The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. ——NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1849.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprs. No. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Weekly Bee, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance)..... 5 00

[illegible] the subscriber must give one week's [illegible] before he can be allowed to discontinue.

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

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

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

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

Notice.

No person is authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duverger, our book keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk and Delaneuville, our collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE.

New-Orleans, 31 April, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

DUNCAN F. KENNER,

For Auditor of Public Accounts,

LOUIS BORDELON.

For Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT.
O. P. JACKSON.

SECOND DISTRICT.
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Saturday morning, Aug. 25, 1849.

THE REY AFFAIR.

In yesterday's *Crescent* we find several papers purporting to be official documents from the Captain General of Cuba, relative to the Rey affair. They are published with a view of placing before the citizens all the evidence on both sides. We find no possible objection to the publication of these papers. It is right and proper that the community should look upon the question with an impartial eye, and judge of the merits as far as possible, upon a full collation of all the evidence. We have read the array of documents contained in the *Crescent*, and their perusal has, to our mind, only served to render the business more mysterious and complicated. On the one hand, we have Rey's letters to the American Consul—voluntary letters be it remembered—and the testimony of a number of disinterested and honorable American citizens—all going to show that the ex-jailor had been forcibly taken away from New Orleans. On the other hand, we have Rey's declaration made in presence of the Captain General of Cuba and several of the notaries of the city of Havana, and seemingly made with perfect ease and freedom, affirming that he had come to New Orleans of his own will and accord, and that he had only stated the contrary in a moment of terror and despair, at being told that he would be delivered up to the Spanish Government. But above all, we have the annexed certificate of Gen. Campuzano himself, in which he attests the authenticity of the documents signed by the Conde de Alcoy, and states that the official dignities of the parties are entitled to full faith and credit.

CONSULADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.
Havana, August 3, 1849.

I, Robert B. Campbell, Consul of the United States of America for the City of Havana, do hereby certify that El Conde de Alcoy, whose signature appears to the certificate hereto annexed, is the Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba; that Franco Pimentel, Vicente Rodriguez Perez and Carlos Colon, whose signatures and rubrics also appear to the annexed certificate, are Notaries Public of the City of Havana; and that the official acts of the persons to the said certificate are entitled to full faith and credence. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, at Havana, on the day of the date above written. Sealed and signed,

ROBERT B. CAMPBELL.

These documents involve the affair in the deepest uncertainty to all men who have not predetermined to decide it one way or the other. Not only does Rey himself prevaricate most unblushingly—first stating that he had not been abducted, then writing to the Consul that he had been abducted, and then again certifying before the Cuban authorities that he had proceeded to Havana of his free will and accord; but our Consul is represented in one city journal as truly believing in the abduction of Rey, while another publishes his own certificate expressing the opinion that the official acts of the Captain General of Cuba and the Notaries Public, whose signatures appear to the certificates attesting the voluntary return of Rey, are entitled to full faith and credence. There is quite enough in all this to bewilder and confuse those who are anxious to get at the truth. Those who have already made up their minds to prejudge the affair, will, of course, find it perfectly convenient to discredit whatever portion of the testimony may indicate against their preconceived opinions.

Suppose now, it should turn out that Rey, deluded and duped by flagitious falsehoods and fingered promises that were not meant to be fulfilled, did go to Havana, without the interposition of the slightest force—or in other words that he was inveigled into a net by systematic fraud and falsehood—that when he reached Havana the authorities threw off the mask and proceeded to wreak their tyranny and vengeance upon him. In such a case, how abhorrent soever to every sentiment of justice and good faith, does not constitute an abduction, and is, we believe, who y beyond the control of our laws, either of a State or national. The contradictory testimony adduced by the opposite parties in this affair, inclines us to believe that the matter may ultimately assume this character. Something is certainly wanting on the side of the Spanish Consul to complete an unbroken chain of evidence in favor of the spontaneous departure of Rey. Something too is lacking on the part of the prosecution, towards the entire substantiation of the charge of abduction. There is a hiatus on either side; but in the one case there is reason to think that certain information is purposely withheld, while on the other, it has been vainly sought for. Perhaps the hypothesis of a fair business is more imposing tribunal than any State court. The documents relating to it will be laid before the federal authorities, and it will be for them to sift them keenly and closely, and to require an investigation searching enough to elicit truth from the dark and winding paths which subtle diplomacy has employed for its concealment. We are willing to abide the judgment of the President and his constitutional advisers.

MONTREAL, August 16.

A riot occurred last night at Lafontaine's house, or hotel, in which one man was killed and several others wounded.

Arrests by the Government at Montreal.

MONTREAL, August 15—P. M.

Five arrests have been made here to-day. Messrs. Orr, Cook, Dyer, Ewing and Courtney have been arrested upon the charge of tumult and the destruction of the Parliament House. The parties were all bailed, with the exception of Courtney. Warrants are out for other parties. Much excitement existed among the people, but all was quiet at night, and no apprehension was entertained.

RED RIVER.—A letter from Alexandria, dated the 14th, gives a gloomy picture of the disasters occasioned by the overflow of Red River. Among other incidents connected with this calamity, it is stated in the *Opelousas Gazette*, that a steamboat coming down Red River picked up, during a voyage of 30 miles, not less than 100 persons who had perched upon trees to save their lives. Among those rescued was a poor woman who was found up to her waist in water, and with an infant at the breast.

A letter from Bayou Boeuf, (St. Landry,) from a respectable planter, says: "It is all over with us. The entire Red River valley is destined to be submerged, with the exception of that portion of Bayou Boeuf immediately below Bayou Huffpower. We have lost all hope of sustaining the levee of canal Robert. At Alexandria the water is two or three feet higher than in 1844. Here it is within four or five inches of our door, and is rising rapidly. We shall lose from 2000 to 3000 barrels of corn, and 150 acres of cane, even supposing that the water rises no higher."

Further by the Hibernia.

We gather from our Northern exchanges a few additional items of intelligence by the *Hibernia*. The foreign letters and papers will doubtless arrive to-day:

NEW YORK, August 16th, P. M.

The English papers and letters by the steamer *Hibernia*, reached here this evening, and will probably arrive at Baltimore to-morrow morning.

The Danish blockade of the Elbe was to be raised on the 20th August.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Liverpool July 28th, in 9 days and 22 hours from Boston.

Baring's Circular quotes Pennsylvania 5's at 80 a 81 1-2; Maryland sterling bonds, old, 88 1-2 a 89 1-2.

ITALY.—Gen. Oudinot has been at Gaeta, in the hope of modifying the intentions of his Holiness, but with what effect has not been announced.

The Austro-Piedmont treaty is not yet settled, nor, from appearances, is it likely to be at present, if at all. On consenting to the payment of seventy-five millions of indemnity money, the Piedmontese Government further insists upon amnesty being granted to the Lombards, the Venetians, and to the inhabitants of Parma and Piacentia, which Austria peremptorily refused to comply with. Both parties have expressed their determination to make no concessions, and it is said that, under the circumstances, Sardinia has demanded the support of France.

RUSSIA.—A Polish paper states that a republican conspiracy has been discovered in Russia; that numerous arrests have been made, and that the whole affair was divulged by a Secretary of Count Orloff. Two hundred and eighty persons have been arrested. Officers, with letters de cachet, have been sent to Moscow and to other cities, to arrest the members of the conspiracy, which was intended to overthrow the reigning dynasty, and establish a republic.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—The Queen having quitted Osborne House for Ireland, on the 1st inst., the Parliament was prorogued by commission. The speech delivered at the close contains nothing very novel.

The inhabitants of Cork, Dublin and Belfast, are making the most active preparations to give a loyal and enthusiastic reception to the Queen and political feelings are almost forgotten in the general excitement which prevails.

LIVERPOOL, August 4th.—The metal market is steady, and a fair business is going forward.

The sales of cotton yesterday were about 6,000 bales, and the market closed with the turn in favor of the buyer. The stock on hand in Liverpool is now estimated at 706,000 bales, against 597,000 this time last year.

Money is still abundant, and can be obtained on the return last noted.

MONEY.—The funds this week have been less buoyant, and on Thursday the Consols opened at a decline of half per cent., and only partially recovered it in the close, leaving off at 92 5-8 to 93 3-4. Yesterday they closed at 92 3-4 to 92 7-8.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—Advices from Havre dated August 2, state that the excitement given to the Cotton market on Wednesday, by the American advices, via Liverpool, came to a complete stand. On the following day the sales only reached 300 bales. Prices were, however, firm, and 1d. higher.

POPULATION OF HUNGARY.—Dr. Kraitzer, late Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Virginia, is delivering a series of lectures in Boston, on the war in Hungary, of which that excellent paper, the Boston Traveler, is publishing well prepared extracts. In a report in that journal of a recent lecture, we learn that the Magyars number 4,800,000; there are 4,000,000 Sclavonians; of Croatians 2,200,000; Germans about 1,200,000; Bulgarians, a kind of Sclavonians, 12,000; Jews, 244,000; French 6,000; Greeks 6,000; and Armenians 3,000 to 4,000; making a grand total of 12,400,000. Of this number 6,000,000 are Catholics, 2,600,000 belonging to the Greek church, who obey the Patriarch of Constantinople. The Magyars are the representatives of the nation. What is technically called Calvanistic, is their religion, and it may be called the Magyar religion.

☞ The Richmond *Republican* says that Mr. M. Wise, a farmer of Rockingham county, has discovered a certain means of restoring the growth of hair on the head. An examination of the pores of skins which had been prepared for tanning, showed that, after one crop of hair had been extracted, there were a second set of roots below those which were drawn out of the upper pores of the skin, and this peculiar formation of the skin of an animal, he thought not unlikely to exist in the human head. Hence it occurred to him, that if the skin on the head of a person could be softened, and the lower pores so reached with the right kind of invigorating application, a new growth of hair would be produced.

He had applied his remedy to the heads of several persons in Richmond, and the *Republican* says:

"We have ourself seen a new and luxuriant growths of hair upon the heads of several of our citizens, whom we knew to be almost entirely bald a short time since. In most cases, the hair has made its appearance in eight or nine days after Mr. Wise's first application—and, in one instance, only about four days elapsed before the new hair began to grow."

PICTURE OF A MOSQUITO KING AND HIS COUNTRY.—A correspondent of the Tribune, who formerly resided in the Mosquito country, says the mosquito at that period was called *George*, after George IV of England, and measures six feet four inches in height, *barefoot*, and he probably never knew the luxury of a shoe or a stocking. He was accoutomed, it seems, to repose himself perfectly *nude* upon a raw hide the only legal couch in his *palace*, and that a mud hut of two apartments. The full costume of his majesty was an enormous cocked hat with a soiled plume, a begrimed red coat that was quite too small to be buttoned, two immense tarnished epaulets, an old sabre by his side, and a pair of frightfully long spurs on his naked heels, with neither shoes, stockings, shirt nor pantaloons. It is with the descendant of this man that the English have made a treaty. His dominions are nearly under the *line*. The soil produces spontaneously all that is required for its inhabitants. A square rod or two of *plantain* is perfect security against famine for a large family; for their *luxuries*, such as rum, fish-hooks and gun-powder, they exhert themselves just enough to procure, in their lazy way, some tortoise shell, a few hides, a little sarsaparilla, and occasionally small quantities of cochineal, which they may drop down on their coast.

THE GOLD HUNTERS.—The Little Rock *Democrat* of the 17th, says: Two gentlemen passed through our city on Saturday last, on their way to join the expedition in search of the Arkansas gold placer on Walnut Creek. We learn from a gentleman recently from the Hot Springs that quite a number of persons had passed that point on their to Van Buren to join the company. It is estimated that the company will number about one hundred members.—Wednesday last was the day appointed for them to render-vous at Grand Saline, on the Neosho.

CHOLERA ON BOARD SHIP.—The ship *Sheridan*, arrived at the New York Quarantine ground on the 15th, from Liverpool, having lost thirty-one of her steerage passengers and seamen, by the cholera, while on the passage. Capt. Cornish had a very serious and trying time the first week out. The cholera broke out among the crew the 7th of August, and for the first eight days, from 8 to 10 new cases, and from 3 to 5 deaths occurred daily. For eight days in succession, out of 22 seamen only 4 could be mustered in a watch. Eighty cases and thirty-one deaths have occurred since the ship sailed. All that could be done was done by Capt. Cornish and his officers, for the sick. Several of the passengers were sick when the *Sheridan* reached the Quarantine, and were taken to the hospital. The vessel has been detained at the Quarantine.

☞ BULLION IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The extraordinary accumulation of bellion in the Bank of England, and which promises to go on steadily increasing for months, if not for years to come, is beginning (says the Philadelphia Ledger,) to attract the attention of all reflecting men. Even now there is upwards of £15,000,000 of gold in the leviathan establishment in Threadneedle street, and there can be no doubt that in the course of a few weeks the amount will have approached £17,000,000, for no less than £700,000 is expected from Russia, in ten or twelve days, and another £750,000 from France, chiefly consisting of California gold.—Consequent upon this extraordinary accumulation of treasure, there is an amount of unemployed money in the Bank of England, altogether unprecedented. The reserve of notes now exceeds £10,500,000; and so far from diminishing, it has been steadily increasing for the last twelve months.

GENERAL DECLOUET.

We translate the following from the St. Martinville *Creole*:

"Since the 11th of this month Gen. DECLOUET is at home. Accompanied by Mr. KENNER he left St. Martinville on the 18th of last month, to make a thorough tour in the upper part of the State. After passing through the parishes of Lafayette and Opelousas, where they stayed some days, these gentlemen visited in succession the various parishes on Red River, and went as far as Shreveport, near the Northern frontier of the State.

"The frightful inundation which has invaded all the Red River parishes, compelled them to suspend a voyage which had previously been rendered laborious by constant rains. But after a few days of indispensable repose, our candidates will resume their journey and will visit all the parishes which they were unable to reach on their first tour."

☞ The Boston Journal says the President is expected to arrive in this city about the first of September. The joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, appointed under the resolves of the President of the United States, will meet at the Tremont House, in Boston, on Wednesday next.

The Transcript understands that Gen. Taylor will pass a day with Mr. Webster at Marshfield, while on his visit at the east.

PLEASING INCIDENT.—Among the most agreeable incidents attending the visit of President Taylor to Harrisburg, was his volunteering a call upon Mrs. Shunk, relict of the late chief magistrate of this commonwealth. A private letter from Harrisburg says that:

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"Yesterday about 12 o'clock the President, Governor Johnson and suite, reached this place escorted by hundreds of our citizens, and were received with the most unbounded enthusiasm. The President dined here and spent some hours afterwards in shaking hands and conversing with our citizens. He then proceeded to the springs, where he spent the night. His health is much improved, and he appeared to be in fine spirits. He left early this morning for Somerset.

"WHERE IS HE?"—Father Mathew recently visited the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, and was about entering, when a gentleman, eager to obtain a sight of the Apostle, put his hands on to an individual's back and endeavored to elevate himself above the crowd. "Where is he? where is he?" exclaimed the gentleman. "Here he is," said the person on whose back he was "I am Father Mathew," and so it was. So says the Boston Evening Gazette.

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Lay him rest. The fate of Iahmael is his.—His hand is against every man, and every man's hand shall be against him.—*Southern Banner, 9th inst.*

Such is the language of a leading democratic organ of Georgia, in reference to the great South Carolina Agitator.

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[From the Boston Traveller of Tuesday.]

MISCHIEVOUS EVENT—THREE LITTLE GIRLS drowning of three small girls, 11, 9 and 8 years old, under the following circumstances:—It appears that in the afternoon a girl, named Virginia Clark, was at play in Milton street, with her infant sister, about a year old, when two girls named Talia and Honora McDonald, or McDonough, came along and proposed to go upon Bosworth & Pratt's wharf, at the foot of Poplar street. Thither they accordingly went, and climbed upon a pile of boards about thirty feet high, which projected into the water. A young man attached to the wharf called to them to come down at two different times, but now thinking they continued on the pile, and after placing the infant at one end, began tilting upon the ends of the boards which projected over the water.

It is supposed, from the appearance of things, that while engaged in tilting, the boards gave way and precipitated all three into the water.—The first that was known of the disaster was by the young man who warned them off, finding the infant sitting alone on the pile, amusing itself, while the girls were no where to be seen. The state of the boards, however, indicated what had happened. Assistance was called, and the bodies recovered by dragging. They lay within a short distance of each other, and were all of course dead. The parents of the Clark girl live at No. 6 Milton street; of the McDonald girls at No. 17 same street.

[From the New York Commercial.]

PLAYFUL AND SMART.—If homeopathic principles are right, the professors of homeopathy cannot be hurt by broad jokes, but only by the repetition of exceedingly small ones. Pungent wit will be inocuous; wit diluted might operate violently. We shall not annoy our homeopathic readers, then, by quoting the following recipe for making "aqua fortissima" from the Newark Advertiser, for, it is a mixture of wit and humor of more than average strength:

Take a little rum,
The less you take the better,
Mix it with the lakes
Of Water and of Wetter.

Dip a spoonful out—
Mind you don't get groggy—
Pour it in the Lake
Winnipisiogee.

Stir the mixture well,
Lest it prove inferior;
Then, put half a drop
Into Lake Superior.

Every other day,
Take a drop, in water;
You'll be better soon;
Or, at least, you ought to.

1,000,000 x

☞ We understand, says the *National Intelligencer*, that the Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia, our Minister to France, passed through this city yesterday, with his family, *en route* to the seat of his mission.

INDIANA.—The State Journal says: "We have received returns sufficient to know that the Democrats have succeeded in electing a Governor, Lieut. Governor, nine members of Congress, and a majority in the next Legislature.

THE CALIFORNIA BUBBLE.—A correspondent of the New York *Courier* says, in his last letter that "nearly every person, including Government officers, whose letters to the U. States created this gold excitement, were deeply interested in land speculations here, and are now reaping golden harvests by the rise in real estate."

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COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, 1849.

Business is a blank, and the market is deficient in anything of interest. We can therefore afford to be very brief. The steamship Canada with later intelligence from Europe is announced, but we have not yet received her news.

The weather continues very warm, but the health of the city remains excellent. The river is 2 feet 6 inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 17th instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi, 1,047 bales; Tennessee, 754; Mobile, 109; Texas, 100; Florida, 8; together, 2,018 bales. Cleared in the same time for Havre 358 bales; New York, 653; Boston, 28; together, 1,039 bales, and leaving on hand, the remainder of the cotton board not cleared this day, a stock of 13,568 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848.....	bales	37,401
Arrived last week.....	"	9,018
Arrived previously.....	"	1,127,043
		1,131,060
Unaccounted for in the shape of additional bales made from damaged Cotton, &c..		5,650
Exported last week.....	1,033	1,174,111
Exported previously.....	1,130,510	1,160,543
Stock on hand and on shipboard.		13,568

The Cotton market has been nearly at a stand since our last, the sales of the week having nearly reached 800 bales, including one lot of 65 Tennessees at 6 ⅝ lb. The high rates demanded by factors have driven buyers off, and they are disinclined to take hold of the article until the receipt of later advices from Europe, now momentarily expected. A few bales of new Cotton have been disposed off but we did not learn the price.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

INFERIOR.....	7⅞@8c
ORDINARY.....	8⅛@8½
MIDDLING.....	9—@9¼
GOOD MIDDLING.....	9½@9¾
MIDDLING FAIR.....	10¼@
FAIR.....	10¾@
FULLY FAIR.....	—@
GOOD FAIR.....	—@
GOOD AND FINE.....	—@

TOBACCO—Arrived since the 17th instant, 994 hhds. Cleared in the same time, for London, 668 hhds; Bristol, 436; Havre, 815; Genoa, 842; New York, 146; together, 3,347 hhds. Stock in warehouse and on shipboard, 12,994 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848.....	hhds.	14,854
Arrived last week.....	"	794
Arrived previously.....	49,534	49,486
		64,319
Exported last week.....	3,347	
Exported previously.....	47,841	51,088
Stock on hand and on shipboard.		13,294

The demand for this article continues good, and prices are fully supported, the tendency being rather to our outside figures. The sales of the week amount to about 600 hhds., and include 50 hhds. Admitted and Refused, at 4c; 3 Admitted, at 7¼c; 1 do. at 6⅜; 14 do, at 6¼; 90 do, at 5 15-16; 68 do, at 5⅞; 71 do, at 5⅝; 120 do, at 5½c; 63 do, at 5⅜; 16 do, at 5¼c; 80 Refused, at 4¾; 19 do, at 5⅝; 27 do, at 5⅜; 90 do, at 5⅜. 24 do, at 5¼, and 4 do, at 3c ⅌ lb. Wagons Lugs, 3¾@3¾c.; Leaf, Inferior to Common, 4@4¾c.; Fair to Fine, 5¼@6; Fine and Selections, 6¼@7¼ cts. ⅌ lb.

SUGAR—There has been a good demand for Sugar, and the light stock has caused a further advance in prices. The sales of the week amount to 560 hhds. at the following rates: Inferior, 3¾@4c Common, 4¼@4½c; Fair, 4¾@5c; Prime 5¼c; Choice, 5⅜@5½ cents ⅌ lb. A crop of about 75 hhds. has been sold at 5c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—The transactions are, of course very limited, and prices rule as before quoted, say from 12 @13c for Inferior and Common, and 19@20 cents ⅌ gallon for refined.

FLOUR—The downward tendency noticed in our last, has since been increased by comparatively large receipts, which in the absence of any active demand, have caused a depression in prices. The transactions of the week amount to fully 9,000 bbls., and the closing quotations for ordinary brands of Missouri and Illinois are $4 37½@$4 40. Second St. Louis $4 50; choice Missouri and Illinois $4 75 @$5. Fancy brands St. Louis $5@$5 75c ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—There has been more doing in the Corn market during the past week, the sales having reached 30,000 sacks, by far the greater portion of which was at 40@41c ⅌ bushel. But a sale of Wheat has been made. Data have still further declined, and the sales have been large, embracing 16,000 sacks, at 90@92c for Ohio, and from 97@99c ⅌ bushel for St. Louis.

PORK—The market has been very dull since our last, and sales are restricted to retail lots, at ⅌ 50 for Mess, and ⅌ 25 for Prime.

BACON—The market has been quiet, and prices are much the same as before quoted, say: Sides 5¾ @5¾c.; Clear, 6¾@6½c; Shoulders 5@5½c.; Hams, 7@8c.; canvassed and extra cured 9@10½c ⅌ lb.

BEEF—The business in this article is merely at retail. We quote Prime $13, and Mess $15 ⅌ bbl

LARD—Nothing of consequence has been done in this article since our last, and prices remain unchanged. Large sales could, however, not be offered without submitting to some concession.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Prices are as last quoted: 10 to 12½c ⅌ lb. for Western Butter, and 11c ⅌ lb for Cheese.

WHISKEY—There has been a moderate enquiry, and prices are firm at 19c ⅌ gallon for rectified.—Common has been sold at 17c ⅌ gallon.

SALT—Liverpool coarse is now selling at $1 65 @$1 67½ and sacks at $1 12½@$1 25c ⅌ sack delivered. The demand is good.

COFFEE—There has been a fair demand for Rio Coffee since our last, and about 3,000 bags have been sold during the week mostly at 7½c ⅌ lb.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—There has been more doing since our last, but at easier rates. Prices for Bagging have ranged from 18½@17c ⅌ yard according to terms, and Rope is selling from 6¼@6½c ⅌ lb.

GUNNY BAGS—Small sales have been made since our last, at 19½@11c—a slight decline.

HEMP—No sales and prices nominal.

LEAD—There have been no sales since our last.

LIME—A cargo has arrived since our last, but remains unsold. At retail, Thomaston is selling at $1 25@$1 50.

EXCHANGE—The rates have undergone no material change since our last. Sterling bills are scarce, and range from ¼ par to ¼ cent premium. France, dull at 5c 95@5c. 97½. New York at 60 days, par @¼ ⅌ cent discount. Checks, ¼@¾ ⅌ cent prem

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	8⅝@10 ⅌ cent. prem.
Paris	5f 25c@5f 27½.
New York, 60 day bills	par@¼ ⅌ cent dis.
Do. Checks	¼@¾ ⅌ c. prem.
Boston, 60 days	par@¼ ⅌ ct. disc.
Philadelphia, 60 days	par@¼ ⅌ ct. disc.
Havana, at 5 to 8 days	2@2½ ⅌ cent disc.

FREIGHTS.—Foreign and Coastwise Freights are both very dull. In the early part of the week a British vessel was taken for Liverpool, at 9 3-4d and 10d for Cotton, but since then, Cotton to fill up has been shipped at 7-16d.

FREIGHTS

COTTON—Liverpool	⅌ lb. 7-16@ 9-32d
Havre	⅌ lb. —@1c
New York	⅌ bale 37½@ 50c
Boston, &c	⅌ lb. ½@1c
TOBACCO—Cuba, &c	⅌ hhd. —@ —d
London	—@ —d
Bremen	—@ —d
Antwerp, Hamburg, &c	—@ —d
Liverpool	—@ —d
Havre	—@ —d
New York	⅌ ton 50@ 50
Boston	⅌ ton 50@ 50
Philadelphia	⅌ ton 50@ 50
SUGAR AND MOLASSES—to Northern Ports	
From the Country	⅌ hhd. —@ —d
From the City	⅌ hhd. —@ —d
Bacon—New York	⅌ lb. —@ —d
Boston	⅌ lb. —@ —d
PORK, &c.—New York	⅌ bbl. —@ —d
Boston	⅌ bbl. —@ —d
London	⅌ ton —@ —d
Liverpool	⅌ ton —@ —d
FLOUR & WHEAT—London	⅌ ton —@ —d
Liverpool	⅌ ton —@ —d
FLOUR—New York	⅌ bbl. —@ —d
Boston	—@ —d
London	—@ —d
Liverpool	—@ —d
CORN—North-to ports	⅌ bush. —@ —d
London	—@ —d
Liverpool	—@ —d
HEMP—New York	⅌ ton —@ —d
Boston	⅌ ton —@ —d
Europe	⅌ ton —@ —d

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

MANY VOTERS.

☞ Please announce CHAS. C. BURTURIEN, 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 Election will be held at No. 1 Camp street. At the Request of MANY FRIENDS.

☞ C. B. BEVERLEY is a candidate for re-election for Third Judge of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, at the election to be held on the 5th of November, 1849. a16

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

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

☞ Neither the Captain nor consignee of the Norwegian bark SYLPHIDE, Captain Ombodi, from Bordeaux, will be responsible for any debt that may be contracted by the crew of said vessel. a25

☞ The bark SYLPHIDE, Capt. Ombodi, from Bordeaux, is landing opposite Dumaine street, First Municipality. Consignees are requested to take off their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the Custom House at their expense and risk. A. CAVELIER.

a25 23 Old Levee.

☞ The MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY have removed their offices to 19 Royal st., Musson's Buildings.

☞ AUG'TE. ROLLER has removed to his old store, 99 ST. LOUIS STREET. jy3

NOTICE TO DRAYMEN AND DISCHARGING CLERKS—We will in future pay no drayage from the shipping, except in those boats with our orders. DUFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.

ST. LOUIS INSTITUTION.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. DERON, New Orleans, 145 St. Louis st., bet. Burgundy and Dau