The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1848.

WAGNER & WEISSE, Proprietors, No. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.
First District .... JACQUES TOUTANT.
Second District .... J. P. BENJAMIN.
Third District .... MANUEL J. GARCIA.
Fourth District .... C. ADAMS, Jr.
Fifth District .... JOHN MOORE.
Sixth District .... JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

"WHEN WE PULL TOGETHER, WE CANNOT BE BEATEN."—*General Taylor.*

"I DISAVOW, MOST UNEQUIVOCALLY, NOW AND FOREVER, ANY DESIGN ON MY PART TO INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS OF WHAT IS TERMED THE PROPERTY OF THE CITIZENS OF THE OTHER STATES."—*Millard Fillmore.*

Saturday Morning, Sept'r 30, 1848.

Board of Health.

Interments in the city of New Orleans, for the 24 hours ending Sept 29th, 1848, at 12 o'clock, M.

Consumption	2	Fever, Yellow	7
Convulsions	1	" Typhoid	1
Debility	1	" Pernicious	1
Dysentery	1	Hepatitis	1
Enteritis	1	Still Born	3
Total			20

Of which 14 were white, 6 colored, and 4 under [illegible] age.
Whereof [illegible] New Orleans, 4; Ireland, 2; Germany, [illegible]; New York, 1; Sardinia, 1; Virginia, 1; France, 2; Unknown, 8.
A. HESTER, Secretary of Board of Health.

Charity Hospital Report.

For the 24 hours ending yesterday, at 6 P. M.

Admitted, all diseases,		35
Discharged, of various diseases,	15	
" Yellow Fever,	8	23
Deaths, of various diseases,	2	
" Yellow Fever,	1	3
Remaining in [illegible] Building	466	
" Lunatic Asylum	120	586

H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

Remember, Citizens of Louisiana, you cannot vote for LEWIS CASS, the ABOLITIONIST, without voting for W. O. BUTLER, your REVILER and TRADUCER.

Remember, Citizens of Louisiana, you cannot vote for W. O. BUTLER, your REVILER and TRADUCER, without voting for LEWIS CASS, the ABOLITIONIST.

☞ The N[illegible] Mail failed yesterday [illegible].

Gen. Jackson and Gen. Butler.

In immediate connection and striking contrast with the opprobrium and obloquy cast upon the citizens of Louisiana, by Gen. Wm. O. Butler, we yesterday laid before the public the lofty eulogy pronounced by the immortal Andrew Jackson upon their self-sacrificing devotion and patriotism. Gen. Jackson was the commander of the gallant band which, under his unerring guidance, won the crowning victory of the late war on the plains of Chalmette. He knew the men who composed his little army; he was well aware of the courage, the heroism, the firmness and the stern resolution displayed by the citizens of Louisiana at that eventful crisis. He better than any man in the country was qualified to pass judgment upon their conduct—and his manly, elegant and beautiful encomium gives the lie to the miserable slanders which General Butler, in the Congress of the United States, uttered against them. What a rebuke is the language of Old Hickory to the bold and barefaced calumnies put forth by Gen. Butler.

Let us compare the opinions of the two a little more closely. Let us place them in juxtaposition, and mark well the contrast. General Butler, in the course of his speech, says:

"Sir, *had one half of the population of this city, Louisiana, pledged themselves for the [illegible] of the other, it could not have been expected that a man as deeply read in intricate volumes of the human heart—and as well acquainted with all its springs of action, as General Jackson is known to be, would have given it a moment's credence.*"

This gross and gratuitous insult is effectually overthrown by Gen. Jackson, for he says, in his letter to Mr. Girod, written nineteen days after the battle:

"I pray you now, sir, to communicate to the inhabitants of your respectable city, the exalted sense I entertain of their patriotism, love of order, and attachment to the principles of our excellent Constitution. The courage they have shown in a period of no common danger, and the fortitude with which they have rejected all the suspicions which the vicinity was calculated to produce, are not more to be admired than their humane attention to our own sick and wounded as well as to those of that description among the prisoners."

Gen. Butler hurls his anathemas upon the Creoles of New Orleans, in the following terms of bitter contumely:

"The city troops, who should have been the last, were the first to manifest a spirit of insubordination. Many claimed leave to return to the city; and it is contended that they were entitled to this indulgence, as their families or friends resided there. *The gay carnival season was drawing to a close, and their national love of pleasure, for they are mostly of French origin,* WAS TOO STRONG FOR THEIR PATRIOTISM. Not having succeeded in their application to Gen. Jackson, many, who were known to be American citizens, applied to and received protection of the French consul, who invariably certified them to be citizens of France. Armed with these certificates, they demanded their discharge, leaving their brother soldiers from distant States to defend the very firesides which they were so eager to enjoy."

Gen. Jackson crushes this galling slander in language full of grateful emotion. He says:

"Seldom, in any community, has so much cause been given for deserved praise; while the young were in the field and arrested the progress of the foe, the aged watched over the city and maintained internal peace; and even the softer sex encouraged their husbands and brothers to remain at the post of danger and duty. Not content with exerting for the noblest purpose that powerful influence which is given them by nature, and which in your country women is rendered irresistible by accomplishments and beauty, they showed themselves capable of higher efforts, and actuated by humanity and patriotism, they clothed by their own labor, and protected from the inclemency of the season, the men who had marched from a distant State to protect them from insult. In the name of those brave men, I beg you, sir, to convey to them the tribute of our admiration and thanks; assure them that the distant wives and daughters of those whom they have succored, will remember them in their prayers, and that for myself, no circumstance of this important campaign touches me with more exquisite pleasure, than that I have been enabled to lend back to them with so few exceptions, the husbands, brothers and other relatives, of whom such women are only worthy."

Gen Butler asserts that the city was filled with SPIES and TRAITORS. Gen. Jackson declares that he entertains the *most exalted sense* of the PATRIOTISM, LOVE OF ORDER, and ATTACHMENT TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION, displayed by the citizens of New Orleans. General Butler has the hardihood to affirm that the national love of pleasure inherent in the citizens, (being mostly of FRENCH ORIGIN,) *was too strong for their patriotism.* Gen. Jackson, on the contrary, says most positively and emphatically, that the citizens of New Orleans evinced a patriotism and a self-devotion of which he entertains an "EXALTED SENSE." General Butler reviles, maligns, and defames our entire population of "French origin"—meaning, of course, the CREOLES, as they alone are the descendants of Frenchmen; and in general terms denounces every inhabitant of New Orleans as faithless and unpatriotic. Gen. Jackson pours forth the glowing tribute of a genuine American heart to the gallant citizens of New Orleans, and vindicates their courage, their devotion, their humanity.

Now, fellow-citizens, who is most worthy of credence, the commander-in-chief of the army, or his Aid-de-Camp? Andrew Jackson, or Wm. O. Butler? In times gone by, the Creoles of Louisiana stood immovably by Gen. Jackson—they could and did support the Hero who had done them ample justice, and had given to their bravery by his praises, a portion of that renown which encircles his own great name. Louisiana was ever faithful to Jackson; but should Louisiana sustain Wm. O. Butler, her TRADUCER and REVILER, she will be eternally disgraced, and will be deemed worthy of the foul reproach with which he has sought to begrim the bright escutcheon of her honor. Men of Louisiana! Creoles of New Orleans! Repudiate Wm. O. Butler, who has slandered and aspersed you!

Gen. Taylor's Letter to the Independent Taylor Party of Maryland.

We copy from the Baltimore *Patriot* of the 21st inst., the following letter from Gen. Taylor to a committee of the late Independent Taylor Party of Maryland, which was presented to the Convention of that party in Baltimore, in July last, but which was withheld from publication at the time, in accordance with the request of Gen. Taylor, appended to the communication. The Convention, it will be remembered, placed the letter in the hands of Wm. H. Collins, Esq., with instructions to furnish a copy for publication, "whenever Gen. Taylor, or any of his authorised friends, shall ask for the same for that purpose." The Hon. Reverdy Johnson having received a letter from Gen. Taylor, authorising him, at his discretion, to call for the letter, it has been delivered to him by Mr. Collins; and Mr. J. gives the following reasons for its publication:

"The failure heretofore to give the letter to the public, because of a request to that effect from the General himself, unexplained by his motive for making it, has, with some, given rise to suspicions that it contained matter derogatory to his frankness and integrity. These I deem it due to him to have dispelled, and I know no mode so certain to accomplish it, as giving the letter itself."

The letter is annexed. We commend it to the perusal of every friend of Gen. Taylor.—It is frank, manly and independent, and proves that Old Zach has never sought to play a double game, but has invariably made known his political sentiments. In this letter he holds precisely the same opinions which he has ever entertained, and puts forth declarations similar in spirit to those which distinguish his second Allison letter:

BATON ROUGE, La., June 29th, 1848.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite communication of the 12th instant, calling my attention to certain statements, relative to my position before the country as a candidate for the Presidency, which are represented to have been made, in the Whig National Convention, recently held in Philadelphia, pending the action of that body by Judge Saunders, of Louisiana, in the name of the delegation from that State, and requesting to be informed whether such statements were made by my authority. I have to inform you, in reply, that, on their way to that Convention, Judges Winchester and Saunders, of the Louisiana Delegation,—who have been, for many years, my personal friends and neighbors,—wrote to me, requesting my views, before the meeting of the Convention, as to the course I desired my friends to pursue in that body. In two communications addressed to them in reply, I informed them, in substance, that at my distance from the scene, it would be quite impossible for me to give any specific instructions upon the subject; that many questions or contingencies might arise, during the action of the Convention, the character of which I could not foretell; and that they must, therefore, assume the responsibility of acting for me;—that I felt my honor and interest safe in their hands, and that whatever they should see fit to do, I would most cordially approve.

I substantially informed them, further, that, unless they should discover an evident disposition to treat me unfairly,—which I had no reason for supposing would be the case,—I thought that my friends should go into the Convention, as they had been selected by their fellow-citizens for this purpose; but that, having once entered it, they were, of course, bound, if I were not nominated, to sustain and support the nominee, whoever he might be; and that I hoped they would do so heart and soul. That I was a candidate for the Presidency only so far as my friends had chosen to make me one; but that having been placed in my present attitude towards that subject, without any agency or act of my own, directly or indirectly, I did not feel myself at liberty, by any such act, to withdraw myself; that my friends, in whose hands I had ever been, could do so whenever they should see fit; and finally, that if they could succeed in electing to that office any one better qualified for its duties than I was, and who was at the same time honest, truthful and patriotic, it was their duty to go for him; and that, so far from being disappointed or mortified, I should hail the result with joy.

Such, I think, has been the language which I have uniformly held on this subject since my name was first mentioned in connection with it. I regret that I have not a copy of my communications to Judges Saunders and Winchester; but the above, I believe, to be their substance. Under the general authority then thus given these gentlemen, I shall deem whatever statements they may have made to be right and proper; and, confident in their integrity and in the sincerity of their friendship for me, I shall sustain them without qualification. I, therefore, now take upon my own shoulders the responsibility of the acts of the Louisiana delegation, in that Convention, and am prepared to stand by the consequences, in their length and breadth.

I regret, exceedingly, that my friends in Baltimore, whom you represent, should have thus misunderstood the course pursued by the Louisiana delegation in the Convention, and should have imagined that I had abandoned the position which I have uniformly held in my published letters on this subject.

I feel bound, however, to respect the opinions of those who honestly differ with me; and, therefore, while I feel conscious of no change of feeling or inconsistency on my part, I cannot expect or desire that any of my friends, whom you represent, should do violence to their own sense of right and wrong, by supporting my election, while they believe I have changed my political views. I ask no man, be he Whig, Democrat, or Native, for his vote. I take every American citizens interest, in the welfare of his country, to be as pure and as deep as my own; and I have, therefore, no right, and certainly no desire, to influence his action in the exercise of the important duty of voting for the officers of this Government.

Though I have no objection to your circulating this communication among such of your friends as may be interested in it, yet I request that it may not be published. My aversion to the appearance of my name in the public prints, in connection with such subjects, is my apology for the request.

With great respect, gentlemen,
I am your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

Messrs. Chas. H. Pitts, John W. Walker, Th. S. Alexander, and others, Baltimore, Md.

Platform of Lewis Cass—The Wilmot Provisoist!!

"Mr. Cass was surprised at the attack of the Senator from New Jersey. How did he know how he would have voted at the last session? But he confessed that, at the last session, he should have VOTED FOR THE WILMOT PROVISO!"—*Con. Proceedings*, March 5th, 1848.

* * * * *

"As soon as Mr. Davis had taken his seat, Mr Cass came over to his side of the Senate, and with much earnestness said, in the presence of the Senators, that HE REGRETTED MUCH THAT MR. DAVIS HAD, BY HIS SPEECH, PREVENTED THE VOTE FROM BEING TAKEN; THAT HE (Gen Cass) AND EVERY DEMOCRATIC SENATOR FROM THE FREE STATES, WOULD HAVE VOTED TO SUSTAIN THE PROVISO; that Mr. Allen would have led off, and all the rest would have followed; that he was sorry that they had been deprived of the opportunity of voting upon it; that it would have settled the question, and Governor Davis was responsible for defeating that result. —*See Houston's Senate Debates, pp. 755–756.*

* * * * *

"Mr. Cass got up to reply to this, (to Mr. Miller's speech,) and seemed to be very much out of humor. He said he would have voted for it, if he had voted at all, last year; but he did not then anticipate, as he sees now, that it would stop the war and prevent the acquisition of territory."

So then, Mr. Cass, the "inevitable war" candidate for the Presidency in 1848, says that if he could only be sure that he could have territory admitted free at the South, he would go for it; but he intends to acquire it now, and then spring Abolition *after* we get possession of it.

SOUTHERN ALLIES.—The Democrats of the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania, have nominated David Wilmot, of "proviso" notoriety, for re-election to Congress. We suppose, if he is re-elected, that old man Ritchie, and his satellites, will rejoice, as formerly, at his success.—The Southern allies have a large majority in the district, and will, without doubt, send back to Congress this great enemy of the South.—Wilmot, in all his feelings and conduct towards our peculiar institutions, is a most inveterate and essential scamp, and this fact is sufficient to justify us in the conclusion that he will be again triumphantly sustained by the combined support of the friends of Van Buren, Cass and Polk. The Whigs will be after him with a sharp stick, but the probability is, they will be unable to overtake him.

THE PEOPLE MOVING IN ILLINOIS.—A Mass Convention of the friends of Gen. Taylor, is to be held at Danville, Illinois, on the 19th October, for which great preparations are already making.

The young man of Sangamon county have determined to hold a Mass Convention, at Springfield, on the 7th October, which, it is expected, will be attended by the people from all parts of the State.

A Camp Meeting of the friends of General Taylor, in the counties of Henderson, Warren and Mercer, is to be held at a time and place to be hereafter designated.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

At a late hour last night we received the following Telegraphic Despatch, dated

CHARLESTON, Sept. 29th, 1848.

The New York *Tribune* has to-day hoisted the Taylor and Fillmore Flag. There has been another fire in Brooklyn, by which twelve houses were destroyed.

THE TELEGRAPH now extends from St. Louis to Burlington, Iowa.

COL. MAUNSEL WHITE.—As this gentleman's support of Gen. Taylor has been called in question by some of the Locofoco papers, it may be well to mention that a letter from him appears in the last number of the *Red River Republican*, in which that sturdy Republican reiterates his determination to contribute everything in his power for the election of old Zach.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Whigs of the Second District, formerly represented by the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, have nominated Jos. R. Chandler, our whilom contemporary, of the United States *Gazette*, as their candidate for Congress. This selection meets with much favor, and there is no doubt of the election of Mr. Chandler.

☞ The *Evening Post* wishes to see through the stars of Mr. Clay's Express letter, and cries like Ajax of old, "Give us light." What we have given, says the *Express*, is as Mr. Clay wrote it, without equivocation or evasion, and we add now that Mr. Clay not only refuses the use of his name for the Presidency, by any party, and for any purposes, but that he will as certainly vote for Gen. Taylor, if he is alive to do so, as that the day of election shall arrive.

HOW "THE SOP" IS SWALLOWED.—The Hartford (Conn.) *Times*, a strong Cass paper, thus construes the Nicholson letter:

"Gov. Cass is opposed to ANY legislation BY Congress, relative to slavery in the territories. He must, then, be opposed to a law recognizing slavery in the territories.

"The Federalists have very strongly urged, that Gen. Taylor being opposed to the veto, would not veto any bill that Congress might pass upon any subject—not even the Wilmot Proviso—though he declares that the South ought never to submit to that Proviso. He would not, then, veto a bill recognizing slavery in those territories.

"Does not every one opposed to slavery see that Gen. Cass occupies the best position—for THE PEOPLE, with whom he would leave the whole matter, WILL settle this question in a short time to suit themselves, and Congress cannot prevent them."

The New Hampshire *Patriot*, the recognized organ of Democracy in the Granite State, says: "*The Democracy of New Hampshire are* ALL *for Free Soil.*"

How do Southern voters like that?—*Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph.*

☞ What will the Whigs have to talk about now?—*Union.*

They will talk about Gen. Cass's law to whip and sell white men and women.

About his being in favor of the Wilmot Proviso in 1846.

About his professing to be against it in 1848.

About his aristocratic conduct in France.

About his advocating internal improvements by the General Government.

About his being the candidate of a party strongly opposed to internal improvements.

About his vote of censure upon Gen. Taylor for acceding to the capitulation of Monterey—a capitulation agreed upon, by Col. Henderson, Gen. Worth and Col. Davis, all leading Democrats.

About his voting for the appointment of a Lieutenant General to supercede Taylor and Scott—a proposition hissed down by the people.

About his being like Van Buren, "a Northern man with Southern principles"—starting in life opposed to slavery—shifting his position in middle age—likely to follow the example of Mr. Van Buren in his "sere and yellow leaf."

About his making the people pay for his pleasure excursion to Egypt.

About his making the same people pay him one hundred thousand dollars as extra pay, while he was receiving a large salary.

About his saying the Whigs did not believe the people capable of self government—an accusation which Gen. Cass knew to be false when he made it.

About his organs—the Michigan Senators—voting for the Wilmot proviso.

About his monstrous and despotic declaration in the Senate, that "Congress can neither give the President the power to carry on the War, nor control that War!"

About his unmanly course towards Gen Harrison, acquiescing in slanders upon the old man during life and praising him after his death.

About his advocating a system of finance which establishes a currency in gold and silver for the office holders and paper money for the people—a system by which the office holders get a *premium* upon their salaries, while the people are compelled to submit to a *discount* upon the paltry pay they receive for the produce of their farms and workshops.

About many other matters connected with Gen Cass's public career, we shall particularly talk.

About Mr. Polk's "aid and comfort" to the *free soil* men—his treachery to the South—his recognition of the Wilmot proviso! We would have our people remember this flagrant outrage.—*Nashville Gazette.*

A Pleasant Incident.

A YOUNG SOLDIER FROM TAYLOR'S ARMY.

At a meeting of the Rough and Ready Club of one of the Philadelphia city wards, held on Tuesday evening last, after the business had been transacted and an adjournment was about to take place, a pale faced youth, apparently about nineteen years of age, and a stranger to all present, asked permission of the President to say a few words about General Taylor. His request was of course granted. There was a profound silence in the meeting when he rose, and with some trepidation, apologised for asking to be heard. He said he had reason to know General Taylor, he knew him as a man and a soldier. He had been in his army seventeen months, and a portion of that time, when he was sick and exhausted by long marches, and ready to die, he found a warm hearted friend and protector in General Zachary Taylor. "Gentlemen," said he, "I am but nineteen years old—I am a stranger here, and never attempted to speak in public. But I have read in some of the papers attacks upon General Taylor's character as a man—charging him with inhumanity and cruelty, and I want to say bluntly, that such charges are false—false from beginning to end, no matter who utters them. I have seen cruelty and inhumanity on the part of subordinate officers to their men—inhuman punishment inflicted for slight offences; *but never in the presence of Gen. Taylor*—who was always a kind father and protector to the poor soldier, and whom every honest soldier in his army loved. No man of honor who ever served under him will charge him with cruelty, either to his own troops or to the enemy. I was with him at Fort Brown—marched with him to Point Isabel—was in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca and Monterey. After the capture of Matamoras, instead of using one of the houses in the city as his quarters, he gave them all up to the sick, wounded and suffering soldiers, and slept in his tent on a bed that was not more than four inches above the mud and water that surrounded it."

The speaker related many interesting incidents connected with the movements of the army, illustrating the benevolence of Gen. Taylor, and the perfect confidence of the troops in the goodness of his heart, and his skill as a commander. "He made us all feel as if every man was double, and had twice the strength we really possessed, and could do twice as much as any other army in the world. But was always the first to meet danger, and never tell us to *watch him close and never run till he run.* But he never ran from the enemy; he never turned away from a suffering soldier without doing all that he could to relieve and cheer him. On the march to Seralvo," continued the youth, "my strength gave out, and had it not been for Gen. Taylor, I might have been left upon the road to die or be murdered. But he saw me, and knew from my looks that I was exhausted. *He took me up and set me on his own mule, and I rode with him in that way for several days.* He saved my life then, and I am ready to give him every drop of my blood, whenever he wants a soldier."

"At one time we were almost out of provisions. We had nothing to eat but musty biscuit and slushed, maggotty pork. An officer went to Gen. Taylor, and complained that he could not eat such food. 'Well, sir,' said the General, 'come and take your dinner with me.' The invitation was gladly accepted, and the officer anticipating a first rate dinner, dressed himself up, and went to the quarters of the General; but instead of finding a regular dinner table, filled with delicacies, *he saw the General sitting before a fire, toasting a piece of the same old slushed pork on a stick*, and that, with some musty biscuit and a little bean soup, made the dinner for himself and the disappointed officer, who expected to dine on roast beef and plum-pudding. That gentleman didn't eat any more dinners with Gen. Taylor."

The young soldier continued his interesting narrative about twenty minutes, his bright eyes often flashing with indignation, when speaking of the slander with which Gen. Taylor is assailed, and his voice, trembling with emotions of gratitude and affection in the relation of the benevolent acts of the noble hero and patriot.—We need not say that he was frequently interrupted by the hearty applause of the meeting. At the conclusion of his remarks, the President having ascertained from the stranger his name, announced to the audience that the young man who had addressed them was Sergeant Edward Sherman, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Sherman was elected by acclamation an honorary member of the Club. If this paragraph should meet his eye, he would oblige us by calling at the office of the Daily *News.*—*Philadelphia News.*

JUDGE CONE'S SENTENCE.—The Atlanta *Miscellany* says that the Grand Jury "sworn, chosen and selected for the county of De Kalb," returned a true bill, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., against Francis H. Cone, for stabbing the Hon. A. H. Stephens,—to which he pleaded guilty, and was fined eight hundred dollars.

GOLD.—The practice of carrying large sums in gold round the body, in belts, is dangerous. A man by the name of McCormick, a deck passenger on the steamer Monterey, fell overboard and was drowned in the Kentucky river, just below the mouth of Elkhorn, on Thursday last. He got on board at Carrollton, accompanied by two ladies, expressing a desire to go to Lexington, and took a deck passage. McCormick was well dressed, and apparently 50 years of age, and it is supposed that he had $3,500 in gold and silver about his person. He was attempting to draw a bucket of water from the river, when he fell overboard, sinking to the bottom at once.

FRIGHTFUL AFFRAY AND SUICIDE.—The Baltimore *Sun* learns that an altercation took place on the night of the 20th, at Havre de Grace, between a stranger named Aldridge and a citizen, named Wm. Thomas, the latter said to be very respectably connected. It seems that a dispute arose at a gaming table, which resulted in a mutual challenge to an immediate fight. The parties then went out, and Thomas shot Aldridge with a pistol, the ball entering his body just below his heart; the wound proved speedily fatal. Thomas then fled, and arriving at Bel Air the next morning, took a room at Magraw's tavern, and retired to it. Shortly afterwards the report of a pistol was heard, and on going to his appartment, he was found to have shot himself, the ball from a pistol having taken effect just behind the ear. He was still breathing at the last accounts, but was not expected to survive.

THE COPELANDS.—We learn, says the Mobile *Herald* of Thursday, that requisitions from the Governor of Mississippi, for the arrest of all the Copelands, and for Gale Wages and his wife, have been in the city for some time. One of the Copelands, Thomas, under the name of these warrants, was carried off by the sheriff of Perry county, last week. Another who was in custody, was discharged the day before the requisition for his translation to Mississippi came.

The whole tribe, including Wages and his wife, terrified by these warrants have gone off to Florida. We are informed that they passed over into that State several days ago by way of the Lower Peach Tree Landing, on the Alabama River.

As far as the laws of this State are concerned, adds the *Herald*, these ruffians seemed to be perfectly secure. For several years past they have committed a series of murders and outrages, which would have been visited any where else with prompt and condign punishment. We regret that they were not carried to Mississippi, where, we immagine, they would have been properly secured from the means of future mischief. From what we can learn, officer Welch deserves some credit for making this county a little too warm for their comfort.

City Intelligence.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—In the absence of Recorder Genois, Alderman Fabre attended to the police cases yesterday in the First Municipality.

THEFT.—Bradford Howland made an affidavit yesterday before Alderman Fabre, accusing Thomas Gates of having stolen from his boarding-house, on Front Levee, a pair of pantaloons, a pair of silver spectacles, and a comb. It was ascertained, subsequently, that the accused had deposited the pantaloons with a man in the Vegetable Market for the consideration of 50 cents. Gates was sent before the First District Court.

ROBBERY.—An affidavit was made yesterday before Alderman Fabre, by L. A. Faure, to the effect that he was robbed on the 26th inst. of four silver-plated compasses, valued at $50.—On the 27th, he discovered two of the missing articles in a certain house in this Municipality, and a search warrant was accordingly issued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—George Nicolas was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, for assaulting and knocking down Joseph Martel. Alderman Fabre sent the case before the First District Court.

A VAGRANT.—Seth Place was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, charged with being a confirmed vagrant, and continually associating with suspected thieves and vagabonds. Alderman Fabre sent him before the First District Court.

AN OLD HAND.—Harry Wilson, who is continually getting into some difficulty, made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Seuzeneau, accusing three of the police officers of the Third Municipality with assaulting him whilst he was a prisoner. He also made an affidavit, stating that James Campbell had assaulted a friend of his named Mulligan, and had made several passes at him with an open knife. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

ROBBERY.—The grocery store of Richard Devoe, in the Third Municipality, was entered on Thursday night by two thieves, who stole $120 in silver, three boxes of sperm candles, a small lot of jewelry, and a gun. Devoe made an affidavit to this effect before Recorder Seuzeneau yesterday, in which he pointed out the probable place where the stolen property would be found concealed. The robbers are not yet arrested.

GAVE BAIL.—A man named Fowler was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, for assaulting and striking Ann Kohn on the head with a piece of wood. He gave bail to appear for examination.

SENT DOWN.—Louis Perrera, who was arrested for interfering with a police officer in the discharge of his duties, and aiding the escape of a prisoner engaged in an affray, was sent by Alderman Fabre before the First District Court.

FIGHTING A DUEL.—An affidavit was made yesterday before Alderman Fabre, by Paul D. Poincy, stating that Messrs. Nicaud and Redon intended to commit a breach of the peace by engaging to fight a duel. A warrant was issued for their arrest.

HARBORING A SLAVE.—Andre Grasso made an affidavit yesterday before Alderman Fabre, stating that his slave Nelly, who had runaway a month since, was harbored by a certain person, whom he can point out, concealed in his premises in this Municipality. The Court issued a warrant for the arrest of the party.

DISMISSED.—Hiram Patterson and J. Ford, were brought up, yesterday, before Acting Recorder Golding, charged with an assault and battery on John D. Burns, on board the ship Alanco. The case was dismissed, as it was proven that the complainant had made use of highly provocative language.

THE ARSON CASE.—The examination of Jno. Harris and Harriet Sexton, alias Harris, charged with setting fire to the dwelling of Mr. Stackhouse, at the corner of Melpomene and Benton streets, on the 5th August last, took place yesterday, before Acting Recorder Golding. After a lengthened investigation, the accused were discharged, as the evidence was insufficient to convict.

Late from Laguna—An Act of Treachery and Barbarity.

A letter from Laguna, dated the 1st inst., to a gentleman in Philadelphia, which has been furnished the *Ledger*, gives an account of an act of cowardice and barbarity perpetrated by some Mexican soldiers belonging to the garrison at that place, upon four officers of the U S Steamer Water Witch, and Capt. Clary, of the American schooner John Wainwright, upon the night of the 27th ult., on their way from a ball. The cowardly character of the attack may be inferred from the fact that the Americans were but five in number, unarmed, and the Yucatanese thirty armed men. Capt. C. received a severe wound on the back of the skull from a cavalry sword. His life was considered in danger several days, but he is now walking about. Two of the other officers were wounded but not dangerously. Three of the cut-throats were also wounded.

On the day of the 27th ult, Captain Totten, commanding the Water Witch, all the officers attached to the steamer, were, among many other persons invited to a ball, got up in a hurry, in honor of the re-incorporation of Yucatan with Mexico. The ball was to take place the same evening, at the former quarters of Capt. Bigelow. Capt. Totten and some of his officers assisted, as did also Capt. Clary. The former left at about half-past ten. Some of the officers, who had but scarcely arrived there, remained longer and were every now and then invited by some of the Mexican military and civil authorities to take something to drink. A Mexican Lieutenant who was there, seems to have been particularly attentive to them, in the way of offering them Champagne and other liquors.

Towards half-past one in the morning, the ladies commenced to give out, and towards two the officers and Capt. Clary left the ball room. They afterwards divided into two parties, each one taking a different street in the direction of the sea shore, when they were first separately, then collectively attacked, and re-attacked, by about thirty armed men, (Yucatan soldiers,) most of whom had cavalry swords. These barbarians then drove them from one part of the town to the other, making at every halt a fresh attack upon them. Capt. Clary was the only one who had any arms about him, in the shape of a small Bowie knife.

As soon as the soldiers had commenced the butchery by cutting right and left with their heavy swords, Clary took hold of his knife and parried several cuts that were aimed not only at him, but at some of his companions. He soon, however, found that the defensive he had begun with could be of no avail against such odds, he therefore made a desperate rush with his little knife upon the body of his assailants, and there, though ten-fold in numbers, and well armed, opened and gave a little way; but this gleam of hope soon vanished. The next moment Clary's hoarse and exhausted voice was heard crying out to the officers "Save yourselves if you can, I have lost a finger and my knife is gone." He was then lying on the ground exhausted. Other scenes followed which I have no time to relate. Capt. Clary was taken on board of the Water Witch, and left under the charge of A. J. White, who has shown him all the attention in his power, and skilfully dressed his wounds, of which he has not less than fourteen, including bruises.

Capt. Nicholson, commanding the U. S. schr. Saratoga, was immediately informed of the occurrence, and arrived here from outside the bar about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He first sent Capt. Totten to the military commander of this place to hear what he had to say to the affair.—He thought it was a very disagreeable one. (O calma Mexicana.) Capt. Totten saw he could not get anything more out of him, and reported the conversation to Capt. N., who was extremely vexed at the occurrence, and seemed to have taken it to heart. He then went to see the commander himself, and told him in strong but dignified language, that such a massacre required immediate satisfaction—that it must be given, and that he would not leave before it was given.

The military chief tried to get clear by talking, but Capt. N.'s arguments were so short and clear, that after a little while the former offered to inflict severe punishment on all those men that might result guilty; and, furthermore, to send the whole body of soldiers now here, back to the interior within eight days.—Two were granted to the military commander for a mock trial, which ended yesterday, and this morning two soldiers received fifty lashes each, and two non-commissioned officers were suspended.

It is necessary to remark, that three of the most respectable persons here declared, on oath, that on the same night they had heard an order given to the guard on the market place, that they should not allow any American to pass without falling upon him and treating him like a dog.

FROM THE WEST INDIES—*The Hurricane and Earthquake.*—The Baltimore *Sun* says:

As announced yesterday by telegraph from the North, letters have been received at Boston from St. Croix and St. Thomas, stating that the reported damages by the late hurricane in the West Indies at these places are incorrect. The accounts of the damage done at other places, however, is confirmed by the arrival on Wednesday, at New York, of the brig Falcon, 6 days from Bermuda, with Hamilton papers to September 12th. The latest is filled chiefly with accounts of the hurricane of August 31st, at Antigua, Nevis, St Kitts, Saba and St. Johns. During the progress of the gale a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Antigua. A French schooner, which left Martinique with 22 passengers, bound thence to New York or Europe, was lost on the morning of the storm, with all on board.

The statement contained in the following paragraph is probably unfounded, or it would have been mentioned in the direct intelligence last received from Port au Prince:

Two or three days before the Medway left St. Thomas, (1st September) a vessel arrived from Porto Rico with the information of an outbreak among the black party at Cape François, Hayti; that Mr. Thompson, her Majesty's Consul, in giving protection to the whites and colored people, was killed.—The greatest alarm prevailed at Jacmel.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1848.

The market has exhibited a fair degree of activity during the past week, and numerous indications show that the busy season is at hand. The winter population is beginning to return, and our thoroughfares no longer present that deserted appearance which was visible only a few weeks back. The health of the city continues to improve, and it is high time that our absent citizens should think of returning, as there is no epidemic and not the slightest danger of any.

Since our last report, we have received later accounts from Europe by the Acadia, which left Liverpool on the 9th inst. The advices thus far are merely telegraphic, and not quite as intelligible as we might wish, in regard to the position of the grain markets. The first despatch quoted a decline for all descriptions of Breadstuffs, whilst a subsequent communication at the latest moment notices a rise of three to four shillings per quarter on Indian Corn, and four pence per bushel on Wheat. The weather in England is reported to have been favorable, and a week's sunshine would go far towards securing a goodly portion of the Wheat crop and other inferior grains, but respecting the progress of the potato disease, we have no information and are compelled to await further details. The breadth of land sown with this food in Ireland, is enormously large compared with last year, and a most extraordinary fatality must attend the gathering of the crop to create a scarcity, at all approximating to the dreadful famine which prevailed two years since. We are, nevertheless, of the opinion that there is a decided, though not very great deficiency in the cereal productions of Great Britain and are therefore prepared to see, during the greater portion of the season, a steady demand for our produce at moderate prices. Any attempt to bolster up prices by undue speculation, must be inevitably checked by the superior condition of the crops on the Continent of Europe, from whence England can draw large supplies, and if we are to compete successfully with the agriculturists of that portion of the globe, it must be, we opine, at rates which our farmers are prepared to expect. The news by the next two steamers, will enable us to take a clearer view of the subject, as by that time the extent of food secured can be more accurately determined.

The accounts from abroad in relation to our leading staple, show that there is a better feeling in the manufacturing Districts, caused by the temporary settlement of the hostilities between Denmark and Germany, but, although spinners may be working to greater advantage in consequence of the re-opening of the Northern markets, yet the price of the raw material remains stationary, nor is there any prospect of an important advance. Indeed, private despatches by the Acadia state that the Middling qualities have given way ⅛d., as importers can perceive no inducement to hold stock in the face of the flattering accounts of the growing crop on this side. The prospects for a most abundant yield were never better; the weather throughout the whole Cotton producing districts has been singularly fine of late, and there can now scarcely be a doubt that the growth will exceed that of any former season. But the proneness of people to fall into extremes, has already elicited estimates in many quarters, which, to use a mild term, may be deemed ridiculous, and it would be quite as idle, perhaps, for parties to base their calculations on a crop of 2,700,000, as on one of 2,200,000 bales. The truth will be found to lie half way, for, however promising the present appearances are, yet, it is well to bear in mind, that not only a large portion of the first growth, but likewise the whole of the second growth yet remains to be gathered, and that any unforeseen change in the weather, such as an early frost, or a long continuance of a rain, would go far towards reducing the product within a more reasonable compass than is aimed at by those who habitually practice with the long-bow.

When the crop of the United States reached 2,400,000 bales in round figures, the picking season which resulted in securing that abundant yield, was one of the finest on record. Not a drop of rain fell for two months, and the advent of cold weather was protracted to so late a period, that it found not only the second growth completely gathered, but even a portion of the third growth harvested. The power to pick was, in fact, tested to its utmost capacity. Assuming that the natural increase of manual force and cultivation, has since been nine per cent, and the estimate is a most ample one, it follows that if the season throughout should be similarly exempt from the numberless vicissitudes of weather, the crop might attain the figure of 2,616,000 bales. But, taking it for granted, that a recurrence of the like kind is scarcely within the range of probability, we should say that the more moderate estimates of the present time will be found to make the closest approach to accuracy.

The present weather is also very favorable for the Sugar crop, but from all the accounts we can gather, the growth will not prove equal to that of last year. In the Upper Parishes, the cane looks quite promising, whilst in the lower portion of the State, the product of many plantations will exhibit a serious falling off. The most critical period, however, approaches, and we shall scarcely be able to speak with any degree of certainty on the subject until the lapse of at least three or four weeks.

We have had no rain during the past week, and the temperature is most delightful. The river remains at 13 feet below high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 23d inst., of Louisiana and Mississippi, 16,497 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 665; Florida, 159; together, 17,324 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 3,411 bales; Havana, 100; New York, 340; Boston, 550; together, 4,401 bales; making an addition to stock of 12,923 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship board not cleared this day, a stock of 58,135 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848		bales	37,401
Arrived this week		17,324	
Arrived previously		33,971	51,305
			88,706
Exported past week		4,401	
Exported previously		26,170	30,571
Stock on hand and on shipboard,			58,135

In our report of Friday evening last, we stated that the Cotton market had closed firmly, and that the transactions of the week had been to a fair extent. Since then the demand has progressed actively until to-day, when it received a check, owing to the announcement of the arrival of the America with dates from Liverpool to the 16th inst., coupled, moreover, with the intimation that she had brought advices of an unfavorable tenor. Of this, however, we have our doubts, as up to the time of penning this, (9 P. M.), we could not ascertain that any communication had come through by Telegraph, though we are in momentary expectation of receiving our despatches, and have reason to believe that they will appear in to-morrow's papers.

The sales of the week amount to 11,000 bales, of which English buyers have taken the largest portion, though purchasers for Spain, France, and the North, have likewise been operating to some extent. Prices are firmly maintained, for all grades above Middling Fair [illegible] are nominal, as the market is nearly bare of good Cottons. But the weather, of late, has been very [illegible] no doubt that this deficiency will be [illegible] by the [illegible] shipments. [illegible] we refer to some remarks on the subject at the head of this.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	4¼@4½
Ordinary	4¾@5¼
Middling	5⅜@5⅝
Good Middling	5¾@6
Middling Fair	6⅛@6⅜
Fair	—@—
Fully Fair	—@—
Good Fair	—@—
Good and Fine	—@—

TOBACCO—Arrived since the 23d inst., 419 hhds. Cleared in the same time, for Falmouth, (England,) 687 hhds.; N. York, 11; together, 698 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard, 13,176 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848		hhds.	14,854
Arrived this week		419	
Arrived previously		1,433	1,852
			16,706
Exported this week		698	
Exported previously		2,832	3,530
Stock on hand and on shipboard,			13,176

There has been a good demand for Tobacco during the past week, resulting in sales of fully 900 hhds., and prices are fully firmly sustained. The following particulars comprise most of the business transacted: 90 hhds. Admitted, at 4¾; 61 do. 5¾; 20 do. 4⅜; 25 do. 4⅜; 49 do. 4½; 10 do. 4⅜; 45 do. 4⅜; 11 do. 5⅛; 27 do. 3⅜; 25 do. 4⅛; 19 do. 4⅜; 60 do. 4⅜; 23 do. 3⅜; 23 do. 6c; 7 do. 4⅜; 9 do. 3⅝; 60 do. 6⅜; 70 Refused, at 2⅜; 22 do. 4c; 20 do. 3c; 24 do. 3c; 9 do. 6⅜, and 9 do. 9⅛c ℔ lb. The stock on sale is now rapidly diminishing, and the unpromising reports of the coming crop, induce holders to stand out for extreme prices. We quote Lugs, inferior to good 1¾@3¾c; Leaf, inferior to Common, 3¾@4; Fair, 4¾@5¼; Choice and Selections, 5½@6 cents ℔ lb.

GRAIN—The Corn market opened with a good demand at the beginning of the week, and the sales of Saturday and Monday, reached 12,000 sacks, at a range of 30 to 38c., though the greater portion of the business was at 33@35c ℔ bushel. On Tuesday, the market gave way, and 20,000 sacks were disposed of in several lots, at 30c ℔ bushel. Since then, owing to the absence of supplies, the transactions have been quite limited, and embrace in all about 5000 sacks, at a range of 30@35c. The operations have been chiefly for England and Mexico. We notice also a contract for the delivery of 20,000 bushels in all November, at 30c ℔ bushel, seller's option. There have been some arrivals of Wheat since our last, a portion of which is for milling, and out of the remainder, no sales have been made as yet, the price demanded being above the views of buyers. Oats have been in good request at advanced figures, the rate for St. Louis being 30@32c ℔ bushel. About 3000 sacks belonging to the Government were sold at auction, at 29@31c ℔ bushel.

RICE—There is no change in the market, and sales of fresh Carolina are being made to a moderate extent at 4½c. An importation of 265 tierces and 45 half tierces, slightly damaged, was sold at auction, at a range of 3⅛@3⅝c ℔ lb. Louisiana Rice is selling at 3@3¼c ℔ lb.

FLOUR—The Flour market has maintained a good show of firmness during the past week, arising not so much from a spirited demand, but rather from the reduced supplies and the consequent light stock. A considerable portion of the receipts have been for re-shipment to the North, and the business in this market has amounted to 7,500 bbls. for the week, at prices ranging from $4 50@5 30 ℔ bbl. Exporters have been included to come forward at $5 for fair shipping brands, but they are not generally within reach at that rate; indeed, most of the stock consists of the more choice brands of Illinois and Missouri. The sales have been chiefly at $5 12½@$5 37½ for good to choice brands, with an occasional lot of superior St. Louis at retail, at $5 50.

SUGAR—No change has taken place in the market since our last report, and the transactions have been more moderate, and are confined to the wants of the city and adjacent neighborhood. The better qualities are becoming scarce, and command full prices. We quote Inferior, at 3c; common, 3⅜@3½; fair, 3¾@4; prime and choice, 4⅜@5c ℔ lb. There have been no transactions on plantation during the past week.

HAVANA SUGARS—We notice sales of several lots to the extent of about 600 boxes, within the range of former prices. The market has a good supply.

MOLASSES—With limited supplies and a light stock, the transactions continue on the most limited scale at prices ranging from 17@20c ℔ gallon, according to quality and condition of the barrels. We notice a sale on plantation of 200 barrels, at 20½c ℔ gallon.

COFFEE—The demand for Rio Coffee, has been very limited during the past week, the sales being confined to small lots of good quality principally at 6¼@6½c ℔ lb. A lot of 250 sacks sold at 6½c. The market still remains bare of other descriptions.

PORK—The Pork market has remained in a very dull state during the past week, the transactions having been exclusively confined to retail lots of Mess, at $10, and $9 50 for Prime. There is no shipping demand, but lower prices can [illegible] doubt be brought below the quoted figures.

BACON—The sales of Bacon during the past week have been confined to small lots, for which our previous quotations have been obtained, viz: 5@5¾c for Prime Cincinnati Sides, and 4½@4¾c for Shoulders, but these rates could not be realized for larger quantities, as the supply is now on the increase, and holders anxious to sell. We notice a sale of 30 casks Shoulders, at 4½c, and 5 casks Sides, at 5¼ ℔ lb. Missouri clear Sides have been sold in small parcels, at 6¼c ℔ lb.

BEEF—In the absence of any arrivals, the market continues quite bare of stock. Sales are made by the single barrel, at $13, for Mess, and $13 for Prime. None received since our last.

LARD—The market since our last has been quiet, and the principal sales made during the week, were 400 kegs at 10¼; 250 do. 10½; 70 bbls. at 7¼; 25 do. 7½, and 30 tierces at 7 ℔ lb.

TALLOW—We have not heard of any transactions during the past week. The last sale of city rendered was made at 7½c ℔ lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—We have no change to notice in these articles, and continue to quote Western Butter, at 12c., though a sale of 100 kegs was made at 11¾c ℔ lb. We quote Cheese 7 cts.

SALT—An importation of 4000 sacks Liverpool coarse, was sold on Saturday, but the rate was not allowed to transpire. From second hand, prices continue to rule at $1 25@$1 30 for coarse, and $1 40@1 45 per sack, for fine.

WHISKEY—Holders have put up the price to 22c since our last, and the sales of the week which amount to about 700 bbls., have been all made at this rate. A lot of 100 bbls. was also disposed of, at the same figure.

GUNNY BAGS—The market has given way since our last, and sales were made with difficulty in the early part of the week, at 13c. Yesterday, about 20,000 were disposed of, at 12½c., which is a decided decline.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We noticed in our last report, that the market had closed with an upward tendency, and since then, a good demand coupled with the apprehension of light receipts, has led to a decided improvement in prices. At the opening of the week, the rate for Bagging was 16c ℔ yard, and 7½@8c ℔ lb., for Rope, but within the past day or two, small sales have been made at 17 and 8½c. To-day, 50 pieces and 30 coils were disposed of at these figures. The stock has been rapidly reduced of late, and is now much smaller than it was for years back.

LIME—Thomaston Lime is selling in small lots at $1 20@$1 30c ℔ cask.

LEAD AND HEMP—No sales of either article have been made during the week.

EXCHANGE—A limited business has been done in Foreign Exchange since our last, and the rates are the same as then noted, say for Sterling at 7@9½ cent. prem. Francs, 5f. 20@5f. 25. Bills on New York at 60 days, 1@1¼ ℔ ct. discount. Sight Checks, ½@¼ ct. prem.

Sterling	7@9 ℔ cent. prem.
Francs	5f. 20@5f. 25.
New York, 60 day bills	1@1¼ ℔ cent dis.
Checks	½@¼ ℔ cent prem.

FREIGHTS—The Foreign engagements since our last, include three ships for Liverpool with Cotton, 7/16d, one do. at the same figure, and 10d per bushel for Corn, and a bark for Marseilles, at a round charter. Coastwise freights have improved in consequence of the increased amount offering; Cotton to Boston, $0. New York, $1 per bale.

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, Sept. 29, 1848.
THE BANK offers for rent, on a lease for one year, the building on Orleans street, known as the Orleans Ball and Coffee Room.
Also—for the Theatrical Season, the Bar in the Orleans Theatre.
Sealed proposals will be received prior to Friday next, Oct. 6th. s30 3t FRED. FREY, Cashier.

THE PLANTERS that have given orders to the undersigned for their NEGRO CLOTHING, will please take notice that the same have been received from their manufactory, and are now in store, subject to their order, and ready for delivery. As we have more demands for the same than we can supply, after the 20th proximo we will sell all unclaimed orders for our own account, waiving all demand for non-delivery.
s30 1m THOS. O. PAYAN & Co., 10 Canal st.

The Office of the Mexican VICE CONSULATE is for the present at No. 97, Bienville street, and shippers for the Mexican ports are informed that clearances are to be made in the customary way. Vessels bound for the ports of Yucatan are obliged to have their clearances in the same way as those bound for the Mexican Republic. Captains of vessels are informed that they cannot take any passengers without having their passports from the Mexican Vice Consulate.
New Orleans, Sept. 28th, 1848.

DISSOLUTION—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in this city, under the firm of MANVILLE & VRAU, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. VRAU is alone charged with the liquidation.
New Orleans, Sept. 22d, 1848.
s30 3t F. MANVILLE, THEO. VRAU.

NOTICE—[illegible]

N[illegible]

Notice.—The ROUGH AND READY CENTRAL CLUB ROOM, No. 81 Chartres street, will from this date, be open from 9 o'clock A. M. until 6 P. M., every day, and will be supplied with the Daily and Weekly Taylor papers of the Union.

Attention—Third Ward—1st M'ty.
THE voters of the above Ward, who are in favor of Taylor and Fillmore, are requested to meet on SATURDAY next, the 30th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., to form a Rough and Ready Club, at Mr. Kemper's Coffee House, corner of Toulouse and Levee streets. s28

Third Ward—Third Municipality.
ROUGH AND READY CLUB—A meeting of this Club, will be held every SATURDAY evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Club Room, corner of Levee and [illegible] streets, up stairs. All those in favor of General Z. Taylor's election, are respectfully invited.
T. A. BOULER, WM. SALEMAN, J. H. GILLESPIE, Sec'ys. s20

Seventh Ward—2d Municipality
ROUGH AND READY CLUB—A regular meeting of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, 30th inst., at the Club Room, corner of St. John & Perdido streets, at 7 o'clock. The Union Glee Club and several distinguished ORATORS will be present. The attendance of EVERY VOTER in the ward is particularly requested.
s29 2t JACOB EZEKIEL, Sec'ry.

Attention—2nd Ward, 1st M'y
ROUGH AND READY CLUB—A regular meeting of this Club, will be held on SATURDAY, Sept. 30th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at their Club Room, corner of Customhouse and Rampart streets. All persons favorable to the cause, are respectfully invited to attend.
Several distinguished Speakers will address the meeting in the course of the evening.
The Union Glee Club have been invited, and will attend. [s28] R. M. HART, Sec'y.

ROUGH AND READY CLUB—Seventh Ward, Second Municipality. The above Club Room, corner of Perdido and St. John streets, will be kept open during this campaign, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M., and will be supplied with such papers and documents as are necessary for distribution. Every citizen of the ward, and all the friends of Taylor and Fillmore are invited to visit it.

Seventh Ward—First Municipality
ROUGH AND READY CLUB—A regular meeting of this Club will be held every THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at their Club Room, corner of Bayou Road and Villere st., in Rough and Ready Garden.
Their Club Room will be opened every day, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 7, P. M., and will be provided with newspapers, and other documents, for distribution.
All the voters of the Ward are invited to attend.
s21 ALBERT ROUX, Secretary.

4th Ward—First Municipality
ROUGH AND READY CLUB—A regular meeting of this Club will be held every THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 1-2 o'clock, P. M., at their Club Room, in Orleans street, opposite the Theatre, up stairs. The Club Room will be kept open every day from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock P. M., and will be provided with documents for distribution.
All the voters of the Ward are invited to attend.
s20 O. DuBUYS, O. LEBLANC, Jr., Secy's.

Sixth Ward—1st Municipality
ROUGH AND READY CLUB—A regular meeting of this Club, will be held every FRIDAY evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at their Club room, No. 34 Front Levee, between Hospital and Barracks sts., up stairs.
Their Club Room will be kept open every day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 7 P. M., and will be provided with newspapers and other Documents, for distribution.
All the voters of the Ward, are invited to attend.
s18 tf LEON SERE, Sec'y.

☞ Ship HARTLEY, Capt S Cammett, from Havre, is ready to discharge cargo near the Mint, First Municipality. Consignees are requested to get out their permits within five days, and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be sent to the public stores at the cost and expense of the owners thereof. T C JENKINS.
s30 95 Common st.

NOTICE—Messrs. Lewis and Bamford, the consignee of nine boxes marked L. in a diamond, and one box mdz, marked A & Co., per ship Pharsalia, from New York are requested to call at the subscriber's office, and receive their goods.
L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

LOST—A gentleman's Gold Watch, No. 20757, with a small gold chain and key. The finder will be liberally rewarded—Apply at the office of the Bee. s30 3t

WOOLLEN KERSEYS, NEGRO CLOTHS, AND COTTONADES—20 cases negro Kerseys; 20 do. Middlesex Plains; 25 bales Cotton Kerseys; 20 cases [illegible] Cassimeres; 15 do. woollen Plaid Tweeds; 10 do. imitation French Cottonades; 10 bbls Boston, for sale by s28 McDOWELL & PECK, 96 Gravier st.

CIGARS—1,000,000 Regalia and Havana Cigars, comprising a full assortment of all the kinds and qualities, viz—Imperial, Regalias, Cazadores, Trabucos, Rayonates, Panetelas, Milares and Principes, nearly all brands well known, for sale at moderate prices, by J. M. CABALLERO, 38 Old Levee.

MOUSSELINES DE LAINE AND TARTAN PLAIDS—50 bales super fancy Mousselines de Laine; 5 bales assorted Tartan Plaids, just received and for sale by s30 2w McDOWELL & PECK, 96 Gravier st.

WINES—Red and White Wines in barrels—31 bbls. Haut Brion; 20 do. Haut Sauterne, a very superior article, landing ex ship Eurotas, and for sale by J. F. BERCIER & Co., 54 Old Levee.

SALT—3,000 bags [illegible] Turks' Island, 200 do. Martin's, Key West [illegible] 3000 sacks Liverpool fine, for sale by C J WHEELER, Broker, 5 Bank Place.

GUNNY BAGS—25,000 new two and a half and three bushel gunny bags, in bales, for sale by C. J. WHEELER, Broker, 5 Bank Place.

BRANDY CHERRIES—20 cases new fruit, per ship Eurotas, for sale by J. F. BERCIER & Co., 54 Old Levee.

BLACK PEPPER AND ALSPICE—40 sacks, in good shipping order, for sale by J. F. BERCIER & CO 54 Old Levee.

HAVANA STARCH, (Manioc)—30 bbls Starch, landing ex brig P. Soule, for sale by J. F. BERCIER & CO., 54 Old Levee.

SARSAPARILLA—20 bales of the best quality, for sale low by J M CABALLERO, 38 Old Levee.

VANILLA BEANS—1 case of Vanilla Beans, for sale low, to close consignment, by J M CABALLERO, 38 Old Levee.

CANTENAC WINE—40 casks of this fine Wine in store, and for sale by J. F. BERCIER & Co., 54 Old Levee.

DEMIJOHNS—300 five gallon French Demijohns, per ship Hartley, for sale by J. F. BERCIER & Co., 54 Old Levee.

PIMENTO—300 bags fresh Jamaica Pimento, for sale by C. J. WHEELER, Broker, 5 Bank Place.

GUM COPAL—A lot of fine Gum Copal, for sale low, by J. M. CABALLERO, 38 Old Levee.

WINES—Landing ex ship [illegible], from Bordeaux, 100 cases St. Estephe Wine; 100 do. Margaux; 25 boxes, 15 bottles, Leoville Claret; 25 do. Cantenac do.; 20 do Haut Sauterne White Wine, for sale by s27 V. MAIGNAN, 27 St. Louis st.

15 bales shirtings and Louisiana Lowells; 20 do. Superior French Woolen Blankets; 10 do. fancy Prints from Dollfus Mieg & Co., for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., s16 1m 80 Customhouse st.

TOBACCO—374 bales Cuba Tobacco for wrappers and fillers, landing per brig P. Soule, from Havana, for sale by s28 TROSGROS & LAMPRE, 36 Old Levee.

RIO COFFEE—1500 bags prime Green Rio Coffee, put up in double linen bags, for sale by numbers. J. W. STANTON & Co., cor Magazine & Lafayette sts.

HAVANA COFFEE—300 bags, a superior article, in store and for sale by J W STANTON & Co, corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

CHAMPAIGN—Landing ex ship Heartly, from Havre—100 baskets "Crown brand," fine quality, for sale by E. ROCHEREAU & Co., 17 and 19 St. Louis.

SUGAR—300 boxes white, landing from brig P. Soule, from Havana, for sale by s28 TROSGROS & LAMPRE, 36 Old Levee.

STARCH—60 barrels, landing from brig P. Soule, from Havana, for sale by s28 TROSGROS & LAMPRE, 36 Old Levee.

CIGARS—100,000 Regalias and Cazadores, landing from brig P. Soule, from Havana, for sale by TROSGROS & LAMPRE, 36 Old Levee.

COFFEE—300 bags Coffee, landing per brig P. Soule, from Havana, for sale by s28 TROSGROS & LAMPRE, 36 Old Levee.

FIRE BRICKS—6000 English Fire Bricks, for sale by s27 C J WHEELER, Broker, 5 Bank Place

HAIR—1000 bags Hair, for sale by JOHN HAYMAN & CO, s26 78 Poydras st. and 11 Red Stores, 3d M'ty

LIME—1000 bbls. Western Lime, for sale by JOHN HAYMAN & Co, s26 78 Poydras st., and 11 Red Stores, 3d M'ty.

HAVANA SUGAR—An assortment of Brown, Yellow and White, in store, and for sale by WM. H. SIMMONS, 31 Gravier st.

HAVANA SEGARS—120,000 Regalias and [illegible], of various qualities, in store and for sale by WM. H. SIMMONS, 31 Gravier st.

WANTED—10 Negro Men, to be employed till the 1st of November in a brick yard. Apply to s30 F. PERRET, 69 Bienville st.

EMPTY BOTTLES—25 baskets of 30 dozen, for sale by s21 MARTIAL PEYRET & CO, 27 St. Louis st.

CEMENT—[illegible] barrels Rosendale, [illegible] & Brown's Rosendale Cement, for sale by s16 JOHN STROUD & Co, 146 Common st.

CORKS—35 bales, containing 500,000 regular long and [illegible] Corks, for sale by s21 MARTIAL PEYRET & CO., 27 St. Louis st.

LANDING—Ex ship Eurotas, from Bordeaux—[illegible] Cognac Brandy, 2 hhds do do, for sale by s30 J & J TARDOS, 15 Conti st.

LANDING—ex ship Eurotas, from Bordeaux, 40 casks Red Wine, 20 barrels White Wine, for sale by G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

GUAVA JELLY and PASTE—15 bbls landing ex brig [illegible], for sale by L CARTIN, 73½ Magazine.

WHITE WINE—30 half casks White Wine, "Haut Sauterne," for sale by s16 E ROCHEREAU & Co., 17 and 19 St. Louis.

ABSYNTH—125 cases Absynth, of Dubied, Pere & Fils, Verniere & Lecoultre, for sale by s16 E. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St. Louis.

SWISS ABSYNTH—60 boxes Absynth, [illegible] & Co's brand, for sale by s16 AUG. MOLIER, 69 St. Louis st.

TO PLANTERS—300 bbls. [illegible] Lime, for sale by P. H. MOREAUX, s20 100 St. Louis st., at the Marble Yard.

STOVES—[illegible]

New Valuable Educational Works,
FOR SALE AT NO. 14, CAMP STREET.
MANGNALL'S HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS, First American from the 84th London Edition, with large additions, embracing the Elements of Mythology, Astronomy, Architecture, Heraldry, &c., &c., adapted for Schools in the United States, by Mrs. Julia Lawrence, embellished by numerous Engravings on Wood.
ARNOLD'S CORNELIUS NEPOS, with Answered Questions, and Imitative Exercises; carefully Revised with Notes, by E. A. Johnson, Professor of Latin in the University of the City of New York. Appleton's New Edition, enlarged, with a Lexicon, Historical and Geographical Index, &c.
—ALSO—
LITERARY SKETCHES AND LETTERS; being the final Memorials of Charles Lamb, never before published; by Thos. Noon Talfourd, one of his Executors.
Just received and for sale at the "New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse."
J B STEEL, 14 Camp st

Law Books just Published.
REPORTS OF CASES IN LAW, and Equity in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, organized under the Provisions of the New Constitution of 1847, by Oliver L. Barbour, Esq., Vol. 1st, 1848.
VOLUME 13th, Metcalf's Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Reports 1848.
VOLUME 54th English Common Law Reports.
VOLUME 2d Barbour's State of New York, Court of Chancery, Reports 1848. Just received and for sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO., Law Book Sellers and Stationers, Corner Camp and Gravier sts. s22

J. E. LOBRE & CO.
TRIMMING AND FANCY GOODS STORE. 84 CHARTRES ST., BET. BIENVILLE AND CONTI STS., HAVE received a new supply of Silk for Purses, Steel Beads, Tassels, Rings and Crotchet Needles, a large quantity of Shell Tuck Combs of the latest patterns, Toys and other fancy articles. s16

FOR Sale—A BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, well assorted in types, having a Super Royal Press and a Machine Card Press. Arrangements could be made with parties desirous of establishing a country paper. Address, No. 32 Exchange Alley. se15

Dissolution.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. FAIVRE & J. D. ALLOVAN, is dissolved by mutual consent.
J. FAIVRE will continue, as heretofore, to keep a large assortment of PIANOS, of his own manufacture, (iron system,) as well as those of PLEYEL & ERARD, at his new establishment, 47 CONTI street, opposite the old.
He will also Hire, Tune, and Repair Pianos. s22

Cheap Dry Goods Store,
(CORNER BIENVILLE AND BOURBON STREETS)
FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
BY ships Forest King and Manco, from Boston and New York—
1 case French Prints, 90c yd wide, handsome patterns, warranted fast color;
2 do. Gingham Prints, very wide, handsome designs, warranted fast color—12 1-2c.
2 do. English Prints, small, handsome design warranted fast color—11c.
4 do. American Prints, small and beautiful designs, warranted fast colors—7 1-2c.
2 bales French Cottonade, from 25 to 60c per yd.
2 do American do. do 15 to 30c do
2 do Stripes, for negroes, 30c do
2 do Shirting, 5c do
2 do do 5-4 11c do
4 do do 4-4 7 to 8c do
5 cases American Bleached Shirting, from 8 to 10c
2 do do do do 5-4 12 1-2c
[illegible] doz socks and stockings, comprising fine English white hose and half hose, black Cashmere, Silk, and Cotton; a handsome assortment of Childrens' hose and half hose, the finest in the city.
50 doz ladies Victoria, Orleans Boots, and a variety of other manufactory. Always on hand, a large stock of Fancy Articles. s18

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.—1500 cases of [illegible] now landing from ships [illegible], Maid of Orleans and Clifton, comprising a general assortment of Goods in the above line. For sale by s21 FROST & CO., 10 Magazine st.

TO LET—A desirable dwelling house, corner of Edward and Annunciation streets, having a garden and yard attached. Possession given on the 1st November. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co., s19 17 & 19 St. Louis st.

TO LET—A Dwelling House, situated at No. 32 St. Louis st. Possession given on the 1st of October next. Apply to s5 E. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St. Louis.

To Rent—A dwelling HOUSE, on the Bayou Road, with land suitable for a garden or a dairy, having a large Stable. Possession given immediately, apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co, jn13 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

To Rent at $30 per month—A House, suitable for a small family, in Conti street, between Chartres and Levee streets. Possession can be given on the 1st July next. The household furniture of the same is offered for sale. Apply to J. F. BERCIER & Co, je10 54 Old Levee.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS—Now landing, and in store, a prime assortment of the following goods, which will be constantly replenished by late arrivals, and for sale at reduced prices:
Men's fine calf-sewed Boots and Brogans;
Ladies' and Misses fine calf sewed Brogans;
Children's kid and morocco Brogans & Ankle Ties;
Ladies' fine kid and morocco Slippers and Ties;
Men's and boy's calf and kip pegged Brogans;
Women's goat and calf pegged Boots;
Youth's and children's calf and [illegible] Brogans.
Men's and boy's heavy russet Brogans.
HATS.
Men's fine moleskin, cassimere, silk and Russia Hats [illegible] Wool Hats—black, brown, blue and white. Campeachy Hats, double brimmed, fine and common; [illegible] constantly for sale by FROST & CO., No. 10 Magazine st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—[illegible] cases, now landing from ships [illegible], for sale by G. W. DUNBAR, 30 Customhouse st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—142 cases, landing from ships Unicorn & Ashland, for sale by R. G. HOBBS, 12 Customhouse st.

DAMAGED GOODS.
150 DOZ. Linen Cambric Hdkfs, slightly damaged, for sale by
5 cases French, English and American Prints;
5 bales brown Domestics;
5 cases Bleached;
Blankets, Cassimere, Cottonade and a large assortment of Fancy Articles, just received by the last arrivals, for sale by
At the CHEAP CASH STORE, corner of Bienville and Bourbon. s27

LANDING—Ex ship Eurotas from Bordeaux and for sale by the subscribers—
60 quarter boxes fruits; 25 do apricots, do.
25 do sardines, 5 do salt; 300 lbs sealing wax. FERBOS FRERES, cor Royal & Main.

GLENN'S FALLS MARBLE LIME—500 bbls suitable for sugar making or fine finishing, in extra large bbls for sale by JOHN HAYMAN & CO, s26 78 Poydras st. & 11 Red Stores 3d M'y.

PLASTER PARIS—500 bbls Wotherspoon's and Calcine Plaster, landing from ships Yarmouth and [illegible], for sale by JOHN HAYMAN & CO, s26 78 Poydras, and 11 Red Stores, 3d M'y.

FOR SALE, IN STORE—40 casks old Medoc Wine; 20 do. St. Emilion Wine, 10 do. Lafitte, do; 100 boxes extra Claret. 40,000 fine Corks, for sale by F. DUBUCH, 77 St. Louis st.

THOMASTON LIME—2000 barrels, landing from ship [illegible] and brig Gulnare for sale by JOHN HAYMAN & CO, s26 78 Poydras st. and 11 Red stores 3d M'y.

ROSENDALE CEMENT—350 bbls, landing from ship Forest King and schr. D. C. Foster, for sale by JOHN HAYMAN & CO., s26 78 Poydras st. and 11 Red Stores, 3d M'y.

CEMENT—250 bbls. Louisville Cement; 50 do. Rosendale, for sale by JOHN HAYMAN & CO., s26 78 Poydras st. and 11 Red Stores, 3d M'y.

CHAMPAGN WINE—50 baskets Champaign, and 20 boxes Kirchenwasser, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & Co., s16 12t 80 Customhouse st.

IVORY BLACK, in dust and in grain, warranted superior, in lots to suit purchasers, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., s16 80 Customhouse st.

BRANDY FRUITS—70 cases Prunes and Pears, of Clermont, for sale by J. F. BERCIER & CO, 54 Old Levee.

SWEETMEATS—Guava Jelly and Paste, in small boxes, for sale by WM. H. SIMMONS, 31 Gravier st.

BRANDY CHERRIES—250 boxes Brandy Cherries, for sale by E. ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 & 19 St. Louis

DOUBLOONS—Mexican and Columbian doubloons, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common

LIME FOR SUGAR MAKING—200 barrels, just received, and for sale by JOHN STROUD & CO., 146 Common st.

HAVANA SUGAR—125 boxes white, landing ex brig [illegible], for sale by L. CARTIN, 73½ Magazine st.

CHAMPAIGN—250 baskets Champaign, various brands, for sale by E. ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 & 19 St. Louis

BLANKETS—12 bales French Blankets, for sale by E. ROCHEREAU & Co., 17 and 19 St Louis

GREEN PEAS—6000 boxes Green Peas; 2000 hf. do, for sale by E. ROCHEREAU & CO., s18 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

ORANGE FLOWER WATER—25 cases, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co., 17 & 19 St Louis st.

APRICOTS AND PRUNES—33 boxes Apricots and Prunes in Brandy, for sale by s18 EUG. ROCHEREAU, 17 & 19 St Louis st.

GUNNY BAGS—1 1-2 and 3 1-2 bushels, second hand, for sale by C. J. WHEELER, Broker, 5 Bank Place

ST. GENEVIEVE LIME—For sugar making, and fine finishing—300 barrels, for sale by s11 JOHN STROUD & CO, 146 Common st.

CLARET—90 casks various qualities, now landing from ship Eurotas, from Bordeaux, for sale by s16 J F BERCIER & CO, 54 Old Levee.

SALT—3,000 bags St. Martin's; 6000 bags Key West; 3600 do Turks' Island, for sale by C J. WHEELER, Broker, 5 Bank Place.

CLOVES—40 bales, entitled to debenture, for sale by A. & Z. CAVELIER, s13 Royal st., between Toulouse and St. Louis.

FRENCH COTTONADE—5 bales dark blue plain Cottonade, a superior article, for sale by s30 A. PAVILLIER, 50 St. Louis st., up stairs.

EMPTY BOTTLES—650 Smith Bottles, 20, 25 and 34 oz. for sale by AUG. MOLIER, 69 St. Louis st.

RED WINE, in [illegible]—150 casks and half casks [illegible] brands, for sale by A. MOLIER, 69 St Louis st.

BRANDY FRUITS—40 boxes Prunes, Pears, [illegible] for sale by A. MOLIER, 69 St. Louis

[illegible]

Notice.
The British West India Mail Steamer FORTH, from Southampton, will arrive at Ship Island Harbor on SUNDAY, October 1st, and will leave the same day for Vera Cruz.
The passengers and mails will be conveyed to the steamer by the Mexican Gulf Railway to Proctor's Landing, Lake Borgne, and thence by the auxiliary low pressure steamer BOLIVAR, Capt. Kinney. Whole fare $5, and the same price back, for persons desirous of only visiting Ship Island and the British steamer—say $8 the whole fare.
Passengers are requested to be punctual at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Mexican Gulf Railway Depot, on Sunday, the 1st October.
The Mail for Tampico, Vera Cruz, &c., will be closed at the Post Office at 9 o'clock A. M., on the 1st October.
☞ Letters by the British Steamer must be prepaid.
For further particulars apply, during the absence of G. [illegible], at A. GORDON'S office, No. 6 Front Levee. s28

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. ONE,
Extra Sitting of Monday, 18th September, 1848.
RESOLVED, That the planks and posts encumbering Claiborne street, and which the Improvement Committee and Surveyor will pronounce useless, shall be sold by the Auctioneer of this Municipality, after three days' notice given in the official gazette of this Municipality.
(Signed) JH. GENOIS, Recorder.
Approved 25th Sept. 1848.
(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
A true copy, E. Bien, Clerk.

IN conformity with the above resolution, notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at four o'clock P. M., on the premises, and under the superintendence of the Surveyor, the Auctioneer of Municipality No. One will sell the planks and posts encumbering Claiborne street.
New Orleans, September 26th, 1848.
A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. ONE,
Sitting of Monday, 18th Sept. 1848.
RESOLVED—That sealed proposals will be asked until the first Monday of Oct., 1848, for paving with square granite blocks, the following streets, to wit: 1. Canal and Customhouse streets, between Front Levee and the Public road. 2. Front Levee and the Public Road between Canal and Customhouse streets. 3. Crossman street, and also, for making the sidewalks in said streets. The whole, according to specifications deposited with the Surveyor, the offer being so much per square yard of pavement, and per running foot of banquets.—It being well understood, that the contractor shall begin the side-walks within sixty days, and the pavement within four months from and after the 1st of October, 1848; and should he fail to comply with these conditions, his contract would become null, ipso facto, without any application to be made before a Court of Justice.
Payments to be made by notes at one, two and three years, bearing five per cent interest, delivered by the contractor whenever work to the amount of five thousand dollars will have been furnished and accepted by the Surveyor, provided the Municipality shall pay only its proportion, and that the contractor shall have to collect the proportion owned by the property holders.
(Signed) JH. GENOIS, Recorder.
Approved 21st September, 1848.
(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
A true Copy, E. Bien, Cl'k.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
September 22d, 1848.
IN conformity with the above resolution, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at my office till the first Monday of October, 1848, for paving with square granite blocks the following streets, to wit: 1st. Canal and Customhouse streets, between Front Levee and the Public Road. 2d. Front Levee and the Public Road between Canal and Customhouse streets. 3d. Crossman street, and also for making the sidewalks in said streets. The whole, according to specifications, deposited with the Surveyor, the offer being so much per square yard of pavement, and per running foot of banquets; it being well understood that the contractor shall begin the sidewalks within sixty days, and the pavement within four months from and after the first of October, 1848; and should he fail to comply with these conditions, his contract would become null ipso facto, without any application to be made before a court of Justice.
Payments to be made by notes at one, two and three years, bearing five per cent interest, delivered by the contractor whenever work to the amount of five thousand dollars will have been furnished and accepted by the Surveyor, provided the Municipality shall pay only its proportion, and that the contractor shall have to collect the proportion owned by the property holders.
A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers having been appointed by virtue of an order of the First District Court, commissioners, for the opening of Esplanade street, from Johnson street to the Bayou St. John, in order to make a just and equitable estimate of the loss or benefit which may result to the owners of the lots and houses, situated in the neighborhood of said street, by the [illegible] damages, [illegible] which may derive to owners of lots and houses situated in the neighborhood of said street, and fronting on it, do hereby notify all persons interested, that they have deposited on the 29th of September, at the office of said First District Court, a tableau of estimation, with a plan annexed thereto. Said tableau will so exposed according to law, during twenty days, in order to be examined by all persons interested, after which it will be debated before said Court, for confirmation and homologation. All persons considering their rights or interests jeopardized by said tableau, shall, within ten days following the last publication of this notice, present their objections, and explain their reasons in writing.
s27 10t&2d B. T. CHALON, P. CHEVALIER, J. B. COULTER.

Succession of John S. Lindner.
NOTICE.—The Testamentary Executors give notice to the debtors to this succession, that all the notes and accounts remaining unpaid on the 1st of October next, will be put in suit.
[illegible], J. Testa'ry Ex'rs of SAMUEL ADDICKS, John S. Lindner.

GOOD SITUATIONS can always be had at this moment by those who are qualified to fill them. The first requisite is good business WRITING, which can in all cases be acquired in a few easy lessons at DOLBEAR'S ACADEMY, 89 Chartres st. and 15 Camp st. Hours, 9 to 11 a. m., and 4 to 6, or 7 to 9 p. m.
Dolbear's Gold Pens for sale. s21

Fresh Garden Seeds—Warranted growth of 1848, per steamship Falcon, barks Yarmouth, [illegible] and Nashua—The subscriber has just received, per above arrivals, a large assortment of fresh garden seeds.
Planters and Market Gardeners can be supplied with large or small quantities of garden seeds of this years growth, at moderate prices.
Country merchants supplied with seed, in papers for retailing, by the dozen, hundred or thousand, all neatly labelled. D. MAUPAY, s30 95 Camp st.

FOR SALE by the subscribers—25 casks St. Estephe Medoc Wine, 1846; 15 do. Haut Talence, do., 1843; 10 do. St. Julien Medoc, 1844; 100 boxes St. Julien Medoc Claret; 60 do. Chateau Leoville, do; 300 do. [illegible], for sale by J & J TARDOS, 15 Conti st.

FOR SALE—In the Custom House Stores, 60 qr. pipes J. Durand & Co. Rochelle Brandy; 15 do. [illegible] Brandy; 15 do. do Pinet Castillon do; for sale by J. & J. TARDOS, 15 Conti st.

FOR SALE—Sixty Casks, 100 gallons each; one hundred barrels, 42 gallons each. Apply on board of ship Tennessee, on the opposite side of the river, or to L H GALE, s30 93 Common

WINES—30 casks Muscatel Wine; 15 casks old Bordeaux Wine; 20 half do. red Wine, 30 bbls. Muscatel Wine; 20 do. Port Wine; 40 do. of 30 gallons, Madeira, for sale by s21 M. PEYRET & Co, 27 St. Louis.

LIME—3000 bbls Philadelphia Marble Lime, in bbls., or casks containing 3 bbls. each, for sale by JOHN HAYMAN & CO., s26 78 Poydras st. and 11 Red Stores 3d M'y.

MUSCATEL and CHAMPAGNE—50 cases Frontignan Muscatel, and 30 baskets, Champaign, in bottles and half do., for sale by s21 M PEYRET & CO., 27 St. Louis st.

CUCACOA—10 cases, superior quality; 10 do old Cognac in bottles; 10 do assorted cordials, for sale by MARTIAL PEYRET & Co, s21 27 St. Louis st.

ABSYNTH, KIRSCH, &c.—30 cases Absynth, 15 do Kirschenwasser, and 15 do Vermouth, for sale by s21 MARTIAL PEYRET & CO, 27 St Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Eurotas, from Bordeaux—100 barrels white Haut Sauterne Wine; 24 casks Macau-Medoc Claret, for sale by B. TALAMON, 106 Royal.

RECEIVED and in store—60,000 Havana Segars, comprising some of the best known brands, imported in the brig Adams Gray, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 38 Old Levee

HAVANA SUGAR—130 boxes white yellow and brown Havana Sugar, landing ex brigs Adams Gray and Millaudon, for sale by RAYMOND CARDEAC, 34 Old Levee.

LANDING—Ex brig Adams Gray, from Havana, 30 bales Vuelta Abajo Leaf Tobacco; 100,000 Havana Cigars, for sale by s16 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

RED WINE in boxes—400 boxes St. Julien, St Estephe, St Emilion [illegible] and La Mission, for sale by s10 AUG. MOLIER, 69 St. Louis st.

LIME—1,000 barrels, from the marble quarries of Cape Girardeau, just landing and for sale by P. H. MOREAUX, s11 Marble Yard, 100 St. Louis st.

LIME—1000 casks Thomaston [illegible] Lime, for sale by JOHN STROUD & CO., s18 146 Common.

PLASTERING HAIR—Fire Clay and White Sand for sale by s16 JOHN STROUD & CO 146 Common st.

A[illegible]—[illegible] boxes Liquors, for sale by AUG MOLIER, 69 St Louis.

PLASTER OF PARIS—300 bbls Wotherspoon's superior [illegible], for sale by s16 JOHN STROUD & Co, 146 Common st

FIRE BRICK—60,000 Pensacola Fire Brick, for sale by s16 JOHN STROUD & CO., 146 Common st.

SARDINES IN OIL—3,000 boxes and half do. Sardines in Oil, for sale by AUG. MOLIER, 69 St. Louis st.

CHAMPAIGN WINE—150 baskets, of Pavellier, [illegible] brands, for sale by AUG. MOLIER, 69 St. Louis st.

BRANDY FRUITS—40 cases brandy fruits, 30 cases fruits preserved in syrup, for sale by M. PEYRET, 27 St. Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Eurotas, from Bordeaux, and for sale by D. [illegible]—1000 half boxes Sardines; 50 cases Brandy Fruits. s21

R[illegible]—[illegible] bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 [illegible], for sale by JOHN HAYMAN & CO., 78 Poydras st. and 11 Red Stores, 3d M'y.

MARBLE TILES—3000 [illegible] Marble Tiles, for sale low by P H MOREAUX, s11 Marble Yard, 100 St Louis st

[illegible]—1000 bbls. for sale by JOHN HAYMAN & CO., 78 Poydras st. and 11 Red Stores, 3d M'y.

BREAD—300 bbls Pilot Bread, for sale by C. J. WHEELER & CO., Broker, 5 Bank Place

ROMAN CEMENT—[illegible] for sale by JOHN HAYMAN & Co, 78 Poydras st., and 11 Red Stores, 3d M'y

CANDLES—300 boxes Sperm Candles, New Bedford brand, for sale by C J WHEELER, Broker, 5 Bank Place

WINE—[illegible] for sale by M. PEYRET & Co, 27 St. Louis

F[illegible]—[illegible] Fire Clay, for sale by JOHN HAYMAN & CO, 78 Poydras st. and 11 Red Stores, 3d M'y.

M[illegible]—[illegible] for sale by MARTIAL PEYRET & CO., 27 St. Louis st.