The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. ——NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1849.

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

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

Notice.

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

New-Orleans, 30 April, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
DUNCAN F. KENNER,

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
LOUIS BORDELON.

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

SECOND DISTRICT,
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Tuesday Morning, Aug. 14, 1849.

THE REY AFFAIR.

Mr. Lucas concluded yesterday morning his elaborate speech for the defence. He confined himself principally to the vindication of his particular client, Capt. McConnell. We took very full notice of his speech, but the immense space we have devoted to this affair has borne so heavy upon our columns, that we find it quite impossible to publish it in extenso. This is the less to be regretted, as the points in connection with the law and the evidence have already been reported at great length.

Yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the court re-assembled, when Mr. Reynolds, the District Attorney of the State, commenced closing for the prosecution. His speech was confined mainly to an analysis of the testimony, and as such was logical, severe and critical. He addressed the court for the space of nearly two hours.

At 7 o'clock, Mr. Hunton, the U. S. District Attorney, rose and concluded the case. He spoke for upwards of two hours, and we are free to confess that rarely have been our pleasure to listen to more able and logical discourse.—

We shall always befitting the gravity of the occasion, he surveyed carefully the whole ground of the accusation, pursuing the main evidence adduced during the progress of the trial, only stopping, and omitting a single point, that could possibly fortify the prosecution, and enlivening the dry subject with a happy admixture of sense and sarcasm and a wit and humor that it seemed to require to be suppressed rather than encouraged. It is the first time that we have heard Mr. Hunton, but it we can help it, it will not be the last. We took full notes of the gentleman's speech, and shall publish it to-morrow.

The Court gave notice that it would deliver its decision this afternoon at 5 o'clock. After the reading of the charge to the case, Mr. Conrad (Counsel for Rey) stated that there were some other authorities which he (Rey) wished to have the Judge Hall wished to consult, before pronouncing his opinion on the matter.

Notwithstanding the fact of Rey's having now been in jail for two weeks, the decision of the Judges we deem a very and a pleasant one, in view of the mighty patience and delicacy displayed by the Hon. George Y. Hiss and his associate Commissioner, M. M. Cassidy, throughout a laborious and tedious investigation, which extended over a period of two weeks, none of which were exactly pleasant to Rey. The responsibility assumed by these gentlemen was great, very great, and they have fulfilled it with commendable and unbelievable zeal, fearless of excitement growing out of the case, and of the lines sought to manifest itself in defiance of the restraints of a judicial investigation, was ever promptly repressed by these gentlemen, and from the commencement to the close of the case, they earnestly strove to uphold the dignity of the Court, and to conduct its proceedings in the most orderly, honorable and unbiased manner. The attentions which the press received at the hands of the Court, and the favors rendered for the regular and faithful report of the proceedings, merit our warm acknowledgements.

We would be wanting, likewise, in a proper sense of honorable courtesies which should be shown, not the onerous labor of reporting, if we did not express our considerable sense of the kindness of Constable Hall, and his unremitting attentions to the members of the press. The reporters received from this gentleman every possible accommodation that could promote their comfort, or increase their toil. It may be readily imagined that with the thermometer at 90 and above, coming draughts of pure ice water—to say nothing of sundry other refreshing beverages, note the less appreciable for coming within the purview of prohibitions culminated by the Sons of Temperance—must have largely contributed to the crabbed stock of patience and philosophy with which the reporters contrived to drag through this almost interminable investigation. These slight attentions are perhaps trifles, but they were not executed such by their recipients and to their name, we beg to tender our thanks. To Mr. Hallbrack, for his careful forethought and kindness.

Exhaustion.—The types in yesterday's leader made us say that Messrs. Delouet and Conrad were opposed to an elective judiciary in 1843, "44 and "48. We wrote 1843, "44 and 45. The good sense of the reader will probably enable him to make the correction, but we are particular, knowing that our adversaries are ready to seize upon any pretext for political sophism.

☞ The Rey details by the *Cambria* were received by yesterday's mail, but independent of the reading of one or nothing to the accounts previously published, they have lost their interest in consequence of the arrival of the *America* which seven days after advices.

☞ Nathan F. Dixon has received the unanimous nomination of a Whig Convention to represent the Western District of Rhode Island in the next Congress. The Province Journal confidently predicts his election by the people.

Navy.—The U. S. steamer *Legare*, Lieut S. P. Lee, Commdg, arrived at Norfolk on the 3d instant, and proceeded to the Navy Yard to repair her propeller. The *Legare* is attached to the Coast Survey.

The President's Tour.—We learn, says the Washington *Republic*, of the 6th inst, that the President will leave the Seat of Government during the present week on a tour through some of the Northern and Eastern States. Having long since been invited to Pittsburg, and being recently reminded of his promise to visit that city, and having been also urged to view the creation and coal establishments of Pennsylvania, his journey will, in the first instance, be directed to that State. He will then proceed to Boston, expecting to reach that city early in September, and will spend several days there and in the vicinity. Thence he will proceed to Syracuse, where he expects to attend the Agricultural Fair about the middle of September; and returning to Washington, he will visit, in succession, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. We understand that the President makes this journey to become better acquainted with the manufacturing, agricultural, and other interests of the North, and to gratify, at the same time, the numerous friends who have favored him with their kind invitations; and that it would be his choice to travel and to be received in the plainest and least ostentatious manner.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Tuscaloosa, for late St. Louis papers.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.)

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America.

Important and cheering news from Hungary.

Movements in England to Recognize Hungary.

STATE OF ROME.

CONDITION OF THE MARKETS.

At half past 9 o'clock yesterday morning we received a despatch from our telegraphic correspondent at Washington, announcing the arrival of the steamship *America*, at Halifax, with dates from Liverpool to the 28th ult.

Hungary.

Our despatch in relation to the affairs of Hungary is somewhat obscure, but the intimation is nevertheless distinctly conveyed that the brave Magyars are maintaining the unequal contest with a prospect eventually of emancipating their country from the bondage of Austria.

It appears that the Hungarians were victorious in several engagements under their brave commanders, Bem and Dembinski, until the 15th ult. Subsequently it would seem that a battle was fought in which the Russians defeated Dembinski. In the neighborhood of Waitzen (a place which our geographical knowledge does not point on the map,) a great battle has been fought, in which the Hungarians claim the victory.

A gratifying incident connected with the struggle of the Hungarians is the sympathy that has been elicited in England in behalf of their efforts for independence. We are informed that a great meeting has been held in the city of London, at which many expressions of sympathy for the Hungarians were uttered. *A petition presented to Parliament for the award purpose of recognizing the Hungarian Government*, was the subject of great debate and excitement in the House of Commons.

Italy.

The treaty between Sardinia and Austria has not yet been ratified. Venice remains unsubdued.

The city of Rome is under military rule, and all orders are issued in the name of the Pope, who is still at Gaeta, but will soon proceed to Rome to exercise both temporal and spiritual power. The Emperor of Russia has loaned ten millions of Rubles to the Pope.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, July 28th.—Commercial affairs of the last week present but little change. Trade continues steady, and the accounts from the manufacturing districts are satisfactory. American Cottons are a shade higher, and brokers report the following quotations: Fair Upland, 5¾d.; Mobile, 5¼d.; Fair Orleans, 5⅞d., but hardly obtainable. From latter estimate is quite irreconcilable with the intimation that Cottons are a shade higher, as the quoted figures are identically the same as those transmitted by the last steamer.]

MONETARY.

The Money market remains easy. Consols have fluctuated from 92¼ to 93⅛. American Securities are firm. United States Sixes 9¼ per cent, prem.—Pennsylvania Fives, 81 to 82, French five per cents at the Paris Bourse on the 26th, 87 f. 55c.

CORN AND PRODUCE.

The Produce market is moderately active, and prices are generally supported. Indian Corn is less demand at 29 to 30s. per quarter for white, and 28 to 30s. for yellow. Corn Meal, 15 to 15s. 6d. per barrel.

The market for Pork is firm. Bacon is in active demand. Western, 25 to 26s. per cwt.; Shoulders 17 to 23s. There has been a steady demand for Lard. Carolina Rice, 16s. Quotations for Flour are not reliable.

SECOND DESPATCH.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

WASHINGTON, August 10.

Appointments by the President.—Rudolph Gerning, of New Orleans, Appraiser, vice Ernest Morphy, resigned.

—Beale, Assistant Treasurer, at New Orleans. John Lapham, Receiver of Public Moneys, at Natchitoches, La.

The President left this city at 5 o'clock yesterday. His son-in-law, Dr. Wood, met him at Baltimore, and will accompany him on his tour. The President will likewise be accompanied by Gov Johnson, of Pennsylvania, as far as Bedford Springs.

THIRD DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, August 10.

Turkey.

One day's later intelligence has been received.—The Sultan of Turkey has issued a strong protest against the transportation of Russian troops through Transylvania, and threatens to disarm them. This new feature produced a great sensation in France and England. It is rumored that these powers are about protesting against the invasion of Hungary by Russia.

Germany.

The King of Wurtemberg has dissolved the German constitution.

Rome.

The French squadron has sailed to Gaeta to take the Pope to Civita Vecchia.

Hungary.

The latest accounts are favorable to the success of the Hungarians. Jellachich is in a precarious situation, and unless speedily reinforced, will probably be entirely crushed. Gorgey has completely out-witted the Russian army in the North.

From Florida.

We copy the following additional particulars of Indian outrages, from an extra of the *Florida Journal*, of the 1st instant:

FORT BROOKE, TAMPA, July 25, 1849.

Sir—Lieut. J. S. Garland has just reported to me on his return from Peas creek. He saw no Indians. The trading house, with its out buildings, were found burned to the ground, and a small bridge near by partially destroyed. The bones of Payne and Whidden were found on the spot where they had fallen, and were collected and buried.

A barrel of whiskey was found near the house, untouched. From this circumstance, and the fact of there being no sign of anything else which had been left in the store, there is yet ground for hope that it may have been a party for the purpose of plunder. Tracks were seen going to and fro from the store to the river, as if the Indians had been engaged in bearing off the goods.

Wheaden's camp, near five miles off, was left and undisturbed, with the exception of a small sum of money taken.

Foot prints were seen both in going to the Trading House, and in returning, and the Indians were doubtless aware of the movement of the troops. Had they been in force, and disposed, they might have had much advantage in an attack on them.

Lieut. Garland performed this duty in a rapid and soldierlike manner. Lieut. Gibson, who is equally prompt and energetic, I have sent to Manatee with arms and ammunition, at the request of the settlement for assistance and protection. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
W. W. MORRIS.
Major U. S. A., Com'g Post.

Maj. Gen. R. Jones, Adj. Gen. U. S. A., Washington.

In a postcript, the Major adds:

"I omitted to state in the body of my report that from the testimony of the persons who escaped from the Trading House, and Whidden, the Indians are believed to have been perfectly sober on both occasions."

The following extract from a letter received from an intelligent gentleman in Ocala shows the state of things in that quarter:

"Much excitement prevails among the citizens south of this place; and unless force sufficient to protect the frontier is ordered in the field, they will abandon their homes, and leave their crops and stock to the mercy of the savages, who, from all accounts, are better prepared by far than they ever were for carrying on offensive operations. Nothing recent to the two outrages on Indian River and Pease Creek have reached our ears, but it is apparent to all who are the least acquainted with the Indian character, that they are fully prepared for war, and are determined to wage it to the knife.

"Throughout the counties of Benton and Hillsborough, the people are forting themselves in, as also in this county, with a laudable determination to keep their ground until succor can arrive."

The following is an extract from a communication of Col Mitchell, of the 10th Regiment F. M.:

"The despatches which accompany this will apprise you that they have manifested a serious intention to renew their course of plunder and bloodshed.

"If they persevere in this intention, and become aggressive in their hostilities, the whole of the lower portion of East Florida will be abandoned, and the people as far north as this will feel themselves insecure unless some measures are adopted to insure them of protection. Indeed, great fear begins to show itself at this time.

"I have adopted measures to make the respective companies of the 2d Bat., 10th Regt., fit for service, and will continue to do this until I receive instructions from yourself.

"I believe a draft, or requisition for men in any form, will be promptly met and supplied."

In addition to the company already sent off under Capt. Fisher, we understand that another company will be raised here, and that the governor will authorize one to be raised in Marion county. These, it is hoped, will furnish security to the settlers, and enable them to return to their crops. It is an emergency requiring speedy action, and the promptness with which the Governor has met it will command the approbation of all who desire that their fellow citizens should be properly protected.

He has also despatched Gen. L. A. Thompson and Col. B. F. Whitner, as commissioners to Washington, to confer with the General Government on the subject, and to urge some speedy action for relieving our State from the incubus of these savage foes.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Great excitement in Southern Illinois.—The Lawless Scenes in Massac County revived.—A Scene—A fight between the parties—Killed and Wounded.

A few years ago, we gave a history of certain lawless proceedings in Massac county, Illinois, growing out of feuds between two parties in that county, not very creditable to either of them. The matter assumed so serious an aspect, that special laws were passed by the Legislature, creating a court to try offenders, and vesting the Governor with additional powers in the premises. For a time, all seems to have been quiet, but outrages have again been renewed, and several lives have been lost. The Cairo Delta gives two accounts of the proceedings, differing materially from each other, the particulars of which are here stated:

"For a couple of weeks past, Metropolis city, Ill., and vicinity, has been the scene of great excitement. It appears that there is a band of men back of Metropolis composed as we learn of the worst character, who set at defiance law and order, and are known by the name of Flatheads. A body of citizens, composed of good men, but of course having in their midst evil characters, are called Regulators, and have been formed to carry out the law. Some of the Flatheads stole horses, and one of the Regulators who informed on them, was caught, lynched, and tied naked to a tree during a night, exposed to the mosquitoes and weather. He died several days thereafter, but before his death he gave the names of several persons he had recognized. The Sheriff found them, but they refused to deliver themselves up unless they could be tried by Magistrates of their own selection, and who of course would screen them. The Sheriff could not do this, and they were not arrested at the time. The Flatheads gathered to the number of about two hundred. The Regulators assembled, and there was a pleasant prospect of a battle all last week. The Flatheads finally secured and fortified themselves in a large log house, make by cutting twelve miles back of Metropolis, to the number of about one hundred and sixty, with two cannons and ammunition. The Regulators were rallying last Friday, and had sent to Paducah and Smithland for cannon, with the determination to arrest the three men. A grand fight was expected to come off last Saturday, and there has probably been bloodshed ere this.

Another account, furnished by Dr. Young, who professes to be neutral between the two parties, and to have resided a long time at Metropolis city, is to this effect:

About two or three weeks ago, a barn belonging to Mr. Tolson, was set on fire and burned down. Mr. Tolson and Mr. Shelby, who are brothers in law, stand in the position of Regulators, the first of the Flatheads, and the second of the Regulators, and both are men of influence. The incendiary was traced to the house of a bad character named Bruce, confessed to setting fire to the barn, but turned State's evidence, and said they had been employed by certain Regulators to murder prominent citizens of Metropolis. Things now began to grow exciting—Backus was whipped by "the Lynx," a Flatheads, of very bad reputation belonging to the Flatheads side, who were once driven from Kentucky for misconduct, and who have been prominent in these difficulties. Arrests were made on both sides by constables, and affairs were approaching a bloody crisis, when our informant, Dr. Young, who says he had been occupying a neutral position, was chosen a peace maker by the Flatheads, and in this capacity went to the opposite party.

He made a speech to the Regulators, and gave them such assurances of peace from the other party, and of their friends, and their preparations, that the constable dismissed his band, numbering about one hundred and fifty. A council of six Regulators started out with Dr. Young to escort him back. This was on Saturday morning last. When about seven miles from Metropolis, they arrived in sight of the Flatheads, who numbered sixty. Here a doctor took our informant aside, and urged him to fly, as there were six hundred Regulators in ambush close by. While they were talking, the Regulators rushed out and attacked the other party. Dr. Y. ran up, to make peace, but fell stunned by a ball, which passed through his hat and grazed his head. The Flatheads fled, the Lynn family having been the first to set the example. Two of the Flathead band, Samuel Taylor and Robert Canada, were killed and another wounded, John Snow, son of Col. Snow, formerly Representative from Massac county, on the side of the Regulators, a man named Clinton King, who had been the cause of much of the strife, was killed, and two others wounded, one dangerously. The Sheriff, Read, had gone home, when he thought peace for the time was established. Both parties were well armed.

Dr. Young went to Metropolis, but was warned to fly as the Regulators wished to take his life, and were provided with ropes. He was here on Tuesday, and says he is going to see the Governor, and lay the state of things before him. He describes affairs in Massac county as ruinous and growing worse daily. He says there are good men in both parties, but the mass are ruffians and loafers.

News by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 5.

Southern Telegraph—Removal of Clerks, &c.

The telegraph south of this city is not working to-day, and I am therefore unable to obtain any further accounts of the North Carolina election.

Six clerks were removed from the Pension office yesterday. Their names I have not ascertained.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 5—9 P. M.

The Cholera—Disgraceful Riot—Gross Outrage—Fatal Affray.

The Board of Health report 13 new cases of cholera for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day; no deaths.

Another disgraceful riot occurred among the firemen last night, at Moyamensing. A set of rowdies took the Weccaco engine from its members, and wantonly defaced it, doing damage to the amount of $400.

A colored man was arrested in Frankford today, for attempting a gross outrage on an unprotected white woman.

Two small boys, street rag pickers, had a fight last night, and one kicked the other to death.

NEW YORK, August 5—10 P. M.

Arrival of the Hermann—The Cholera.

The steamer Hermann arrived here to-day from Southampton in safety, but her news has already been anticipated by the Cambria.

The Board of Health report 64 new cases and 32 deaths of cholera, for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day.

ALBANY, August 2.

Mr. Clay at the North.

Mr. Clay intends remaining a week or ten days at Saratoga. He will then go to Newport, via Troy and Boston. He has been visited by deputations from Troy, Albany and other places, but declines to make visits or accept any public demonstration anywhere.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.

Increase of the Cholera.

The cholera is rapidly increasing in this city, 24 deaths having been reported to-day. The deaths in the city for the past week reached 150, of which 45 were from cholera. The hospital is full of patients, chiefly Irish, from the region of Broad street.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 4—P. M.

Health and Business of Pittsburg.

The city is perfectly healthy; we hear of no cholera being reported since Wednesday.

The river is very low, the weather cloudy.

Freight to Cincinnati, $1 per cwt; passage, $10.

MONTREAL, Aug. 3.

Cholera in Canada—Adjournment of British League.

The health of the city is much improved today. Only eight deaths by Cholera, and none at Quebec.

The British League, sitting at Kingston, has separated to come together again at meeting of Parliament.

Montreal is quiet, but an attempt was made to create an excitement at Mad. Laborde's concert last night, by calling for the national song.

SOUTH AMERICA.—*Files of the British packet of Buenos Ayres* up to the 9th June, received at Boston, bring little that is interesting, except the account of a popular commotion in the province of Injuy, which was soon suppressed, and an earthquake at San Luis d'Apunta, in the province of Mendoza.

Bolivia, the same papers state, is in perfect anarchy, the movement in favor of Bolivian independence having broken out again with increased violence. A reaction had, however, taken place, and it was likely that Belzo would retain power. The details are of little interest.

NORTH CAROLINA.—There is no doubt of the election to Congress of five Whigs and three Democrats. In the remaining district the result is involved in doubt. Lane, (L. F.) is 437 votes ahead, and the counties of Carteret, Hyde and Tyrrel to hear from. They can overcome it, but may not. It is possible that Stanley is elected, but equally possible that his opponent has succeeded.

ALABAMA.—The Congressional delegation will probably stand as before—two Whigs and five Democrats. As far as heard from, the Whigs have gained some seven or eight members of the Legislature, and have lost three in strong Whig counties. We have not yet abandoned all hopes of securing an administration majority in the House, and on joint ballot.

Letter of the Postmaster General.

It is a part of the fashionable slang of the Washington *Union* and its brethren of the Locofoco press, to denounce every Northern politician who happens to be a Whig, as an abolitionist of the deepest dye; and among those whom Locofocoism has most virulent and venomous in assailing with this charge is the Hon. Jacob Collamer, Postmaster General of the United States. We publish below, a letter from this gentleman to Thomas P. Crawford, Esq., of Pickens county, Ala., in relation to this current slander, and which proves conclusively the falsehood of the allegation. Judge Collamer entertains, in relation to slavery, those opinions which are so common to every man living north of the Potomac. He is not an abolitionist in any sense of that term, and is himself reviled and anathematized by the abolitionists. In the Whig party there are few—very few—men who merit the opprobrious title of "abolitionists." The traitors to Southern rights are to be found in the ranks of the Northern Democracy, who affiliate with the most hideous and wicked factions, for the charitable purpose of assailing the South. The coalitions in New York, Michigan, Connecticut, Wisconsin, and elsewhere are standing evidences of the fact. It well becomes these dishonest partizans, who sedulously strive to conceal these monstrous combinations and thus blind the South, to hold up as an abolitionist every opponent of their doctrines. They would do well to look at home:

WASHINGTON CITY, July 10, 1849.

Dear Sir—I received yours of the 29th ultimo, in which you say that in the exciting Congressional canvass in your district in Alabama, I am charged with being a downright *Abolitionist*, and that the Democratic candidate calls me "a blackhearted Sulphurous Abolitionist." You seem to desire me to defend myself.

You, and all men of ordinary discernment, must be sensible that those who use such epithets generally regard the People they address as ignorant and excitable enough to be influenced more by vituperation and personal abuse than either by facts or reason. It is, therefore, a course which cannot be stopped by anything I can either say or do; all that I can say is, that I am not now, nor have I ever been, an Abolitionist, and I have always received the most bitter opposition from the Abolition party in my own State. I have always held that nothing should be done by the General Government in relation to the subject of slavery in the United States. I have always discountenanced and opposed all measures, public or private, intended to interfere with or disturb the institution as existing with the States, as recognized by the Constitution. At the same time, it is due to justice and myself to say, I am an anti slavery man; that is, I regard slavery as a very great political and moral evil, and think nothing should be done by the Government to increase or extend it.

You say Mr. Inge informs the people, that as Postmaster General I can send by the mails or withhold therefrom any documents I wish, and that since I have been Postmaster General the South has been flooded with Abolition documents.

Now, Sir, I have had, in Congress, some personal acquaintance and intercourse with Mr. Inge, and it is extremely difficult for me to believe he could ever be guilty of such gross and palpable misrepresentation. It could not be necessary for any one to write to me for information to meet so obvious a falsehood. The Postmaster General has not the slightest power, direction, or control over the matter to be mailed. It is prohibited entirely by law. The inward Congress establishing and regulating the Postoffice Department are in a large part of the country open and accessible to all men. These laws are familiar to any postmaster nor to the head of the Department any authority or control whatever over any printed paper or letter which any person may think proper to commit to the mail. When such a paper or letter, properly directed, is presented to a postmaster to be mailed, he has no right nor power but to take the Postmaster General's authority to give him power to open and examine it, to ascertain its contents, or to suppress or to refuse to mail it. No Postmaster General ever attempted the exercise of any such power, and precisely the same instructions, regulations, rights, powers and duties exist now in the Department and offices which have existed for many years before my accession to office, and no other. All this is known, or can be known, to any man who desires to know the truth. How gross and unjustifiable then, must the representations of any man who attempts to make the people believe that I am, or this administration, or even the President, is in any degree responsible for the sentiments contained in the printed and written papers which all men have the power to send in the mails, and which no one has the power to prevent.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
JACOB CARLAMER.

TO THOMAS P. CRAWFORD.

THE COURIER.—This long established journal has changed hands, and will hereafter be published by Messrs. Théard, Necomede and Graham. They are gentlemen of ability and industry, and will doubtless render their paper an efficient auxiliary of the party in whose interest they are attached.

ELECTIONS.—We learn from the *Pelican* of this city, that STANLEY is elected to Congress from the only doubtful district in North Carolina. The delegation therefore stands as before.

IN KENTUCKY, it is rumored that four Democrats have been chosen to Congress. In the last delegation there were four.

PORTRAIT OF A "FATHER" BY "ONE OF THE FAMILY."—We find the following remarks made by John Van Buren, at Cleveland, Ohio, in the Boston *Atlas*:

"But, Mr. President, we want a national paper. We have none. We have no National Editors. I speak of the Democratic party—Ritchie is not an organ of the Democratic party. True, he might become so. I can very well imagine that he might become nationally anti-slavery. Nothing in the past history of that man goes to preclude the possibility of such an event. He denounced Gen Jackson in terms of the most abandoned ferocity. "The election of Andrew Jackson," said he, "to the Presidency of these United States, would be a greater calamity than war, pestilence, or famine." And yet, afterwards he turned to, and helped to elect him twice to the Presidency! He denounced the independent Treasury bill as a measure fraught with danger to the liberties of the people, and an infernal invention of the President and his Secretary, by which one kind of currency was to be provided for the government and another for the people; and now he floods the air with appeals to stand by it, as a basis upon which the disbanded Democracy may be rallied! whilst his ink turns pale at the frightful vigor with which he deals out anecdotes upon it, as the perfect production of demons. I am reminded of a remark of the lamented and reverend Silas Wright. He said "that Ritchie experienced no difficulty at all in changing his position; but that very facility extinguished every particle of his influence." He may come right; but he will present a spectacle which will challenge the contempt of every one who shall have a fair claim to be regarded as a human being. Look at him, sitting at the seat of Government! A Convention of slave holders is assembled to consider the expediency over the advance of the free spirit of the land, and consummate their plans for the dissolution of the Union. A slave holder occupies the chair of state, knitting his brows to indignantly frown down the efforts of freemen for freedom; and the Union is threatened by Southern men on every hand. Does he speak? Does he sound an alarm and give notice of danger? No. But there he sits, lamenting over the removal of a Collector of Customs, so pregnant with holy horror, when the head of a decapitated inspector rolls from the block! *Yes, there he sits, like a supernumerated market woman, by the road side, crying over her broken eggs!*

In my opinion, the only tune which he can play upon his cracked organ, to which the Democracy can universally respond, is this:

"Oh: carry me back to Old Virginee."

[Great laughter.]

KOSSUTH.—The following is a translation of M. Kossuth's late appeal to the Hungarian nation:

"The country is in danger! Patriots, arm yourselves. If ordinary means could save the country, we should not tell of its dangers as we do. We say it openly and candidly, that the whole strength of the people must rise in defence; if not, they must perish with hunger; for those savage Russians not only mow down the fruits of your labor, the crops well nigh ripe for the harvest, but they also—we say it with a bleeding heart—cut down the green corn, which they destroy. Thus they proceed with murder and rapine; and blood, flames, famine, and misery, march in their track.

"In the name of the Eternal God, and in the name of the country, do we call upon the people to rise in their own defence; and we decree and proclaim a general crusade against the Russians and the Austrian Emperor. All provisions must be hid from the enemy—hid in the fastnesses of the mountains and the morasses of the plains—for the enemy shall starve. Before your towns and inhabited places are occupied by the enemy, you shall abandon them, and your bravest men shall burn the roofs above the heads of your foes. You shall burn them with fire, because your homes are doomed, and your enemies burn wherever they come. Since, therefore, the houses are to be burnt, let them at least be consumed while the Russians are in them. The priests shall take the cross and lead the people to defend their religion and liberty. If the people do faithfully do their duty, the country is lost and nothing can save it.

"The country is in danger! Rise, then, my mighty, my gigantic people, rise and arm! Let every Hungarian take up arms and victory will be ours. And it is for this reason we decree and proclaim a general rising for our liberty, in the name of God and of our country!

"Buda-Pesth, June 27, 1849."

Board of Health.

List of Interments in the city of New Orleans for the week ending 11th August, 1849.

Accidental,	1	Fever, Typhoid	3
Apoplexy,	3	do Typhus,	7
Birth, premature,	6	do Yellow,*	1
Bowels, ulceration of	1	Gangrene,	1
Brain, Congestion of	5	Gastro-enteritis,	2
Catarrh,	2	do chronic,	1
Cerebritis,	1	Hepatitis,	1
Consumption,	10	Intemperance,	1
Convulsions,	5	Laryngitis,	1
Debility,	1	Lungs, congestion of	5
Del. Tremens,	1	Lungs, gangrene of	1
Dentition,	1	Peritonitis,	1
Diarrhoea,	1	Pneumonia,	2
do Chronic,	1	Scrotum, gangrene of	1
Drowned,	1	Small pox,	2
Dysentery,	4	Suffocation,	1
do Chronic,	1	Still Born,	6
Enteritis,	2	Stomach, Cancer of	1
Entero-colitis, chron.	1	Sun Stroke,	2
Fever,	1	Trismus Nascentium,	3
do Congestive,	2	Uncertain,	13
do Nervous,	1	Verminose,	1
do Pernicious,	1		
do Puerperal,	1	Total,	117

*One died at Algiers and brought to the City for interment.

Of which 40 were under 10 years: 95 were white and 22 colored.

Where Born—Bavaria, 1; Belgium, 1; England, 4; France, 1; Germany, 7; Indiana, 1; Ireland, 23; Louisiana, 1; Massachusetts, 2; New Orleans, 18; Pennsylvania, 1; Sardinia, 1; Scotland, 1; Spain, 1; Switzerland, 1; Prussia, 1; Virginia, 2; remainder uncertain.

A. D. CROSSMAN, President.
A. Herven, Sec'y.

COMMERCIAL.

Foreign Markets.

HAVRE, July 12th.

Cotton market has continued very animated and the daily sales which during the past sen'night had reached 3,000 bales, on Thursday exceeded the important figure of 7,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to arrive, with a rise of 3 to 4 fr. owing to the favorable tenor of our advices from the United States received in the morning, and which had produced also Liverpool an equally good effect. On the morrow, our market was replenished with orders, and 1,500 bales changed hands, since then, prices continue very firm at quotations, with sales of 1,000 bales per day.

Our spinners fearing they would have to pay higher rates later in the season have laid in a pretty large stock for some time, so that the new crop we have experienced during a month is accounted for.

☞ The consignees of 26 casks Rosin Ash per ship Palestine, Capt Johnson, from New York, will please make his residence known to the discharging clerk, at post 7, Second Municipality, otherwise the goods will be stored at his expense and risk.

JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO.
a10 97 Magazine st.

☞ The packet ship PALESTINE, Capt Johnson, from New York, is now discharging at Josephine st. Second Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend immediately on the receipt of their goods on the levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.

J. O. WOODRUFF & CO.
a10 93 Magazine st.

NOTICE.

☞ Trudeau, consignee of ndlr. per ship Pyramid and Jaques Lafitte, from Havre, is requested to call at the subscriber's office and receive the same.

L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.
a10

☞ AUGTE. ROLIER has removed to his old stand, 90 ST. LOUIS STREET. 1y3

☞ The MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY have removed their offices to 12 Exchange Buildings.

NICKERSON TO DRAYMEN AND DISCHARGING from the shipping except to those holding our written orders. DUPUY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

☞ LOST—On Saturday, 11th instant, at 5 o'clock, in Chartres street, between Dumaine and Bienville streets, a RING, holding a Key and Medallion, and a lone stone gold piece. A reward will be paid to the finder who will bring the same to No 27 St. Louis street. a14

St. Xavier College, Cincinnati.

The next session of the St. Xavier College will open on Monday, 20th of the present month. Parents or guardians wishing to send their children to this institution, are informed that the Rev. Mr. Gillet, one of the Professors, is now in the city and will leave for Cincinnati on the 20th inst. He will take charge of all children entrusted to his care, and may be seen every day at the residence corner of Barracks and Common streets. For terms, and all other information, apply to

A. H. RENNON, Agent,
a14 47 Barracks st.

FROM this day, the partnership existing (formerly under the firm of J. MORIN & CO.) in the saloon in Bienville, opposite Dumaine and Guillaume Dubois are Liquidators of the firm.

J. MORIN,
F. FERRAND,
G. DANDUE

New Orleans, Aug. 8th, 1849.

THE subscribers will continue the same line of business under the title of MORIN & DANDUE.

MORIN & DANDUE.

FOR SALE BY LAFARGUE & ARRIAZA—20 Gruyere fine Cheese, 100 do Mexico cheese, 50 boxes fancy family Wine, 300 half boxes Truffles, Green Peas, and a great variety of Family Groceries.

a14 JEAN FISSE, 104 Royal and St. Peter.

BRANDY CHERRIES—20 cases Brandy Cherries, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
a13 17 & 19 St. Louis st.

CLARET IN BOXES—
190 cases Claret, St Julien—quarts
30 do do pints
16 do St. Estephe do
10 do do do pints
5 do do Lavalle Favorite bse
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
a13 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

BRANDY and WINE—21 half casks White Wine;
6 casks Brandy;
18 quarts do;
For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
a13 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

Fresh Garden Seeds, growth of 1849

THE subscriber has just received per ship Palestine, a large assortment of fresh garden seeds, warranted the growth of 1849, consisting in part of

Turnip seed, Spinage,
Cheveil, Beet seed &c. &c.

Market Gardeners supplied with seed in large or small quantities at moderate rates.

Orders from the country made filled at the lowest rates.

N. B.—The subscriber will continue to receive fresh seeds from the establishment of S. Maupay, Philadelphia, as last as the season opens.

D. MAPPAY, 5 Camp st.
all

EXTRA WINES, IN HALF CASKS—
1100 casks old Medoc, St Julien Claret,
30 do do Chateau Lagrange,
30 do do Chateau Margaux,
30 do do Haut Talence,
30 do do St. Estephe. For sale by
F. DURUCH,
a9 77 St. Louis—between Royal and Bourbon.

EXTRA WINES, IN HALF CASKS—
30 half casks old Chateau Margaux Claret;
60 do do Haut Talence do;
60 do do St. Estephe do;
66 do do Haut Sauterne, White Wine;
60 do do Haut Barsac do;
For sale by F. DURUCH,
a9 77 St. Louis—between Royal and Bourbon.

LANDING—Ex ship Victoria, from Bordeaux, and for sale—
100,000 Corks, half long, extra fine;
30,000 do long do;
F. DUBUCH,
a9 77 St. Louis—between Royal and Bourbon.

Lot for sale at Lafayette.

A LOT OF GROUND, near the corner of Philip and Fulton streets, measuring 31 feet, 9 inches front on Fulton street, by 120 feet deep, between parallel lines. Apply at the corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley, Duty Coffee House.
jl18 ☞

CHAMPAGNE WINE—150 baskets Cordon Bleu
quarts and pints;
200 baskets Cordon Vert, quarts and pints;
400 do Marquis de Lorme, do;
200 do Comte de Valmont, do;
50 do Moet & Chandon, do;
15 do Cliequot, do;
25 do Creole, do;
In store and for sale by
DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.
a11 55 Bienville st.

EXTRA WINES IN BOXES—50 boxes old Detournel Claret; 50 do Lafitte do; 50 do old Margaux do; 100 do old St. Julien do. For sale by
F. DURUCH.
a9 77 St Louis—between Royal and Bourbon.

SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS—Landing ex ship John Dunlap from Liverpool—300 pieces silk handkerchiefs, extra size, superfine; 100 do do for children, for sale by
H DeGOER & RIFFLARD, 91 Magazine.

LANDING ex ship Victoria from Bordeaux—
101 casks St Julien claret St Estephe red wine;
18 bbls white wine;
6 qr pipes brandy. For sale by
AUG. ROLIER, 90 St Louis st.
a2

FOR SALE—Landing ex ship Victoria from Bordeaux—6 bales polished corks, 30,000 each; 6