The New-Orleans Bee.

O. S. No. VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. } OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1849. { MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 84 CHARTRES STREET.

VOL. XXIII.—WHOLE No. 5960.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Per annum in advance.....$12 00
Weekly Paper, Semi-weekly: four year in advance.....5 00
Advertisements most give and will be inserted before he can be allowed to do so.
Advertisements—One dollar for every TEN lines for the first insertion, and TWO for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted at less than one dollar in each insertion.
Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.
A liberal commission allowed to Agents who will procure for every TEN lines, for each language, and for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is confined to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square everywhere.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Notice.
No persons are authorised to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Dauverger, our book keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk and Delanoy Wilkins, collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE.
New-Orleans, 24 April, 1849.

Thursday Morning, April 26, 1849.

The Forthcoming Organ.

We have stated that a new paper is about to be published at the seat of Government, and that it will stand somewhat in the same relation towards Gen. Taylor's administration as Clay did towards that of Mr. Polk. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun has seen the prospectus of the new journal which is to be styled "*The Republic*." The editorial management is committed to A. C. Bennett and J. O. Sargent. The publishers are to be known as "Gideon & Co." The principles on which the paper is to be conducted are set down with brevity and force. "The Republic" thus runs the prospectus, "will give adhesion to the principles on which Gen. Taylor came into power, a cordial, zealous and active support. It will acknowledge no allegiance except to the country. It will support the liberalizing and progressive doctrines which prevailed in the Presidential canvass."

To those who are acquainted with the character of political scribes of the Editors, these expressions will require no endorsement—Alex. C. Bennett, the Senior Editor, is a gentleman of the highest mental capacity, a writer of vigor and alacrity, with broad and comprehensive grasp of intellect, a keen and ardent political partisan, overflowing with caustic humor and satire, not unrivalled in the American press for the severity of his invective, and surpassed by few in the dazzling play of his wit and humor and the fascination of his eloquence. His political principles are those of the Whig party, on the sea-shore and off-shoots, from a strict Whiggery of an obsolete age but progressive doctrine which discriminates the Republicans of the present day. Mr. Bennett is a Democrat—not in the political sense of the term—but in its highest moral signification. He will render the cause of principles at once liberal and popular. He will eschew rancorous personalities, but will not oppose wholesome reform. Gen. Taylor will find in him no advocate of mere progress will never encounter a cordial, zealous and active support. A sister, more sincere and powerful organ—more an organ there is—Gen. Taylor could not possibly desire.

Mr. Sargent we know only by reputation—He must be considered as has been done in the newspapers with Nathan Sargent, the Washington correspondent of the Union and Mr. John O. Sargent was a different person altogether. He is the brother of Lieut. Sargent, author, and is favorably known to the public as a contributor, some years ago, to the N. Y. *Knickerbocker*. As the editorial management of the journal Mr. Sargent has the confidence of the public in his judgment, considerable ability and accuracy with politics as a science rather than a mere contest of factions. He will form a worthy coadjutor of Mr. Bennett, and be entitled indeed to the Whig party may confidently expect to possess an organ that will be in the current their opinions and will make it no small guide of their conduct and their interest.

The Weather and the Crops.

We have had no rain for ten days the weather has been cool and the damage inflicted on the crops by the recent severe cold spell, is not the subject of notice of the 20th, says

Yesterday morning again, the thermometer showed a rise of nine fifteen degrees compared with the morning, a corresponding hour the previous day, and we had a clear, cold November day.

We understand that ice was formed on Creston Neck and on James' Island. At Charleston, on the same morning, the unseasonable weather is anticipated to cause much anxiety for the fate of the crops.

We can not be long, to give some further accounts of the effects of the cold weather of Sunday and Monday last, in various sections of the country.

The Fayetteville *Observer*, of Tuesday last, referring to the snow storm of Sunday, and of the effects upon the growing crop, thinks little injury to the cotton crop will be experienced in the old North State, as very little if any or it was up.

Letters received by last evening's mail, from various parts of the country of the Wheat crop, give the same severe frost, in the mountain region of our State, as being most disastrous. Farmers in other latitudes this grain may be injured, but to a lesser extent, a visitation, but with the impression that it has not used such a sweeping destruction as to be entirely ruined by such an unseasonable visitation.

Another blizzing frost took place at Augusta, Georgia, on the 14th inst.

Conjecture and interest with notices of the extraordinary cold and its influence on the growing crops. The Pinos *Sara Chronicle* says: On the nights of the 15th and 16th inst., we were visited by heavy white frosts. The tender plants, no doubt have been terribly damaged by this unseasonable visitation.

Notes of the second time the corn has been cut down—probable the destruction is complete. The Cotton fields present, however, a far more depressing spectacle. The young cotton, at least one half was already up and growing fine, is literally exterminated. The cotton planter is the more severely tried, as it is more fully known that there will be no cotton for replanting.

Letters from the Petersburg *Republican*, say the cotton has been injured on the high grounds, while all on the low and swampy lands, is thought to be planted over but those who have seed which appears to be a very rare article.

The Florida Courier *Extra* of Saturday, says that on the Sunday night previous, the wind set in with from the North during the day and a severe frost ensued, which considerably injured the cotton and vegetables in the interior of the country. The cane does not appear to have sustained much injury.

At Natchitoches, from Avoyelles, from Opelousas and in fact, from every portion of the country accounts are of a similar character. It is to be hoped, however, that while the cotton has been extensively, if not fatally injured, the corn seems generally to have escaped, without much damage.

From the West, the intelligence is not more satisfactory. The *Southern*, published at Jackson, Miss., has the following on the subject.

We had severe frosts last Sunday night, which, according to the *Aurora* of four nights in succession, have done great, and, we fear, irreparable injury to garden vegetables of every description, and destroyed nearly all the cotton up above ground. It is supposed that about one half or three-fourths of the early planting, will have to be replanted; and, what is still worse, we understand seed is extremely scarce, and difficult to be had. It now, we believe, commands a dollar a bushel; and the prices will go up to five before the seed can be had. The frost can be felt heard! This is a bad news, but we trust the unfavorable weather has not done as much damage in other portions of the State as it has in this.

The Louisville *Journal* states the frost has killed the fruit that had set, peaches, plums and cherries and all the apples in blossom. One or two varieties of the latter, which were not yet in blossom, have alone escaped.

☞ The dunes received at the Custom House in New York, from the cargo of the American ship United States, on her last voyage amounted to the enormous sum of three hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars. This is exclusive of the goods sent to the Bonded Warehouse, on which no duties have yet been paid but which will probably bring up the amount to four hundred thousand dollars.

☞ The election for city officers in Hartford, Connecticut, on Monday, resulted in the election of the Hon. Philip Ripley, the Whig candidate for Mayor. The Whigs have also elected a large majority of the Councilmen.

{COMMUNICATED.

Merchandize Exchange-Office.

The invention of bills of exchange by the Lombard merchants in the 13th century, is recorded as one of the greatest events in the annals of commerce. It gave a new impulse to trade, facilitated mercantile intercourse, diminished the enormous charges previously incurred for the shipment and re-shipment of gold and silver, extended the area of credit, and diminished the proportionate quantity of coin required to circulation. But to any mercantile reader it is useless to dilate upon the advantages of bills of exchange: they have altered and simplified the entire modus operandi of commercial dealings, have made easy and cheap that which was formerly difficult and costly—there is not a reader who cannot point out some of the immense advantages of this mercantile contrivance.

Six centuries have now passed away since bills of exchange were introduced, and though their sphere of usefulness has been greatly extended, yet no important step has been taken towards generalizing the application of the idea or principle upon which they are based. Bills of exchange are *nominally* a substitute for coin; but (though in lieu of coin they pass from country to country,) they are indeed most frequently the representative of merchandize, which in fact figures in the bill disguised under the denominations of some known currency: dollars and cents; pounds, shillings and pence, or francs, &c. He who buys and pays with a bill of exchange, most generally buys, not with money, but with goods which the bill usually represents.

Could not this principle of bills of exchange be applied in a more general manner, and its utility be increased? Why, if found so convenient in transactions between distant marts, could not the same idea, though perhaps in another form, be applied to the interior transactions of a great commercial city?

In answer to this question a plan has occurred to me which I submit with diffidence to the mercantile public.

I have frequently found occasion to deplore the useless and expensive multiplication of transactions and processes through which every merchant is daily forced to pass and repass in order to get at the real object he has in view.

In the majority of cases the merchant having articles for sale has at the same time an equal or nearly equal amount of purchases to make. If in every instance he were to find per-ons ready to furnish him with the articles he intends to buy with the proceeds of his goods, then simple exchanges would take place, and a whole series of complicated transactions would be dispensed with. But such a coincidence hardly ever happens. He, for instance, who has cotton for sale wants manufactured cotton goods which the purchaser does not hold, though his purchaser may have on hand a stock of sugar. So that the first must either wait until the second dispose of his sugar or take a note which is discounted to procure funds. With these funds he goes and buys the manufactured goods he wants, and it may be that the same money is used by the vendor of the goods to buy the very sugar which the first did not want and could not take. A dozen intermediate purchases and sales may be imagined and do in fact occur. In almost every stage merchandize is converted into money which, in turn, is again converted into merchandize, and so on; but the final result is an interchange of merchandize, which if the parties throughout the affair had been known to each other could have been effected in the first instance without requiring the interposition of money or notes. But the want of this knowledge is productive of a round of purchases and sales, notes, accounts, brokerage commissions, a repetition of expenses and delays, and a multitude of transactions are broken off on account of a want of coincidence between the attainments, wants, terms of payment and credit of those who meet.

Now, I suggest the establishment in every great emporium, of a merchandize depot and exchange office, so organized as to obviate these complicated and imperfect operations.

Suppose, for instance, the merchants of a city were to open, in a central place, books of merchandize deposit and exchange; if one very merchant having placed his goods in a warehouse might deposit his receipt with certified samples or inspection certificates at the office, stating at the same time what articles he desired to buy. This offer and call would be duly entered under proper heads, and the next moment the depositor might select such goods deposited by others as he wants for his own, while these others might do the same.

Trivial the general idea. Those more experienced than myself can easily supply the practical details. It seems to me that if this suggestion were applied on a large scale, an immense deal of time, useless labor and expense would be saved. The ease with which all *bona fide* transactions in merchandize could be effected would be magical. A set of books not more complicated or numerous than those of a bank, and a simple system of exchange orders, correspondent to bank checks, would do the business.

One of the great obstacles to the ease of mercantile operations is the imperfect *mode* in which merchants endeavor in the newspapers—A single modification of the present practice would effect one half of the good proposed by the above described office. The merchants tell the world in the paper what they have for sale, but they omit to state what they want to buy. This is confided to their broker alone. Advertising on one side is good; I do not see why it should not be equally beneficial on the other. A commercial newspaper should be arranged like a sort of exchange ledger. *First*, a column of articles for sale, alphabetically arranged—thus *Apples*, 300 barrels, for sale by Prodice & co., No. —; at *Bacon*, 1000 lat sides, for sale by Export & co., No. —; *Second*, a column of wants—thus: *Almonds*, 300 barrels, wanted by Import & co., No. —; at *Bacon*, 300 barrels, wanted by Produce & co., No. —; *Third*, an index column for names referring by numbers to the several heads under which the advertisements of each merchant are to be found.

I deem it useless to dilate upon and discuss the practical advantages of these suggestions—It would take up a large space to do justice to the subject: I prefer to leave it to the quick-sighted intelligence of the merchants of New Orleans. T. T.

FROM THE MISSOURI.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 16th says:—The steamer Mandan arrived yesterday morning from St. Joseph. Her officers report having left on the 11th inst. The river was falling very fast all the way down, and the weather extremely cold. At St Joseph the ground was frozen hard on the night of the 13th inst., and it was the opinion of those conversant in such matters, that the growth of grass on the plains is retarded fully two weeks. Nothing late had arrived from the plains, and the majority of the emigrants now congregated at Independence and St. Joseph were in good health. Not a case of sickness occurred on board the Mandan on her trip up and down.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A telegraphic despatch has been received at Mobile, announcing the nearly total destruction by fire of the town of Columbus, Miss. No particulars are given.

☞ The opinion gains ground that Gen. D. M. Barringer, of North Carolina, will go to Spain, and James Watson Webb to Brazil—Wm. Cost Johnson is spoken of for one of the minor Embassies, but such is the pride of that gentleman and his great abilities as a politician and diplomatist, that it is very doubtful whether he would accept anything short of a first rate appointment.

FIRE IN MACON.—We learn by a private despatch received here yesterday, says the Augusta *Chronicle*, that about 9 o'clock on Wednesday night a fire occurred in Macon, which destroyed a block of buildings, occupied in part by Mrs. Seymour, as a private residence, and the cotton sheds attached, occupied by Messrs. Field and Adams. There were about 600 bales of cotton burnt—owned principally by planters. We have not learnt whether there was any insurance on either the buildings or the cotton.

THE BARNBURNERS in New York are not dead, neither are they sleeping. They have just put forth a long manifesto, reiterating their principles, and rallying their adherents. It is signed by two-thirds of the Locofoco members of the N. Y. Legislature.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—Mrs. Nancy W. Knowles, wife of Mr. John H. Knowles, of Sampson county, N. C., committed suicide on the 7th inst., by hanging herself in a flax tree with her apron, forming a noose with the strings. She had been married only six weeks. Previous to the act of taking her own life she exhibited symptoms of a diseased mind.

RAPID INCREASE OF CIRCULATION.—The Paris correspondent of the *Tribune* says:—The journal *Le Peuple*, which two months ago circulated 6,000 copies, now distributes every morning 45,000 in spite of the police.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.

On Saturday night, in the western part of the city, ice an inch thick was made, and bids pipes burst. The thermometer at the Pennsylvania Hospital on Sunday morning, sunrise, stood at twenty-six degrees above zero, or six degrees below the freezing point, and, this morning, the mercury was down to 26 degrees. In some highly exposed situations in the mountainous sections of the city, we are informed, between midnight on Saturday and daybreak on Sunday, the mercury descended to 18 degrees below the freezing point.

The New York papers speak of the severity of the weather there. The thermometer was down to 28 on Sunday morning. Ice was forming all day, and even the salt spray thrown up by the waves, being in fibres from the rigging.

GEN. JOSEPH BERNARD.—It will be seen by the annexed account of a Whig meeting held at Baton Rouge, that Gen. JOSEPH BERNARD, one of the purest, ablest and staunchest Whigs in our State, whose name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the office of Governor, declines being a candidate:

Whig Meeting.

According to public notice, a meeting of the Whigs of the Parish of East Baton Rouge was held on Monday, the 16th instant, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the State Convention to be held in Baton Rouge on the 2d Monday of May next. On motion, Major Stephen Roberts was called to the chair, and S. H. Shipley appointed Secretary.

After some preliminary business and appropriate addresses by gentlemen present, the following delegates were appointed to the State Convention:—

Gen. Jos. Bernard, T. Duvall, J. M. McCutcheon, J. F. McCas, W. B. Walker, J. Hurd, Amos Adams, S. H. Shipley, F. Hickey, R. Young, J. B. Kleinpeter, Dr. Norton, Dr. Wortham, D. D. Avery, A. M. Dunn, V. Hebert, E. Lemoine, N. K. Knox, S. Henderson, sr., F. Arbour, H. V. Babin, H. Pastor, Ferd. Young, H. Comeau, F. Babin, R. R. Rogers, R. H. Bernett, T. B. Thorpe, P. H. Morgan.

After the appointment of the foregoing delegates to the Convention, D. D. Avery, Esq., stated that he had been requested by Gen. Jos. Bernard to say that the frequent appearance of his name in the papers as a candidate for Governor—whereupon T. B. Thorpe introduced the following, which was unanimously carried:—

Resolved, That while the eminent virtues, popular manners and widely extended influence of our fellow-citizen, Gen. Jos. Bernard, make us regret that he will not permit his name to come before the Convention, we will, without any regard to personal preference, cordially support the nomination of the State Convention.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the N. O. Bee, N. O. Bulletin and Baton Rouge Gazette.

T. B. ROBERTS, Chairman.
S. H. SHIPLEY, Secretary.

NEW WORKS.—Our thanks are due Lea & Blanchard, publishers, through J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, for a copy of Miss Martineau's new work, entitled "Household Education." Though a spinster, this lady is a close and careful observer of domestic life, and reflects profoundly upon the various systems, or the want of system, perceptible in the rearing of the young. This publication is the first of many years thoughtful attention to this subject, and it embodies the results of a sagacious and enquiring spirit, and is imparted in a style singularly clear and felicitous. The book cannot fail to be popular, and merits general discrimination.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A young man by the name of Warner Miller was most brutally murdered at Oak Shade, Culpeper county, Va., on the night of 11th inst.

Mr. Miller was engaged in keeping a store at that place, and it is supposed was induced to open the store at night, to wait on some one whom he heard in the store. A customer; his skull was fractured, it was thought, by a weight, while he was standing behind the counter, and after the murder the body was dragged out of the store and thrown under a plantform in front of it. Suspicion has fastened upon a negro man by the name of Bill Grayson, as he was known to have made some threats previous to the murder, and disappeared the next day.

17 and 19 St. Louis st.

{From the Journal of Commerce.}

A short newspaper catechism.

BY PHILLIS BATHOS.

A writer, more philosophical than popular, in some periodical recently proposed the theory of educating men for the editorial profession systematically; deeming it as important to have qualified persons in charge of the public press, as it is to have them in the pulpit, or the sick room—Although the project is not altogether impracticable at this moment, still the time may come when it will be expedient to require such preparatory, and with a view to aid the editorial tyro, the following manual or catechism is submitted:

Question. What is a daily newspaper?

Answer. It is a diurnal compendium of general intelligence.

Q. What are the principal ingredients of a newspaper?

A. Fancy fiction and fact.

Q. How are the materials arranged?

A. That portion which comes under the head of *fancy* is the editorial department (properly so called), embodying the editor's various favorite theories, commercial, reformatory, political, and otherwise, together with cogitations upon miscellaneous subjects—all of which are proposed as gems of public opinion. The department of *fiction* is that which treats of horrible murders, dreadful conflagrations, terrible catastrophes, births, deaths and marriages, notices of new books, commendation of arts, sciences, inventions and medicines, and general scandal, filled out with numerous incidental topics of great interest to the body. The portion allotted to *fact* embraces the advertisements, usually with such expansive and comprehensive order, as to occupy seven-eighths of the entire sheet.

Q. What is an editor?

A. An editor is an imaginary character supposed to preside over the general arrangements, and to assume the responsibility, as well as praise or odium of all articles not otherwise provided for.

Q. What is a subscriber?

A. A subscriber is a party contracting with the publishers, who agrees to find in the paper *quad pro quo* for his money invested.

Q. What are the rights of subscribers?

A. Subscribers are entitled to receive their papers regularly, and, if advertisers, to have their notices promptly published, and to pay their bills when duly presented.

Q. What other privileges do subscribers enjoy?

A. None.

Q. What others do they demand?

A. Many expect, besides what they are entitled to, that the editor will conform himself in all respects to the peculiar views of each individual, no matter how diverse their sentiments may be, and advocate with earnestness and force of argument, the favorite theories of each of the subscribers, to sell himself, heart and soul, body and mind, to the fanaticism or idiocy of each subscriber, for the amount per annum technically called *subscription*, under the peril of stopping their paper.

Q. What course do subscribers pursue to subdue the contumacy of editors?

A. Stop the paper.

Q. What is the result of this step?

A. Nothing.

Q. What is the usual remedy in such cases?

A. To resume the paper and be satisfied with it as it is.

Q. What is a good editor?

A. One who pleases the Lord, or thinks his own business and expresses honest opinions.

Q. What is a good subscriber?

A. One who is satisfied with his own opinion when it does not coincide with that of the editor.

Q. What is a good newspaper?

A. One with a paying circulation of ten thousand copies.

NORTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH—BAIN'S INSTRUMENT—We stated a day or two since, that the wires of this new telegraph line had been stretched between this city and Washington—The line is now in fine working order between these points, and will in due course be extended to Philadelphia and New York.

The company's office is in the second story of Jonston & Lee's building, (Carroll Hall,) where a suit of rooms have been prepared for its purposes. The arrangement is excellent: a receiving desk for messages, and two spacious apartments partitioned off on each side, with private entrances for the operators. The location of the office is well chosen, being at a central point, and where all may be equally accommodated as to distance.

Bain's instrument, as we have said, is alone to be used. This instrument in appearance somewhat resembles that of Mr. Morse, but differing essentially in principle; it has not, like an American patent. As in the Morse instrument, weights and clock-work cause a narrow strip of paper to pass over a small revolving cylinder. But this paper is dipped in a solution, which, upon a well known principle of chemistry, is so susceptible to the galvanic fluid, that where, at will, it is allowed to touch the paper, a stain for regularly defined mark appears. The stains, longer or shorter, accordingly as the metallic style, worked by a key, comes in contact, forms the alphabetical characters adopted—The electric circuit once formed—and by the bye, the magnet of Morse's instrument is dispensed with in the apparatus—the paper moves on, the style connected by the wire with the key here in Washington, does down in perfectly legible characters what is there written; and it is received in Baltimore quite as fast as an ordinary persons can transcribe—one fourth, much is the skill of the more accomplished operators.

The points they said of superiority of the North American line, which, if well drawn to an demand, are of the most, first, it is so adapted to sound whether transmitted over one and two of all seasons, and, they say, so accurately put up as to enable the line to be kept in thing remains do cable for long. It is, by full state of the very limited expenditure, and, now, that the owner of the extensive patents, mercury was down to 26 degrees. In some highly exposed situations in the mountainous sections of the city, we are informed, between midnight on Saturday and daybreak on Sunday, the mercury descended to 18 degrees below the freezing point.

At a meeting of the Whigs of the Sixth Representative District, held at Barne's coffee-house, according to notice, on motion, Armand Pike was called to the chair, and John Watkins appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That fourteen Delegates be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, to represent this District in Convention, to be held in Baton Rouge on the 14th of May next.

2. *Resolved*, That said Delegates are hereby instructed to vote for such individuals as candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, whose nominations will tend to harmonize the party, and offer the best guaranty of success in November next.

3. *Resolved*, That said delegates be also instructed to vote for any measures or objects which said Convention may think necessary and expedient.

4. *Resolved*, That the Delegates appointed at this meeting be authorized to unite with those appointed by the rest of the First Congressional District, in nominating a suitable candidate for Congress.

5th. *Resolved*, That the delegation from this District be instructed to vote at the organization of the State Convention, for admitting one delegate for one hundred Whig votes cast at the last Presidential campaign.

6th. *Resolved*, That the delegates appointed are authorized to cast, through their chairman, the number of votes to which this District may be entitled to.

7th. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Whig papers of this city.

8th. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to J. Barnes, for the use of his room.

On motion, the following individuals were appointed delegates:—

Cyprien Dufour, Louis Sergi,
J. Barnes, E. D. Carmes,
John Watkins, Jules Canard,
Geo. E. Coolidge, J. V. Gourdain,
T. W. Collins, M. Barnett, Sr.,
John Dalbonde, Wm. H. Eagle,
E. Barthe, Francois Pion.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

ARMAND PILIE, President.
JOHN WATKINS, Secretary.

Appointments by the President.

Abraham Goodwin, Postmaster at Patterson, New Jersey.

William F. Pope, Postmaster, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Henry Rhoads, Postmaster, Reading, Pennsylvania.

Thos. Latham, Postmaster, Memphis, Tennessee.

Thomas H. Sill, Postmaster, Erie, Pennsylvania.

THE RIVER.—The Vicksburg *Whig* of the 21st says: The river on yesterday was about an inch and a half higher than it has heretofore been this season. We learn from above that the Arkansas and all the upper rivers are falling slowly. The Mississippi was falling as low as Columbus, and yesterday morning was believed to be at a stand at Lake Providence.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I was greatly surprised at finding my name in yesterday's *Courier* appended to a call of the citizens of the First and Third districts, Third Municipality, for a Democratic meeting, to appoint new Delegates to the Baton Rouge Convention. I declare that I did not sign the said call, and that I did not authorize any one to do so for me.

F. PREVOST

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Trial for Murder*—The case of *Jose Gomez*, charged with the murder of a free man of color named Dorcent, under the dock market of the First Municipality in January last, came up yesterday before Judge McHenry. The evidence against the prisoner is overwhelming. Mr Forest appeared as counsel for the accused, and the Attorney General and District Attorney for the State. The jury, after a deliberation of three hours, returned a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner was, therefore sentenced to the extreme sentence of the law. The penalty in the case is death.

CATALOGUE SALE OF DRY GOODS—The attention of dealers is called to the Catalogue Sale of DRY GOODS to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at F. H. Pettigrew's Auction Room, No. 6 Canal st.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 25th, 1849.

The demand for Cotton continues brisk, but the extensive operations of the last two days have reduced the stock on sale, so that the transactions to day have not exceeded 4,000 bales. Middling to Good Middling Cotton, &c.

Sales of about 300 bbls. [illegible]

The Flour market is dull. Sales of [illegible] are tight, owing to reduced stock.

Provisions have experienced no change.

Whisky is selling at 17c@17½c gallon for Rectified.

Exchanges are steady. Sterling, 4½@5 per cent prem. France, 5.32½@5.30 on New York on days. [illegible] per cent. discount, checks ½ per cent dis. ⅛ par.

Freights continue firm. Cotton to Liverpool at 9-16d.

☞ Consignees per French brig ANTOINETTE, Brouin, master, from Bordeaux, will please take out their permits within five days and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be sent to the public stores at the expense and risk of the owners. DUPUOE, WILLIAMSON & CO.
a25 35 Natchez st.

☞ Mr. F. Calame, Gustave Joseph and consignee of 1 package, marked F. M. and 1 under, per ship FEA LION, from Havre, will please make themselves known to the Agents.
a25 J. P. WHITNEY & CO. 73 Camp.

☞ Debts contracted by the crew of the French brig ANTOINETTE, Brouin, master, will not be paid by the Captain or Consignees.
DUPUOE, WILLIAMSON & CO.
a25 35 Natchez st.

☞ The undersigned cannot refrain from publicly expressing his thanks to the different fire companies, for their zeal in protecting his property from fire on the evening of 23d inst., and particularly to fire companies Nos. 4, 8, 9 and 16. He also avails himself of this opportunity to specially thank, in his own name and that of his neighbors, the Hon. A. D. Crossman, Mayor, for his aid and solicitude during the whole time of the fire.
a25 JOS. LANATA.

☞ I heartily thank all persons who have helped me to take my goods out from my store during the time of the fire, which took place on the 23d inst., and particularly the Eagle Fire Company No. 7 and Neptune Fire Company No. 9, for their exertions.
a25 D. LANATA.

☞ The bark CARLO MAURAN, from Liverpool, is discharging opposite the Lower Pres. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be sell to the public stores.
a24 L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The ship ST. CHARLES, Captain Sagory, from Havre, is ready to discharge at Berth No. 2, Second Municipality. Consignees will please take out their permits within five days, and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be sent to the Public Stores at the expense and risk of the owners.
J. W. STANTON & CO.,
a23 corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE, }
City Hall, 16th April, 1849. }

WHEREAS the sidewalks in suburb Tonne are now completed as far as Roman street, and whereas said sidewalks are daily damaged by cows and other stray animals—

Resolved, That from and after the 23d day of April, instant, any owner of horses, mules, asses, cows, or other cattle of that kind, who shall either then to run, either by day or by night, in the streets, on the public squares, levees and public ways of this Municipality, between the river and Roman street, inclusively, shall pay a fine of five dollars for every head of cattle: all ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

(Signed) JH. GLNOIS, Recorder.
Approved 20th April, 1849.
(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
A true copy.
a26 H. BIRD, Clerk.

☞ ST. LOUIS HALL ROOM.

ON WEDNESDAY, 25th of May, 1849, a grand CONCERT will be given by the two Violinists, Mr. GABICI and his pupil V. GERBER, aged 15 years.

Gerber will play a piece of his own composition on the instrument of Norman.

Gabici and Gerber, together, will play a Grand Fantaisie, for two violins concertant, composed by Mr. Maurer.

☞ They will be assisted by the celebrated singers, M'lle. GABILY and Mr. CHIESANAC; by Mr. GALBRAIT, premier alto solo of the Orleans Theatre, and a powerful orchestra, which, among other pieces, will execute one of the most celebrated symphony of Beethoven.

☞ Tickets, $1—to be had at Benoit and Hupe's music store, and at M'sse. Gerber; St. Peter st.

☞ The Concert will commence at 8 o'clock, p. m. for parterre, one small tallo.
a26 [illegible]

☞ RECEIVED per ship Ohio, Bunge, from Havre, and for sale very low—3 boxes assorted French dry goods; 4 boxes Ginger; 1 bag Cotton Damask, red ground; 4 bales Alnbags; 3 boxes Hooks and Eyes; 2 boxes Embroidered Cortinas, white and red; 2 boxes Bonnets, small; 2 boxes Hooks and Eyes; 2 boxes Bonnets, small [illegible]; extra fine; 2 boxes assorted Cambric—for sale by H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD.

☞ The cargo of schooner Geo. Hugo, consisting of 204 barrels and 40 half barrels, for sale on the levee in lots to suit purchasers.
a25 J. S. BETTLE & CO. 24 Gravier st.

☞ A large and fine Assortment, from Bordeaux, [illegible] boxes Prunelles; 1 Hogset Wine, 1st quality; 200 bushels Olive Oil, for sale by
a25 PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.

☞ [illegible] BETTER, EXTRA QUALITY—[illegible] for sale by H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD.

☞ Consignees per French brig ANTOINETTE, Brouin, master, from Bordeaux, will please take out their permits within five days and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be sent to the public stores at the expense and risk of the owners. DUPUOE, WILLIAMSON & CO.
a25 35 Natchez st.

☞ Mr. F. Calame, Gustave Joseph and consignee of 1 package, marked F. M. and 1 under, per ship FEA LION, from Havre, will please make themselves known to the Agents.
a25 J. P. WHITNEY & CO. 73 Camp.

☞ Debts contracted by the crew of the French brig ANTOINETTE, Brouin, master, will not be paid by the Captain or Consignees.
DUPUOE, WILLIAMSON & CO.
a25 35 Natchez st.

☞ The undersigned cannot refrain from publicly expressing his thanks to the different fire companies, for their zeal in protecting his property from fire on the evening of 23d inst., and particularly to fire companies Nos. 4, 8, 9 and 16. He also avails himself of this opportunity to specially thank, in his own name and that of his neighbors, the Hon. A. D. Crossman, Mayor, for his aid and solicitude during the whole time of the fire.
a25 JOS. LANATA.

☞ I heartily thank all persons who have helped me to take my goods out from my store during the time of the fire, which took place on the 23d inst., and particularly the Eagle Fire Company No. 7 and Neptune Fire Company No. 9, for their exertions.
a25 D. LANATA.

☞ The bark CARLO MAURAN, from Liverpool, is discharging opposite the Lower Pres. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be sell to the public stores.
a24 L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The ship ST. CHARLES, Captain Sagory, from Havre, is ready to discharge at Berth No. 2, Second Municipality. Consignees will please take out their permits within five days, and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be sent to the Public Stores at the expense and risk of the owners.
J. W. STANTON & CO.,
a23 corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

☞ The ship JACQUES LAPITTE, Captain Caspel, from Havre, is discharging opposite the Vegetable Market, First Municipality. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the public stores.
a18 L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ Neither the Captain nor the consignees of the French ship JACQUES LAPITTE, from Havre, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of the said ship.
a18 L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ Two Dollars Reward.

WILL be paid to whoever will deliver at the Drug Store, corner Dauphine and Bourbon, a young mulatto boy named WILLIAM, runaway from the plantation of Alfred Dueros, Parish of St. Bernard. He is 18 years old, but being very small and slender, he does not appear more than 15 years old; he speaks English and French; he has no particular mark but has a soften appearance, swings in walking, and is bended forward.
a25 1m

☞ CRETONNE LINEN—We have received per ship Roger Sherman, from Havre, 10 pieces Sheeting, Cretonne Linen, whole width, for sale by
a26 H. de GOER & RIFFLARD.

☞ LAPTINGS—8 cases received per ship Henry Ware, from Liverpool, for sale by
a27 H. de GOER & RIFFLARD.

☞ EXCHANGE on Paris and Bordeaux, for sale by
DOMINIQUE LANATA,
a26 8 and 10 Jefferson st.

☞ TEACHER WANTED—A Lady competent to teach French, English and Music, will hear of a good situation, (in the country,) by immediate application to LAPOREST & SQUIES,
a25 2t 29 Old Levee.

☞ GOLD PEN AND PENCIL CASE LOST—Left in some office last week, has a Topaz stone and the initials M. to W., 1846, engraved on the side. The finder will oblige the owner by sending it to 110 Common street.
a25 2t

NEW ORLEANS CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF MAN (Limited.)
New Orleans, April 25th, 1849.

A Meeting for fifteen Directors of this Association, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on SUNDAY, the 6th of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the Right Reverend Bishop Blanc, in Conde street.
THOS. LAYTON, Secretary.
N. B.—It is provided by the charter, that no member shall be entitled to vote who shall not have paid up his subscription.
a25 10m

MEXICAN GULF RAILWAY COMPANY.
New Orleans, April 23d, 1849.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this institution, to take cognizance of the affairs of the Company and for the election of five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of P. Conroy, in Esplanade st., Lake Canal street, on THURSDAY, the 26th of May next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
E. WILSON, Act. Comptroller.

☞ Two Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the evening of the 23d inst., the girl ADELIE, aged about 20 years, tall, and of rather slender make; she has lost the last joint of the ring finger, left hand, and one of her front teeth. She had on a black dress, and speaks English and French; was purchased of Mr. Jules David. She is supposed to be concealed on the opposite side of the river. The above reward will be paid to whoever will bring her to 35 Chartres street.
a25 2t RAVELET & TESTE.

☞ COGNAC PELLEVOISIN.—Landing ex ship Jacques Lafitte, from Havre, and Orphelate from Bordeaux—
10 bd pipes pale 6th proof Cognac Pellevoisin
125 qr. do do do do
1 hogshead do do do do
for sale by THE BAILLY, BLANCHARD & CO., Sole Agents of Messrs. Pellevoisin, Aine & Co., of Rochelle, and also sole importers of their Brands in this city.—90 Carondelet st.
a25 BAILLY & CO.

☞ Consignees per ship JACQUES LAPITTE, Captain Caspel, from Havre, are requested to take out their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be sell to the public stores.
a18 L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ Neither the Captain nor the consignees of the French ship JACQUES LAPITTE, from Havre, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of the said ship.
a18 L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ Two Dollars Reward.

WILL be paid to whoever will deliver at the Drug Store, corner Dauphine and Bourbon, a young mulatto boy named WILLIAM, runaway from the plantation of Alfred Dueros, Parish of St. Bernard. He is 18 years old, but being very small and slender, he does not appear more than 15 years old; he speaks English and French; he has no particular mark but has a soften appearance, swings in walking, and is bended forward.
a25 1m

☞ CRETONNE LINEN—We have received per ship Roger Sherman, from Havre, 10 pieces Sheeting, Cretonne Linen, whole width, for sale by
a26 H. de GOER & RIFFLARD.

☞ LAPTINGS—8 cases received per ship Henry Ware, from Liverpool, for sale by
a27 H. de GOER & RIFFLARD.

☞ EXCHANGE on Paris and Bordeaux, for sale by
DOMINIQUE LANATA,
a26 8 and 10 Jefferson st.

☞ TEACHER WANTED—A Lady competent to teach French, English and Music, will hear of a good situation, (in the country,) by immediate application to LAPOREST & SQUIES,
a25 2t