The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. .....NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1849.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper (one year in advance).....$12 00
Country Paper, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one weeks notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

Advertisements—One dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion and HALF DOLLAR for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be Published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ 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. Norton Quirk and Delanen ville, our collectors.

MAGNE & WEISSE.

New Orleans 3d 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, July 24, 1849.

The News by the Niagara.

We have at length, after several failures of the mail, received our files of foreign newspapers by the Niagara, but we must acknowledge that their contents have completely deceived our expectations. We will, however, say, as says our contemporary of the *Commercial Advertiser*, to give the news for the third time, the effect of this beautiful telegraph arrangement being that it takes now three days to publish what we used to publish in one."

England.

The rejection of the bill opening Parliament to Hebrews has caused a vacancy in one of the Lon-don—for the city of London, Baron Rothschild having been chosen at the last election; but he Hebrew is against Lord Lyndhurst, expecting, probably, that the bill will be again brought forward and ultimately prevail.

It is said that the English government has resented a friendly remonstrance against the bombardment of Rome, and has urged on the French government the necessity of coming to an understanding with the Romans.

Rome—Sent to Ireland.—The Queen proposes to embark in the royal yacht, on the 1st inst., at the Cove of Cork, and to proceed thence to the Irish Channel to Dublin, where she will remain for a few days, the guest of His Excellency Lord Carendon. From leaving Dublin the royal equipage will proceed northwards along the Irish coast to Belfast, and thence to Scotland. Although the precise period when Her Majesty will return yet be fixed, it is certain it will take place as early in August as the termination of the session of Parliament will permit.

Irish State Prisoners.—Whilst the question of the transportation of these unfortunate men was agitated in London, the cholera broke out in Scotland, the Lord Lieutenant at Cork, and arrangements were made for shipping them on board the Van Diemen's Land convict ship, which was anchored in the Cork harbor. About a score of these prisoners persisted in offering every opportunity to the advocatory of the prerogative of the Queen to extend mercy in cases of treason, by amendments to defer its adoption, rejected by large majorities, and the bill was passed, and received the royal assent.

The Pope.—The Pope has remitted a sum of 2,000 crowns to relieve the distress in Ireland. The sum is acknowledged by Archbishop Mac Hale.

France.

The Jacobin Times, which is published in Liverpool and generally contains the latest intelligence from the Continent, up to the hour of the steamer's departure, occupies the best part of a column in trying to make it appear that Austria and France is very precarious. Everything goes on with difficulty kept down by the fears of outbreaks, actual or threatened, at Marseilles, at Lyons, at Lille, at Mayence, and divers other places. The daily arrests at Lyons are so numerous. The disaffected annoy Louis Napoleon, according to the *Times*, with shooting in the streets.

Spain.—Madrid.—In the sitting of the Cortes, Mr. Rodriguez, who had made a long speech against the Concordat, called on the House to vote a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry. The House refused to entertain the motion, and by voting the simple order of the day, by a majority of 137 against 7 being 194.

On the next day, the Assembly discussed the Madrid insurrection, recent proceedings in Galicia, and the state of siege in the area of Madrid. The Ministry was sustained by a vote to proceed to the order of the day.

The French Government has determined that the 184 Pieces who arrived at Marseilles on the 14th, Austrian vessel, shall be sent to Algeria.

The war against cholera has been already put in force.

On Monday, the Ministry introduced in the Lower Chamber a bill for regulating the press, but Odilon Barrot alleges that it was intended merely as a temporary measure, to regulate the position of the press until the organic laws on political liberty should be passed.

The law is nearly the same as the law of Louis Philippe, and powers are given for the ready suppression of every journal attack-ing the Constitution or making an appeal to arms.

The number of persons arrested at Lyons in consequence of the attempted insurrection is more than 200.

The French Procureur General has prepared a long indictment against seven members of the mountain, implicated in the affair of the 13th June. Four of them represent the Department of the Rhone.

M. Delescluze, the editor of the Revolution Democratique et Sociale, and M. Jules Gouyche, the editor of the Reforme, were arrested in Paris on Thursday, on a charge of having been engaged in the conspiracy of June 13th.

A letter from Valenciennes of the 27th instant states that an attempt was made on Tuesday night, to blow up the powder magazine in that town, but fortunately without success.

The Journal des Debats announces that the negotiations for peace between the Austrian and Piedmontese Governments have been suspended in consequence of the increased demands of the Austrian negotiators for a pecuniary indemnity, and a new consequence of the refusal on the part of the Austrian Government to grant a complete amnesty.

The National Assembly on Thursday, June 14, by a vote of 1 to 1 confirmed, took place, *owing to the withdrawal of the Mountain in a body*, in the proceedings and impede the business, respecting the regulations of the House, it was necessary to call each individual member by name, which occupied the House till 6 o'clock, when an adjournment took place.

The Bank of France.—*La Presse* says—The Bank of France in Paris has this week increased by about 25,000 francs. On the other hand it has lessened in the branches to the extent of 1,200,000 francs. The total of the bank reserve now amounts to 330,000,000 francs. The notes in circulation, both in Paris and in the provinces, only amount to 358,000,000 francs. In Paris they have decreased 2,000,000 francs, and in the provinces 2,000,000 francs during the past week. But in the departments they have increased by about 5,000,000 francs.

The account current of the Treasury has risen 1,250,000 francs, from 26,000,000 francs. It is to be observed, however, that the balance was struck on the evening of the day on which the payment of the last yearly dividends was effected. The English papers have just published an account, from which it appears that the average circulation of banking establishments in England exceeds by about double the circulation of all our French banks put together, amounting to 527,000,000 francs. The deposits in the bank vaults amount to 424,000,000 francs. Thus, while in England the deposits hardly amount to one moiety of the credit circulation, in France they will soon represent the total amount of the notes issued.

Italy.

Rome.—Most of the journals concur in noting the progress already made by the French, as important, but anticipate a further delay in the resistance, as the news of the overthrow of the republican movement in Paris, tends to inducing the triumvirs to capitulate. It is said that the effect of adding to the expenses of the French Government from London letters give accounts from Rome to the 12th of June, from which it appears that the Romans, in their difficulties, have been terrible, announcing, it is said, 1,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

The latest intelligence received by the government from the camp at Rome, is that Gen. Oudinot has so far succeeded in his operations upon the outworks, that the city was entirely at his mercy, to spare which the horrors of a frightful carnage, he has submitted from the triumvirate, through M. Corcelles, which he thought would be accepted by the Romans. The following letter was received by the French government from Gen. Oudinot:

"From the trenches, June 22, 2 o'clock a.m.

"The assault took place last night at eleven o'clock. Three columns have penetrated by the breaches made in the bastions No. 6 and 7, and the curtain which unites them. The troops marched with resolution, and have carried the positions without much loss. Up to the present time the ambulance has received only two captains and eight or ten men. The gabions established at the gorge of the two bastions are much advanced, and the positions will be secured before daylight. In a word, the operations are altogether satisfactory.

The Monitor publishes two despatches from Gen. Oudinot, dated Santacci, the 22d instant, and detailing the siege operations from the 19th to the 22d inst. The second despatch gives also the details of the assault which took place on the night of the 21st. The General adds that the *ensemble* of these operations has been glorious for the French arms. According to the same authority, the health of the army was satisfactory, notwithstanding the great heat.

The Democrate du Var publishes the following extract of a letter from a member of the National Assembly of Rome to his brother residing at Civita Vecchia:

"It is impossible to conceal the fact that the war against Rome has become a war of extermination. Blood has been shed in abundance, and exasperation is at its highest pitch. The Romans have taken their determination, and they will bury themselves under the ruins of their city rather than consent to return under the yoke of the priests. Every measure has been adopted; the principal buildings are mined, and the streets are covered with barricades.

Up to the present time the French soldiers have only had to combate against regular troops, who dispute every inch of ground; and several of the positions have been taken and re-taken six times, with a courage and an audacity it is difficult to describe. But when the French shall have opened a breach, they will find themselves face to face with an armed population of 200,000, who will fight foot to foot in each street. Men, women and children—all are armed; and when the tocsin gives the signal of the entrance of the French into the city, then indeed we shall behold one of those dramas which are unique in history. May Heaven preserve both nations from it! Such is our situation at the present moment."

The National publishes the following letter from M. Mazzini, refusing to attend a conference which that journal declares was proposed to him, non-officially, by a person of some standing in General Oudinot's camp:

"ROME, June 13.

"Sir: It is impossible for me to go to the advanced posts to see you. Our conversation, besides, unfortunately for us, could have no issue favorable to your views and ours. I have the conviction that we have exhausted all possible means of conciliation, and that it only remains to us to fight. We will do so—we will do so, you may be assured, from wall to wall, from street to street, from barricade to barricade. We may be conquered, but not put down. We have flattered ourselves with the hope that France would at length feel how much there is noble, sacred and worthy of herself in our attitude, and what there is—permit me to be frank—contradictory and tyrannical in the part that she plays here with us. We have proclaimed towards France, not a state of war, but a state of defence; we have sent back your prisoners, we have rejected all the occasions which presented themselves to us to combat your troops with advantage; we offered healthy cantonments to those who could not be accommodated at Civita Vecchia, and we declared that we were ready to concede all, one thing excepted—the occupation of Rome. And yet that is what is required. France, after having fought against and blockaded us, disarmed us, deprived us of all our resources, condemned us to act, with arms in our hands, our territory invaded by Austria, now says to us, 'I will have Rome. I will have it without conditions, without a programme, or I will endeavor to crush it, to bombard its monuments, which are venerated by all Europe, and to massacre its brave population.' To that you must perceive, sir, that there is only one reply to make, and we shall make it. I know not whether we shall fail, but I know that there are falls which confer honor. I have the honor, &c.

"JOSEPH MAZZINI."

Venice.—The bombardment of this city has been suspended, in consequence of proposals of capitulation having been made by the besieged.

Ancona.—Thursday, after a destructive bombardment of two days, has surrendered to the Austrian general, the terms of capitulation are a political amnesty to the inhabitants.

Austria and Hungary.—The dates from Vienna are to the 24th June. The details of the last battles on the banks of the Waag had not reached Vienna, though it would appear that the result is the frustration of a most obstinate attempt of the Hungarians to cross the Waag.

On the morning of the 20th inst., they had actually got possession of the right bank of the river, but they were eventually obliged to return to their former position.

In the meantime, General Georgey had come up with reinforcements and the imperialists under Wohlgemuth, with his 15,000 men, was reduced to the necessity of acting entirely on the defensive until upon the arrival of the Russian reinforcements a fierce battle commenced, which continued until night parted the combatants.

The fight recommenced on the afternoon of the following day, and lasted throughout till the evening and the whole of the next day.

The Hungarians fought with furious obstinacy but they could not prevail against the united Imperialist forces, and after a three days' battle, Gen Georgey was compelled to lead his troops back upon Tarkasbd, Negyed and Guta.

He crossed the Waag at the two first mentioned places, and finished by destroying the bridge made head against their Imperial foes, and being surrounded by swamps on each side, and close to the fortress of Komorn, it was found a matter of impossibility to dislodge them.

The loss of the Hungarians and Imperialists were almost equal, viz: about 3000 men killed on either side.

It is generally believed that Gen. Georgey, after his retreat across the Waag, fell back upon Komorn, and that his head quarters are at present at Gonyo or Raab.

A report has been ordered the Austrian prisoners, several thousand in number, to be employed upon the works of the Sylnok and Debriczin railway.

The Russian army in four columns marched from Galicia into Hungary on the 17th and 18th ultimo, under the command of Prince Paskewitch. Their last head-quarters were at Barfeld.

Germany.

The insurrectionary forces of Baden have been routed, it is said, by the army under command of the Prince of Prussia. Manheim and Heidelberg were taken. The insurgents were dispersed or in rapid retreat.

A revolution had broken out in Wartemberg, joined by many of the soldiery.

Schleswig and Holstein.

The London Globe of Friday, on information which it places great confidence, says that the Schleswig affair draws rapidly to a conclusion, and that the final settlement may be expected in a fortnight. Difficulties, however, are still carried on between the belligerents, but without any important results.

India.

The advices by the overland mail are from China, to the 25th April, and from Bombay to the 21st of May.

Another bid of "annexation" is talked of; the province of Sattara, almost or quite the last remnant of the once great Mahratta empire, is thought likely to fall next into the grasp of Britain.

Moolraj, the heroic chief and defender of Mooltan, was actually undergoing trial.

Sir Charles Napier had arrived at Calcutta.

China.

From China, we learn that the Emperor had refused to carry out the stipulations of the two treaties which provided that Canton should be open to foreigners. In the communication to Sou, the Governor of Canton, to Mr. Bonham, he says the Emperor had determined that, as the people of Canton had refused to receive foreigners into the town, he cannot force an opposite course upon them.

From the nature of the proclamation, it is quite plain that the authorities were prepared to resist the entrance of the foreigners into the city; but a great sacrifice of human blood has been averted by Lord Palmerston having given special directions that nothing more should be done than report the repudiation of the treaty to him.

The large naval force which had assembled in the Canton river, to protect English interests, has all dispersed.

Java.

From Batly, the accounts announce a complete victory by the Dutch. The attack commenced on the 13th of April, and after 13 hours hard fighting, all the fortifications were taken, and the Netherland flag was hoisted within the walls.

The Balinese, it is said, had 5,000 killed and wounded, and the loss of the Dutch was about 250. It is asserted that the island will be forthwith annexed to the Dutch possessions.

Cholera in St. Louis.

The following shows the number of interments daily, for the week ending yesterday, 15th July:

Monday,	125 in all,	101 of cholera.	
Tuesday,	184	"	145 "
Wednesday,	144	"	115 "
Thursday,	136	"	105 "
Friday,	110	"	87 "
Saturday,	131	"	89 "
Sunday,	92	"	58 "
Total,	923		700

The report for Monday, 16th inst., shows the number of deaths to be 88, of which 61 were of cholera.

Deaths of Col. Samuel MacRee.—The unwelcome office devolves upon us of announcing the death of Lieut. Col. Samuel MacRee, quarter-master of the U. S. army, in this city. This event took place on Saturday night, July 14th, at his residence near this city, after an illness of several weeks. Col. MacRee has been long stationed in this department, and acquired by his upright deportment, his gentlemanly manners, and his zeal for the interest of the Government, at the same time that he did no injury to individuals, the esteem and warm regard of our community. He was, indeed, a high-toned and accomplished gentleman, and the service, in his death loses one of its brightest ornaments.

Colonel MacRee leaves a widow and several children to lament his early death.

[St. Louis Republican.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—We received yesterday morning our files of the *Trait d'Union*, a French paper published in the city of Mexico. We learn from it that the steamer from San Francisco had not touched at San Blas, on the 30 h ultimo.

The Tepic *Gaviota* reports that an individual named Alvino Palido, writing from the placer on Sianialas, the 17th of May, stated that the most satisfactory security reigned at that spot for the interest of the inhabitants. The left was unknown, and the mutual police was so strict that any one convicted of such a crime would be hung on the spot without mercy.

The *Gaviota* gives, from the same source of information, the following interesting details of the produce of twenty men's labor on the placer. The quantity of gold obtained is as follows:

	Ozs.	16ths
From the 20th to the 30th April	92	11
From the 1st to the 15th May	164	12
Besides, gold fused with gravel	3	6¼
Total	259	13¼

This, at $16 an ounce, would amount to $4375 for twenty-six days' labor, or $141 a day, or $7 a day for each man.

The company realizing these profits have determined to quit California, after eight months' labor in gold digging.

The *Gaviota*, in a long article, defends itself against the imputation thrown upon it, for having exaggerated the resources of California, through which many unfortunate men have been induced to emigrate to the country, where they were doomed to encounter misery and death.

The *Trait d'Union* hereupon states that the information contained in Mr. Reding's letters, setting forth the difficulties and privations incident to the life of an adventurer in California, is confirmed by Mr. Bonfanti, a gentleman well known in New York, and who had just arrived (9th July,) from that country.

A letter from California, dated the 18th May, states that a Mr. Martinez, Captain of a party that left Tepic in last February for the placers, by land, was nearly perishing with all his people from hunger and thirst, in traversing the deserts which intend from the Rio Colorado to Los Angeles. It added that an individual named Hilarion, who had left Sonora with four hundred men for California, had been exposed to the same danger.

Tragedy at Hobken.—Great excitement was occasioned on Friday evening, 13th inst., on account of a horrid murder which took place about 5 o'clock. It seems that a John Dunne and his wife lived in the same house with a clergyman in Gardiner street, and that Dunne has, from various circumstances, suspected that this clergyman held illicit intercourse with his wife—and on Friday he found them in a situation which left him no doubts.—On the husband making his appearance, the clergyman escaped from a window, and the aggrieved man, seizing a clothes iron, *ripped* up his wife's bowels, and killed her immantly.—Dunne girlens in the act, and only regrets that her paramour did not share the same fate. We have not heard of his arrest.

—The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company have just closed in New York, a sale of $400,000 of bonds, the sale being made to raise means to pay for iron already purchased and arriving. This very important road is rapidly progressing to completion; between 3,000 and 4,000 hands are now at work on the line. Thirty-five miles, extending from Cleveland to Wellington, will be completed by the 1st November next; the entire line to Columbus, 135 miles, by the 1st November, 1850. This road being the shortest and most direct route from Buffalo to Cincinnati, with the finest harbor at Cleveland, and running through the rich Valley of the Scioto and the Seat of Government of the State of Ohio, would seem to give good promise of large dividends to its stockholders, and greatly increased facilities to the public.

Father Mathew at Work.—On Thursday, 12th inst., Father Mathew commenced giving the pledge to his countrymen given in the basement of the Catholic Church in Court st., Brooklyn. D nee crowds pressed upon him. He addressed them in an affectionate manner, on the benefits of total abstinence, and the value of the pledge. About a thousand took the pledge from him, in groups of from five to twenty and thirty. It reminded one of the scenes of Limerick and Waterford in 1840. He continued his work through the next day, and will go on giving the pledge there until Tuesday. It is calculated that from 3,000 to 10,000 in that city will take the pledge. This will be a great thing for Irish, but alas! the Whiskey shops, what will become of them!

Illness of Mrs Harrison.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 23 inst. learns from a reliable source that the widow of ex President Harrison is lying at her residence, in North Bend, Ohio, very low with cholera.

A Fish Story.—In a lake in Grant county, Indiana, covering some three or four hundred acres, a singular looking fish, it is said, was recently caught, weighing 1,000 pounds, its head alone weighing 300. This piscatorial wonder has been seen occasionally for several years, and was worshipped by the Indians as a god.

In one or two instances, his fish-ship had been known to have destroyed human beings, and now and then made a meal of a chance sheep or bullock going to the lake to drink.

Rather hark to swallow that—the bullock, not the story, of course.

City Intelligence.

Swindling.—D. F. Waymouth made an affidavit yesterday, before Recorder Genois, charging J. A. Russell, who was in his employ, with having absented himself on the 25th, between the 16th and 21st inst. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

The court martial, which has been sitting for some time past, for the trial of Captain Breuler, rendered their decision on Saturday, the session at that time submitted to the Governor for approval.

Stealing cattle.—A man named Bradford was charged yesterday before Recorder Genois, with having stolen two cows, the property of Fortier. A warrant was issued.

Coroner's inquest.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a white man, name unknown, found drowned in the Mississippi river, opposite Girod st. Verdict accordingly.

Examination for arson.—The examination of the Mrs. Sullivan, charged with arson, in the burning of fire to the premises occupied by them as a Millinery establishment, in Carondelet st., was commenced yesterday, before Recorder Baldwin. A large number of witnesses had been summoned, and when the court adjourned towards 3 o'clock, the testimony for the prosecution was not yet completed. The investigation will be resumed this morning at 11 o'clock.

Singular larceny.—Bridget Macnamara was arrested yesterday afternoon in the Second Municipality charged with having stolen 2000 false teeth from Dr. Lion, at No. 77 Canal street. Some 300 teeth were found in her possession.

A Row took place on Sunday night at Beaumis' Ball room, in the Third Municipality, during which a Mr. Constance Gregoire was badly wounded with a knife. He was taken to the Charity Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. J. W. Jacobs, John Kelly and John Woods have been arrested on the charge of being implicated in the affray.

Coroner's inquests.—The coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Antoney Schmidt, a German, aged 33 years, who was found dead at a son streets. It was rumored that he had come to his death from blows received at a coffee house on Tonge in St. Ann street, between Galvez and John. Upon an examination, it was found that he had come by his death from blows received at a coffee house on Tonge in St. Ann street, between Galvez and John. There was only a slight bruise above the eye. A verdict was rendered of "Congestion of the Brain, caused by intemperance."

Also on the body of a white man, name unknown, who was found drowned in the river opposite Hospital st. Verdict accordingly.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Monday Evening, July 23, 1849.

There was a very animated demand for Cotton today, and the sales are reported at 1500 bales, comprising the greater portion of the remaining stock at prices unchanged in prices. Middling to Good Middling, 6@6¼c ⅌ lb.

Sugar and Molasses were in good request at full rates.

The Flour market is somewhat firmer, especially for favorite brands of St. Louis, which have been sold at $5 50@$5 75 ⅌ bbl.

No change has taken place in Provisions.

Exchanges are the same. Sterling, 7¾@9 ⅌ cent prem. France, 5f. 98¾@5f. 20¼. New York 60 days. ¼@1 per cent. discount. Checks ¼ ⅌ cent prem.

Nothing doing in Freights.

☞ The ship DALMATIA, from Boston, is now discharging opposite post No. 11, Second Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods, on the Levee, otherwise they will be sent to the public stores, at their expense and risk.

L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The packet ship OSWEGO, Capt. Thomas Ingersoll, from New York, is now discharging at post No. 3, Second Municipality. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods, on the levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

J. W. STANTON & CO.
Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts

☞ Mr. JAMES H. MARSHY holds my power of Attorney during my temporary absence from the State.

J. H. PALMER.

Notice of Election.

BY virtue of a writ of election to me directed by Isaac Johnson, Governor of the State of Louisiana, an election will be held on Thursday, the 9th of August next, to fill the vacancy in the office of Constable of the Court of the Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, occasioned by the resignation of J. P. Walden.

The qualified voters of the Third Representative District of the Parish of Orleans, (lying between Canal and St. Louis streets), are hereby notified that the polls will be opened from 9 o'clock, a. m. to 5 p. m., at the precincts to be fixed, and under the superintendence of the commissioners and clerks of New Orleans, according to an act of the Legislature, approved 25th January, 1847.

Sheriff's Office, July 20, 1849.

JOHN L. LEWIS,
Sheriff.

jy24

ELECTION of 9th AUGUST.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce that VICTOR SERE is a Candidate for the office of Constable of the Third Justices Court for the Parish of Orleans at the election to be held on the 9th of August, 1849, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of John P. Walden.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce Mr. E. N. STRINGER, as a candidate for the office of Constable for the Third Justice Court, at the Election to take place on the 9th of August, 1849.

jy24 A FRIEND.

☞ AUG'TE. MOLIER has removed to his old store, 90 ST. LO IS STREET. jy2

REMOVAL.—The subscribers have removed their store to No. 34 Old Levee street.

jy20 J. & J. TARDOS.

NOTICE TO DRAYMEN AND DISCHARGING CLERKS.—We will in future pay no drayage on the shipping, except to those holding our written orders. DUPOIE, WILLIAMSON & CO.

WANTED to Hire—A woman to do the cooking and washing of a small family. Apply at No. 46 Bourbon st.

THE undersigned are associated as partners in the practice of Law.

M. M. COHEN.
DAVID C. LABATT.
No. 22 Exchange Place.
Opposite the Post Office.

jy24

Bank of Louisiana.

New Orleans, July 23d, 1849.

A DIVIDEND of five per cent out of the profits of the last six months has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Institution, which will be payable at the Stockholders on and after Monday, 6th of August next.

jy24 R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

Reopening of the Louisiana Baths,

No. 119 *Rampart street, between St Louis and Toulouse streets.*

THE above Baths having been shut for sometime, on account of difficulties between the proprietors, were reopened on the 23d July, 1849, where baths as usual may be taken at all hours, and cleanliness are titles worthy public patronage. The proprietor hopes to merit the public that to other establishment in this line will have higher claims to public favor.

N. B.—The side of this establishment has been reserved for ladies.

New Orleans, July 22, 1849. jy24 3m

Atmospheric cleaning of Privies.

Messrs. LAMATHY and LAMATHY have the honor of informing proprietors and others that their plans for the cleaning of privies by the atmospheric system, leaving no odour—are now ready to be put in use.

They would remind the public that, by this new process a privy can be cleaned in a very short time, without leaving any disagreable smell.

They will guaranty cleanliness, dispatch and inodorate.

They request those who may have orders, to address them at No. 224 Royal street, between Dauphine and Hospital.

jy24 1y

DRY GOODS—COTTON GOODS—

35 bales 4 4 brown Sheetings—Cheraw, D.	
50 do do do Providence.	
30 do do bleached do Imperials.	
30 do do super heavy Cotton—Ashland.	
85 do 7 8 do Nashaway Cotton.	
15 cases do assorted Prints, light grounds.	
20 do Chintz do dark do.	
20 bales Bedticking.	
30 cases Cottonades.	
20 do Linsey and Jeans. For sale by	

jy24 3m McDOWELL & PECK, 96 Gravier st.

PRINTED LAWNS AND CALICOES, for the Mexican Market.

4 bales 9-8 Cambrics.
10 cases 9-8 Lawns.
6 do do Organdies.
6 do do Wool Bareges.
5 do 7-8 Plaid Gingham.
5 do 7-8 Plain do.
2 do Verona do Nord.
2 do Verona Handkerchiefs.
6 do Printed Brittanns do. for sale by

MCDOWELL & PECK.
96 Gravier st.

LINENS for the Mexican Market.

15 cases 4 4 super linen Pillaths.
6 do Brittanns.
6 do 7-8 Crras a la Reine.
5 do 4 4 Union Linen Shirtings.

For sale by

jy24 2w MCDOWELL & PECK.

SOLE LEATHER—500 sides Oak Tanned, for sale by

A. & Z. CAVALIER.
No. 100 Royal st.

FOR SALE—A splendid SHOW CASE, in mahogany, with glass doors. Apply at 44 Carondelet st.

jy24 6t

INDIGO—3 serrone Guatemala Indigo, landing from brig Marina, for sale by

jy24 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

RIO COFFEE—600 bags superior quality, for sale by

J. W. STANTON & CO.
Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

jy24

FRENCH LOCKS—10 cases French Locks, assorted numbers just received and for sale by

jy22 LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St. Louis st.

CHARLES WINE—10 cases Chablis wine for sale by

LEOPOLD JEANNET,
22 St. Louis st.

jy22

OLIVE OIL—800 flasks (nine lbs.) IV bottles, 1 Flagnol brand, and 100 bbls., for sale by

A. MOLIER, 22 Old Levee.

jy22

WHITE WINE—90 bls White Wine, for sale by

LEOPOLD JEANNET,
22 St. Louis st.

jy23

PRINCIPE SEGARS—A good stock constantly on hand and for sale by

R. McCHALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

jy19

HAVANA SUGAR—50 bxs White, Yellow, and Brown, in store and for sale by

THOMPSON & LAMPRE, 96 Old Levee.

jy19

BAY RUM—20 cases St. Thomas Bay Rum for sale by

E. J. HART & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

jy19

RICE—30 casks fresh Rice, for sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,
25 Tchoupitoulas st.

jy19

SUGAR—200 boxes Havana Sugar, landing from Brig Salvador, from Havana, for sale by

THOMPSON & LAMPRE, 96 Old Levee.

jy19

VANILLA BEANS—2 cases fresh Vanilla Beans, for sale by

E. J. HART & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

jy19

COFFEE—Prime Green, landing from brig Salvador, from Havana, for sale by

THOMPSON & LAMPRE, 96 Old Levee.

jy19

SUGAR—988 boxes white sugar, landing from brig Salvador, from Havana, for sale by

THOMPSON & LAMPRE, 96 Old Levee.

jy19

COGNAC—10 qr. pipes Old Cognac, 20 1-8 do Larochelle, 4th proof Cognac, for sale by

jy19 O. VALETON & CO., 21 Tchoupitoulas

JUJUBE PASTE and LOZENGES—Eagle brand for sale by

E. J. HART & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

jy19

ENGLISH EMPTY BOTTLES—1000 English Empty Bottles, in store and for sale by

W. H. ROBERT, 96 Old Levee.

jy23 3t

BURR BLOCKS—1000 French Burr Blocks, for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
96 Magazine and 11 Red Stores.

jy19

WHISKEY—50 bls old Bourbon Whiskey for sale by

DELAMARE,
96 St. Louis st.

jy19

HAVANA SUGAR—25 hxs White Havana Sugar, in store and for sale by

PEDRO DE FUENTES & CO., 96 Commonst

jy19

ALMONDS—200 boxes shelled Almonds, in store and for sale by

THORGSRON & LAMPRE, 96 Old Levee.

jy19

Purse Found.

LEFT at M. A. Marc store, 24 Chartres street, on Saturday, 14 th inst., a PURSE, containing money, and several objects easy to identify. It will be delivered to the claimant, who will pay the cost of this advertisement.

jy23 3t

IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS—Impermiles, Recetas, Cabalieros, Damas, Panetelas, Cuenos, Congreos, Cazadores, Cubana Glandrdes, Vegueros, Millar, and others, of the following brands—

La Marina,	Sol,
Asturiana,	Rio Rondo,
Tres Gracias,	Hayde,
Dadinas,	Habanera,
Sevillana,	Bueda,
Americana,	Orleans,
Garantizada,	Estrella,
Puntualidad,	Sillde,
Dama Blanca,	Jupiter,
United States,	Flor,
Solitaria,	Parte,
Rimeda,	Reforma,
Two millions of the above named Cigars, for sale by	Habana,
	Old Zack.

jy21 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

THE subscriber intends opening his new Store, at the corner of Canal and Bourbon sts., about the 1st September next.

Desirous to offer an entirely new stock, of fresh fashions from Paris, he is now prepared to sell at very low prices his remaining assortment, such as Barege of all descriptions, with satin striped grounds and plaid; assorted plain, colored and white Muslins, Northern Linen, silk Cambric, Bridal dresses, embroidered, with one, two and three skirts, from $6 to $10 a piece; embroidered Mulmee Dresses, from $20 to $30; embroidered bobinet Scarfs, 3 yards long, from $5 and upwards; Collars and Caves, of Brussells, Mulines and Thread Lace, from $3 to $10; embroidered muslin Collars, fringed with lace; Valenciennes, Brussels or Mulines, from $3 30 a dozen to $20 a piece; Cambric plain, satin stripe, checks, from $3 to $20 a piece; Chieming Dresses and Capes; Silks; watered do, wide and narrow, Taffeta 1¼ wide; Grosde Napler, black and white stripe; Florence Silks; colored Damas Silks, white do, for Bridal dresses, only $30 a piece; printed Muslins, Organdis, Lawns, Jaconets, Scotch Muslin, Illusions Tulle, white and colored; Mulmee do, 4-4, embroidered; Ribbons, thread Hose, plain and embroidered, black and white silk do; Gaiters; Braces; Ladies' Bags, Card Cases, Chame Cases, plain and worked steel Combs, Purses; Paris linen Shirts, for gentlemen; Corsets, from $8 to $6 centim., a choice article; Shawls and Scarfs; China Ware, Glass do, wrapp Boxes, Scent do; Fans.

On the furnishing of a City reference, the subscriber will send to the country complete bridal dresses, from the garland of flowers down to the white satin slippers.

For sale—in one lot, or otherwise the fixtures of his store; possession to be given at the end of August next, the balance of his remaining stock to be sold at that time, under the hammer of the auctioneer.

E. D. FANIE,
jy12 146 Royal

Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.

THE undersigned, Agents for the sale of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco, have received by late arrivals direct from the manufacturers, a fresh stock, containing in part of the following choice brands, which they offer to the Grocers and Merchants at the lowest factory prices and on accommodating terms:

Jas. Thomas, Jr's El Dorado and Virgin El Dorado, Natural Leaf.

James Thomas, Jr's Virgin Gold Leaf,	1 2 lbs.
Do. do. Nectar Leaf,	1 2 lbs.
Do. do. W. V. Walsh,	1 2 lbs.
Archy Thomas, Extra Honey Dew,	5's
Langhorne & Sons, M. M. Natural,	5's
Do. Extra fine Gold Leaf,	1lb.
Langhorne & Co's, Jones & Wants,	5's
Do. do.	8's
Do. do.	8's
Hardgrove's, R. & H. Green,	5's
Do. Robert Guan,	5's
Do. W. Barrow,	1 2 lbs.
R. P. Myers & Co's Super Super CC,	1lb.
C. P. Word's, Premium Pounds,	1lb.
Henry Pleasants, Honey Dew,	1lb.
James Saunders', Super Super CC,	1lb.
Do. Hill of the West,	5's
P. Johnson, A. M. Waddell,	5's
Do. Russell & Robinson,	5's
Do. Robert Robinson & Co.	5's
Do. D. J. Burr,	5's
Do. Robinson Extra,	1lb.
Do. Honey Dew,	1lb.
Do. do.	8's
Do. Better Hill,	5's
Do. Lizzie No. 1,	5's
Do. Better Hill, No. A,	5's
Do. Sun Cured,	1lb.
Do. Kinder,	5's
Do. Reviver Chewing,	5's

Many other brands, in cases, half cases, whole, all quarter and eighth boxes.

BRIGGS & MACMURDO,
jy11 New Orleans, 55 Camp st.

New Dry Goods.

PLAIN black Silk Lace plain, striped and plaid black Barages, dark Bombazines and Alpacas; Irish Linen, in demi and whole pieces; Table Linen and Napkins; French Toilette cloths, white and colored; Marseilles, embroidered and Kaiser Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; assorted and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; bleached and brown Cotton Sheetings, Shirtings; Ticking; Checks, and Furnitures; Mantuas and Mantillas; Lace, Valenciennes Edgings, &c.; Printed Muslins and Cotton Shirtings, at half cost, and recommend a call and a buy for cash, by

jy16 THOMAS BRADY, 31 Chartres st.

WINES, CORDIALS, OILS, &c.—

30 cases old Claret, 1842 and 1844.	
300 bags Malaga.	
300 barrels white Haut Sauterne, 50 do Barsac.	
200 boxes old Claret, various brands.	
25 do white Malaga, pints.	
10 quarts old Cognac, H. Boston, 1806	1st p
15 eighths do do do	2d.
15 quarts do do 1831,	do.
50 eighths do do 1831,	do.
15 quarts do Martellin, 1825,	do.
12 do do J. J. Dupuy, 1842,	do.
15 eighths do do do	do.
15 half-pints, 3-quarts do Cognac, 4th p.	
100 bottles Old Flagnol, half and single bottles.	
25 boxes Prunes, 20 boxes extra fine Corks	
25,000 fine Corks, 10,000 Champion, do	

For sale by

jy12 B. TALAMON,
198-194 Royal.

NOW LANDING ex ship Quinte Sagra, from Marseilles, and for sale by the undersigned—

Tuscan Oil, 300 kegs, first quality; 150 do