides the choice of State officers, her voters will be required to elect two senators, twenty-three representatives, five justices of the peace, five clerks of Court, five constables, a sheriff and a Coroner. Thus it is seen that the coming election will be one of the most important ever held in our State. Its influence will be strongly felt hereafter, let it terminate as it may. It will be fiercely disputed by the two political parties, and its result will probably for some years determine the political complexion of the commonwealth of Louisiana.

The nomination of candidates for the leading offices, Governor, Lieut. Governor and State Auditor, has by general consent of the respective constituencies, been referred to two conventions, representing the Whig and Democratic parties, both of which will assemble in Baton Rouge early in May. The Whig Convention is called for the 16th of May, being the second Monday of the month. We perceive in every direction around us evidences that the Taylor party in the interior are thoroughly aroused to the necessity of organizing for the contest, and are holding meetings and appointing and instructing delegates. It is time that the city, which has so often taken the lead in political struggles, which, in November last, so nobly maintained her time-honored reputation as the stronghold of sound Republican principles—should evince her willingness to take part in the contest. The convention assembles in five weeks and before the end of May we shall be in the midst of the uproar and turmoil of political strife. Let then the Whigs of Orleans prepare by free expression to their wishes, and to embody their preferences by sending to Baton Rouge a strong and able delegation. There is no limit assigned to the number which any parish may send, it is thought as well understood that the convention will fix such a ratio for the vote—We hope, therefore, that a sufficient number of delegates will be selected to ensure a numerous attendance.

It is important that the Convention should represent every section and every interest in the State, that the claims of all may be submitted and may receive dispassionate and mature consideration, and that the choice of the nominating body be effected harmoniously and after full and deliberate consultation among the members. The state has been more than once lost to the Whig party by an injudicious choice of candidates, and experience should warn us of the peril to our cause which must succeed a repetition of the error. It is perfectly well known that our opponents intend selecting as the standard-bearer a gentleman of great personal popularity, long identified with the progress and prosperity of Louisiana, and withal an upright, keen and sagacious politician. To beat him, it will not do some author that our utmost energies be called forth and that the ban and anathema ban of the party master in full force. We must have a candidate whose name and position at once rally the whole party into enthusiasm, and inspire them with invincible determination to prevail—a candidate who, like old Zack himself, awakens ardor in every Whig heart, nerves every Whig arm for the combat. With such a nominee our success is certain. We have never doubted that Louisiana, on a fair and fair vote, was a Whig State. This was conclusively established at the last Presidential election, and even that of 1844, in spite of the disastrous influence of the Texas question, would have proved the fact, but for the atrocious fraud by which the honest voice of the people was stifled. We entertain not the slightest misgiving of a glorious triumph, if the convention for doors duly Whether the choice of the party be upon STANLY or CLAYTON or LAFAYETTE, our country is certain. A week is an important expression of the public will. The people will ratify the verdict at the polls in November.

The State Central Whig Committee should take measures to secure the appointment of a large delegation from New Orleans. The sooner the appointments are made the better. We may, ere necessary movements will be made in the course of the present week.

Dr. Hawks Lectures.—This eloquent and learned divine commences his series of four lectures on American Antiquities at the Armory Hall this evening. They will constitute the last of the course which has been delivered for the benefit of an Asylum for Indigent Females—Dr. Hawks' studies upon this interesting and almost unexplored field of archæology have been profound and long continued, and his resources of varied erudition and opulent intellect will be exhibited in the elucidation of some of the most striking questions which the labors of the antiquarian can encounter. The series will afford entertainment to the enquiring and thoughtful mind.

Two Fatal Explosions and Loss of Life.—On Saturday afternoon at about 2 o'clock, the steamboat *Champion*, Capt. Brown, while rounding to at wharf No. 6, burst her boilers, utterly destroying her cabin and blowing three of the firemen over board. Capt. Brown had a very narrow escape from death. He was standing at the wheel at the time of the explosion, and was hurled perpendicularly fifty feet into the air, with a portion of the boiler deck on which he stood. He fell into the hold, and though slightly scalded and somewhat bruised, is not seriously injured. The second engineer and one of the firemen were scalded. We have not ascertained the names of those who were killed by the casualty. The boat was a complete wreck, and was towed over to the flats below Algiers.

☞ We copy the following telegraphic despatches from the *Delta* of yesterday:

Connecticut Election—Later Advices from Europe

Baltimore, April 3, 1849.

We have news of the Connecticut elections, which took place yesterday. There had been no choice for Governor by the people. The whigs have probably a majority in the House; they have a majority of one in the Senate. They have returned one member to Congress; the democrats have returned three.

Baltimore, April 4, 1849.

The ship *New York* has arrived at New York. She brings dates from Havre to the 13th March, and dates from Paris of the 9th of March, one day later than those by the Canada. The funds had advanced, the five per cents were eighty-five. Affairs in Italy were less alarming. The cotton market at Havre was quiet. America (Canada), advices were rather depressing. The The Kingston (Canada) Argus had been received, which says a petition was to be presented to the Queen, asking the privilege to be annexed to the United States.

Bark Helen.—The Mobile *Advertiser* says, the salvage case of this vessel and cargo was submitted to arbitration, and decided by the award of $20,000 to the three steamboats, but for whose timely assistance she would doubtless have been a total loss. The award is to be divided as follows: The Oregon is to receive $10,500; the Inda $7000, and the Montgomery $2500, being about 37 per cent. on the value of vessel and cargo. The vessel was valued at $12,000.

☞ A Boston company has recently put in operation an extensive steam flouring mill on the eastern railroad wharf in Boston, of which the Journal gives a detailed description. The building is of granite, five stories high, and contains twelve run of stone, six for the manufacture of flour and six for corn meal. Grain is unloaded from vessels opposite the building, and by means of an elevator is conveyed to one of the upper stories. The mill is capable of manufacturing and packing from eight to nine hundred barrels of flour and corn meal per day with the labor of only twenty-five men. The machinery is of the latest improvement, and the process adopted not only economises time and labor, but is well calculated to improve the quality of the flour and meal manufactured.

The steam engine which drives this mill is said to present an important improvement in the application of steam, by which its force upon the piston is increased while it is diminished upon the boilers, a desideratum which has been sought after. Speaking of this improvement the Journal says:

It is not often that anything really new is to be met with in the construction of this species of machinery; but we are assured by men conversant with the subject that the engine combines a complete new system, which extends not merely to the form of the working parts, but also to important principles. The most important feature in the arrangement is the peculiar mode of working the valves, by which the effective force of the steam is brought to bear directly upon the piston, thereby effecting a great saving of fuel. An indicator applied to the cylinder, a few days since, showed thirty-eight pounds pressure upon the piston to the square inch, when the pressure upon the piston to the square inch, when the pressure upon the boilers was only forty pounds. And this pressure was kept uniform until the requisite amount of steam had passed into the cylinder. The valve then closed with a sudden movement, leaving the piston to be carried to the extremity of its stroke by the expansive force of the steam. In the ordinary engine it is common to see the steam at seventy-five or ninety pounds pressure on the boilers, whilst the maximum pressure on the piston is only thirty-five to forty pounds—This peculiar advantage is gained by the use of a cut-off motion for the steam-valves acting under the control of the regulator.

Fire in Auburn.—A large block of building, consisting of a fine store, a large carriage factory and blacksmith shop, was totally destroyed by fire at Auburn, in Macon County, Ala., about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning last the 1st inst. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at $3,500 to $4,000.

The citizens of Auburn and vicinity, with their customary liberality, have made up from $1,000 to $1,500 of the sum, by subscription, to be employed at once in the re-construction of the block.

Postage on Letter Sheet Price Currents.—The New York *Herald* states that printed commercial circulars are forwarded from England to this country, charged with only newspaper postage, while our Post Office Department charges postage even on weekly sheets, issued from newspaper establishments. One thing is certain, that the charges should correspond, and as we have before stated, in construing the Postal Arrangement, every facility that the language of the Treaty will admit of, ought to be accorded to merchants.

Henry Clay.—On Mr. Clay's arrival at Louisville, his fellow-citizens tendered him a public dinner. The following is his reply to the committee of invitation:

Louisville, March 28, 1849.

Gentlemen: I hasten to acknowledge the receipt, this day of your official letter, and to express my obligations for the invitation which it conveys to a public dinner. After an absence of more than three months from this State, to be thus honored and welcomed, as soon as I have again trodden its soil, is a high gratification, and excites feelings of thankfulness and gratitude. Nor is the compliment at all diminished by the fact of diversity of opinion on public affairs to which we have been, in the course of our long and eventful existence, unfortunately subjected. Although in flavor not so delicate as the potato which I planted, it is said to be far more productive and less liable to be injured by the frosts. For this latter reason it would be well for planters to turn their attention to the cultivation. It sometimes happens that the whole potatoe crop is destroyed by early frosts, in which case the taro would form an excellent substitute. It may be easily preserved the whole year round, and even if left in the ground it would live through the whole winter, and grow up again in the spring. On plantations it would be of peculiar service at seasons when other vegetables are scarce. For all who wish to obtain a new and delicious article of diet for the table, and provide amply and in the cheapest way for their negroes, the taro deserves at least a trial.

What is the feminine of Boar?—In a little school not a hundred miles from Boston, the question was put, "What is the feminine of Boar?" It went all round the class till it came to the turn of the youngest. "Now, my dear," said the school-mistress most confidently, "I am sure you can tell me what is the feminine of Boar!

"Oh, yes, ma'am, I know!

"What is it, then, darling?

"Why, please, ma'am, the feminine of Boar is a Muff."

A Monster Cheese.—We know that the Americans have always considered themselves, in vulgar parlance, 'the cheese;' but we never were so disposed to allow them the title as we do now, when we saw in the window of a cheese-monger at Knightsbridge a cheese of such astounding dimensions that our blood almost curdled to look at it. Some men have greatness thrust upon them; but of ever greatness should be thrust upon us, we hope it will not be in the shape of a monster cheese that it will come down upon me. 'It was made,' says the proprietor, 'from the milk of seven hundred cows;' and, in fact, if we had been told that the materials had been obtained by pipes laid on from the milky way, the announcement—considering that the cheese is an American cheese—would not have astonished us. The cheese is certainly large enough to give bread and cheese for the rest of his life to the owner; or he may derive an annual income out of it as a 'property' for Christmas pantomimes.—*Punch.*

Mexico.—By the bark Isabella Reed, Rogers master, from Vera Cruz, 31st ult., we have received papers from the capital of Mexico to the 24th March. They are wholly destitute of news.

☞ Our thanks are due the officers of the steamer *New World*, for very late St. Louis papers.

Specie.—The Savannah *Republican* states that the banks of that city have imported nearly six hundred thousand dollars in coin within the last six weeks.

☞ Mayor Brady, of New York, has declined the nomination of the whigs for continuance in office. Caleb S. Woodhull has been nominated by that party. The *Tribune* says that Mr. Woodhull had long and faithfully served the city as alderman, and that he will doubtless accept the nomination.

License Law in Vermont.—The Boston *Daily Advertiser* explains that the recent majority of 12,445 in favor of "no license," in Vermont, means that there shall be no restrain upon the sale of spirits. The ground now taken there and at Boston, is that severe enactment, will not lead to temperance, but rather to an evasion of the laws.

Wonderful Changes.—The *National Whig* says that before the Presidential election, there were five hundred democratic clerks in Washington; after the result was ascertained, the number dwindled down to a hundred, and soon it will be a difficult task to find enough for a quorum of the Jackson Democratic Association. It appears from this, remarks the *Whig*, either that President Taylor is still acquiring popularity, or that Polk Democracy is not a comforter in the distressing hour.

[New Series, No. 3]

Circular instructions to Collectors and other officers of the Customs.

Treasury Department, March 23, 1849.

The act of Congress approved 3d of March, 1849, entitled "An act requiring all moneys received from customs, and from all other sources, to be paid immediately into the Treasury without abatement or reduction, and for other purposes," contains the following provision in the fifth section thereof, to wit:

"*And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth of June next all imports subject to duty, and whereupon the duties are not paid when assessed, shall be deposited in the public warehouse, from whence they may be taken out for immediate exportation under the provisions of that act, at any time within two years, and, on payment of the duties may be withdrawn for consumption within the United States at any time within one year; but no goods subject to duty shall be hereafter entered for drawback or exported for drawback after they are withdrawn from the custody of the officers of the customs. *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained is intended to modify the laws relating to the exportation of goods to Canada or Chihuahua, if the goods when exported or export are immediately taken out of the United States, nor is it intended hereby to modify the laws in relation to pickled fish or refined sugar."

It is to be remarked that this section modifies the provisions of the warehouse act of the 6th of August, 1846, by the extension "from and after the 30th June next" of the period when imports subject to duty to remain in warehouse under bond from one to two years, with the privilege of being withdrawn from warehouse for immediate exportation, and by the provisions of the warehouse act at any time within the period of two years, but still requires goods to be withdrawn from warehouse on payment of duties for consumption within the United States, at any time within one year, as enjoined by the act of the 6th of August, 1846.

The extension of the period to two years also applies to any goods subject to duty, heretofore imported, that may remain in public warehouse on the 30th day of June next, on which the duties shall not have been paid, and which shall not have been deposited in warehouse beyond one year; all such goods will be entitled to the extension given in the above act, and remain in warehouse with the right of exportation at any time within two years from their respective dates of import entry. Consequently any goods subject to duty, imported from and after the 30th of June next, as well as goods imported prior to that date that shall not have been entered and withdrawn for consumption within one year from the date of the import entry, cannot after the 30th of June next be so entered and withdrawn, but may remain in warehouse under bond with the privilege of being exported beyond the limits of the United States at any time within the period of two years.

Any goods, however, on which the duties shall not have been paid that may remain in warehouse beyond the aforesaid period of two years, must be appraised and sold to realize the duties and charges thereon, in pursuance of the warehouse act of the 6th of August, 1846, and the instructions of the department to collectors and other officers of the customs issued under said act on the 14th of August, 1846.

The section of the act under consideration also provides that "no goods subject to duty shall be hereafter entered for drawback, or exported for drawback after they are withdrawn from the custody of the officers of the customs," with the exception of goods exported to Canada or Chihuahua, as also pickled fish and refined sugar.

The construction given by the Department of the terms of the act above quoted is, that the right of drawback exists under former laws in the case of all goods in the country entitled to drawback on the 3d of March instant, the date of approval of this act, and that, in regard to all goods imported subsequently to that date, they become subject to the provisions of this act with the exception of those especially exempted therefrom.

W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Important discovery in Voltaic Electricity.—Mr. Alfred Smee, the surgeon to the Bank of England, and inventor of the battery which bears his name, has announced important discoveries in animal electricity. By a test, he proves the terms electro voltaic, he has satisfied himself that the terminations of the sensor nerves are positive poles of a voltaic circuit, while the muscular substance is the negative pole. The sensor nerves are the telegraphs which convey the sensation to the brain, and the motor nerves carry back the volition to the muscles. The brain he infers to consist of five distinct voltaic circles, which, upon theoretical grounds he believes to be sufficient to account for all mental phenomena. Mr. Smee has succeeded in making artificial electric fish, and artificial muscular substance. The bare announcement of such a discovery must put the whole medical world upon the alert, and in their hands, for the present, we leave it. Should Mr. Smee's views be confirmed by other investigators, he will establish an imperishable name in the records of physiological science.—*London Sun.*

☞ The statistics of London are, in many respects, curious. There are, for example, in that city of two-and-a-half millions of inhabitants, 1611 butchers, 3650 sausage makers, 58 tripe dealers, 2256 bakers, 474 pastry cooks, 15 muffin bakers, 2746 grocers, 856 cheese and butter dealers, 385 fishmongers, 1208 fruit and vegetable dealers. There are 793 boarding and lodging houses, 330 dining and refreshment shops, 398 hotels, 126 breweries, 4327 publicans (and sinners!) 790 beer shops, 779 wine merchants. There are, also, 3191 attornies, 1692 barristers, 127 special pleaders and conveyancers, and 112 proctors. The progress of steam invention is attested by new occupations. There are 15 dealers in gutta percha, 11 average slaughterers and engineers (railways.) Education is not without its representatives. There are 35 teachers of dancing, 83 of drawing, 4 of elocution, 54 of languages, 9 of mathematics, 251 of music, 3 of navigation, and 18 of writing. There are 421 master printers, 760 publishers, and 281 book-binders.

Explosion and Fire.—Awful Loss of Life—We gave by telegraph a few days since, a brief notice of the explosion of a boiler in the cotton factory of Messrs. Fife, at Alleghany, Pa., on Monday last. The Pitsburg *Despatch* gives the following additional particulars:

The boiler being blown out of its place, threw down the walls of the factory, as also those of the woollen building adjoining, belonging to Mayor Jonathan Rush, and the brick building immediately took fire. Between twenty and twenty-five persons, it is estimated, were engaged in the two establishments, where the explosion occurred. Six of the number are ascertained to have been killed.

The mere cinders of three human beings have been taken from the ruins, in a condition too horrible for description, and a fourth person, Wm. Bell, was burned to death in the basement of the cotton factory. He is said to have been cut in two by the exploded boiler. James Fife, his daughter and sister, and Miss Staley, were among the lost. Mr. Wm. Bell was a nephew of the Messrs. Fife. In addition to the killed, six or eight persons were injured, more or less severely, by burning, scalding, &c. All, it is hoped, will recover.

Some of the wounded were dragged out from positions of imminent peril. One of the Misses Fife (who escaped) states that she was in the upper story of the factory when the explosion occurred and was blown out to the ground; she received no injury. Andrew Fife, the eldest of the brothers, being entangled among the ruins, his brother David, while aiding his rescue, was struck by the falling of a wall. Both were badly injured.

Four or five dwellings, the property of Mrs. McGunnigle, were also consumed.

Something New—Wires under Ground.—The common theory that the earth is so good a conductor of electricity that it is necessary to insulate the wires in an entire metallic circuit, buried in the earth, in order to prevent the current from making a short circuit through the ground from one wire to the other, appears to be incorrect; or, at any rate, some recent experiments made in this city by Col. Pleasonton, President of the Erie and Michigan Telegraph Co., seem to warrant the opinion that insulated copper wires can be laid in the ground, and, if separated a few feet, can be worked for any distance. The experiments to which we refer were as follows: one mile and three-fourths, of copper wire, was stretched by the side of the Central Rail Road, in the ditch, and under water. The ends of the wire was connected with the Trail, the iron rail being in the mud and water—making the entire circuit three miles and a half long. A battery of one cup at one end and a relay magnet at the other, the circuit worked well.

The wire was then divided, and the two wires laid side by side in the ditch, under water, and as near together as possible and not touch each other, making an entire copper circuit of one mile and three-fourths in length.—With one cup, the circuit worked well; but when the wires, at any point in the line, were taken out of the water and laid on a slip of paper saturated with nitric acid, the current made a cross circuit through the acid.

There are two iron wires on the western Line to Dearborn, ten miles from Detroit. The two iron wires were connected at Detroit, with a battery of one cup. Two ground wires at Detroit were also connected with the opposite poles of the same battery. The wires at Dearborn were carried one hundred feet through the water, as near together as possible and not touch, to the relay magnet. The line worked well *both ways*, the operator at Dearborn, where there was no battery, being unable to break the circuit at Detroit. If the theory is correct, telegraph posts will soon disappear, and the wires will be laid in the ground.—*Detroit Adv.*

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Joseph Bates, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Texas.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Samuel Rowbery, Postmaster at Pittsburg, Pa., vice C. McKibbin.

David Powers, Sandusky, Ohio, vice W. B. Smith.

Francis A. Wells, Steubenville, Ohio, vice Whitaker O'Neal.

Wm. P. Millard, Galena, Illinois, vice John A. Slaymaker.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

The Fox and the Crow.

A Crow once perched upon an oak,
An ancient oak, amid embowering trees,
And holding in her beak a cheese,
A Fox espied her, and thus spoke:

"Good morrow to you, neighbor Crow,
They tell me your are melody of note,
Surpasses e'en the beauties of your coat;
If so, you are the sweetest bird I know."

On this the Crow, in full-blown pride,
Opened her pretty beak so wide, to *sing!* •
Which for the Fox was just the thing.
Down went the cheese, which Reynard took,
When darting upon her an arch look,
Said he, "Good neighbor, Crow,
In future you will know,
That *every flatterer* lives at the expense
Of *other people's* cost of sense."
Whilst mistress Crow looked down and swore,
"She'd ne'er be duped by flattery more."

W. A. Kentish.

City Intelligence.

Most daring and extensive robbery.—One of boldest and most extensive robberies that we have been called upon to chronicle, took place on Saturday at the counting house of Messrs. T. Bailly Blanchard & Co. A little after 9 o'clock in the morning two well dressed persons entered the office of Mr. Blanchard, who happened to be busily engaged in closing his correspondence for the steamer, and whilst one remained in the rear the other advanced towards the desk, placing himself between the box which stood on a chair and Gertrude's counter, and thus prevented the movements of the warehouse act at any time within one year, and of two years, but still requires goods to be withdrawn from warehouse on payment of duties for consumption within the United States, at any time within one year as enjoined by the act of the 6th of August, 1846.

The extension of the period to two years also applies to any goods subject to duty, heretofore imported, that may remain in public warehouse on the 30th day of June next, on which the duties shall not have been paid, and which shall not have been deposited in warehouse beyond one year; all such goods will be entitled to the extension given in the above act, and remain in warehouse with the right of exportation at any time within two years from their respective dates of import entry. Consequently any goods subject to duty, imported from and after the 30th of June next, as well as goods imported prior to that date that shall not have been entered and withdrawn for consumption within one year from the date of the import entry, cannot after the 30th of June next be so entered and withdrawn, but may remain in warehouse under bond with the privilege of being exported beyond the limits of the United States at any time within the period of two years.

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The construction given by the Department of the terms of the act above quoted is, that the right of drawback exists under former laws in the case of all goods in the country entitled to drawback on the 3d of March instant, the date of approval of this act, and that, in regard to all goods imported subsequently to that date, they become subject to the provisions of this act with the exception of those especially exempted therefrom.

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Some of the wounded were dragged out from positions of imminent peril. One of the Misses Fife (who escaped) states that she was in the upper story of the factory when the explosion occurred and was blown out to the ground; she received no injury. Andrew Fife, the eldest of the brothers, being entangled among the ruins, his brother David, while aiding his rescue, was struck by the falling of a wall. Both were badly injured.

Four or five dwellings, the property of Mrs. McGunnigle, were also consumed.

Something New—Wires under Ground.—The common theory that the earth is so good a conductor of electricity that it is necessary to insulate the wires in an entire metallic circuit, buried in the earth, in order to prevent the current from making a short circuit through the ground from one wire to the other, appears to be incorrect; or, at any rate, some recent experiments made in this city by Col. Pleasonton, President of the Erie and Michigan Telegraph Co., seem to warrant the opinion that insulated copper wires can be laid in the ground, and, if separated a few feet, can be worked for any distance. The experiments to which we refer were as follows: one mile and three-fourths, of copper wire, was stretched by the side of the Central Rail Road, in the ditch, and under water. The ends of the wire was connected with the Trail, the iron rail being in the mud and water—making the entire circuit three miles and a half long. A battery of one cup at one end and a relay magnet at the other, the circuit worked well.

The wire was then divided, and the two wires laid side by side in the ditch, under water, and as near together as possible and not touch each other, making an entire copper circuit of one mile and three-fourths in length.—With one cup, the circuit worked well; but when the wires, at any point in the line, were taken out of the water and laid on a slip of paper saturated with nitric acid, the current made a cross circuit through the acid.

There are two iron wires on the western Line to Dearborn, ten miles from Detroit. The two iron wires were connected at Detroit, with a battery of one cup. Two ground wires at Detroit were also connected with the opposite poles of the same battery. The wires at Dearborn were carried one hundred feet through the water, as near together as possible and not touch, to the relay magnet. The line worked well *both ways*, the operator at Dearborn, where there was no battery, being unable to break the circuit at Detroit. If the theory is correct, telegraph posts will soon disappear, and the wires will be laid in the ground.—*Detroit Adv.*

First District Court.—Please announce Mr. ALFRED ROUDEBAU, as the present clerk of the First District Court of New Orleans, as a Candidate for re-election in November next. a9

☞ We are authorized to announce HORTEL A. FOSDICK, as a candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court, at the election to be held on the 5th of November next. ap7 tf

Messrs. Editors—Please announce E. S. F. MAXENT, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Fourth District Court, at the election which is to take place on the 5th November next.

a8 MANY VOTERS.

☞ The ship SUNBEAM, from Boston, is discharging opposite the Orleans Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk. E. H. GALE.

a9 20 Common st.

☞ The packet ship SOUTHERNER, Captain James Sullivan, from New York, is now discharging at Post 1 St. Joseph street where the consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk. J. W. STANTON & CO.

a3 Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

OFFICIAL.

The ship ESPINDOLA, from Havre, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the public stores at their own expense and risk.

a7 L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

The ship CAIRO, Capt. Child, from Liverpool, is discharging opposite the Orleans press. Consignees are notified that all goods not permitted within five days, will be sent to the public stores.

a7 L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

Landing from French ship Laure, from Bordeaux—

20 half pipes Cognac;
30 do do do;
30 eighths do;
94 casks Claret, Haut Brion;
30 do do do, Haut Talence;
50 bbls White Wine, Haut Sauterne;
44 do do Haut Barsac;
100 baskets Champagne, assorted.

DARAN, GUET BOUTAN & Co.

a7 11 and 15 St. Louis st.

In store and for sale by the subscribers—

150 bbls bacoits (low 1), 45 barrels Madeira;
40 boxes Prunts in Bryon;
20 boxes do in Brandy;
30 tales Almonds; 40 boxes assorted Pickles;
100 boxes Claret "Cos Brane."

PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.,

a9 27 St. Louis st.

Landing ex ship Edwin from Bordeaux—

40 casks ordinary Red Wine;
50 do superior Medoc Wine;
150 bris Haut Sauterne Wine;
60,000 regular corks. For sale by

BOUGET FILS, 19 Conti st.

a9 Between Chartres and Levee.

For sale—Landing ex ships Laure and Edwin, from Bordeaux—

40 casks St Julien Wine, for family use;
40 bbls do do do do;
4 bales Cotton, 130 lbs each.

N. DUBUYT, 13 Toulouse st.

Claret, in boxes—197 boxes of the following brands: St Julien, Bastailley, Beychevelle, Larose, Leoville, Lafite, Quinet, Margaux—for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

a9 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

Bolizes.

Two boilers 20 feet long, 5 feet diameter, 34 feet long, with fronts complete, having been in use two seasons. For sale by

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,

a9 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

Burgundy wine—18 casks Red Wine; 4 half casks White Wine, for sale by

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,

a9 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

Claret in casks—5 casks Margaux, 6 do Chateau Margaux; 8 do do, for sale by

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,

a7 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

For sale—In store—100 bales Oil, Plagnol brid; 50 bales do do do half bottles, 100 Tete de Maure Cheese; 3 Gruyere Cheese; 10 boxes dry Prunes. For sale by N. DUBUYT, 13 Toulouse st.

Quinine—1680 ounces Sulphate Quinine, landing from bark Bashaw, for sale by

C. HART & CO., 35 Tchoupitoulas st.

White Wine—50 half casks White Wine, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,

a7 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

Bordeaux Oil—200 baskets pure Oil, first quality, for sale landing ex ship Laure by

D. LANATA, 9 and 10 Labarre st.

Cote Rotie Wine—150 boxes old Cote Rotie Wine, for sale by

a10 PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO., 27 St. Louis st.

Soft Almonds—65 bales Languedoc soft Almonds landing ex ship Narcisse, for sale by

a10 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 27 St. Louis st.

Olive Oil—200 kegs, in baskets, 20 cases, for sale landing ex ship Nestor from Marseilles—for sale by PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO., 27 St. Louis st.

Tobacco—25 bales Havana Tobacco, last Vuelta Abajo, for sale by

CUSTA & CO., 5 Front Levee.

Tea—1000 packages Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, &c. for sale by

a9 B. A. NORCROSS & CO. 69 Magazine st.

Pepper—300 bags, for sale by

a9 B. A. NORCROSS & CO., 69 Magazine st.

Cloves—25,000 lbs in store and for sale by

a7 C. HART & CO.,
35 Tchoupitoulas st.

Tobacco—20 bales Principe Tobacco, Wrappers and Fillers, landing and for sale on consignment by C. HART & CO., 35 Tchoupitoulas st.

Canny Bags—1000 Canny Bags, in bales and bundles, for sale by

a7 C. J. WHEELER, Broker, 5 Bank Place.

Superfine Chocolate of superior quality, for sale by

a7 E. J. HART & CO., 35 Tchoupitoulas st.

Coffee—A few bags superior Havana Coffee, for sale very low, by

a9 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Commons.

Honey—White Havana Honey, in bags of 60 gals each, for sale by

a30 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Commons.

Havana & Sugar—Superior white Havana Sugar, in store and for sale by

a9 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Commons.

Picadura for paper Cigars, for sale by

a9 30 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Commons.

Common Butter—100 kegs prime unflavored, in store and for sale by

a28 E. J. HART & CO., 35 Tchoupitoulas st.

Teas—1000 packages, all qualities, in store and for sale by

a28 E. J. HART & CO., 35 Tchoupitoulas st.

Ale and Porter—150 casses in store and for sale by

a28 E. J. HART & CO., 35 Tchoupitoulas st.

Sugar—White sugar landing from brig Tiz from Havana, for sale by

a28 TROSBRIDGE & LAMPRE, 98 Old Levee.

Havana Copper—115 kegs Prime, landing ex brig Tiz, from Havana, and for sale by

a7 RAYMOND CAHUSAC, 34 Old Levee st.

French stationery and Writing Paper, for sale by

a7 E. J. HART & CO., 35 Tchoupitoulas st.

Marble dust—50 bbls Roman, for sale by

a11 HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
26 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

Soda ash—In bbls., tierces and bbls., for sale by

a11 HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
26 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

Salt—10,000 sacks Liverpool coarse and fine, Turks Island, Bonaire and St Martins Salt, for sale by

m31 C. J. WHEELER, Broker,
5 Bank Place.

Storage—For light goods, such as bagging, rope, &c., will be taken at low rates, in the splendid store No. 73½ Magazine st, by

m28 L. CARTIN, 73½ Magazine st.

Boots, shoes and brogans—150 cases, now landing from ships Rialto and Emily Taylor, for sale by

m31 G. W. DUNBAR, 20 Commonhouse st.

Coffee—300 bags green Havana Coffee, landing ex brig Salvadore, from Havana, for sale by

m19 COSTA & CO., 5 Front Levee.

Black Cotton Velvet—A superior article, in store and for sale by

m9 DE FOREST & CO., 20 Customhouse st.

Blue Drills—15 cases Blue Drills, in store and for sale by DE FOREST & CO.,

m9 20 Customhouse st.

Fire Brick—175,000 English Fire Bricks, landing and for sale by

m9 JOHN SEVOID & CO, 146 Common st.

Sugar—100 boxes Havana sugar, white and brown, for sale by COSTA & CO.,

j30 5 Front Levee

Claret, in boxes—80 cases Chateau Margaux, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,

m27 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

Sardines, in 0ils—1000 half boxes; 600 qr boxes Sardines, for sale by

m27 O. VALETON & CO., 61 Tchoupitoulas st.

Prunes—80 boxes in jars of 10 pounds; 24 do in handsome glass, for sale by

m27 O. VALETON & CO., 61 Tchoupitoulas st.

Palm oil—10 casks, to arrive, and for sale by

m27 98 Magazine