# The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. ——NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1849.

WAGNE & WEISSE, Pro
No. 82 CHARTRES STREET.


TERMS OF ...

Notice.

Notice.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER DECLOUET.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
DUCATE F. KENNER.
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
LOUIS BORDELON.
For Congress,
1st DISTRICT,
O. P. JACKSON.
SECOND DISTRICT,
CHARLES M. CONRAD.


The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Friday Morning, Aug. 24, 1849.


## THE REY AFFAIR.

The brig *Adams Green*, Capt. SCHNEIDAC, arrived yesterday morning from Havana, which ... on the 15th inst. The files of papers we have received do not contain one syllable in reference to the affair of REY, but this was to have been expected, in consequence of the rigid policy of censorship established over the press by the Spanish authorities.

From other sources, however, we have abundant information in relation to this mysterious affair; we frankly avow, that it has a large share contributed to dissipate the incredulity with which we had been previously inclined to treat the story of the Hatchet Assassination of REY. The statements which have emanated from high official authority, and from respectable American citizens, are sustained—as we presume they will be—there can be no doubt of the iniquitous and illegal conduct of the agents of the Spanish Government towards an individual claiming protection upon American soil; and it is the bounden duty of the paramount duty of the Federal authorities to enforce reparation.

The first point fairly and clearly proven is the fact that REY has been seized by the Spanish authorities and incarcerated in a dungeon. The ... that is adduced from the statements ... of unquestionable veracity. Our ... CAMPBELL, was made cognizant of REY's imprisonment, and sought to visit him, but his request was rejected by the Captain General of the Island, after some days' considera...

Another seemingly well established fact is, that when REY was conducted to Gen. CAMPBELL's ... declaration that he had visited Havana of his own accord, and that he did not require and would not accept the protection of the American flag. *He did so under constraint, or mortal fear*, for the subsequently is and means to send ... to our Consul, retracting his previous assertions, and stating that he had been secretly abducted through the agency of Don Cayetano Espana, Captain McCONNELL and several others, and had been maltreated and ... by these parties, while being forced ... the *Mary Ellen*, until he became insensible. That these statements have been forwarded by REY to Gen. CAMPBELL is indubitable. We have the authority of the latter himself for the fact. That they are wholly true appears quite enough.

In addition to this, a number of private letters have been received, in which substantially the same averments are made. One published by the *Delta*, and which looks like a lucid and sane narrative of occurrences, states that when Gen CAMPBELL visited REY, he was accompanied by the Captain of the Port; that REY was shaking under great trepidation, and that the communications with the Consul were very brief; that he addressed a letter to the Consul, the contents of which was not transmitted until after REY had been immured in prison. Subsequently, the Consul demanded permission to see REY, but was refused. We quote the following from the letter of the *Delta's* correspondent ...

The contents of Juan Garcia Rey's letter ... clearly states that he claims *the protection of the American government*; also that he was forced on board the schooner Mary Ellen by Don Cayetano Espana and Spanish Consulate at New Orleans, Capt. Jas. McConnell, and others; that when forcibly delivered on the schooner's deck, he was taken to the cabin, and there confined. In the attempt to rescue himself he was cut with the point of the stomach by Don Cayetano Espana and James McConnell, and fell insensible. After the vessel was under way, in expostulating with the captain he fell him he would be amenable to the laws of the United States for the outrage, when the said Captain Jas. McConnell damned the laws and said country, and replied that he would do as he damned pleased, now that he had in his hand Juan Garcia Rey in the pokerooom. The letter winds up with an earnest and fervent appeal to the Consul for protection, and states that he was letter of being shot in the ... if he had communicated more than he did at the time the Consul visited him at the quarantine ground. In corroboration of this statement of Juan Garcia Rey, Captain Evans of the American brig Salvadora, told the Consul he knew one of the men in New Orleans who had been engaged to abduct Rey, and that this man had told said Evans, in New Orleans, that McConnell had pointed out Rey to this man as a stowaway, and said that if he would put him on board of the schooner, he would assist with others, and give him five dollars, to which the man consented, and thus effected this brutal and ...

... Rey's letter to the ... Consul, shown a forged ... of the Second Municipality, the validity of which he doubted, but then, what resource had he with Don Cayetano de Espana as commander-in-chief, and Captain McConnell as second, at the head of a band composed of six ruffians.

Capt. Frank, of the American brig Andrew Hope, has made an affidavit before the American Consul, Gen. Campbell, after his release from quarantine, that on the departure of the Consul from alongside of the vessel, Juan Garcia Rey was seized with such a fit of nervous trembling, that he thought he should die ... Rey must be aware that persons who visit the quarantine have to be accompanied by an armed soldier in the boat with them, who, of course, is a witness to all that transpires, furthermore, Capt. Frank'n had orders not to allow this man to communicate with any one either by letter or word of mouth. The letter Juan Garcia Rey wrote, was sent as coming from the Captain of the Health-boat, which visits the quarantine ground daily, but for all that, was detained by the authorities.

The consignee here, and part owner of the schooner Mary Ellen, Don Ramon Secumberry, repeatedly told the Consul and others, that no such passenger came in the vessel, inasmuch that he publicly asserted that the Captain of the Port had offered to facilitate him with a certificate to prove that fact for the satisfaction of McConnell in New Orleans.

Gen. CAMPBELL has forwarded to Washington, by the steamship *Falcon*, all the information he has been enabled to obtain touching this affair. Our Consul transmitted likewise by the *Adams Green* various letters and documents, addressed to LOUIS HUNTON, U. S. District Attorney for Louisiana. That gentleman being absent, the documents were taken in charge by Mr. E. A. BRADFORD, the partner of Mr. HUNTON, and sent immediately to the Secretary of State at the seat of Government.

We are told that communications from the Cuban authorities have been received here, in explanation of the affair. Their nature and contents have not transpired, but we understand that the friends of the Spanish Consul intend having them published. How far such documents may tend to modify public opinion in regard to this dark transaction, can of course only be known when they are submitted to the contiguity; but we should ourselves be disposed to attach little credence to *ex parte* statements, when the subject of the excitement, by being thrown into a dungeon, furnishes the strongest presumptive evidence that he has been forcibly torn from the country in which he had sought an asylum.

One thing is certain: The veil of mystery which darkens the Rey affair, must be fully raised, and the most rigid and imperial investigation into all the circumstances of the alleged abduction must be instituted. If the Government of Cuba be innocent, means will be afforded it to demonstrate the fact to the satisfaction of the American people. If guilty, it must be required to atone for the outrage in the most ample and unconditional manner—let the consequences be what they may.

## THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

We are heartily rejoiced at perceiving that an energetic and serious effort has been made by the authorities of the Third Municipality, to liquidate the obligations of that corporation, and to raise it from the depressed and almost bankrupt condition in which it has been for some time placed. On Monday week the Council of the Third Municipality discussed the proposition to impose a special tax of one per cent, on all landed property within its precincts.—After considerable debate, the measure was carried by the casting vote of Recorder SEURSENAU. A powerful effort was subsequently made to induce the Mayor to veto the ordinance; but that functionary, with a correct conception of the bounden duty of the Council to leave no possible means untried for the relief of the corporation, *approved* the ordinance, and transmitted his sanction in a special message to the Council last Monday.

The tax imposed by the Council will, it is estimated, realize the sum of eighty thousand dollars, and this amount will suffice, under a system of rigid economy, to pay off the floating debt of the Municipality.

Taxation, though an indispensable element in the government of corporations, is always reluctantly borne by the body politic. The property holders of the Third Municipality are naturally restive and discontented under the increased burthen that has been imposed upon them; but a little dispassionate consideration will convince them that the ordinance adopted by the Council is the only honorable method left of extricating the Municipality from its pecuniary embarrassments. They cannot look for aid elsewhere, but must meet the exigency with resolution and firmness. A tax of one per cent., though grievous, is not oppressive; while each property-holder will find that it diminishes only to that extent, the interest on his possessions, the aggregate of the tax constitutes a sum that will go very far towards the accomplishment of the important object contemplated.

Those who are truly interested in the honor and good faith of the Municipality should not hesitate to acknowledge their obligations to the Council for the promptitude and efficiency which it has displayed in meeting the question; and to the Recorder for his boldness in giving the casting vote in favor of the measure, which however indispensable, is naturally and necessarily unpopular.

WHIG PROSPECTS.—The Shreveport (Caddo) *Journal* says: We learn by private letter from Alexandria that the prospects of the Whig candidates for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Congressman, are of the most flattering character; and we take pleasure in informing the good people of that section that they are quite as cheering in this quarter. Gen. Declouet and Mr. Kenner, who were with us during the last week, were fortunate in meeting with many of the citizens of the parish, and left the most pleasing impressions upon all with whom they came in contact; both of them addressed us, in speeches of a high order, and by them created a very strong current in their favor—each discussing the important issues before the country, in a style that won for them golden opinions among the people.

We must admit, however, that we think some of the merit which was conceded them was heightened by the contrast of their efforts with those of the Democratic candidates for the same honors upon their recent visit to this place, both of whom were clever enough in their way, but their reputagesimal honors were not so highly appreciated, as they appear to have been by the New Orleans caucus, that put them upon the people! In short, their own party seemed to think them too old to be able to do them any service, and never have we seen two individuals coming clothed with the pomp of distinguished position, create less enthusiasm than these two antiquated gentlemen.

RED RIVER.—We learn from the Natchitoches *Chronicle* of the 17th, that Red River has only fallen some six or seven inches, leaving the plantations still under water. That paper adds: This calamity came upon us suddenly, when the whole valley was blooming with cotton blossoms, and the planters expected still to make tolerable crops despite the lateness of the season, and the incessant rains. But we have now to record a new calamity, and it is, that all those crops scattered over the whole country off from the river, are being rapidly destroyed by the army worm. The destruction of the entire crop, with very inconsiderable exceptions, may now be considered as complete. There will not be made corn enough to feed the population and the stock left, and the last are now suffering dreadfully for grass, as all their old feeding-grounds are under water. To add to these ills, if any were needed, it is greatly feared that unless we have frequent rains to wash off the sediment left by the receding waters, a malaria will be generated fatal to the public health, and thus our cup of ills will run over indeed. The woods around this town are now filled with cattle, driven across the river to keep them from starving. This is a sad picture. We only regret that it is all true.

ST. LOUIS INSTITUTION.—We call attention to the announcement of this institution. Mons. and Mdm. DRAON, who conduct it, enjoy a merited reputation for their capacity as teachers, and their excellent system of education. The course of instruction embraces a thorough acquaintance with the English and French languages and with all the branches of knowledge taught in the highest academies.

THE LAST SELL.—Two of our cotemporaries yesterday furnished for the edification of the public a full description of the grand ball at Saratoga given on the night of the 11th August, 1848—the said description being taken from the New York *Herald* and very innocently construed into an account of the ball for the present year. We may state, *en passant*, that the latter did not take place until the 17th inst., and that it is quite impossible to know any thing about it yet, unless by Telegraph.

THE CONVENTION AT ROME.—We find in the New York papers a few inklings of the congregation of the Barnburners and Hunkers at Rome, in that city, for the purpose of coalescing. The delegates on both sides were numerous. Among the Hunkers were such distinguished Locofocos as Gov. Marcy, Senator Dickinson and Chancellor Walworth; and among the Barnburners figures the name of John Van Buren. The two parties organized separately, and their proceedings on the first day present nothing of interest. The Telegraph has since informed us that they first fraternized, but subsequently separated, without having been able to reconcile their difference.

PROBABLE DISCOVERY OF THE PHILADELPHIA ROBBERY OF GOLD WATCHES.—Some time in June last the jewelry store of Messrs. Hildeburn & Brothers, of Philadelphia, was entered through the sky-light and robbed of 156 gold watches, together with jewelry to the value of some $15,000. Since the robbery no clue has been obtained as to who were the burglars until Friday last, when ex-officer Walsh and constable Joseph, of New York, were informed that one of the stolen watches had been seen in the possession of Edmond Goldsmith, a newly appointed Custom House officer in that city. Mr. Goldsmith was accordingly arrested and the watch found in his possession, when he was detained in custody for further examination.—The Herald says that it is now thought a large portion of the property will be recovered, though it is believed that the cases of the gold watches have been melted up.

PUBLIC LANDS.—The N. Y. *Tribune* says: "We stated, some time since, that from certain symptoms we were confident that the Secretary of the Treasury was laying up the public lands, as he is required to by law. We have now been favored with information from Washington which proves that we were correct in our deductions. We learn that during the quarter ending 30th June, 1849, the Secretary has paid on account of the principal of the Public Debt, $701,818 81
Interest, 1,888,277 60
Total, $2,590,096 41

The debt bought was that of 1847, and this is probably the only instance ever known of a country buying up its debts at a premium within two years of its creation.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.—Telegraphic despatches received yesterday, announced the arrival at Halifax of the steamship Canada. They far, however, the telegraph has failed to transmit her intelligence.

### What is Prescription!

It is stated in the Washington *Republic*, that there are upwards of fifty thousand officers in the United States, besides the various jobbers and contractors, who have been from time immemorial members of the Locofoco party. Many of the most important and lucrative offices remain to this day in the hands of Locofocos. There have been less than 5,000 appointments of Whigs by Gen. Taylor, one half of which have been made to supply vacancies occasioned by deaths, resignations, and expired commissions.—The proportion of Locofocos in office is at least five to one. It would seem from this that the complaint of an exclusion of Locofocos from office, is, to the last degree, absurd and unjust. The Whigs are half of the nation. They are equal, at least, to the Locofocos in all the qualities which fit men for discharging public duties. Shall they not have, at least, half the offices?

### Their own Physic.

Keep it before the people, that the Locofoco State Convention held at Harrisburg, Pa., March 4, 1847, passed the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That in our opinion a Democratic Administration, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, SHOULD ALWAYS SURROUND ITSELF WITH ITS POLITICAL FRIENDS, and as the official stations of the country are to be regarded not as "spoils," but as GRAVE TRUSTS OF INFLUENCE AND POWER, for which the holders are responsible to the people, they should INVARIABLY be placed in the hands of THE PARTY who are RESPONSIBLE for their exercise, and, for that and other obvious reasons, THE PATRONAGE OF DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATIONS SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED TO DEMOCRATS ALONE.

*Resolved*, That we would respectfully call the attention of President Polk and the heads of departments to THIS subject, and assure them of our opinion that HIGH CONSIDERATIONS OF POLICY REQUIRE THAT HIS EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE SHOULD NOT BE BESTOWED UPON OUR POLITICAL OPPONENTS, believing as we do that to bestow it upon them, or SUFFER THEM TO RETAIN IT, *will prejudice the interests of* THE PARTY, *and* PARALYZE *the efforts of the members.*

[See proceedings of the Locofoco State Convention, held at Harrisburg, March 4th, 1846.]

*Resolved*, That the REMOVAL from the various offices at Washington of EVERY OPPONENT OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION, or of Democratic principles and measures, has long been called for, and is alike DEMANDED by the voice of the Democratic PARTY and the best interests of the country, and ought not to be longer postponed or delayed.

### The Late Elections.

The accounts by Telegraph of the results in the several States in which elections were held during the month of August, are scarcely yet complete, but we believe the following to be nearly correct:

| | Ment. of Congress. | Old Congress. | New Congress. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee, | 5 W. 6 D. | 4 W. 7 D. | |
| Kentucky, | 6 W. 4 D. | 6 W. 4 D. | |
| North Carolina, | 6 W. 3 D. | 6 W. 3 D. | |
| Alabama, | 9 W. 3 D. | 9 W. 3 D. | |
| Indiana, | 4 W. 6 D. | 1 W. 8 D. | |

and one Free-Soil elected by the aid of Democratic votes. With respect to the complexion of the House, the New York *Tribune*—excellent authority—calculated that the members now stand as follows:

| Whigs. | Locos. | Free Soilers. |
|---|---|---|
| 101 | 99 | 13 |

Elections are yet to take place in Maryland, Mississippi and Louisiana,—and there is a vacancy to be filled, one in Vermont another in Massachusetts, and a third in Ohio.

The balance of power, the *Tribune* concludes, as we some days ago conclaged, will be with the Free Soilers.

### Important from Nicaragua.

The N. Y. *Herald* of the 15th says: We have received some important intelligence from Nicaragua. It comes to us in letters, dated at the city of Grenada, Lake Nicaragua, on the 8th ult.

According to these letters, Somoso, at the head of four thousand men, had assaulted the city of Nicaragua, destroyed it by fire, and sacrificed the lives of its inhabitants. Somoso did not obtain much wealth by this assault; a small amount only of gold, silver and jewelry, fell into his hands; but the total amount of property destroyed exceeded two millions. It is not possible that all the inhabitants of the city were sacrificed; some must have escaped.

This terrible affair had aroused Munos, who had gathered a force of seven hundred and fifty regulars, with whom he was advancing to meet Somoso, and it was expected that a battle between them would take place on that day—the 8th ult.

The experience of Munos and the superior discipline of his troops, gives those acquainted with the country and the people, reason to believe that he will triumph over Somoso.

It is stated to be the general impression in Nicaragua, that the movements of Somoso are influenced more or less by English agents.

On the 9th of June, the Nicaragua government issued a proclamation, calling all citizens, from 16 to 50 years of age, to arms.

1st. To quell the anarchical movements of Somoso.

2. To maintain the territorial rights of Nicaragua over San Juan and its dependencies, in the language of the proclamation, "the usurpation of England in the name of the Mosquito King."

It is apparent that England means to frighten the Nicaraguans out of their rights on the San Juan, and it will be necessary for the American government to take a decided stand in the matter. The morality of her course, in inciting the demi-savages under Somoso to act against the civilized classes of the State of Nicaragua, was only equalled by her actions in our own history, when she induced the savages to murder the unarmed citizens of the United States.

The above intelligence is from one source. We learn, from another source, that England refuses to continue her subsidy to the Mosquito King; and that the British Consul, Mr. Chilly, left San Juan, or what is now called Grey Town, on the 25th of June, in a British brig of war.

What is now on the *tapis*?

### News by Telegraph.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, August 15, P. M.

*Arrival of the President—His health restored.*

General Taylor arrived here safely this afternoon. His health has been entirely restored and he is in fine spirits.

He was received in a most unique and enthusiastic manner by our citizens, who turned out in large numbers to give him welcome.

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1849.

*Removals, &c.*

The following gentlemen have been removed from the Sixth Auditor's office, viz: Messrs. Caden, Shaw, Bradford, Harris, Durham, Winsett, Russell, Walcott, Tichcomb, Parrish, Hopkins and Hooter. I am told also that six others have been removed and their places filled.

It is rumored that Matthew St. Clair Clarke will be appointed to the Sixth Auditorship about the 1st September next.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14th—6 P. M.

*Political affairs in Canada.*

There is no political news of special interest, though I hear it stated, and on good authority, that arrests will be made by the Government to-night. Should this happen, you may expect serious disturbances. I also learn that the Government have determined to call in small current debentures.

The interments of cholera for the past 24 hours were 10.

SECOND DESPATCH.

7 o'clock, P. M.

No arrests have, up to this hour, taken place, nor do I believe there will be any. Placards have, however, just been posted for a call of the Britons' Club, to make preparations in case of an emergency.

[From the Boston Atlas.]

### Another Defaulter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

The beauties of the Sub-Treasury are just beginning to break upon the country, in a manner to illustrate and adorn still further the policy of the Locofoco dynasty. Derby and Moore will not remain much longer without company. They constitute a very good sample card of Locofoco financiers, but they are only a sample, for there are "many more of the same sort!" What will the good people of New England say, when they learn that one of the old anchorage of the Locofoco party in their section of the Union—a man who has held the high positions of Governor, U. S. Senator, editor of a newspaper, and Pension Agent, is likely to fall short in the sum of $13,000? Of these gentlemen that of Pension Agent, was the only one in which he could well financier to advantage, and in that very one he has succeeded! He was superseded on the 28th of May last, and immediately paid over to his successor $6000, leaving a balance against him of the amount above stated, which he refuses, up to this time, to produce.

I learn that his sureties are with the Comptroller, and their examination will be finished to-day; whereupon the proper District Attorney will be instructed to proceed in the mode provided for such cases.

There never was—and it is worse than folly to cavil at the proposition—such a system as the Sub-Treasury system!

THE ALLEGHANY.—This steamer left her mooring, opposite the U. S. Arsenal at Washington, on the 15th inst., for Norfolk, to take in coal. She is ordered again to sea, with sealed despatches, which, says the *Republic*, are by many supposed to have reference to the Rey case, or the much-talked-of invasion of Cuba.

PLEASURE EXCURSION.—The steamer *Mondiana*, Capt. LA ROSE, is to make a pleasure trip on Saturday, leaving New Orleans at 10 A. M., for the Balize and the Reef—a small island in the Gulf of Mexico—where she will remain three days, and return to the city on Wednesday. The lovers of angling, of a pure, bracing, saline air, cannot do better than to embrace this opportunity.

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.—A census of the city of Chicago has just been taken, from which we learn that there are 22,572 white inhabitants and 378 colored; in all, 22,950. This is an increase since last fall of 3,226. In 1834 Chicago was only a military post, with but a few white residents.

LE VERRIER, the astronomer, is a member of the legislative assembly in France. In the first organization of the bureaux, Arago, in one, was elected chairman, and Le Verrier, Secretary. No two men dislike each other more, or disagree less in politics. The secretary has spoken in his bureau, and exceedingly well, against the proposition of amnesty for the insurgents of June, 1849, and the removal of martial law.

THE HUNGARIAN MEETING IN BOSTON.—The Mayor of Boston has consented to preside over a meeting sympathizing with the Hungarians. The Telegraph Reporter stated, he *called* such a meeting. There is a good deal of difference in the two. Addresses, it is said, will be delivered by Rufus Choate, Charles Sumner, and Robert Rantoul, Jr.

MECHANICS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The modelled ship Mechanics' Own, built by a company of workmen of New York city, left New York on Tuesday, the 14th, for California. She is owned by a company of one hundred workingmen, who go out in her, together with about fifty other passengers. The cost and outfit of this vessel will be about $75,000.

NAVAL.—The U. S. frigate Savannah, Capt. Voorhees, sailed from Valparaiso on the 17th June for Callao.

The U. S. brig Lawrence, (Revenue Cutter) Capt. Frazer, from Norfolk, in November, via Rio Janeiro, 24th March, was at Valparaiso, 24th June.

The U. S. storeship Fredonia, Lieut. Com'g Neville, sailed from Callao, 31st May, for San Francisco.

The U. S. sloop of war Warren, Commander Long, flag ship of Com. Jones; storeship Southampton, Lt. Com'g Hardy, and the vessels belonging to the Quartermaster department, viz: Capt. Lincoln, Mary Jane, Gen Patterson and propeller Edith, and Massachusetts, were at San Francisco, 28th June.

The U. S. ship Dale, sailed from Valparaiso, May 26, for Rio and U. States.

The Revenue Cutter Ewing, Lt. Com'd Hartley, sailed from Callao, 12th June, for San Francisco.

PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—Mrs. Anna Northrop, upwards of 60 years of age, a few days since walked from her residence at Milford to the house of a friend in Humphreysville, and returned again the same day, having walked a distance of twenty-six miles, besides knitting, during her visit at the "Ville," two or three inches in length of a stocking.—*New Haven (Ct) Journal.*

HORRIBLE MURDER.—About half past three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, a murder was committed at the foot of 16th street, North River. The following are the particulars of the affair. Richard Tyler, by was in the act of moving a block of brown stone from the wharf and called another man named Michael Powers to assist him. Powers did not come in time to help him and when he did come, some words passed between them and an altercation ensued, but the difficulty was apparently settled by the bystanders interfering. About twenty minutes afterwards a cart driven by John Washington came to the wharf, and Powers took one of the sticks from the cart and went behind Tyler and struck him a blow on the back of the head, knocking him senseless. The wounded man was immediately taken into the cabin of a ship near the wharf and died soon after. On his home in Broadway, between 25th and 26th st., where he died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He spoke once after he had been struck. Powers was heard to say, immediately after the fracas, when requested to go and fetch the doctor, that he'd be d——d if he would go before he had satisfaction. He was locked up for examination in the 16th Ward Station House.

Dr. Whitaker, of 59 Broadway, will hold a post mortem examination on the body to-day. The deceased has left a wife and five children in a destitute situation.

THE WASHINGTON UNION AND BLOODY AXES.—The last number of the Washington Union has an article headed: "The Butchers Grinding their Axes." This is enough to frighten all the little children and old women in the nation. If none other than the heads of innocent calves and squealing pigs were in peril, the shock to one's nerves would be much less afflictive. But the Union tells us they are the Whig butchers, the regular out-and-out Whigs that hold office in Washington, are doing all this grinding of axes in order that they may chop off the heads of good Democrats! Ugh!

We understand that some of the Locofocos in this neighborhood have discontinued the edifying practice of reading the Union aloud in the presence of their children. The reason is, that the frightful accusation, that paper contains of Democrats without any heads, and of Whig butchers with bloody axes in their hands, have so wrought on the fancies of the little Locofocos that there is not a boy or girl who is not afraid to go into the cellar, alone. The little Locos in trousers and slips are haunted by bloody staring specters all night. In this afflicting condition of family affairs, the Locos have resolved that they will not permit their sons and daughters, who are not well versed in the Eguarian language of Locofocoism, to hear or to read any more articles which the Washington Union contains. This is a prudential step, rendered necessary by considerations of domestic comfort. Nero it is said was perverted early by seeing and hearing of scenes of blood, and if the Locofocos would not have all their children to grow up like Nero they must not undertake to edify them with articles from Mr. Ritchie's paper, until that old gentleman's taste for blood and thunder is satiated, and, like a leech on a fat leg, falls off from repletion.

From the Republic.

### Oregon.

Advices from Oregon to the 10th of June have been received at the War Department, which state that most of the military inhabitants have gone to the mines of California; that white labor can with difficulty be obtained at any price, and that Indian labor cannot be depended upon.

The quartermaster's bark *Anita* arrived at the mouth of the Columbia river on the 20th of May, fourteen days from San Francisco, in charge of Captain RUFUS INGALLS, of the quartermaster's department. He sailed up the river as far as Fort Vancouver, an establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company, where he found the steam propeller *Massachusetts*, and where two companies of the first artillery were already debarked and encamped near the fort. Captain INGALLS took charge of the *Massachusetts*, and, taking the *Anita* in tow, steamed down the river six miles to the mouth of the Willamette, and up the latter river twelve miles to Portland, which is the head of ship navigation, and about twelve miles below Oregon city, the present capital. Both vessels were in the course of being laden with lumber for the Government, to be used in erecting storehouses and barracks in California, and expected to sail on the 15th June.

It was Captain Ingall's intention to visit Nisqually, or Puget's Sound, where one of the artillery companies was to be stationed during the summer; and to visit as many points as possible of the territory, with a view of obtaining a correct idea of its military resources. He states that as yet very little is known as to the interior, excepting the portion bordering on the rivers Columbia and Willamette. In respect to this region, he had obtained much information from Governor Lane, Judges Bryant and Pratt, and many intelligent officers of the Hudson's Bay Company; but it all goes very little beyond the rivers. There is no road but the rough one of the emigrants from Fort Hall through to the valley of the Willamette; a distance of eight hundred miles. All communication between the different points is generally effected by water, and it was thought quite impracticable to attempt to furnish supplies to any troops that may rest farther in, the interior than Walla wallah, though a small amount would be sent to Fort Hall, to meet the rifle regiment which was expected to be there in September.

Temporary quarters were to be erected for our troops, as the points of permanent military occupation would not be selected until the arrival of General Smith, who was expected to visit the territory in September.

### City Intelligence.

ROBBERY.—Mrs. Kelsey, charged with having stolen from the coat pocket of D. A. Wide, on the night of the 16th, the sum of about $90, was examined yesterday before Recorder Seusenau, and sent capital for trial before the First District Court.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Mrs. Johnston *alias* Maitland, was fined yesterday $50 by Recorder Genin, for keeping a disorderly house at the corner of Chamboras and Tonne streets. Disgusting to relate, two girls 9 and 11 years of age, were found in the premises, having been kept there for the purpose of prostitution.

HOUSE STEALING.—P. Court, made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genin, charging F. Dufresne with having stolen a horse belonging to the affiant. The accused has not been arrested as yet.

SELLING LIQUOR TO SLAVES.—John McDonald who keeps a cabaret at the corner of Bacon Road and Rampart street, was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genin, on the charge of having retailed liquor to slaves. The accusation having been substantiated, McDonald was committed for trial before the First District Court.

THE RAPE CASE.—The examination of this case was concluded before Recorder Seusenau yesterday. The affidavit of three physicians who examined the girl, states that she suffered no injury. The Recorder will give his decision on Saturday.

COMMITTAL.—W. Bayh, charged with having committed an assault on the person of Wm. Longworth, a few days since, was examined yesterday before Recorder Baldwin, and sent for trial before the First District Court.

ARRESTED.—Che Cottingham was arrested on Wednesday, in the Second Municipality, charged with having violently assaulted Thomas Kilmartin, on the 15th inst. The latter died on Wednesday, and suspicions have arisen that he may have come to his end in consequence of the assault. The accused will be examined on Monday.

## COMMERCIAL.

### The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, 1849.

Nothing doing in Cotton, and a dull day throughout.

Sugar is firm. Flour is quiet. Sales of Corn at 60@61c. Provisions neglected.

Exchanges the same as before quoted.

Freights nearly nominal.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Please announce ALEXANDER LUVILLIER, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Fourth District Court.

EDITORS OF THE BEE—Please announce JOHN W. ELLIOT, as a candidate for re-election as Collector of State Taxes for the Sixth Representative District. MANY VOTERS.

☞ Please announce CHAS. V. HURTUBISE, as a candidate for the office of Collector of State Taxes, for the Fourth Representative District, at the election to be held on the 5th day of November next. The District ranges from Canal to St. Louis street. At the Request of MANY FRIENDS.

☞ C. B. ROVERLEY is a candidate for re-election for Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, at the election to be held on the 5th of November, 1849. aug18

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE BEE—Please announce PAUL PECQUET as a candidate for the office of Third Justice of the Peace, at the election, in November next. HIS FRIENDS.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Please announce ALBERT FABRE, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Fourth District Court, at the election of November next.

☞ The MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY have removed their offices to 12 Royal st., Musson's Buildings. jy28

☞ AUGTE. GOUDEAU has removed to his old store, 90 ST. LOUIS STREET. jy3

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

**Orleans High School.**

47 Esplanade street.

MESSRS. WYNDHAM and MERVYGER, to specifully inform the parents of the High School that they have transferred their entire interest to their partner, Mr. Everett, the transfer to take place on the 1st of September next. aug 24

**For Sale.**

A SPLENDID SUGAR PLANTATION, situated in ST. MARTIN PARISH, ATTAKAPAS, measuring 60 arpents of superb land, together with the crop of this year, and about thirty first rate SLAVES, of both sexes; engines, ploughs, hoes, mules, horses, beasts, carts, farming utensils, buildings, &c. The sugar plantation will yield 300 hhds a year. The machine and buildings are almost new, having been used but two years.

Prices and terms will be liberal. This property is sold to settle a succession. For further information apply to Mr. E. KERR, 24 Royal st., or to CHAS. A. CASTILLO, 98 Ursulines st.

LANDING—From ship Four Sisters, from Marseilles—

45 casks Claret.

[illegible] boxes Muscat Wine.

110 bbls White Wine.

100 bbls Madeira Wine.

50 bbls Port Wine.

67 baiers, of 20 gals each, Cadiz, regular. For sale by PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO., 27 St. Louis st.

FOR SALE—Landing ex Dark Sylphide, from Bordeaux, and Four Sisters, from Marseilles—

30 casks St. Julien Claret.

60 bbls Haut Sauterne White Wine.

200 bottles Orange Flower Water.

10 remagions do do. For sale by N. DUDOUY, 12 Toulouse st.

HAVANA SUGAR—150 boxes white and yellow, landing ex brig Adams Gray, for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—[illegible] cases landing from bark Tedesco and brig Ewing, for sale by G. HOBBS, 12 Customhouse st.

ORANGE FLOWER WATER—100 bottles triple Orange Flower Water, received per ship Orbita from Marseilles, and for sale by E. M. MACARTY, 52 Bourbon st.

BOTTLES—100 baskets empty Bottles, landing ex brig Orbita, for sale by A. DELAMARE, 28 St. Louis st.

CIGARS—100,000 Havana Cigars, landing ex brig Adams Gray, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA CIGARS—A large assortment of choice Havana Cigars, always on hand, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 34 Old Levee.

PRINCIPE CIGARS—Genuine Principe Cigars of the Strangbort brand, in store, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 34 Old Levee.

CIGARS—20 boxes superfine white Havana Segars, landing ex brig Adams Gray, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 34 Old Levee.

HEMP AND CANARY SEED—A fresh supply just received and for sale in large or small quantities, by D. MAPAY, 85 Camp street, near Poydras.

WHITE WINE in half casks—25 bbls. Haut Sauterne, 25 do Barsac, 40 do ordinary Haut Sauterne, 30 do Barsac, for sale by F. DUBUCH, 77 St. Louis st., between Royal and Bourbon sts.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—

140 baskets Express brand, in quarts and pints

160 do Flag do do do

130 do Sillery, 3 & 3 Frosy, do do

35 do do Mastly do do

In store and for sale by LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St. Louis st.

LINEN SHEETINGS, Irish linens, cambric hand, kerchiefs, black alpacas, 31 to 36 inch Sicilians, and new style dark calicoes, 100 pieces French ginghams, new style, over one yard wide, 20 cents per yard, just received. THOS. BRADY, 91 Chartres st.

LANDING per brig Lucina, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—

20 casks red Wine, for family use. DOMINIQUE LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

CLARET—10 cases Margaux, 19 do Haut Vitorne, in half bottles, 6 do Leoville, 10 do Haut Barsac, for sale by F. BONIS, Cor Conti and Royal sts., up stairs.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS.—

50 bbls. Brandy, from New York;

15 do Gin, do do. For sale by

jy13 O. VALETON & CO., 81 Tchoupitoulas st.

CLARET—30 casks Medoc, 10 do Haut Vitorne, for sale by J. & J. BRDOS, 31 Old Levee.

FOR SALE—Landing ex ship Lucina, from Bordeaux, 50 pipes Muscat Wine, 40 do Haut Sauterne, 10 do Barsac, 10 do Claret, 10 do Madeira, 10 do Port, 10 do Sherry, 10 do Malaga, 10 do Teneriffe, 10 do Malmsey, 10 do Malvoisie, 10 do Lisbon, 10 do Cognac, 10 do Rum, 10 do Gin, 10 do Brandy, 10 qr. do do do do