The New-Orleans Bee.

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MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors.
No. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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In all cases the subscriber must give notice when he wishes the paper to be discontinued, otherwise he can be allowed to do so.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent one. No Advertisement counted 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 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 give a receipt for the proprietors of the BEE, but Mr. B. Duverger, our book keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk and Belmont Wilson, 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,
THIRD DISTRICT
O. P. JACKSON.
SECOND DISTRICT,
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Friday Morning, July 20, 1849.

THE NATCHEZ Mail failed yesterday from beyond Carrollton.

A Forger).

Some weeks ago a letter appeared in the Washington Union, intended, we presume, as a rebuke to the celebrated epistle of the romancing Gerrit Lippard, in which that conceiver of horrible raw head—and bloody bone—stories informed the astounded universe that Dr. Kane was conducted by Dr. Taylor. The letter in the Union was obviously the production of one Dr. Buckhart, of Va., and was apparently addressed to Lippard. It declared among other matters that Dr. B. had taken the stump for Gen. Taylor, through a large portion of the United Georgia, and had advocated his election on the express ground of his political principles; that Lippard's compliments were perfectly just and well founded; that he Buckhart, agreed with him, and that he too had made the discovery that Gen. Taylor was extremely ignorant, and was a complete tool to any one who could use the President's nocturnal slumber—but that Gen. Taylor was the entire body of the Democracy. I was painful and humiliating that Dr. Zachary should have forfeited the esteem and confidence of a gentleman of such political and moral worth as Buckhart, by such a wicked act of treachery, perfidy and profoundary as he has committed, but that Dr. Buckhart—who was commissioned throughout Georgia for Gen. Taylor, and who was doubtless a vastly well-with him—How beautiful is the following tribute to his memory!

Were we (says Mr. Guthrie) to make a pilgrimage any where, as soon as to the lovely beach where the martyr reposes, we would direct our pilgrims steps to the busy streets of Portsmouth, and turning aside from the proud array of England's floating bulwarks, we would seek out the humble shop where John Pounds sold his cheap wares of mercy and earned an unperishable fame. There is poetry in his name, and more in his profession, but there is more than poetry—the highest, noblest piety—in his life. Every day within his shop, he might be seen mending shoes, and surrounded by some score or two of ragged urchins, who he was converting into useful members of the State. Honor to the memory of the patriot cobbler, beneath whose leathern apron there beat the kindest heart—through whose glowed a bosom fired with the noblest ambitions; and who, winning from school or reward from man, while he toiled for his humble earned bread with the sweat of his brow, transmitted no less than five hundred out-casts, before they left him in the lonely shop, measuring some six feet by eighteen, in St. Mary street, Portsmouth, where he might be seen day after day seated on his stool, mending shoes, and attending at the same time to the studies of a busy crowd of ragged children clustering around him. In addition to mental instruction, he gave these children industrial training, and taught them to cook their own victuals and mend their own shoes. He was unusually fond of all kinds of birds and domestic animals, and amused himself with rearing singing-birds, jays, and parrots, which he trained to live harmoniously with his cats and guinea-pigs. Sometimes he might be seen, seated in the midst of his school, with a canary-bird perched on one shoulder, and a cat on the other. But he was too poor to be able long to indulge in all his benevolent fancies. When his scholars became numerous, he gave up his cats and canary-birds, and devoted the latter part of his life exclusively to the more intellectual employment of taming and subduing the World. A rabbit in the city." How applicable to him the immortal lines of Coleridge:

"He prayeth well, who loveth well
Both man, and bird, and beast:
He prayeth best, who loveth best
Both man, and bird, and beast:
For the dear God, who loveth us,
He made and loveth all."

The candidates for admission to John Pounds's school were always very numerous. But he invariably gave preference to the worst as well as poorest candidates—to the "little blackguards," as he called them. He used to follow them to the quay, and offer them the bribe of a roasted potato, if they would come to his school. Well was he repaid for his unwearied labors by the love and affection which the children bore to him. It is said that John Pounds's Ragged School had the following origin: In early life he adopted a young nephew of his own, whom he thought he could educate better with a company of his own choosing, and he accordingly entrusted to his service the orphan of a poor woman. Then another and another child was added, until at last he had collected around him a large school of ragged lads. Poor as he was, he established his nephew comfortably in the world, and during the latter years of his life he had no less than forty scholars. He died on the 1st January, 1839, aged seventy two. There was much weeping and wedding of tears at Portsmouth. The children had lost at once their friend, and best friend, and most amusing playfellow—Portsmouth had lost one of her noblest ornaments—England one of her most illustrious patriots. We rejoice to think that many who never before heard of John Pounds will, through Mr. Guthrie's "Second Plea," become acquainted with him. How beautiful is the following tribute to his memory!

"Yesterday morning, one of the newly appointed officers of the Custom House, staggered into the presence of Mr. Maxwell reeking and reeling with the dregs of a Fourth of July drunk; and began to compliment his benefactor incoherently, on the fine house he lived in, and the fine office he held. After hiccupping out his fulsome adulations, swaying to and fro like a ship under a heavy sea, he was about to stagger out, when the Collector, who had eyed him with indignant disgust, called out, "stop, sir, and let me take your name." The name was given with a low bow and one hand on the seat of patriotism, when the remark of the Collector "I'll make an example of you, my friend," brought the fellow to his bearings. In one minute afterwards he was removed from office, and permitted to go about his own private business. We recommend him to the ministrations of Father Mathew, and trust that our worthy Collector will persevere in well doing."

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC APES.—The Philadelphia Bulletin says: "There are two classes of persons frequenting our public watering places, peculiarly disagreeable and annoying. We do not know how to characterize them, except as foreign and domestic apes:

"The foreign ape is generally a Frenchman, an Italian, or a German. He may be known by his assuming a high-sounding title, by his assurance, by his mountebanks, and by his airs—Most of this class are probably the runaway valets of European noblemen, or music teachers too lazy to work, or indolent varlets of some other description; for their deportment marks them unmistakably as not gentlemen, either by nature or by breeding. If there happens to be a crowd, they are disgusted at such equality; if they are not made lions of by the host, they pronounce him incapable; and if the dinner does not exactly suit them, they vow it is the worst they have ever eaten, though probably they never discussed a good one until they came to America. To the visiters they are equally annoying. They stare a female visiter out of countenance, and commit a thousand impudences towards the female guests. They continually talk of society abroad, their acquaintance with which, it is a certain evidence, has been made entirely while waiting in the ante-chamber. On the whole, the foreign ape is as ridiculous as he is underbred.

"The domestic ape, however, is even more unbearable. These latter mostly affect the style and dress of the former, and frequently follow in their train, content to occupy a non-hand the manners and insolence of European aristocracy. They either talk cockney English, or jabber bad French. They cultivate yellow moustaches, wear hats with curled brims, sport white gaiters, or denotionalize themselves in some similarly ridiculous way. At our republican manners they laugh, as at something equally low and vulgar. Yet they are themselves the most underbred of anybody one meets with at watering places. Their loud laughs, their smoking in the presence of ladies, their impudent staring at the table, and their general coarseness of demeanor, render them, like the "French counts and German barons" we have already described in the pets of Saratoga, of Newport, and of our summer resorts in general.

"A word to those about to visit watering places—especially to young people of both sexes. Avoid the two classes we have described. Be very wary that the first class are adventurers, and it is certain that the latter are fools. When Lord Morpeth, Prince de Joinville, the son of the Emperor of Russia, and other really distinguished personages were in this country, they put on no such airs, but behaved themselves modestly and sensibly. The true gentleman, whether American or foreign, is quiet and unpretending. No man of either sense, breeding, or worth is a coxcomb, would be guilty of the ineffable coxcombery of these foreign and domestic apes.

Animal Electricity.

There is a fish built round on the shores of the Mediterranean and Red Sea, which has been known for hundreds of years to give benumbing shocks to any one who handles it. It is named the Torpedo, and when it is dissected there are found two large galvanic batteries, analogous to any now in use. Each battery is composed of some hundreds of very thin plates, arranged like the leaves of a book. They are placed in a row, and between each column, and at right angles to it, is another row of the same kind of plates. The back of the fish is positive and the belly negative, and the electric currents pass through the body between the breast and back. On touching either side of the animal, a shock is received; and by touching it on both sides, a more intense shock is felt, and the instant the fish is fired, the charge accumulates and discharges again, and a succession of shocks will thus be given until the strength of the fish is exhausted. The electricity of the Torpedo is of the same character as a discharge of very small Leyden jars. It is capable of magnetizing iron and decomposing compounds on a small scale. The use of this apparatus to the animal, seems to be given to it for defence and offence. It launches its diminutive thunderbolts upon all creatures that approach it.

The Evening Bee, found in great numbers in the South American Seas, is another living galvanic battery. Its shocks are far more formidable than those of the Torpedo. Men, horses and other animals are frequently drowned in crossing some of the bays by being stunned from shocks by the electric eel. The electric eel is about five feet long and of a yellow color resembling some water serpents. Its electrical power is more as the spinal column than that of the torpedo, but it is formed of thin plates, which lie in the direction of its length, and one end of the plate is at the head and the other at the tail, hence its shocks are most powerful when the head and tail are brought in contact with another animal. In the rivers of Africa there is also an eel, other electric fish called the Silurus Electricus, which has very simple electric organs. It is something like an eel, and is eaten in Egypt. There are various electric fish found in the Nile.

There is a great amount of electricity produced by the interior processes of the human body, but how much none can tell, as only a small portion can appear in a fine state on the surface. As far as the skin acquires a charge, it is found to be positive, but the amount differs at different times, and also in different persons. A developement of positive electricity seems to be identified with health, vigor, and freshness of life, but if it is changed into negative by exertion, fatigue and cold. A sudden fit of violent exertion will convert the positive into the negative charge, and from this we must infer that nutrition is constantly generating positive electricity, while exertion generates the negative. The juices of the fluids of the body are constantly acid, while the blood circulating through the arteries or veins is alkaline. An acid and alkali, with a membrane between them, are capable of causing a current of electricity being positive and the alkali negative, so that the blood would from this cause have a negative charge and the flesh a positive charge.

The effects of electricity on the animal system is not much understood. Electric shocks have been successfully applied for paralysis. It has been discovered, the body generates a large quantity of positive, and the earth negative electricity, and an absence of the positive is injurious to the system, we have a strong argument for having some non-conducting substance between the feet and the earth. This is surely the reason why wet feet are so injurious to health, at least to those who wear shoes, &c., while to the savage, who goes barefoot, a thick horny non-conducting substance is formed on the soles of his feet, that seems to say: "what art cannot achieve, nature can."

City Intelligence.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.—We have nothing further of the alleged abduction, but are still of the opinion that there has been a great waste of language in detailing this monstrous iniquity. We shall quietly await further developements, which, according to the announcement in the Courier of yesterday, will be forthcoming this afternoon:

"THE KIDNAPPING CASE.—We will give, to-morrow all the details which relate to this case; and exhort the public to wait the publishing of the same before they form an opinion."

A WORTHY THREAT.—A Spaniard by the name of Lacrarte, from Mexico we believe formerly edited a sheet called *El Padre Cobos*, appeared yesterday before Recorder Genois in a state of great fright, and intimated to his Honor that several persons had threatened to take away his life, on account of an alleged implication in the recent abduction case. At first he went to the Sheriff and claimed his protection, but the latter officer stated that he could do nothing for him, and therefore introduced him to the Recorder. This magistrate endeavored to fathom the nature of the charge alluded to, but Lacrarte was only able to state that the threats were of a general sweeping character, and could not designate any particular individual whose intention it really succeeded in quelling Lacrarte's fears, but it was evident that he left the Court in great trepidation.

SPRAINING A KETTLE.—Chas. Cavenagh was arrested yesterday morning by the First Municipality police, having in his possession a kettle, which had been stolen from the store of Victor David on Chartres street, and which the latter identified as his property. The accused was committed for trial before the First District Court.

LARCENY.—John Maloney was arrested yesterday in the *Tr. st* Municipality, on the affidavit of J. Stadecker, from whom he had stolen a piece of linen, valued at $6 00. The latter recognized his property, and Maloney was sent before the First District Court.

"STEALING.—Frank McGuire was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, at the request of Louis Gilbau, who charges him with stealing some articles from from the Mont Market. He will be examined this morning.

COMMITTED.—Henry C. Page was committed yesterday by Recorder Baldwin, before the First District Court, on the charge of larceny.

SPEAKING JEWELRY.—Two men named John Dubois and John Tighe, were arrested on Wednesday night, in the Second Municipality, on the charge of having stolen three boxes of jewelry from a peddler named Martin Foy. The latter identified his property, and the prisoners have been committed for examination.

A PICKPOCKET.—David Maxwell was arrested on Wednesday night, by the First Municipality police, in the charge of having picked the pockets of Patrick Muldowney, and abstracted therefrom the sum of $11. He was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, and committed for trial to the First District Court.

THE LOUISIANA BALL ROOM—Disturbances of every sort are nightly committed in this celebrated establishment. George McDonald was arrested on Wednesday night, by watchman Donlon, of the 3d Municipality, for disturbing the peace and creating a row in said Ball room. The prisoner was brought up before Recorder Reuzeneau, and fined two dollars.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER—John Hats was yesterday arrested at the request of the mate of the bark Fanny, as a suspicious person. He was found concealed on board, at 1 o'clock in the morning, no doubt with the intention to commit a robbery. The latter was locked up in the Third Municipality watch house.

ROBBERY COMMITTED BY TWO YOUTHS.—Jaut McCaffrey, of the Third Municipality police, arrested on Wednesday evening last, under the Pontchartrain Railroad bridge, two lads, one of every named Alphonse and Eugene, charged with having stolen money. Alphonse had about his person five dollars, and could be accounted in what way he received it. These youths are still locked up in the Recorder Reuzeneau knows who their mothers are.

AN UNWORTHY SON.—Theophile Boeque was yesterday arrested by police officers Berton and Antoine Ducoing, of the 3d Municipality, for assaulting his mother and attempting to take her life. Had not the police officers interfered in time, he would have probably accomplished the diabolical deed. He is also locked up in the watch house, awaiting an examination.

AGAIN ARRESTED.—George Carleton *alias* George St. Clair, *alias* George English, was again arrested yesterday, in the 3d Municipality, by officers Bertoli and Ambroise Ducoing, charged with larceny. It appears that Bill More who was about leaving for California on board the steamship Alabama, entrusted to the accused a bond for $45 to be negotiated. The prisoner was, however, shortly after traced, released by Recorder Reuzeneau, shortly guilty of larceny brought against him having not been substantiated. Bill Moore has been arrested by the Sheriff, and is now in the Parish prison, awaiting an examination.

Great sale of Furniture, by the Sheriff.

☞ We were requested to draw the attention of hotel and boarding house keepers, and of the public in general, to the extensive sale of Furniture, which will take place THIS DAY, 20th July, and following days, at the St. Louis Hotel. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock, until 3 P. M., and will be continued from day to day, until the Sheriff has disposed of the whole set.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 19, 1849.

The Cotton market continues very stiff, with sales to day of 400 bales.

Small sales of Sugar and Molasses at former rates.

The Flour and Corn markets are dull, sales being confined to small lots.

The same may be said of Provisions.

Exchanges remain as last quoted. Sterling, 7% @9 per cent; French, 5f. 22½@5f. 30. New York 60 days, ¼@¾ per cent. discount. Checks ¼ @1 per cent. prem.

Freights are unchanged.

☞ The ship DALMATIA, from Boston, is now discharging opposite post No. 14, Second Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, where the same will be sent to the public stores, at their expense and risk.

☞ The packet ship OSWEGO, Capt. Chatters, (agent), for New York, is now discharging at foot 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. 16 Corner Magazine & Lafayette sts.

☞ Mr. JAMES H. MASSEY is the attorney or Attorney duly my temporary absence from the State.

J. 16 J. H. PALMER

☞ The ship BRUTUS, from Boston, is now discharging opposite the Orleans Free Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.

J. 16 L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The consignment of 50 O'Clarke, to order, per ship HOPE, from Boston, is registered to call at the subscribers office, concerning the same.

J. 16 L. H GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ Neither the captain nor the consignees of the French brig LES DEUX FRERES will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said vessel.

J. 16 L. H GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ AUGTE. MOLIER has removed to his old store, 90 ST. LOUIS STREET.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers have removed their store to No. 31 Old Levee street.

J. 16 A. PARISOT.

NOTICE TO DRAYMEN AND DISCHARGING ——We will in future pay no drayage from the ship Alabama, unless by order of Mr. WILLIAM CLARK & CO.

WANTED to Hire—A woman to do the washing and washing of a small family. Apply at No. 40 Bourbon st.

jy20 3t

PRINCIPE REGALIS.—A good stock constantly on hand and for sale by J. CABALLERO, 31 Old Levee.

PEANUTS—25 casks Prime, in fine jute, for sale by B. TURPIN, 31 Old Levee.

CORKS—40,000 Corks, for sale by B. TURPIN, 31 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR—500 bbs White, Yellow and Brown, for sale and for sale by TROBRIGG & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

BAY RUM—90 cases St. Thomas Bay Rum for sale by E. J HART & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

RICE—30 casks fresh Rice, for sale by E. J HART & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUGAR—200 boxes Havana Sugar, landing from ship Salvadora, from Havana, for sale by TROBRIGG & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

VANILLA BEANS—2 casks fresh Vanilla Beans, for sale by E. J HART & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

COFFEE—Prime Green, landing from brig Pelayo, from Havana, for sale by TROBRIGG & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

SUGAR—200 boxes white Sugar, landing from ship Adelaide, from Havana, for sale by TROBRIGG & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

COGNAC—10 qr. pipes very old Cognac, 20 f 68 Cl. Larochette, 4th proof Cognac, for sale by E. J HART & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

JUJUBE PASTILLE and LOZENGES—Eagle brand for sale by E. J HART & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

ENGLISH EMPTY BOTTLES—8000 English Empty Bottles, of every size and for sale by S. V. BARRET, 36 Old Levee.

BURR BLOCKS—1000 French Burr Blocks, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine and 11 Red Stores.

WHISKEY—50 bbl of old Bourbon Whiskey for sale by DELAMARE.

HAVANA SUGAR—25 hhs White Havana Sugar, in store and for sale by P. DE FUENTES & CO., 92 Commons st.

ALMONDS—500 boxes shelled Almonds, in store and for sale by TROBRIGGS & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

TOBACCO SEED—Just received from Havana, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

HAVANA COFFEE—600 bags green, in store and for sale by MITCHEL & MASENBORPF.

LEAF TOBACCO—50 bales of Vuelta & Abajo Wrappers and Fillers, of four different qualities, for sale by J. M. CABELLERO, 32 Old Levee.

FOR SALE—Landing ex ship Napoleon, from Florence, Italy, for sale by D. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

PRINCIPE REGALIS—A large assortment constantly on hand of the well known steamboat brand, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 36 Old Levee.

LIME—1000 bbls fresh Lime, just received from ping order, and for sale by P. H. MOUSSEAUX, 218 St Louis st.

FAMILY WINES—50 casks old Claret, 1842, '43 and 44, Bourdeaux brand, for sale by D. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

STUFFED OLIVES, &c.—25 boxes Stuffed Olives, in oil; 25 boxes of 10 jars each Preserved Thun; 1000 half boxes Sardines, in oil, for sale by D. LANATA, 9 & 10 Jefferson st.

SODA ASH—100 bbls., tierces and bbls; also, 10 cks Barilla, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

HAVANA SUGAR—33 cases white and brown landing ex brig Adeline from Havana, for sale by RAYMOND CARUZAU, 34 Old Levee.

WHITE WINE, IN CASKS—50 half casks White Wine, Haut Sauterne; 25 do Graves, for sale by V. MAGNAN, 87 St. Louis st.

BRANDY—15 half pipes 4th proof French Brandy; 20 qr pipes do; 5 do old Cognac, of 1819; 10 bbls fine old Champagne Cognac, J. Brabow's brand, for sale by V. MAGNAN, 87St. Louis st.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—
30 bbls. Brandy, from New York;
15 do Gin, do. For sale by
jy19 P. VALETON & CO., 31 Tchoupitoulas st.

MUSCAT WINE—100 boxes Frontignan Muscat Wine, superior quality for sale by PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO., 87 St. Louis st.

CANDLES—100 boxes Cincinnati Star Candles, landing from steamer Baltimore, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—150 cases, now landing from ship Bache, C. Carroll and Clipper, for sale by G. W. DUNBAR, 30 Customhouse st.

SARDINES IN OIL—3000 half boxes of the well known brand S. Guilhou; for sale by AUG. MOLIER, 92 Old Levee.

HOLLAND GIN—100 pipes from Rotterdam, landing ex ship Piranda, for sale by B. CANUEAO, 30 Old Levee.

CLARET—80 casks Claret; 60 quarters Cognac and 50 bbls. Brandy, Castillon; 30 do. Gonzalez, for sale by A. MOLIER, 92 Old Levee.

IN STORE and for sale, 50 choice consignments—
50 bbls. fresh black Rice, 50 do black do;
25 do. black silk Rice, 1st quality.
jy18 B. TALAMON, 108-104 Royal.

PLAIN black Muslin de Laine; plain, striped and plaid black Bombazines and Alpaccas, fresh Linen, in clean and whole pieces, Damask Table Linens and Napkins; French Toilette Quilts, white and colored; Ladies' embroidered and Riveret Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; hem stitched and bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; bleached and brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, Tickings, Checks and Stripes, Denims, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Valenciennes Edgings, &c. For sale by the package or retail, at half cost, by E. J. HART & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

Just received and for sale cheap for cash, by
jy20 TIFFANY and BRADY, 91 Chartres st.

NOW LANDING ex ship Louise Sophie, from Marseilles, and for sale by the undersigned—
200 bags Genuine Castile Soap; first quality;
100 do Ordinary do;
100 do Old, Piagomi, half bottles; 50 do Green Olives;
25 do Capers, in half and quarter barrels;
25 do Anchovies, in half and quarter barrels;
24 do, of 4 bbls each; 170 thousand fine Corks.
jy18 PHILIP and DOMINIQUE LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

WINES, CORDIALS, OLIVE OIL, &c.—
40 casks old Claret, 1842 and 1844;
20 do 1846;
200 barrels white Hock and Sauterne; 50 do Barsac;
100 boxes old Claret, various brands;
25 do white Wine, 1849;
18 quarts old Cognac, 31 Martell, 1820, 1st p.
15 eighths do do do;
5 quarts do do 1831, do;
15 quarts do do Martellon, 1835, do;
15 do do J J Dupuy, 1842, do;
10 eighths do do do;
5 half pipes, 30 quarts do Cognac, 4th p.
100 baskets Old, Plagiomi, half and large bottles;
50 boxes Olives, of different brands;
25000 fine Corks; 10,000 Demijohns, &c.
For sale by B TALAMON,
jy12 108-104 Royal.

CLARET AND WHITE WINE—Casks 30 cases of Claret and St. Estephe Claret; 40 do Chateau Lafitte Claret; 200 boxes Claret and Sauterne; 100 do Claret and Sauterne, glass stoppers; 150 do Sauterne; 70 do old Cognac; 75 do pint bottles White Wine for sale by O. VALETON & CO., 31 Tchoupitoulas st.

jy13

LINE WINE, IN CASKS—
10 casks Red Wine, Chateau Margaux;
10 do Chateau Lafitte;
10 do Gruman St Estephe;
10 do Chantenac;
10 do Haut Brion;
10 do St Emilion;
10 do Trahdy Oniflard;
10 do Chateau Ballevue;
10 do St Julien, for sale by
jy13 V. MAGNAN, 87 Chartres st.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—
100 baskets, Crowned Lion, Cordon Blue;
50 do Marquis de Lorme;
50 do Express Rail;
25 do Sillery;
75 do Double Black Eagle.
Also—To arrive by ship Orenda, from Havre—
200 baskets Crowned Lion, Cordon Blue. For sale by
jy13 O. VALETON & CO., 31 Tchoupitoulas st.

MUSHROOMS, CEPS, &c.—
200 boxes Mushrooms;
200 do Ceps;
200 do Green Peas;
150 doz 1 lb. cans Anchovies. For sale by
jy13 O. VALETON & CO., 31 Tchoupitoulas st.

VINCENT'S PORTABLE GAS—The undersigned having had large contracts and are now ready to supply all those having Vincent's Lamps, at 75 cents per gallon. S. MASPEREAU & CO.,
jy13 92 Conde st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—Now landing, from ship Orpus, and in store, a general assortment of Palm Leaf Hats—for sale low by PROST & CO., No. 19 Magazine st.
jy18

A SORTED CORDIALS—
200 boxes common Cordials;
100 do do;
50 do superior do;
For sale by O. VALETON & CO., 31 Tchoupitoulas st.
jy18

VANILLAS—Just Vanillas, for sale by RAYMOND CARUZAU, 34 Old Levee.
jy18

New Dry Goods.

PLAIN black Muslin de Laine; plain, striped and plaid black Bombazines and Alpaccas, fresh Linen, in clean and whole pieces, Damask Table Linens and Napkins; French Toilette Quilts, white and colored; Ladies' embroidered and Riveret Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; hem stitched and bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; bleached and brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, Tickings, Checks and Stripes, Denims, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Valenciennes Edgings, &c. For sale by the package or retail, at half cost, by E. J. HART & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

L. A. GUILLEMAIN & CLARK'S MATCHES.

For sale at 100 CHAIR ST. STREET, and 114 OLD LEVEE STREET, between Main and St. Philippe streets. may15—ly

Orleans Hotel, No. 151 Chartres st.

MADAME GEORGES, who has so long been in the public that circumstances are so far altered that the sale of Furniture, on account of her departure, will not take place as advertised in this paper; and she hopes that her very numerous customers will continue to confer their patronage on the Orleans Hotel, where she will be happy to accommodate them to their satisfaction.

The Ordinary will, as usual be put on table at 8 o'clock for Breakfast, and at 3 P. M. for Dinner.
jy19 3t&d MADAME GEORGES.

Succession of I. G Hilgeberg.

SECOND Judicial District Court—
Parish of St. Bernard.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, to show cause within ten days from the date of this publication, why the account current filed by the testamentary executors of the late I. G. Hilgeberg, should not be approved and homologated, according to law.

E DESOUCHEL, Cor.

NOTICE.—A promissory note for $105, drawn by John Rusk, in the order of and endorsed by L. Barzoni, and also by the holders thereof, in favor of Bousquet, has been lost or stolen. The public is cautioned not to negotiate said note, payment thereof having been stopped.

The finder is requested to leave it at the office of the Bee.
jy13 3t&d

HEAD QUARTERS.

LOUISIANA LEGION,
NEW ORLEANS, July 15, 1849.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

INSPECTION AND REVIEW.

IN obedience to law, the Louisiana Legion will assemble in arms, in full parade dress, on the Place d'Armes, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of August next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for the 3d inspection of the present year.

Commanders of companies shall deliver to the Brigade Inspector, Major Chaty, a correct roll of the non-commissioned officers and private present under arms at the said inspection.

The company of Yaegers, Captain Guinath, shall be assembled on the square one hour previous to the general assembling of the Legion.

Field officers are charged with the execution of the present order.

H AUGUSTIN,
Brigadier General.

By order, E. CHATRY, Brigade Inspector. jy16

CUSTOMHOUSE, NEW ORLEANS,
Collector's Office, July 11, 1849.

MASTERS and Commanders of vessels arriving at this port, are informed that previous to making a report or entry at the office, or break bulk, they will be required to make oath or affirmation in accordance with the provisions of section of the "An act to reduce into one the several acts relating, lishing and regulat ng the Postoffice Department"—that they have delivered to the Postmaster of this port, all letters directed to the owners or consignees within the United States, or the Territories thereof, which, under the laws of the United States, or either of them, shall be brought in their vessels, or which they are directed to the owner or consignee of the vessel, and Captain of vessels are particularly required to send in their letter bags immediately upon the arrival of the vessel, if in the day time, and if in the night, within two hours after the next sunrise.

The Postoffice is open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., for the reception of letters.

SAMUEL J. PETERS, Collector.

ACT of 1825—Sec. 6. Be it enacted etc., That no ship or vessel, arriving at any port within the United States, where a post office is established, shall be permitted to report such arrival, unless the master or commander shall have delivered to the postmaster of such port, all letters directed to the owner or consignee of the vessel, which, under his care, or within his power, shall be brought in their vessel, except such as are directed to the owner or consignee of the ship or vessel. And it shall be the duty of the collector or other officer of the port empowered to receive entries of ships or vessels, to require from every master or commander of such ship or vessel, on oath or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all such letters, except as aforesaid, and if any commander or master of any such ship or vessel shall have neglected to make report, and comply with the requirements of this act, every such offender, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

An Official Notification by the Republic of Mexico.

FOREIGN AND HOME DEPARTMENT

His Excellency the Vice-President of the Republic has communicated to me the following decree:

Mariano Arista, President of the Republic of Mexico, to the inhabitants thereof. Know ye by these presents that Congress has sanctioned and I sanction the following decree:

Article 1. It is authorized by this Government to contract for a railroad from the port of Vera Cruz to the Capital—hereafter to be more particular—to the Pacific—which has been surveyed by the engineers, or to other both or, under the following conditions:

1. The railroad must be finished within fifteen years, to be commenced before the 1st of January, taking the time from the date of the contract.

2. The contractors the following privileges and be exempt:

First. For the road and its branches an exclusive pass age for fifty years.

Second. The transe, materials, and necessary in struction for the construction. The articles which they may require until that of the railroad is finished, shall be free of duties, the whole subject to the tariff and the administrative therein prescribed.

Third. Should the railroad pass over any of the public domains, enough land shall be granted to the contractors for the construction of any edifices or buildings, under the preference will be given to them for the establishment of custom houses on the coasts, subject to the laws which will be dictated to that effect.

Fourth. Such private property and ground as may be needed for the construction of the road and its buildings will be granted, subject to the rules prescribed by part 3d, Article 112 of the constitution.—Should the contractors cannot come to an amicable arrangement with the proprietors.

Fifth. Should the railroad, two years after the date of the contract, reach that part of the country beyond Vera Cruz, where the yellow fever does not prevail, the government will grant an exclusive privilege, and if it achieve the same in the remaining portion of the route, a privilege of twenty years more for the whole line.

Sixth. Besides the contractors allow twenty per cent of the profits to the public treasury. After the extension of thirty years will be granted on the expiration of the first, and the expiration of the extension the terms of article five must be complied with.

Foreigners engaged in this undertaking must understand that, from this fact alone they acquire such cause in all points of the country where this work is carried on.

Art. II. The government will award the contract to him or to those whose proposals are the most advantageous, after having with the conditions of the preceding article. For this purpose there shall be allowed for the receiving of said proposals, at least eighteen months, the government to prolong the time stated to three months.

Art. III. In order that the preceding articles may go into effect, the government will give orders that this decree be translated into English and those new pages which have the largest circulation in Europe and North America, and the time stated by article two will commence from the day the packet leaves with copies of this decree.

Art. IV. The contractors for the principal road think proper not to construct the branches which may have been selected, the government will treat and contract with others for this object.

Art. At the expiration of the exclusive privilege the railroad, trains, and buildings will become national property.

Art. VI. In those places where the railroad follows the public roads enough space must be allowed, as per decree of the 16th September, 1843, to permit carriages, horses, and foot passengers to meet with no obstructions in their transit on said roads, should they not wish to avail themselves of the railroad.

Art. VII. The Government has the power to contract for the railroads they may think proper in any part of the republic, subject to these same conditions, and to grant them as to the time of completion and the length of the privileges. In these the Government shall be bound to give the preference to those companies which may establish the greatest facilities for their construction.

Art. VIII. Should the contractors not accept any concessions, the Executive will in case be thinks proper to grant them, demand authority from Congress to yield them such.

Art. IX. The authority granted by this decree does not interfere in any manner with the liberty the constitution grants to the different states for the opening and improvement of public roads.

JOSE MARIA CUEVAS,
President of the House of Repr.
M. SILICEO,
Secretary of the House of Repr.
MANUEL CRESCENCIO REJON,
President of the Senate.
JOSE IGNACIO VILLARENO,
Secretary of the Senate.

Let the same be published, distributed, and complied with.

Palace of the National Government in Mexico, May 18, 1849.

To D. Jose Ma. Lacunza.

Which I communicate to you for your government. God and Liberty.

Mexico, May 18, 1849.

LACUNZA.

jy4 4in3m

IMPORTED HAVANA SEGARS—Constantly on hand a large assortment of the best Segars such as Regalias, Imperiales, Panetelas, Canonese and Millers, for sale at moderate prices, by J. M. CABALLERO, 36 Old Levee.

DEMIJOHNS—Landing ex ship Medonnack, from Havre—1000 demijohns of 3 gallons each; 250 do. of 5 gallons each; 350 do. of 9 gallons; 400 do. of 1 gallon each, for sale by D. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.
jy16

GREEN PEAS and SARDINES—
4 cases, 96 boxes each, Green Peas;
4 do 50 1-2 do do;
9 do 96 do Sardines.
For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
jy16 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

RHENISH WINE—7 pipes of the following brands: Hochheimer, Steinberger, Liebfraumilch, Geisenheimer and Erlenbacher. For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
jy16 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

LIME—Fresh Thomaston Meadow Rock, landing—
Ex 600 bbls. fresh St. Genevieve, 500 bbls fresh old Champaign Cognac, J. Brabow's brand, for sale by V. MAGNAN, 87St. Louis st.
jy17

BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS.
98 Magazine st., and 11 Red Stores.

BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS.
—250 cases landing from ships Silesia—
Bo'mer, Charles—Carroll, and barks Gipsey and Orion, for sale by R. G. HOBBS,
jy7-4t 10 Customhouse st.

BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS.
—Now landing from ship Brutus, and in store, a general assortment of Boots Shoes and Brogans, suitable for the season and for sale by PROST & CO., 19 Magazine st.
jy17

HAVANA SEGARS—Landing ex brig Salvadora, 200,000, assorted of the manufactures—Cabanas, Sevillanos, Figuras, and in store, a large assortment of Regalias, Congreros, Presidios, Canonese, Panetelas, Millers, Damas, and for sale by
jy17 J. M. MICHEL & BRO.

BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS—76 cases, now landing from ship Brutus, from Boston, and bark Nashua, from Philadelphia, for sale by
jy17 G. W. DUNBAR, 30 Customhouse st.

PLASTER OF PARIS—250 bbls. best quality King's calcined Plaster, landing from ship Tennessee 100 bbls. Oregon & Co's; 100 do