The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

[illegible] $12 00

[illegible] $10

[illegible] $5

[illegible] $3

[illegible] $2

[illegible] $1

[illegible] 50 cents

[illegible] 25 cents

[illegible] 12½ cents

[illegible] 10 cents

[illegible] 5 cents

[illegible] 3 cents

[illegible] 2 cents

[illegible] 1 cent

[illegible] 50 cents for every TEN lines, [illegible] 25 cents for every FIVE lines, [illegible] 12½ cents for every TWO lines, [illegible] 10 cents for each insertion.

[illegible] Advertisements not specified as to time will be [illegible] until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

[illegible] Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged [illegible] for every FIVE lines, for each insertion.

[illegible] The Proceeds of Annual Advertisements [illegible] ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS within the [illegible] lines, and in extra [illegible] one square every [illegible]

Notice.

[illegible] receipt for the proprietorship, but Mr. E. Duverger, our books [illegible] Messrs. E. Morton quick and balance [illegible] MAGNE & WEISSE.

[illegible] 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

DUACIN F. KENNER.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,

LOUIS BAYDELON.

For Congress,

[illegible] O. P. JACKSON.

[illegible] CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Wednesday morning, May 30, 1849.

[illegible] The London Times of the 30th of May [illegible] Russian interference in the struggle between Hungary and Austria, and insist on the withdrawal of the Russian troops.

Germany—New Revolutions.

A rupture has taken place between the German Parliament and the people. [illegible] Prussia, weakened by the desertion of her troops, [illegible] Austrians and Russians. The rebels have successfully resisted the united strength of these two great powers.

The Austrian government is said to be on the eve of issuing an enterprise of the combined success of the Hungarians. Russia is on the point of marching fresh troops to assist her faltering ally.

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Denmark.

The Danish war still continues, but hostilities are conducted languidly.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, May 19.—The Cotton market, after the arrival out of the steamship *Hermann* last week, became active; and holders correspondingly firm. Yesterday's quotations closed as follows: Fair Uplands and Mobiles 4½d; Fair Orleans 4¾d. The sales for the week ending on the 11th, amounted to 42,000 bales against imports of 20,000 bales.

GRAIN MARKETS.

The Flour market has undergone a further decline; sales of Baltimore brands having been made at 23s. and of prime Ohio at 23s. 6d. per bbl. The market for Indian Corn had advanced, but again gave way, closing yesterday at 31 to 32s. per quarter for White, and at 32 to 34s. for Yellow.

Provisions continue dull, with a downward tendency in prices.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market continues easy, but securities have fluctuated in value, in consequence of the state of affairs between France and Italy. Consols closed at 91¼, being a decline since the last steamer.

PROSPECTION.—Among the most noisy of all those concerned in heaping abuse upon Geo. TAYLOR and his Cabinet for "proscription" are the Pennsylvania Loafocos. This is their cry. Now for their practice. The public works of this State are under the control of the Loafocos. The Harrisburg Register gives the following list of Whigs left in employ on the works. Fine times, these, to raise a cry of *proscription*! Read:

List of Whig Officeholders on the Public Works of Pennsylvania.

On the Eastern Division Canal,	00
Western Division Canal,	00
Portage Road,	00
Columbia Road,	00
Delaware Division,	00
Susquehanna Division,	00
Navigation Branch,	00
West Branch,	00
Total,	0000

DISPATCHES FROM CALIFORNIA.—*Military force in that country*.—It is understood that important dispatches have been received at the War Department, from California, setting forth that the people had organized a government for themselves, and had adopted the Wilmot proviso as a fundamental article. These are doubtless those brought by Mr. Panot, who was recently coming overland through Mexico, a short time since, and a dispatch from Washington, says—

It is reported that Mr. Crawford recommends to General Taylor to organise a strong military force in California, or volunteers, to sustain Gov. Smith, until Congress shall act for the territory.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—The *Courier & Enquirer* learns from Capt. Creighton, of the schooner *N. & J. J. Williams*, which arrived on the 20th from the city of Dumingo, which he left on the 1st inst., that there had been three successful battles fought by the Dominicans. The Haytien army had been beaten and dispersed both in the North and the South. At one time the Haytiens were within 30 miles of the city. A desperate battle ensued, in which a large number were killed on both sides. No prisoners were spared. The Haytiens in their retreat had burnt Agua and destroyed a large amount of property.

Capt. Warren, of Her Majesty's ship Fincomber, had offered the American Consul any assistance he might require to protect American citizens or property. A French steamer of war was present.

During the trouble most of the merchants had shipped their goods to the other islands. No business of any kind was doing.

It is thought this will be the last time the Haytiens will attempt to conquer the Spaniards.

Later from Rio de Janeiro.

The brig Ernani, of Baltimore, Captain Graham, arrived at evening from Rio de Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 19th ult., bringing 19 days later advices than those brought by the E. Corning. We refer to the commercial and major heads for the latest market and shipping intelligence brought by this arrival. It will be seen that a number of California vessels had put in for water and fresh provisions; others, which were in port at the last accounts, had sailed again for San Francisco.

The U. S. ship Lexington arrived at Rio on the 13th of April, and would sail on the 20th for New York; therefore her arrival may be looked for in a day or two. She has on board about four hundred thousand dollars in specie, &c., for various commercial houses in the United States, which some of our cotemporaries are trying to swell into as many millions.

As the Ernani was coming out of Rio, she passed three American ships and four barks going in, names unknown, but from the number of persons on their deck, they were supposed to be vessels bound to California.

The favorable advices from the United States had caused a rise in the price of hides. In freights little was doing, and a great number of vessels offering. Doubloons had fallen to $318 paper.

The British steamship Alecto arrived at Rio the 17th of April from Buenos Ayres. The captain reports that the French Admiral at Buenos Ayres had received a proposition of peace from the Argentine Republic, the steamer having despatches to that effect on board for the French government. Freights at Buenos Ayres are very dull, and a number of vessels in port waiting for business. No vessels from Montevideo.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE STEAMER EMPIRE.—The following are the latest despatches concerning the wreck of the *Empire*:

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 21—6, P. M.

Further Particulars of the Empire—Two more bodies found, &c.

The steamer Empire, still lies in her former position, though preparations are making to raise her. Two more bodies were recovered from the wreck this morning, but they have not been identified.

The coroner's jury at Springfield is in session, having before them the same witnesses that were before the Newburg inquest.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 21—9 1-2, P. M.

The two persons found this morning who were killed by the accident to the Empire, are discovered to be Germans, a man and woman named Springer. Five more bodies have been found since the inquest at Newburg. New flags are being elevated. The boat remains in the same position. Mr. J. T. McCullough was among the drowned.

[illegible] has bodies drowned by the sinking of the Empire, were found this morning and identified. They were Southern, named Clark, from Bridgeport, Connecticut.

[illegible] Thanks to the conductor *Charles Hammond*, for very late Cincinnati and Louisville papers.

Disastrous conflagration in Mobile.

PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE.—At about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, says the Mobile *Advertiser* the clothing store of Messrs. Stanton & Bros., on the south side of Dauphin street, between Royal and Water, was discovered to be on fire, and before the firemen could reach the spot the devouring element had made such progress that all efforts to arrest it was unavailing. The building was of brick, four stories high, and before anything could be done the inside, from the basement to the upper story, was one solid mass of flame. Soon the roof fell in, and the high walls were left unprotected. The building next adjoining, on the lower side, was the book store of Mr. Wm. Strickland, two stories high, and many persons were actively engaged in removing the contents, when the high wall of brick from the building in which the fire originated fell with a terrible crash on the roof of Mr. Strickland's store, crushing everything before it. The alarm was immediately given that several persons were buried in the ruins! and a scene of excitement and alarm followed that beggars description. All thought of the fire was for the moment lost sight of in the anxiety for the relief of the sufferers.

As many as could work commenced removing the hot brick and rubbish, and soon the cries of the unhappy victims were heard from beneath the hot and smoking ruins. In the course of perhaps fifteen minutes three of the sufferers were extricated. The first was Geo. B. Taylor, a clerk in the jewelry store of Mr. J. Conning; the second Mr. A. Simon, formerly foreman of Fire Company No. 2, and the third John Haas, a lad of about 14 years of age, who engaged as porter to the city corporation. Mr. Taylor was badly bruised and his legs horribly burned, though no bones were broken. He suffered injuriously and his case is considered extremely critical. The others also were much burned and bruised, but we are happy to learn there is every probability they will recover.

There was, however, one sufferer still behind. His cries could be heard, and the escape and firemen labored with all their energies for his relief with a portion of the standing wall over them in a most alarming and dangerous attitude. He was reached, but before he could be extricated the wall fell and again buried the unfortunate man beneath its ruins. The work, however, again commenced, and he was finally taken out. It proved to be Mr Joseph H Jacques, a clerk in the grocery store of Messrs Baron, Mead & co. He had lain in the hot and smoking ruins full an hour, but was still alive! His legs, however, were most horribly burnt, literally flayed, one arm and shoulder crushed, and his whole person shockingly bruised. He was in a state of the deepest anguish, and continued so during the entire day. As we write he is alive, but life is despaired of.

This heart-rending calamity for a time engrossed the attention of all. In the meantime the fire was pursuing its destructive course with unchecked fury. The drygoodstore of Messrs Pollard & Edwards, adjoining on the west, was soon enveloped in flames and with all its valuable contents was entirely consumed. On the other side the hat store of Mr. Raymond and the heavy drygoodstore of Messrs Daniels & Brothers, were on fire. The last, however, was finally saved, though most of the goods were removed. The store of Mr. George Rapelje, adjoining that of Pollard & Edwards on the west, was several times on fire, but was saved by the active exertions of the firemen, though much damage was done to the goods. He was fully insured. Here the fire was arrested.

The loss of property is very great, though we have no means of ascertaining the probable amount, and but one half of it was covered by insurance. Messrs. Stanton & Brothers lost not only their whole stock, valued at $14,000, but all their books and papers; not an article of any kind was saved. They were insured for $8,000 in the Firemen's Insurance Company of this city. Messrs. Pollard & Edwards also lost everything. The value of their stock (drygoods) we have not ascertained. They were partly insured. The stock of Mr. Wm. Strickland he values at $12,000, on which he has an insurance of $8,000. He saved nothing of consequence. Mr. Raymond was insured in the Merchants' Insurance Company for $1500, which probably covers his loss.

There were four buildings destroyed, all of brick. The two largest and most valuable store occupied by Stanton & Brothers and Pollard & Edwards were owned by Mr John Bloodgood, one by the estate of Jonathan Hunt, and one by some minor heirs, of which A. S. Dinnee, Esq., is agent. We believe the buildings were all insured in this city, principally in the Merchants' Insurance Company.

This is the most severe calamity that has visited our city for many years. Indeed it is the first one that any serious accident, endangering our lives, has ever occurred here in a life. As it is, it has filled our city with gloom. The two young gentlemen who are most seriously injured, and whose lives are almost despaired of, were universally beloved.

As to the origin of the fire, it can be accounted for in no other way than as the deliberate act of an incendiary.

THE SOUTHERN STANDARD.—We have received the prospectus of a new Democratic paper about to be published in our city, and which will bear the above title. The *South ern Standard* will be conducted by WYDHAM BURTON, jr., a gentleman of fine talent and education, assisted by competent and experienced collaborators. We are assured that this contemplated journal will be undeviatingly courteous and elevated in its tone, and will deal altogether with principles, avoiding personalities of every kind. Such an organ the Democracy of New Orleans has long needed, and though we cannot, of course, sympathize with the political tenets which it will uphold, we can offer our cordial wishes for the prosperity of the forthcoming paper.

SANTA FE.—We have received files of the Santa Fe *Republican* to the 23d March. They contain no news that has not been anticipated by previous arrivals.

THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Vicksburg *Whig* of the 26th says.—The river has risen half an inch since Tuesday last, and is now three feet six inches below high water mark.

CHOLERA IN NASHVILLE.—A despatch from Nashville, dated the 23d inst., states that the cholera had again broken out in that city. Four deaths, certainly, and report says nine had occurred.

RIPE PEACHES, PEARS AND APPLES.—The Vicksburg *Sentinel* says: We were presented this morning (25th May) with some very fine peaches, pears and apples, from the orchards of the celebrated nursery and garden of Hatch & co., in this vicinity. The peaches are the largest of any early variety we have ever seen. The pears are of goodly size, mellow and deliciously flavored—the apples, ditto. Specimens of the fruit were sent to New-Orleans by the Concordia, and should they fall into the hands of any of our brethren of the quill there, we enjoin them not to forget to *credit* Vicksburg for the rare treat. We have heretofore had occasion to call the attention of all in quest of choice fruit trees, shrubbery, exotics, or flowers, to the choice variety offered at this establishment.—The catalogue is now more complete than ever; and, when the late frost and unfavorable season is taken into consideration, the specimens before us give proof that the improvement in culture is still progressive.

PAY IN KIND.—A Constantinople correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser tells the following good story of Turkish Custom House exaction:

"All foreign imports pay a uniform duty of five per cent. This is certainly liberal. But suppose a man has goods to the amount of $1,000. He gives that as their value—makes his oath to it and shows his invoice. But they laugh at him, say his invoice is a forgery, the goods are worth $2,000, and he must pay accordingly. His oath is worth so many words, and no more, in Turkey. A missionary here, receiving a box of bibles from Vienna, declared them worth so much. The custom-house officers appraised them twice as high and demanded five per cent. on their appraisement. Finding he could do nothing with them, he took advantage of *one* regulation, which permits duties to be paid in kind, and paid them in bibles, five out of every hundred. After that he had no more trouble. He paid what duty he liked.—They wanted no more bibles.

We copy the following from the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* of Friday last:

SUSPICIOUS.—A man who arrived here on the steamer Allen Glover, on Monday, with two negroes which he offered to sell, was arrested, owing to some suspicious circumstances which led to the belief that all was not right in relation to them. He was a well dressed, tall, thin man, of dark complexion, and gave his name at one time as L. P. Pierce and at another as L. Pierce Murrey, from Columbus, Mississippi, and bound with his negroes to a plantation which he stated he had in Chambers county in this State.

The negroes, however, said that they belonged to a man residing in Bossier parish, Louisiana, within 13 miles of Belview, named Jacob Isabiner, and that they had been stolen by the said Pierce. The contradictory stories told by the prisoner established the conviction in the minds of many that all was not right. As there was not direct proof sufficient to justify his commitment, the examination was adjourned by Justice Welsh until the 1st of June, to give time to make inquiries.

One of the negroes, who says that his name is Jack, states that Isabiner is a man about forty years of age, of dark brown skin, about five feet eight inches in height, and much marred on the face—and that either, who calls himself Alfred, is a very dark mulatto, about 25 years old, and some 5 feet 10 inches in height.

The New Orleans and Shreveport papers will confer a favor in noticing the above, for the benefit of all parties who may be interested.

Appointments by the President.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Turner R. King, to be Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Illinois, vice James V. Barrett, removed.

Walter Davis, to be Receiver of the Land Office at Springfield, Illinois, vice Archer G. Herndon, removed.

Cornelius Roosevelt, to be Register of the Land Office at Genesee, Michigan, vice John Barton, removed.

George H. Smith, to be Receiver of the Land Office at Newnansville, Florida, vice John Parsons, removed.

Andrew Guthrie, to be Marshal of the Western District of Tennessee, vice Robert J. Chester, removed.

BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

William J. Howard, to be Pension Agent, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, vice John B. Guthrie, removed.

A SINGULAR TRANSACTION.—We find the following notice of a very singular case in the last number of the Indiana State Sentinel:

"The marriage of Mr. Henry Apple and Mrs Sarah Apple was solemnized at the clerk's office, in this city, (Indianapolis,) on the 7th inst., by Judge Smith, one of the Associate Judges of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Apple have been living together as husband and wife nearly twenty years, and have raised a large family of children. Their re-marriage was made necessary by the following mysterious train of circumstances, as we learn by a friend who was present at the examination of the case in the Circuit Court now in session in this city. Mr. John Apple, many years ago, left this county as a volunteer to the Black Hawk war. During his absence, a traveller passed through the county, who informed Mrs. A. that her husband had been killed, that he, the traveler, had aided in burying him, and had marked, with an axe the tree under which he was interred. Apple did not return, and no doubt was entertained by his wife or her friends of his decease. Time passed on and nothing was heard to discredit the traveler's story, and Mrs. A., after having continued for a proper length of time in a state of supposed widowhood, was formally married to Mr. Henry Apple, a farmer of this county. A month since it was authentically ascertained that Mr. John Apple was yet actually living. A divorce was obtained by Mrs. Apple, and she was remarried, on Monday last, as above stated, to Henry Apple, the man with whom she had been innocently living for many years past, as her supposed husband. We have heard no cause assigned for the singular manner in which the first husband acted."

City Intelligence.

THE OVERFLOW.—The water was smallish yesterday, owing probably to the fresh southerly wind that has been blowing during the last thirty or forty hours, which has materially lessened the tide in the lake. We have been singularly favored of late both as regards wind and weather, no rain of consequence having fallen for upwards of a fortnight. A heavy shower now would flood the entire city, and although for agricultural purposes a little rain would be desirable, we can afford for the time being to dispense with any such visitation.

THE CREVASSE.—The piling at Sauve's crevasse is completed with the exception of a space of fifty feet and six inches at the deepest and most critical part. In order to prevent this portion, Captain Grant made a requisition yesterday for 400 poles of about 30 feet in length, to consist of trees of a diameter of four inches at the lower part. This material is difficult to obtain, but measures have been taken to provide for the immediate execution of the order. The water at the point yet open has a depth of 25 feet, and the work to be performed there will consequently be of the most difficult and arduous nature.

The functions required for the consolidation of the piling completed thus far, and not yet at hand, although the order for their transmission was given within an hour after Capt. Grant's requisition had been received. This was on Friday last; several days after the present contractor had taken hold of the work, but no material of the kind can yet be had. Some of the contractors have gone down the Coast to obtain the quantity desired, say ten or twelve flatboat loads, and we presume that a considerable portion of the stuff will have reached the crevasse either last evening or this morning. We by no means coincide in the opinion expressed that the crevasse will be stopped by Thursday. This is quite impossible. We shall be satisfied if Captain Grant succeeds in diminishing the immense volume of water now running through by Sunday next, and if the break should be effectually closed a week afterwards our citizens will have good cause to congratulate themselves. It is easy enough to figure out on paper various modes of stopping such a breach, but when a considerable portion of the work has to be performed in a depth of 25 feet, with a current of 14 to 15 knots, the thing is rather difficult to reduce to practice. The people may be assured that Capt. G. is working most arduously and persevingly, so much so indeed that he has concomplained from the excessive and continued exposure that he has undergone for several days past.

The saw at St. John.—The water in the Bayou St John is now five inches above the high tide recentlymark the reception of the Bayou St John is now five inches above the high tide recentlymark the reception of the Bayou St John is now five inches above the high tide recentlymark the reception of