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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. ——NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1849.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietor No. 93 CHARTRES STREET.


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### Notice.

No person is authorised to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Daverger, our book keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk and Delaneo Crouchet, 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

Thursday Morning, Aug. 9, 1849.


### Removals.

We think that those Locofocos who abuse President TAYLOR for removing public officers, will, ere long, find they would have evinced more discretion had they remained silent. It so happens that in quite a large proportion of the dismissals, the parties themselves have clearly and incontrovertibly proved that Gen. TAYLOR acted with decided judgment, in giving them their walking papers. Some of them for instance, such as BURKE, ENGLISH, MONTGOMERY, &c., have, since their eviction, published statements to the effect, that while holding office under the present administration, they detested and derided it; or in other words, acknowledging, that they were quite knavish enough to fatten on the government bounty, while secretly mocking and scorning the hand that fed them. They nursed their wrath, as long as their *per diem* continued, but when "Corporal" was stopped, they began a system of free discussion, abuse and detraction that is without a parallel—making the Washington Union the vehicle for their filthy abuse of the President and his Cabinet. No one will contend that the administration erred in displacing a class of opposing enemies, who by their own confessions, while in the enjoyments of office, were—if not openly hostile to the Government, at least in every way to bring it into disrepute.

This case upon which President TAYLOR has exercised his constitutional prerogative is one the largest, and it doubtless embraces hundreds of principal Locofoco demagogues, who denounce the administration whose mercy they enjoy, and are only awaiting the fiat of dismissal, which must not distant, to utter imprecations in loud and deep upon the patriots of the Union, the wise and able Republican who succeeded his cabinet. There is, however, a wide variety of the displaced office seekers, some of them the other, but far more honest. We allude to those conscientious Democrats, who in the exercise of the purest purity of Locofoco adhesion, and in their consequent immutable hostility to investigation, or from exposure, were in the habit of gently insinuating their hand into the public Treasury and stealing—we use the term in the most delicately polite and honeyed way—the monies of the Government from their own pockets. Such worthy men as immaculate Democrats as ELVIS, MOORE, PETRIKIN, CURTIS, NATHANIEL DENNY, &c., are gentlemen whose unfortunate situation we feel sincerely pitying, because we have thought them into the category of honest knaves. Altogether probable is it, that between the overthrow of Locofocoism and the accusation of a new Administration determined to probe to the core the expenditures of the Government, many would have reason the proverbial "old adage, and waived that nothing ventured, nothing gained," which has brought them into difficulties so unexpected and embarrassing. But we should have predicated that the reign of the Locofocos and toryism, who are bound together by the cohesive power of plunder," Vide Mr. CALHOUN, would have been overthrown by patriotism and patriotism! Who could have imagined that the dread moment of a final accounting, that gentlemen Government would have to render unto—Not, certainly Messrs. MOORE, ELVIS and DENNY, or they would have manifested little with infinitely more discretion.

Locofocoism, however, stands, and we put it to the honest sense of the community, whether Mr. TAYLOR was not eminently right in turning out of office hundreds, on whom some were of the constant habit of berating and villifying the Administration, while the remainders proved to be Sub-Treasury detectives. Already the Government has been most vilely and notoriously abused by the one set, and plundered to the tune of a quarter of a million by the other. Time, too, is but the beginning. The future will, in all probability, reveal far more astounding developments. The beauties of the POLK and DALLAS Administration are never but brought to light.

### LOCOFOCO LOGIC.

It is a right for Gen. WALKER to have supported John Quincy Adams, but it is all wrong for Gen. DECLOUET to have opposed an elective party. Gen. WALKER has changed his opinions, and so has Gen. DECLOUET, but that doesn't alter the case, according to Locofoco Logic.

Again—In 1844, Gen. DECLOUET was unwilling to give the election of Judges to the people. He is now perfectly willing to do so because he has seen the experiment work well elsewhere, and for other cogent reasons. But Locofocos can find no fault with our Locofoco brethren. Yet Gen. DOWNS was equally hostile to an elective judiciary, and Gen. DOWNS makes speeches against Gen. DECLOUET, and Locofocos applaud them, and thinks Gen. DOWNS a very "Solomon" in wisdom. So that here we have Locofocos in raptures with Gen. DOWNS for abusing Gen. DECLOUET, because he did what Gen. DOWNS himself did, the difference between the two being that DECLOUET has retained his views, and that DOWNS, as far as we account, has not. Very consistent gentlemen these Locofocos are, to be sure!

If Gen. WALKER despise his support of John Q. Adams, is he recognized as a pure steel democrat, we humbly conceive that Gen. DECLOUET may be allowed the privilege of changing his opinions too. The Locofoco candidate was guilty of what democrats call the "original sin", while the Whig candidate only maintained opinions in common with DOWNS, ELVIS and STORE, and the most enlightened gentlemen of the Democratic party. Fair play is a jewel.

(COMMUNICATED.)

*Mister Editors of the Bee.—*

In a speech made by a Mr. Howard of your city at a Democratic meeting, and reported in the *Picayune* of last June in alluding to Gen. Walker, the Democratic candidate for Governor, he says: "Look at him for yourself all know him! Patriotism, honesty, chivalry, generosity, Democracy, are written on his noble brow and in every lineament of his noble war worn face."

I give you this extract, and have simply to remark that I, as well as a large number of Gen. Walker's old acquaintances, wish to know of Mr. Howard where Gen. Walker gave such evidence of his "patriotism," as to impress so indelibly itself in every lineament of his old war-worn face.

Was it in the plains of Chihuahua, where Desdemona and Kenner were "mewing and pouing in their nurses' arms?" RAPIDES.

☞ The Washington *Union* says that the Virginia Central Committee pledged Gen. Taylor against "an *indiscriminate* removal. Well, they pledged him right.—Has he not shown remarkable *discrimination* in picking our defaulters! He will show a good deal more of this same admirable quality before he gets through. It is the fear of that which makes the wicked tremble.

### TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

(For the Bee.)

BALTIMORE, August 5.

Dates from Liverpool to the 30th July inclusive, announce that the Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 93 for account. The 3½ per cent at 94. Monetary affairs of the continent are generally favorable. The finances of the French Government are in a state of embarrassment. The Three per Cents were quoted at 87 50.

COTTON MARKET.—The Cotton market had an upward tendency at Liverpool. The article was very firm and with a slight advance at Antwerp, Amsterdam and Bremen.

PROVISIONS.—The markets for Pork and Beef were dull, but prices, notwithstanding, were maintained.

DENMARK AND PRUSSIA.—An armistice only had taken place between the two countries. The London papers think that hostilities will be resumed.

HUNGARY.—The Hungarians are now considered in a critical situation.

FRANCE.—The Mayors of Paris have resigned from political causes.

Mexican securities had declined in London, owing to an anticipated revolution in that country.

### The Rey Case.

After a prolonged, arduous (so at least is the opinion of the Reporters) and minute investigation, the Rey case has been finally brought to a close, and the argument of Counsel will commence this evening. From the number of legal gentlemen engaged in the cause, we presume that three days will elapse before they will get through with their speeches. Mr. Cyprien Dufour will open the argument by summing all the testimony, and his discourse must necessarily be somewhat lengthy. The defence will then pour forth their ammunition, and the case will be closed by Mr. Hunton, the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Reynolds, the State District Attorney, and Mr. Warfield. We may expect some good speaking on the occasion; HUNTON terse, sententious and discerning; LARUE logical, argumentative and profound; DEPOUX eloquent, impassioned and energetic; COLLENS forcible, animated and excitable; REYNOLDS metaphorical, vehement and ardent; FOUCHOUX solemn, dignified and severe; WARFIELD rapid, expressive and fervent; PERAGY nervous, emphatic and passionate.

It will be perceived on referring to our report of last evening's sitting that the defence asking for a continuance of the case, on the ground that they expected, in a few days, important documents from Havana, certified to by the American Consul, and setting forth that Rey had left New Orleans voluntarily and of his own accord. After a lengthy argument the Court granted the application, when Mr. Hunton proposed that the anticipated document should be considered as being here on the spot and in possession of the Court. This, of course, opened the door to its admissibility as evidence—a point on which the Court decided favorably. The proposition of Mr. Hunton was unexpected, but no more time has been devoted to the consideration of the affair that he was desirous to bring it to as speedy a close as possible.

TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamship *Galveston*, Capt. Crane, we have received our files of Texas papers to a late date. We copy the following from them:

SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.—We are happy to learn that the citizens of Washington county, who had formed a league to ferret out and punish the persons in that section implicated with the gang of negro thieves, have agreed to allow the members of the gang to undergo a judicial trial. They have wisely concluded that it is better to err on mercy and nine scoundrels escape, than to imbrue their hands in the blood of one innocent man.

The German the supposed murder of the young girl at New Braunfels was pursued by the culprit, who committed suicide soon after he was overtaken. It is supposed that he was insane.

The San Antonio Western Texan, in reference to the late troubles on the frontier, has the following:

One great argument used in favor of annexation was, that we should be secured from Indian aggression. But this argument has proved completely fallacious. Indeed, Texas has suffered more from Indian hostility since Uncle Sam undertook to defend the frontier than at any former period.

It adds that a force of least twenty-five hundred is required to carry out our treaty stipulations with Mexico, and protect our own citizens. Half of these should be mounted.

An Indian village exists about two hundred miles above the frontier settlements on the Brazos, and has four hundred families. The Indians are remarkably friendly, and adhere rigidly to treaty stipulations. A large portion of the Caddo tribe are settled at this village.

The supposed gold deposits in the Wachita mountains, prove to be sulphuret of iron.

The late rains have been exceedingly heavy in the settlements bordering on Red River. The river above the raft, and most of its tributaries, were very high in the late part of this month, and the prairies were flooded with incessant rains. The roads were almost impassable. The crops are so unpromising, that the price of corn has advanced to one dollar per barrel.

ALABAMA ELECTION.—The *Crescent* contains a Telegraphic despatch from Mobile giving some returns of the election held in Alabama on Monday for Governor and members of Congress. There is no opposition to Judge Collier, the Democratic candidate for Governor. In Mobile the whole Whig ticket is elected except the Sheriff. James H. Hutchinson (Dem.) is elected Sheriff by 8 majority. (Mobile has three Representatives in the State Legislature. The Whig candidates elected are E. Lockwood, Charles W. Gazzam, and Wm. G. Jones. No Senator elected this year.)

*Baldwin County.*—In this county the Democratic ticket is elected—one Representative, Sellers (Dem.) is ahead for Congress.

NEW YORK, July 31—P. M.

The Board of Health reports 169 cases of cholera and 71 deaths for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day.

A young man named Dular, formerly a printer, of Philadelphia, made a desperate assault upon his wife last night with a hatchet. He inflicted several very severe and dangerous wounds upon her, some of which, it is feared, may prove mortal. He has been committed to prison, there to await an investigation of the foul deed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

The Board of Health reports 39 cases and 12 deaths of cholera, for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day. The weather was very hot. At 10 A. M., the thermometer stood at 89°. Subsequently a delightful shower came up, when the mercury fell eight degrees.

ALBANY, July 31.

The loss by the fire here is estimated at about thirty thousand dollars, on which there is an insurance in different offices of about fifteen thousand dollars.

SYNDUSKY CITY, Ohio, July 31.

DREADFUL RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.—Our city has been visited by that dreadful scourge, the cholera, and it now prevails to an alarming extent. The mortality has been greater, compared with the population, which averages about four thousand, than in any other city in the Union. During the forty-eight hours ending on Sunday, there have been one hundred deaths. Last night, twenty deaths occurred. Our citizens have become greatly alarmed, and they have fled in all directions for safety, leaving the place almost depopulated. Not more than five hundred persons remain at home.

Business is almost entirely suspended. The postoffice, stores, taverns, and other places, have been closed and deserted. The distress is beyond a parallel.

OUTRAGE IN PORTLAND.—We learn from the *Portland Advertiser*, that the inhabitants of the north part of that city were one morning last week awoke by a heavy concussion, which they supposed, at first, to be a powder mill explosion. It seems that a party of persons, at an early hour, broke into the armory of the Portland Artillery, took out one of their brass six-pounders, loaded it, spiking in three shot, dragged it across the [illegible], and then discharged the whole contents at the house of one King, on the Mount. All of the shots passed through the house—one went through a bed in which King and his wife were—her arm and hand being wounded by a splinter from the bed-post, which, fortunately, was all the personal injury sustained. King got up and discharged a musket, but the party had dispersed, leaving the cannon on the spot. This procedure is supposed to be a retaliation for a discharge of musketry from the house of King, on the night of the 4th inst., by which several persons were wounded.

A HIGH PRICE FOR BEM.—The Emperor of Russia has offered a reward of 40,000 rubles ($24,600,) to whoever shall capture the Polish Gen. Bem.

JAMES, the novelist, the New York Express understands, is under contract to write four novels a year, and they are produced with unvarying punctuality.

### The Alleged Abduction.

BEFORE THE HON. GEO. Y. BRIGHT AND M. M. COHEN, Esq., U. S. COMMISSIONERS.

TENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The investigation of this case was resumed yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The accused attended by their Counsel were all present.

DEFENCE CONTINUED.

*C. Kerschler*, sworn: (Before the witness was examined, Mr. Hunton remarked that the case had been greatly prolonged, and he trusted that unless some good cause could be shown, the matter should end this evening. *Commissioner Cohen* stated the Court was likewise tired of the case, but that the defence had certain rights which could not be overlooked. Mr. Preaux replied that he would be glad to get through in ten minutes, if it were practicable.)

*Examination*—I am acquainted with John Cook, and never heard his reputation for veracity questioned. I have known him since 1835.

*Cross-Questioned*—I know Capt. McConnell. I had a conversation with him on the 3d July, relative to a gun. Witness related the substance of the conversation, which we omit as it has no bearing on the subject. The Captain did not tell me that his schr. had been chartered.

*John Hilgard*, sworn: I know Mr. Cook. His reputation for truth and veracity I cannot tell. I know him to be a merchant.

*M. M. Reynolds*, sworn—I have been acquainted with Capt. McConnell for many years, probably since 1837-8, when I was engaged in the commission business. From what I know of him, I consider him an honorable and upright man.

*John Dolan*, sworn—I know Cha Rodgers. His reputation is about the same of every sailor runner.

PROSECUTION RESUMED.

*Jose Ramila*, sworn—(Testimony in Spanish, translated by Mr. Gomez.) I keep a Coffee House near the Lower Cotton Press. On the 5th July, the Mary Ellen was at the wharf opposite my house, and I saw persons coming from on board, but can not tell whether they were the crew or passengers. Having no Clerk, I remained in my Coffee House. I did not see the man Rey in my Coffee House; I pay no attention to persons visiting as I keep a public House. I would not know Rey if I were to see him.

*Cross Questioned*—Did you give drugged liquor to any one that evening?

*Witness*—No—nothing but natural drinks.

*Question*—Did you see a man with green spectacles?

*Witness*—I think so, but can't say positively.

*Thos. J. Burke* sworn: I am acquainted with Joseph Lahorde—have known him for five or six years. I have been intimate with him, lodging and sleeping together. *Mr. Warfield*—Look at this document and say whether you received it from Mr. Lahorde? Yes. I did—it was on a Wednesday morning, some days before the commencement of this case. The night before I received this document, Laborde told me that he had the whole facts of the case written out for the Delta, but had torn it up on account of the intimacy existing between the Spanish Consul and his uncle. The next morning I told Mr. Magnania, who asked me to go and see Mr. Lahorde, when he wrote out this document in my presence, and I took it to the Delta. Mr. Laborde did not state how he became acquainted with the facts of this case. I am not a printer's devil, nor am I employed in the Delta at present.

*T. McGovern* sworn. I had a conversation with Capt. Smith in relation to this case. I was at a coffee house talking with Smith, when Mr. Orton came up, and joined in the conversation. The latter asked Smith whether he recollected what McConnell had said, and Smith replied that McConnell said in case the cook didn't come down in time, he would make a cook of the Consul's man. (Objected to as first hear say testimony, but the objection was overruled.)

DEFENCE RESTNED.

*Salvador Prats* sworn: I know Capt. McConnell—I know Chas. Rodgers, a runner on the Levee. He had a quarrel with McConnell when the T. Street arrived a year and a half ago. McConnell then commanded the Street. Rodgers was at the time, "You d——d Irishman, I'll pay you for that one of these days."

*Antonio Rivas* sworn *for the Prosecution*: I am employed at Mr. Morante's—I recollect one Rey, alias Garcia—I saw him on the 5th July; he dined with me that day at Morante's, No. 85 St. Ann street. Morante was absent the whole day. We dined on that day at 5 o'clock. Rey was in the shop before dinner, and he had been there several morning. I recollect having seen Mr. Villarubia that afternoon at Morante's; also that Llorente came in and walked off with Rey. Llorente came in after dinner.

*Cross Examined*—What day of the week was that?

*Witness*—I do not recollect; it was on the 5th July.

*Question*—How do you recollect it?

*Witness*—Very naturally. I keep an almanack in the house—likewise memorandums of moneys spent.

*Question*—Did you put in your memorandum that Rey had dined with you?

*Witness*—No—but I recollect that Morante was not there on that day.

*Question*—Did Rey dine on the 3d July at Morante's?

*Witness*—I don't remember. He didn't dine at 52 St. Ann street on the 4th.

*Mr. Hunton*—I can say that on the part of the United States the case is closed—also on the part of the prosecution.

*The Court*—Gentlemen, what will you do with the case?

*Mr. Collens*—One moment. The Consul then presented the following written declaration, and was sworn as to the truth of its contents.

United States vs. Carlos de Espana.

Carlos de Espana, being duly sworn, says that in a few days by the first arrival from Havana, he expects to receive official documents from the American Consulate, showing that Gen. Campbell, the American Consul at Havana, went to see Juan Garcia, on board the American brig Andrew Ring, and there offered his official protection to said Juan Garcia *alias* Rey, in case he had been abducted from New Orleans, and further offered to send said Garcia *alias* Rey back to New Orleans, under the protection of the American government, and that the said Garcia refused said offer and proposition, and declared that he was satisfied with staying in his own country, and had come there of his own accord. That said evidence is material for the defendant's defence, and he verily believes he will receive it in a few days, by the first vessel from Havana, and that a delay of ten days is necessary, to enable affiant to procure said evidence. That this affidavit is not made for delay, but to secure justice, and that he learned the above mentioned facts since the beginning of this examination.

(Signed) CARLOS DE ESPANA.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Geo. Y. Bright, this 6th day of August, 1849.

*Mr. Hunton* rose and said, that there was no cause for continuation on any legal grounds. I contend that the certificate of a Consul, a General, or any body else, is no evidence in a criminal case.—The law gives to him no such power. Will it be contended that it is a part of the duties of a Consul to make testimony in criminal causes? No, not even the statement of the President of the United States would be received. However satisfied I might be in fact of such a certificate, I would not take it as evidence.

*Mr. Foulkes*—I declare that the Spanish Consul has nothing to say in rejoinder to the remarks of the District Attorney. We submit to the Court.

*Mr. Collens*—We were disposed to submit this question to save time, but as a member of the bar I must protest against the doctrine laid down by the District Attorney. He is mistaken as to the Constitutional doctrines, that all the witnesses must meet the accused face to face, whether for or against him. The Constitution gives a guarantee to the accused that he can meet his witnesses face to face. But pass over that. The gentleman contends that a Consul's certificate cannot be received. It would be strange indeed, on a supposed case, that the Consul would have to leave his post, and travel to a distant place to give testimony. The gentleman continued, and enlarged on the fact of General Campbell having gone on board the Andrew Ring, to afford the protection of the American flag to Rey, and contended that a certificate to that effect ought to be received. Shall that deposition, under the seal of his office, remain a nullity.

*Mr. Hunton* did not think it necessary to arm himself with authorities on this occasion, and argued against the position assumed by Mr. Collens.

*Mr. Collens* said that he had offered the official acts of the Consul—acts that would be received by the Government itself. He read the law to prove that could be taken by commission.

*Mr. Dufour* contended that no attempt had been made to take out a commission, for obtaining testimony. On that ground he was willing to meet the defence.

*Mr. Collens* replied eloquently and at length. He went over the whole ground, and spoke with great force and vehemence in support of his original argument.

*The Court* observed that there would be no use in granting a continuance, unless it was clearly demonstrated beforehand that the evidence proposed to be submitted in the shape under discussion was admissible.

*Mr. Larue* endeavored to establish, by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S., that passengers were a part of the commerce of the country. He showed also that some time since, when an importation of slaves took place from Africa to the Brazils, the U. S. Consul at Rio Janeiro promptly interfered and took possession of the vessel—all of which was approved by our government. The gentleman spoke at considerable length, and sustained by able arguments the doctrines which he advanced.

Mr. Hunton replied, and Mr. Collens concluded the argument.

*Commissioner Cohen*—We have heard patiently the arguments of gentlemen, *pro* and *con*, and have come to this conclusion: Whether the document could be received in evidence is somewhat doubtful, but for this reason we should give to the defence the benefit of that doubt. The reasons for a continuance of the cause appear to us likewise somewhat doubtful, and on that account we should equally give them the benefit. We are not disposed to deprive them of any means of defence, nor of shutting out light on the subject. We, therefore, grant the continuance asked for, reserving to ourselves, when the document arrives, to decide whether it can be received in evidence.

*Mr. Hunton*—Let us consider the document here, and if on consultation it should be so deemed, then let the Court pronounce on its admissibility as evidence. We are ready to admit for argument's sake that General Campbell had seen Garcia, and that he had informed the Consul that he was at Havana of his own free-will and accord. The Court can decide by to-morrow morning whether it shall be received or excluded.

*Commissioner Cohen*—It is now late and I don't think we could decide on the matter by to morrow morning.

*Mr. Dufour*—For argument's sake we may consider that the document were there. When it arrives it can be attached to the proceedings in the case.

*Mr. Collens*—The Court has granted us a continuance, and we ought not to be compelled to go over the whole argument anew. Let the Court at once pronounce on the admissibility of the document. We offer it now in evidence.

*Mr. Hunton*—I have no disposition either to argue the matter again.

*Commissioner Cohen*—The arguments of Consul have left us in a state of doubt; but now we state frankly that if the document is to be considered here, and nothing further was adduced to change our conviction, we would give the benefit of our doubts to the defence and admit the document as testimony.

*Mr. Hunton*—I don't want to argue the question over, but am unwilling to submit the matter at once. I withdraw the proposition from a reluctance that the Court should decide without some reflection.

*Justice Bright*—If the certificate set forth that Gen. Campbell had expressly gone to see Rey, and had interrogated him in relation to all the facts of the alleged abduction, and the Consul was to certify that Rey most positively and seriously affirmed that he had not been carried off by force, I would consider the document of the very greatest importance, and would receive it in evidence. It would be, in my opinion, the very highest authority. If, indeed, the official acts of the American Consul are to go for nothing, where shall we seek for information? I would undoubtedly receive it in evidence.

*Mr. Hunton*—I withdraw my proposition.

*Justice Bright*—The document is in evidence.

*Mr. Dufour*—I have a proposition to make. Go on with the arguments of the case, and consider the document as here. But if you have not decided the case when the document shall arrive, and then believe that it is not legal, then the Court will have the liberty to reject it. This will open a door for reflection.

*Mr. Collens*—Very well.

*Mr. Larue*—In the meantime the document is there.

*Mr. Hunton*—I propose that we meet to-morrow and continue the case.

The Court then adjourned to meet again this evening at 5 o'clock.

THE CROPS.—The Bayou Sara *Ledger* says: A friend, who has been traversing the greater part of this State, informs us that the frequent heavy rains have materially damaged the cotton crop, and that in some sections the crop is almost entirely destroyed. He also says that if the heavy rains continue, the sugar cane on the swamp lands will severely suffer. We learn from several of our oldest and best planters in this parish that our cotton crop is very much injured. The sugar cane in this parish looks remarkably well, and every body anticipates a fine crop.

LONGEVITY.—Died on the 30th July, 1849, at the plantation of Mr. James Rapelye, in West Baton Rouge, Mrs. Helene Mamy, a respectable free woman of color, aged 120. It is a remarkable fact, says the Baton Rouge *Gazette*, that there are a greater number of old persons among the original inhabitants of Louisiana, white as well as color, than among any other class of people in the United States, a fact which speaks well for the general health of this State.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF HUNGARY.—In a work recently published, we find the following classification of the religion of the Hungarians:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Roman Catholics, | 6,130,188 |
| Greek Catholics, | 1,232,344 |
| Adherents of the Augsburgh Confession, | 1,006,210 |
| Adherents of the Helvetic Confession, | 1,846,844 |
| Unitarians, | 47,280 |
| Greek Church, | 2,293,303 |
| Jews, | 244,035 |
| | 12,990,406 |

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—The Mobile *Herald* publishes the annexed letter containing the particulars of a deplorable accident, the result of criminal imprudence:

BUENT CORN, ALA., Aug 4th, 1849.

One of the most painful and heart-rending circumstances that have ever to my knowledge occurred in this neighborhood, took place near this place yesterday evening. Wm. A. Atkinson, a young man living in this settlement, was at the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Enoch Morris, and while sitting in the house was handling his gun, which, was pointing towards Mrs M. She cautioned him for the careless manner of handling the gun, and requested him to take it away. But he continued to point it in the direction of Mrs. M., and by some means it fired, discharging the whole of its contents in her bowels. Dr Kelsey, a physician near by, was called in and rendered every assistance in his power, but all to no effect.

I learned a few minutes ago that it is impossible for her to survive. My informant states that she was perfectly resigned to her late, remarking that she knew she would be happy. She will leave a husband and eight or nine children, one an infant. She was an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, eminent for her piety, and respected and beloved by all who knew her.—Her loss will be deeply felt by all her family, and difficult to supply.

Yours, &c, J. F. B.

P. S. Since writing the above, I learn that Mrs. Morris is dead.

LETTER FROM MRS MADISON.—The following letter, written by Mrs. Madison, a few days before her death, is published in the National Intelligencer. It was written in reply to a request for her autograph:

*Dear Sir*—I should be gratified highly to oblige you in the trifling request, but am afraid, small as they are, I might be accused of taking too great a liberty with the laws of our land. You will recollect that we have had something in case like the present. I had occasion to speak to a gentleman some years ago on this subject, when he replied with good judgment, but without taking into views some additional indulgences granted to me by Congress, which may be found on record. This is my plea for indulging myself in a free translation of the law.

I am sure you will excuse my tardiness in answering your obliging and friendly note, when I assure you that I have been ill for the last ten days. Respectfully,

June 29, 1849. D. P. MADISON.

"Habit and hopes are the crutches which support us through the vicissitudes of life."

D. P. MADISON.

"Errors like straws upon the surface flow,
He who would search for pearls must dive below."

D. P. MADISON.

"Thus the recording record of departed goodness dwells in the soul like the writing that is inscribed upon adamant." D. P. MADISON.

FACTS ABOUT AMALGAMATION.—A writer in the Boston Medical Journal states the following facts, which he says have been collected from authentic statistics:

1. That the longevity of the pure African is greater than that of the inhabitants of any other portion of the globe.

2. That Mulattoes, i. e., those born of parents one being African, and the other Caucasian or white, are decidedly the shortest lived of any class of the human race.

4. That Mulattoes are more liable to die under the age of 25, than the white or blacks between those ages—from 40 to 56, 50 to 1—and from 55 to 70, 100 to 1.

4. That the mortality of the free people of color in the United States is more than 100 per cent. greater than that of the slaves.

5. That those of unmixed African extraction in the "free States" are much more liable to sickness or premature death than the free people of color, in the same community and section of country invariably confined to the mulattoes.

THE GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA.—Some inquiry has arisen, since the arrival of the Crescent City, on account of the intelligence that Gen. Riley is the acting Governor of California, and not Gen. P. F. Smith, as was previously supposed by most people. It seems that Maj. Gen. Smith commands the whole Pacific Military Division, which includes Oregon.—Brig. Gen. Riley is the commander of the District of California, and being such, exercises the functions of civil Governor, as he states in his proclamation, which we published last Saturday, by virtue of the Mexican laws and of the instructions of the War Department. Gen. Smith's office is merely a military one, while that of Gen. Riley—though he is inferior to General S. in military rank—is civil also. In that civil capacity we understand him to be independent of Gen. S., and responsible directly to the authorities at Washington.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PREMATURE BURIALS.—We are assured that the following is true in every particular: A poor man, residing in the upper part of the city, left home at the usual hour some days since to perform his daily labor, and on returning in the afternoon found that his wife had been seized with the cholera during the forenoon and conveyed to the hospital in thirteenth st. He immediately went there, and as he entered the place six coffins were carried out to be conveyed to Potter's Field. The poor fellow proceeded to the room and inquired for his wife, when he was informed that she was dead, and that one of the coffins he had passed contained her body, but which of them they could not tell, as no marks are placed upon them to distinguish one from the other. The man, in an agony of grief, started in pursuit of the conveyance, and accompanied it to Potter's Field, when he pleaded so hard to be permitted to look once more upon the face of his wife, that permission was given, and the coffins were opened. When the body of the woman was exposed, he seized it frantically in his arms and pressed it fondly to his bosom. For a moment he fancied he felt the beating of her heart, and seizing her wrist, he exclaimed, "My God, she lives!" At that moment the woman opened her eyes and recognized her husband. She was conveyed home, and is now quite recovered. If this be true—and our informant affirms that it is—what a frightful reflection it conjures up that perhaps others, bearing only the semblance of death, have been prematurely hurried to the grave!—*N. Y. Mirror, July 31.*

From the New Haven Courier of Monday.

*Collision of the steamer Worcester and the Brig.*—It will be remembered it has been stated that a collision took place between this steamer and another vessel about seven miles west from Faulkland Island a week ago last Friday. We are informed by a gentleman just from that Island, that Capt. Kimberly, keeper of the light, says that large pieces of the steamer, 15 feet long, and 18 inches square, with part of the wheel-house, came ashore the next day, together with the whole bowsprit of a brem. brig, and part of her jib-boom; and Capt. Kimberly is of opinion, from the state of the wind, and the brig's direction, that the vessel must have gone with every soul on board—nothing has been heard of her since.

☞ Gen. John I. Morgan, died on Sunday at the residence of his son-in-law, Gen. Jon A. Diz, at Port Chester, Westchester Co. in the 81st year of his age. He was long an active and prominent politician of this City, several times a Member of the Legislature, twice chosen to Congress, and finally was appointed Collector of this Port by President Van Buren upon the discovery of Jesse Hoyt's defalcation. Gen. Morgan was a man of upright character, moderate abilities and blameless life. His funeral takes place at Trinity Church, this morning, at 11 o'clock.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### City Intelligence.

BEATING SHOES.—A man named Geo. Brown was arrested yesterday in the Second Municipality, at the request of G. W. Cable, who charges him with having broken open a box on board the steamer Constitution, and stolen therefrom four pair of shoes. He was remanded for examination.

BEATING A SKIFF.—Wm. Daley and Sam'l. Harrison were arrested on Tuesday in the First Municipality, on the charge of having stolen a skiff from David Lee. They have not been examined.

COMPELLING A SLAVE.—Thomas Walsh was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, on a charge of having harbored and concealed a slave belonging to Geo. E. Beard. He gave bail for his appearance.

RIOTOUS.—F. Gruber and others, whose names are not mentioned, were charged yesterday by Henry Fuller, who keeps a beer house in Main st., with riotous behavior after the fire on Tuesday last. A warrant was issued for Gruber's arrest.

THE LARGE ROBBERY.—The examination of Capt. Reed and Mary Brewbacken, charged with having stolen $4,300 in gold from J. Cassidy in the month of April last, was resumed yesterday before Recorder Baldwin. Three witnesses were examined, when the Recorder stated that he had come to the conclusion to discharge Capt. Reed, and to commit Mary Brewbacken for trial before the First District Court.

STABBING.—John Graham was brought up yesterday before Recorder Baldwin, on the charge of having stabbed one Daisy, who is now lying in a critical state from the effects of the wound received. The accused was remanded for further examination.

HOMICIDE DISCHARGED.—An accusation of manslaughter against two watchmen of the Third Municipality, Messrs. Richard Kennan and Grace, was yesterday investigated before Recorder Baldwin. It appears that the accused arrested, some ten days ago, two persons named Bull Hoosey and Richard Rile—charged with breaking open the door of a house in Camelia street. They were, on the next day, examined before Recorder Baldwin, and discharged for want of proof. Kennan and Grace, the watchmen, who brought the charge against the two watchmen, as stated above, seeing that Holmes and Robin had been released, then filed an affidavit against Kennan and Grace, charging them with having obtained ten dollars from Jos. Gorman, on condition that they should not arrest Holmes and Robin when the case should be tried before the Recorder. This alleged case of swindling was investigated before Recorder Baldwin, and Mr. Wentall was unable to prove the charge. The Recorder dismissed the case and honorably discharged Kennan and Grace. Michel Kerney then forthwith filed an affidavit against Wentall, charging him with perjury. He was arrested and held to bail for his further appearance.

### Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods.

☞ The attention of Dealers is called to the Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods, to take place on 9th August, 1849, at 10 o'clock, by Citizens's Auction Room, No. 6 Canal.

## COMMERCIAL.

### The Markets.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug 8 1849

The Cotton market is very firm and small sales are making at extreme rates.

Sugars are in good demand, and the advanced prices are firmly maintained.

The Flour market is very dull, sales being confined to consumers. Prices are letting down. The same thing may be said of the Corn market.

Pork continues moving off slowly at former rates.

Exchanges are steady. Sterling, 60 days, 9 cent prem. France—5f 20c@5f 25. Bills on N. York at 30 days, ¼@⅜ per cent discount. Checks ¼@½ per cent premium.

Nothing doing in freights.

☞ AUGTE. BOLIER has removed to his old store, 96 ST. LOUIS STREET. jy13

☞ THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY have removed their offices to 12 Royal st., Masonic Buildings.

NOTICE TO DRAYMEN AND DISCHARGING CLERKS.—We will in future pay no drayage from the shipping stages to those who give us orders. DUFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.

☞ To Parents—Those who wish their children to receive a finished education of WRITING, Cutting the School Variation, should have them taught legibly. BRYANT & STRATTON'S WRITING ACADEMY, 79 Chartres street, is to 12 A. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. A Class meets daily at 4 o'clock, and a colored class at 7 o'clock A. M. a9 RUFUS DOLBEAR.

TRIMAILLE'S NEW SYSTEM OF CLEANING and disinfecting Privys, and setting of in odorous Privys.

No. 9 Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets. Establishment in Claiborne street, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets.

N. B.—The apparel of immediate Privys is deposited at the office, where it can be seen. a9

EXTRA WINES IN CASKS—
100 pipes old Madeira, St. Julien Claret;
30 do do Chateau Latitte,
30 do do Chateau Margaux;
30 do do Haut Talence,
30 do do St. Estephe. For sale by
F. DUBUCH,
a9 77 St. Louis—between Royal and Bourbon.

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

FOR SALE—Landing ex ship Lucina, from Bordeaux—
86 casks Montferrand Red Wine;
46 do St. Estephe do;
18 bbls Haut Sauterne White Wine;
16 do Haut Barsac do;
14 do double and clarified Vinegar;
F. DUBUCH,
a9 77 St. Louis—between Royal and Bourbon.

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

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

STARCH—ARROWROOT—100 boxes Pot's; 600 do, in store and for sale by
E J HART & Co, 25 Tchoupitoulas

SOU