The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. ——NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1849.

WAGNE & WEISER, Prop'rs. No. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

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Notice.

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

New Orleans, 30 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

Thursday Morning, July 26, 1849.

☞ The northern mail came through yesterday, bringing all the papers from New York as late as the 17th, from Washington the 18th, and from Charleston to the 20th instant, inclusive.

ANOTHER CALUMNY DISPROVED.

One of the slanders hatched by the *Union* and indiscriminately propagated by the Locofoco press, is, that President Taylor calls a Cabinet council over every appointment; that a regular vote is taken on all nominations; that the PRESIDENT counts but one in eight; that he is very frequently outvoted; and that he consoles disappointed applicants by benevolently informing them that he, at least, voted for them, though he had to succumb to his Cabinet.

This miserable calumny, originally the production of the opposition journal at Washington, has been iterated and reiterated to the offence of the nation, until a formal refutation has become necessary. The *Republic* of the 18th denies the charge in specific and positive terms. We aver most diametrically, says that paper, that all the statements which have appeared in the opposition newspapers, of the character and effect of those to which we above refer, are absolutely and unqualifiedly false. The President of the United States, continues the *Republic*, in no instance submits his prerogative to the chances of a vote in the Cabinet. The appointments vested in the President, the President has made on his own responsibility. The applications for such appointments, that have been refused, have been refused in his own responsibility. He has never sought to implicate the Cabinet, or any member of the Cabinet, in the responsibility of such refusal. Every discretionary appointment of any importance has been made by the President himself, of his own motion, and from his own judgment, on the merits and claims of the respective candidates. With regard to the minor and such appointments, which belong properly to the Heads of Departments, he has left them where they belong, without seeking to interfere. In making these appointments, the members of the Cabinet have, of course, been compelled to consult together, in order to arrange and equalize the appointments in different sections, and to prevent conflicting or double appointments of too great preponderance in particular localities. These appointments the President has not interested with, because it is no part of his Presidential duty. It has never been considered a part of the President's duty, except by one or two of our Chief Magistrates, who have been afflicted with that disease of egotism which germinates in the rotten soil of a despotism or a demagogue.

The *Republic* further remarks upon this subject:

Five feet Taylor, then, has done precisely what all other Presidents have done. Where it was not his province to interfere, he has permitted the Cabinet to arrange their appointments in their own way. Where the responsibility of an appointment was in the President, he has exercised it, and the idea of a conflict, or collision, or comparison of opinion as between himself and the Cabinet, and of his voting in favor of or against the members of his Cabinet, or his being out voted, or voted down, or his having failed in any instance to exercise his entire Presidential power as invested in him by the Constitution and laws of his country, is all a false tale in the bond. It has never been Gen. Taylor's habit to shirk responsibilities, or to interfere with the duties that properly belong to the subordinates. He has looked to his officers for the proper discharge of their duty, and has not sought to thwart, or embarrass them in the mode of doing it. Nor has he ever permitted them, in any situation in which he has been placed, to control his judgment, or to substitute theirs for his own.

What the opposition journals which have given currency to the falsehood, give room also to the correction of it?

The opposition prints which have given currency to this slander, should at all events, have the decency to publish the truth. Will they do so? We shall see. The vile invention has been so frequently foisted upon the public ear, that its hardy refutation can but measurably atone for the evil inflicted by its previous promulgation; yet the conductors of these journals owe to the cause of decency and honor, as compose a retraction of the falsehood as can be purely offered.

Gen. Cass Again.

Since the defeat of Gen. CASS, his name has a most ceased to appear in the journals of the country, but we are reminded of his existence by the appearance of a very elaborate epistle from the Honorable Senator, in the columns of the Washington *Union*. The object of Gen. CASS in so doing away with the impression created by a certain letter from Col. WEBB, of the *Courier and Enquirer*, in which it was declared that Gen. C. was at heart a convert to most of the doctrines advocated by the Whig party, though too much of a partizan politician to acknowledge the fact. Gen. CASS, in his reply, denies the charges separately and in the aggregate, and for the benefit of the democracy indites a copious political manifesto, proving himself to be a very excellent and genuine Locofoco.

The substance of the communication, striped of its verbiage, may be briefly stated as follows: On the Tariff question, Gen CASS is with his party, being a supporter of the Act of 1846, though opposed to some of its details. On the question of Internal Improvements, he recognizes the doctrine of the Baltimore Platform—being hostile to any general system, but not unfriendly to the improvement of some of the great harbors and rivers, and lakes of the Union, national in their character, and important to the commerce or defence of the country. On the Wilmot Proviso, he occupies the same ground as in his Nicholson letter, holding that slavery cannot possibly exist in California and New Mexico, but that Congress has no power under the Constitution to prohibit it and that the attempt to exercise that power is offensive to the feelings and injurious to the rights of the South. He considers that the people of the Territories are competent to regulate the relation of master and servant, and that to them the subject should be referred—all of which is but a repetition of the opinion advanced in the Nicholson letter.

We cheerfully admit that this letter places Gen CASS *rectus in curia* with his party, and that in regard to the Slavery question, while we utterly dissent from his notion of vesting the power in the people of a territory, before they form a State Constitution and knock at the doors of the *Union*, we acknowledge that he puts forth sentiments more liberal than those which usually emanate from politicians North of the Potomac, touching this vexed and embarrassing issue.

NEW COTTON RECEIVED.—The first bale of the new crop arrived yesterday, per steamship *Portland*, from Texas. It was received in Lavaca, on the 18th inst., and is consigned to Messrs. McDowell & Peck, of this city.

Telegraphic News.

Although the papers by the northern mail are no later than those received by way of the west, they furnish somewhat fuller telegraphic information in regard to the various subjects of interest already referred to.

BOSTON, July 17.

Arrival of the U. S. steamer Princeton.—The U. S. steam frigate Princeton, Com. Engle, arrived here this afternoon, from Gibraltar, which place she left on the 24th of June, all well on board. The U. S. steamer Alleghany, Com Hunter, and the U. S. schooner Taney, Lieut Com. Hunter, were to sail from Gibraltar for home, via Madeira, the former on the 30th, and the latter on the 27th ult.

PITTSBURG, July 17.

The fire in Alleghany.—The fire in Alleghany city has been arrested after much difficulty.—The whole amount of damage is estimated at about $40,000. Mr M. A. Knox, captain or chief director of the Wm. Penn Empire Company, has been arrested and committed to jail, charged with having caused the riot at the fire yesterday, and with having been instrumental in inducing the firemen to withhold their aid in subduing the flames.

Business here is dull, and no change to note in the prices, except that flour and grain are somewhat firmer. There is a moderate business doing in provisions. Prices remain unaltered.

PITTSBURG, July 17.

The fire in Alleghany City—conduct of the firemen.—The fire yesterday afternoon consumed thirty buildings, mostly frames, and raged with great violence for about four hours. A portion of the poles of the Lake Telegraph Line were burned down. The flames extended from Gay Alley to Ohio street, west to the Commons and east to the Diamond. With the exception of six Rouses, two entire squares were burned. The Diamond and West Commons prevented the fire from spreading. No water of any consequence was thrown on the fire by the firemen.

The Alleghany firemen had for a while complete possession of the ground, and did all in their power to prevent the firemen from this side going into service, which will account for the vast destruction of property. Dr. Scott's Church, a beautiful edifice, which was entirely consumed, is insured in the Philadelphia North American office for $5000. Mrs. Henderson, one of the sufferers, is insured in the Franklin office, Philadelphia, for $2,500. Mrs. Desenap, widow, lost nine buildings—no insurance. Johnson & Watson's extensive marble works were entirely consumed. Much excitement prevails in relation to the conduct of the firemen.

During the evening the Mayor had a strong patrol on the ground, as threats were made to fire the entire city. A few small fights took place, but nothing serious occurred. The police are on the trail of some of the ringleaders. The Mayor of Alleghany has offered a reward of $250 for the detection of the persons who interfered to prevent the Pittsburgh firemen from going into service.—The City Councils met last night, and will probably abandon the present system of the fire department for the paid one.

MONTREAL, July 16, 1849.

Fearful increase of the Cholera in Montreal and Quebec.—The cholera is resuming, with fearful rapidity among us. The deaths in this city were, on Saturday, 45, and it is supposed that the number yesterday was greater. This terrible and sudden increase is partially to be attributed to the sudden change of weather. Since the thunder storm of Friday night last, the thermometer has stood seldom higher than 70, and frequently as low as 60. Prior to the storm it stood as high as 90, and occasionally went up to 100.

The Board of Health have now become so alarmed that they are afraid to publish the true report; and the consequence is that the public hear of the deaths only.

The cholera is also spreading to a great extent among the soldiery.

Lord Elgin, it is said, has refused to allow the troops to leave the town, although requested by the medical men to do so.

In Quebec, said to relate, the disease has been far more frightful than even in Montreal, the deaths averaging between twelve or fifteen per day. The merchants refrain from attending at their counting-houses; and the consequence is that business is perfectly paralyzed. Many citizens of the first respectability have fallen a prey to this dire disease in Quebec.

(*Transmitted for the American.*)

MONTREAL, Monday, July 16.

More raging between the Orangemen and the Catholics—Serious loss of Life.—The riots have been several serious and fatal riots and quarrels in Upper Canada of late between the Catholics and Orangemen.

At St. Catherine's, six men were killed outright, and several severely wounded.

On the 12th inst. a street skirmish occurred in Hamilton, in which nine were killed.

In this city, (Montreal,) on Saturday evening, a Catholic Irishman was killed by one of his own countrymen, in an altercation. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.

The intermente for the week ending on Sunday last amount to 716 of cholera and 227 of other diseases. On Monday there were 66 deaths from cholera and 27 from other diseases.

The weather has become more favorable, and it is said as an omen, that the epidemic appears to be decreasing. The impression prevails among our citizens, and the same is now entertained by some physicians, that the cause of the prevalence of the cholera may in some measure be attributed to the condition of the cellars in the burnt district, many of which are yet filled with stagnant water.

Business is very dull—indeed it has, for some weeks past, been almost suspended. Many of those who could make it convenient have left the city, for more healthy locations.

ALBANY, Monday, July 16—P. M.

Increase of Cholera in Albany.—The Cholera is on the increase in our city, and the Board of Health report 46 new cases and 16 deaths, as having occurred since Saturday, the 14th instant.

BUFFALO, July 16.

Cholera at Buffalo.—The Board of Health report 89 cases of cholera and 21 deaths, within the past 24 hours, showing a large increase.

(Transmitted for the American.)

PITTSBURGH, July 17.

The Board of Health report 12 cases and 3 deaths from cholera for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day.

(Transmitted for the American.)

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

The Board of Health have reported 73 cases and 31 deaths by cholera this day.

The store of Messrs. R & H. Miller was entered yesterday at noon, while the clerk was at dinner, and robbed of $400. Thief yet undetected.

The dead body of a man—name unknown—was found in the river last night. The indications are such as to induce a strong belief that he was murdered.

NEW YORK, July 17.

Things in and about New York.—A petition is being circulated urging the Governor to commute the sentence of Mathew Wood to imprisonment for life. The Messrs. Woodell's Machine and Press Factory in Elm street was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The Brooklyn Board of Health since Saturday report 24 cases of Epidemic Cholera, 14 of which have proved fatal.

The cholera has broken out in the Penitentiary at Flatbush. Ten persons have already died. The greatest panic and alarm is prevailing there.

The efforts of Father Mathew in Brooklyn have been blessed with great success. The following are the numbers enrolled by him in the vanguard of Sobriety: On Thursday, 1,000; Friday, 1,250; Saturday, 1,100; Sunday, 2,700 Monday, 1,500—making a total of 7,550. Father Mathew will return to this city this afternoon, and will start for Boston on Monday or Tuesday of next week.

NEW YORK, July 18.

COTTON.—Yesterday 3000 bales sold at previously noted advance, and the market firm.

Flour and Corn remain unchanged, either in price or demand.

THE BARK HEBE.—*Rumored Loss of her Passengers.*—We published an extract of a letter yesterday, says the Baltimore *Sun*, from Montevideo, dated 31st May, which was received in this city via Boston, in which it was stated that 7 passengers and 9 men were lost from the vessel. The following extract of a letter from Montevideo, published in the New York *Courier and Enquirer* of Monday, gives later and fuller accounts. From this it would appear that the report that the life of the crew had been swept off by "a sea," was incorrect, but that there was reason to fear that the passengers were lost, though we cherish the hope that they did, as the letter suggests, succeed in reaching land in safety:

MONTEVIDEO, May 23, 1849.—The weather has been of late very tempestuous in the vicinity of Cape Horn, and we fear that many vessels will sustain damage.

The bark Hebe, of and from Baltimore, was in the straits of Magellan, in company with the schooner L. B. Gager, at anchor in Possession Bay on the 3d instant, at which time the weather being fine and the water smooth, nine of the passengers, with the mate and two seamen of the Hebe, went on shore, after which the weather became squally, when they attempted to return to the vessel, but in vain, a current of ten miles per hour having carried their boat past the vessel and to seaward, where they were soon out of sight in a snow storm, and it is to be feared that all, twelve in number, found a watery grave; but yet hopes are entertained that they must have succeeded in reaching some of the Islands, and ultimately the main land. They were, unhappily, without provisions or water in the boat. The Hebe had given up the idea of passing through the Straits of Magellan, and had proceeded on her voyage round Cape Horn.

The *Hebe* sailed from Baltimore about the first of February, under command of Capt. Stetson, with the following passengers: A. H. Taylor, Va.; J. B. Cole, P. Dorsey, Baltimore county, Md.; John Hill, Lawrence Brooke, Old Point, Va.; W. G. Lamb, James J. Beeman, Baltimore city. Those were all the passengers she had on board, and her crew consisted of nine men, besides the officers.

Further by the Niagara.

The N. Y. *Courier & Enquirer* of the 16th, contains a telegraphic despatch, embracing as usual, the very latest intelligence by the *Niagara*. Some of it is entirely new, and all of it is interesting:

LONDON, Saturday, 30th June, } 3 o'clock, P. M. }

From Paris, under date of Friday, 5 P. M., the correspondent of the Times writes as follows:

"I have reason to believe that beyond the information you are already in possession of, there is no further news of the military operations before Rome.

The reply to the repeated enquiries is still 'We are making our way gradually,' and from day to another we expect to hear something decisive. The last accounts state that a steamer had been signalled off Toulon, but of what tidings she is the bearer, nothing is yet known, or at least has not up to half past 3 o'clock, transpired.

The intelligence from Rome by the ordinary mail only comes down to the 19th. It is believed that the military forces of the expeditionary army is likely to be considerably increased. We are told that over 60,000 is not an exaggerated figure in case the discontent, or jealousy or fear, or whatever else the feeling may be termed, which actuates both Spain and Austria, not to speak of Naples, should assume a more unequivocal aspect.

Austria and Hungary.

The late victories were much exaggerated in their first reports. The real facts of the case are as follows:

The Hungarians having crossed the Waag on the 19th and 20th inst., suddenly made a violent attack on the Imperialists' position, and penetrated into the centre of them, and after a battle of three days with the two Imperialist armies, the Hungarians retreated to their former positions, but not without having, by their outset done considerable damage to the Imperialist corps.

The Russian general, Paniutin, was wounded, and the very fact that the Austrian bulletins remain silent on the subject of the "killed and wounded" and the "captured cannon and men," show that the intelligence which they have to communicate on that score is by no means cheering.

The Austrian papers publish a decree of the Austrian commander-in-chief, Gen. Haynau, in which that military chieftain states that the inhabitants of the borough of Bo Schar Kang have aided and abetted the Hungarian insurgents in their attack upon the brigade of General Wyss, he (Gen. Haynau) has ordered *that town to be burnt and annihilated*, and that this order was executed on the 21st inst.

The cholera and typhus fever continue doing their work in the Imperialist armies. One correspondent informs us that three hundred sick soldiers, (none of them wounded,) were brought into Vienna from Oldenburgh on the 24th inst.

The unfortunate Hungarian banker, that attempted to desert from the Imperialists to them, and return to their own country, have as many of them as were captured suffered a cruel punishment. Their leaders, three non-commissioned officers, were killed on the spot. Seventy young recruits were sent to the Italian army, and the rest, of seventy, were decimated. Seven were shot on the 23d inst.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15th.

The Porte has refused to comply with the imperative demand of Russia for the passage of 100,000 troops through Servia, and the Russian envoy, in virtue of his instructions, has refused to send the reply, which was respectful, but firm and unyielding, to the Emperor.

Latest from Rome.

It is stated that the French government has received a telegraphic despatch announcing that the French had occupied Mount Orio, which gives them a command of part of the city.

Sardinia.

The Austrian garrison quitted Alessandria on the 18th.

Venice.

A decisive attack upon Brenbios was contemplated by the Austrians. Negotiations for peace were in progress.

At the London market, to-day, Consols, 91 7-8, 2 1-8. Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 92 1-4. Consols opened at 91 3-4 to 7-8, and continued till the close, at 3 o'clock, when they improved. They may be quoted at 92 cash. Mexicans, 28 1-4. United States Sixes, 107 to 109.

New Route to New Orleans.

We learn from various quarters that the merchants of New York and New Orleans are seriously talking of building a road (if such a word be practicable) across the northern part of Florida, the objects of which would be to shorten the sea route between the two cities about one thousand miles, and escape the dangers of the Florida reefs. The idea of making a canal across the Peninsula was broached a number of years ago, but was finally abandoned, owning, for many reasons, to its impracticability. It is alleged that the harbors of St. Mary's, on the Atlantic, and near Cedar Keys, on the Gulf, would be suitable places for the termini of the proposed road, and it has been ascertained that a road like the one proposed can be constructed on exceedingly reasonable terms. The distance across the peninsula at the point designated is one hundred and forty miles. The construction of the proposed road does not seem to be worthy of the consideration of all who are interested in the intercourse between the great entrepot of the Mississippi valley and the United States, promising, as the project does, to bring the Empire City and the Crescent City within an easy four days' journey.

We copy the foregoing from the *National Intelligencer*. The subject has been certainly discussed here, in consequence of the publication of an able article in De Bow's Commercial Review, in reference to the advantages of the contemplated enterprise. We are not aware however, that any active movement has yet commenced in furtherance of the object. It is high time for the merchants of New Orleans to be looking not only to this, but to other measures for the preservation and increase of her commerce. She is surrounded by active competitors, who are zealously invoking all the resources which art, skill and enterprise may command, with a view of neutralizing those immense natural advantages that have, thus far, secured to our city the lion's share of the trade of the great western valley. Cincinnati, Louisville, Mobile, Augusta, Savannah and Charleston are all striving to appropriate a part of the vast commerce of New Orleans. We have to contend with a host of rivals, and must prepare in season for the struggle.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.—*Honors to Louisianians.*—The distribution of Premiums in the St. Mary's College, Baltimore, took place on the 17th inst. Previous to this ceremony, orations were delivered by several candidates for the honors of the college. The valedictory we* pronounced by CHARLES J. VILLERE, of Louisiana, after an address on the "Revival of Literature." The degree of A. M. was conferred upon HENRY CASTELLANOS, of Louisiana; and Messrs OSCAR OLIVIER and WM. HART, of the same State, received honorary certificates.

The following young gentlemen from Louisiana, obtained premiums and other distributions for their proficiency in various departments of learning: Oscar Olivier, Henry Sauve, Albert Carlin, Charles Desobry, Albert Déjean, Adolphus Olivier, Augustus Mercier, Gabriel Prudhomme, R. Déjean, Emile Prudhomme, J. J. C. Castellanos, J. Foley, F. Corney, Odilon Labeauve, and William Hart.

TWO GOVERNORS.—Advices from Florida inform us that Governor Moseley, the old Democratic Executive, still holds on to his office, and intends doing so till October next. Governor Thomas Brown, Whig, who was elected last fall, has been installed and is the proper officer. So that Florida is blessed with two Governors. The difficulty as to the length of the present gubernatorial term, we believe, had its origin in a late change of the organic law of the State.

A TORNADO.—Twice on Saturday, the city of Philadelphia was visited by a thunderstorm, accompanied on both occasions by a wind so violent as to amount to an actual tornado. The rain poured down in a perfect deluge, and the furious wind did great damage in several portions of the city. A number of fine trees in the public squares were either totally destroyed or reft of their branches, and numerous sailing craft on the river placed in imminent danger. The steamer Robert F. Stockton was literally blown over on her side, and for awhile remained in such a position as to excite the utmost terror in the passengers. We have not had for some years such a violent wind.—*North American.*

According to the theory of the French physicians, the cholera in Philadelphia should now subside very rapidly, as the advent of a thunder storm demonstrates the existence of a large quantity of electricity in the atmosphere—a circumstance deemed incompatible with the presence of cholera.

☞ THE MORTALITY in New York for the week ending on the 14th inst., shows 991 interments during that period, being an increase of 239 on the preceding seven days. The cholera interments were 484, being an increase of 187 on the preceding week, and an average of 69 1-7 deaths daily during the week. Among the deaths by the cholera, we notice those of Mr. James Reyburn, a highly respectable merchant, and Mr. A. R. Wickoff, the Treasurer of the Hudson River Railroad. Also, that of Dr. Brainard, a distinguished physician, who was stricken down on the 16th and died the next day. David B. Ogden, Esq., an eminent lawyer—one of the very first men at the bar of that city, fell victim to the epidemic, on the 16th inst.

Appointments by the President.

ATTORNEYS.

Samuel R. Rogers of Tennessee, to be Attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Tennessee, vice Thomas G. Lyon, resigned

LAND OFFICERS.

Jas M. McLean, of Illinois, to be Register of the Land Office at Palestine, Illinois, vice Harman Alexander, removed.

Nathan Sargent, of Pennsylvania, to be Recorder of the General Land Office, vice S. H. Laughlin, removed.

COLLECTORS

Nathaniel G Marshall, York, Maine, vice Joseph P. Jenkins, removed.

Joseph Eschez, Alexandria, Virginia, vice Edward Green, removed.

INTERESTING PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Our thanks are due the Hon. HENRY JOHNSON for two important works; the first being the Report of the Commissioner of Patents on the subject of steam-boiler explosions; and the second, the valuable notes of a military reconnoissance from Fort Leavenworth, in Missouri, to San Diego, in California, by Major EMORY. This work includes a detailed and highly interesting description of New Mexico, and contains a large number of illustrative engravings. Accompanying the volume, is a large map of the country explored by the author.

FUNERAL OF MRS. MADISON.—The *Intelligencer* of the 18th says: The remains of the venerable relict of ex-President MADISON were removed from her late residence, in Lafayette square, to St. John's Church, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. PYNE, Rector of the Church, delivered, in a very feeling manner, an eloquent and just eulogy on the character of the deceased, which was listened to with deep interest by a dense congregation, including the PRESIDENT of the United States, the Cabinet Officers, gentlemen of the Army and Navy, the Mayor and City Councils, and many distinguished citizens and strangers. The Rev. Mr. FRENCH aided the Rector of St. John's in the funeral solemnities. About half-past five o'clock the funeral procession, a very large and imposing one, moved from the Church to the Congress Cemetery, where the corpse will remain until it is removed to its final resting place at Montpelier, Va.

☞ A dreadful murder was committed at Baltimore on the 16th. Mr. John D. Buck, a respectable clerk in the Baltimore and Cuba Copper Smelting Works, was shot through the head, while engaged in writing. The ball penetrated a pane of glass and entered the back part of his skull, causing immediate death.—Several arrests have been made at Baltimore of persons suspected of this atrocious deed.

LOUISIANA—*The crops.*—The Pointe Coupée *Echo* says:

The weather for some time past has been very favorable to the growth of the cane, which now appears more luxuriant than could have been anticipated from the extreme dryness of the spring and abundant transpiration of water. The present indications are, that the yield will be much greater than that of last year. We wish we could say the same of the corn and cotton crops.

The Marksville *Prairie Star* has the following:

It is scarcely possible to note the changes which the crops put on. During the forepart of the season up to the middle of May, the prospect for the cotton crop was favorable—we were quite discouraging—it then assumed a much more flattering appearance, and gave hope of a fair average as to the middle or 20th of June, since then we have had continued rains, which have seriously affected the prospects, and the appearance, it is said, of the caterpillar, will place the crop much below an average. The corn crop throughout the season has looked unpromising, and we entertain no doubt that many of our planters will be compelled to purchase a supply long before the year closes.

The cane generally looked well previous to the late heavy rains, but no doubt not it has been affected. For more than a week there has rained every day, occasionally in torrents. Our parish as yet is comparatively healthy, but in the face of the present season we should not be surprised if a good deal of sickness should follow.

City Intelligence.

A PRECIOUS RascAL.—The negro Netto, belonging to Mr. Lefevre, was arrested yesterday, and brought before Recorder Genella, on the charge of insolence and conspiracy. First, it appears that on Tuesday morning, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, he forcibly entered the premises of Mr. Leon Landhauser, at the corner of Johnson and Main streets, broke open the armoire, and stole $150 in gold. The attention of Mrs. Judy, Mr. Landhauser's mother-in-law, was called to the fact that a strange negro had been seen in the yard. Thereupon she immediately proceeded to the yard, and discovered Netto in the act of taking a ladder; got up to the top of the fence. On perceiving her, Netto ordered him what he was about, when the latter commenced abusing her, and throwing her off the ladder, succeeded in effecting his escape. The next day, however, this rascal was arrested in the act of committing a robbery, in Carondelet street, and was lodged in the calaboose. Before Recorder Genella, he was ordered to be committed for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

PUBLIC SALE.—We are glad that Capt. Maserat of the Third Municipality police, is enforcing the municipal ordinance against the keepers of public balls. Two of these establishments were closed yesterday by Recorder Bouzeau, for being operated in contravention to the ordinances. His Honor ordered that they should be forthwith closed.

ROW IN A BALL ROOM.—On Sunday night last a row took place in the Hall-room, corner of French and Burgundy streets, in the midst of which, Constantine Gregory, a Greek, received a cut on the hand by one J. W. Jacobson. The latter was arrested by the parish police officer Hancker, and remanded to the parish prison for examination. The case was yesterday thoroughly investigated before Recorder Genella, and the prisoner committed for trial before the First District Court, on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

ARRESTED.—Lieutenant Schoenmydre, of the First Municipality police, succeeded yesterday afternoon in arresting Eugenio Llorente, against whom a warrant had been issued for arson, charged on the charge of being implicated in the attempt to burn the store of Mr. Pugh, on St. Louis st. When brought before the Judge, he fixed the bail at $25,000, which was promptly furnished by Mr. Damian Casas, the prisoner was set at liberty. Our readers are aware that the preliminary investigation in the case will take place before Justice Wright to-morrow morning, and as the principal witness was deemed all-important by the prosecution, it is lamentable indeed that Lieut. Schoenmydre managed to fix him.

THE CRESCENT CORPS was to have met yesterday at the Mayor's office, but at the hour appointed there was no quorum present, and the meeting adjourned over to this morning. The meeting has been convened for the purpose of receiving the report of the Surveyors, and also with the view of fixing the amount of compensation due those gentlemen for closing the crevasse.

CHILDREN'S CRUSADE.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a white man, name unknown, who was found drowned in the Mississippi river, opposite the Third Municipality. Verdict accordingly.

Also on the remains of a white female infant, found in a box floating in the river, opposite Post 7, Second Municipality. The body was in such advanced stage of decomposition, having apparently been in the water for several weeks, that it was impossible to assign the cause of death.

SWINDLING.—A man named J. Perin was charged yesterday, before Recorder Genella, with having obtained $60 from Mr. L. Cucullu, on the 16th May last, under fraudulent pretences. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

THE ARSON CASE.—Recorder Baldwin rendered his decision yesterday morning, in the case of the Mrs. Billman. They were committed for trial before the First District Court, on the charge of attempting to set fire to their premises in Canal street. The Recorder declined taking bail, and referred the question of specific to a higher tribunal.

VAGRANTS.—Samuel Willis was committed yesterday by Recorder Baldwin, to the Workhouse, as a vagrant. He had been accused of stealing small sums of money from Mrs. Davidson. Wm. Haw thorn and H. Ushmens were likewise sent to the Workhouse as vagrants, the charge of petty larceny having been preferred against them.

Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods.

☞ The attention of Dealers is called to the Catalogue Sale of *Dry Goods*, to take place THIS DAY, 26th July, at 10 o'clock, at F. H. Peirpain's Auction Room, No 8 Canal st.

TERMS—Over $500, 3 and 5 months' credit.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

WEDNESDAY Evening, July 25, 1849.

The demand for Cotton far exceeds the supply. To-day's sales reached 600 bales at very full prices.

Sugar and Molasses are in good request, at former rates.

The Flour market is firm with a moderate business. Small sales of Corn at 54@55c ⅌ bushel.

There is no change to notice in the Provision market, and transactions are limited.

Whiskey is selling at 18c ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges remain as last quoted. Sterling 7¾@8 ⅌ cent premium. *France*, 5f. 93¾@95 26¼. Bills on New York at 60 days, ¼@1 per cent disc. Checks, ¼@1 per cent premium.

Freights are the same.

☞ MR. JAMES H. MARSHALL holds my power of Attorney during my temporary absence from the State.

jy24 J. H. PALMER.

☞ AUG'S. MOLIER has removed to his old store, 90 ST. LOUIS STREET.

SAUSAGES—Made to order, by Aug. Cuvas, for sale by J. & J. TARDOS, 31 Old Levee.

☞ Neither the Captain nor the Consignee of the Prussian brig LAGUNA, Captain Chas. Matthew, from Bordeaux, will be responsible for any debt that may be contracted by the crew of said ship.

jy26 3t J. LAUVE & CO, 14 Toulouse st.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers have removed their store to No. 31 Old Levee st. not.

jy20 J. & J. TARDOS.

NOTICE TO DRAYMEN AND DISCHARGING CLERKS.—We wish to ensure no drayage from the shipping, except in the 3 hoking our wn orders. DUPORIE, WILLIAMSON & CO.

THE undersigned are associated as partners in the practice of Law.

M. M. COHEN,
DAVID C. LARATT,
No. 98 Exchange Place.
Opposite the Post Office.

jy24—1y

Grocery Store for Sale—On Account of Departure.

A PPLY on the premises, corner St. Ferdinand and Conseulvo streets

jy25 6t

Hermann Lodge No. 62, U. D. A. Y. M.

☞ Under the direction of the Grand Lod e of the State of Louisiana, incorporated in 1846.

A regular stated meeting will be held on THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) the 26th inst, at 7 o'clock, at Friendship Hall, 118 Bourbon st.

Members are requested to be punctual. Brethren of the Order are invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.
D. GOODMAN, Secretary.

TO HIRE—A NEGRO NURSE, without children. Apply at No. 96 St. Louis st. jy25 3t

THE undersigned informs the public that Messrs Boyer, Brothers, of this city, are his legal agents. Any claims against him will be settled by them at their store, 118 Chartres street, having no liberty to settle his business.

New Orleans, July 25th, 1849.

jy26 10t ADOLPHE BOULANGE.

New Invention.

Patent Inclined Plane Gate Hinges, for plantations, gardens, cottages &c.

THE above, one of the most useful articles now in use in the south, and now being much in demand through the country, (of which the models can be seen at the store of the undersigned) the above Hinge keeps the gate or door always shut, shutting itself after passing through, without touching or being compelled to stop to close the gate. It is well adapted for all kind of fences where gates are used and especially for those in front of a white man's house, before the First District Court, on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

ARRESTED.—Lieutenant Schoenmydre, of the First Municipality police, succeeded yesterday afternoon in arresting Eugenio Llorente, against whom a warrant had been issued for arson, charged on the charge of being implicated in the attempt to burn the store of Mr. Pugh, on St. Louis st. When brought before the Judge, he fixed the bail at $25,000, which was promptly furnished by Mr. Damian Casas, the prisoner was set at liberty. Our readers are aware that the preliminary investigation in the case will take place before Justice Wright to-morrow morning, and as the principal witness was deemed all-important by the prosecution, it is lamentable indeed that Lieut. Schoenmydre managed to fix him.

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CORNER OF ELYSIAN FIELDS AND GOOD CHILDREN ST., THIRD MUNICIPALITY.
TO PROCTORVILLE, LAKE BORGNE,
Distance, 27 Miles.

Fare, through 30 cents; Children and Slaves, 25 Cents.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Leave the City.	Leave the Lake
7 o'clock, A M	8½ o'clock, A M
1 o'clock, P M	6 o'clock, P M

The cars will leave the lake at 9½ A. M., and the city at 1 P. M., will stop on the road and passengers will be taken on the route.

Each boat will leave the city at 7 A. M., and the lake at 6 P. M., will touch only at the following places: Congress street, 1st, 2d, Barracks Versailles, Bayou Bridge, Mill, Pontchartrain, and Jos. Toussaint's, the Sunday there will be no stopping. Through Tickets which will leave the city at 9½ o'clock, A M, and the cars from the Lake at 6½ o'clock, P M.

The above arrangements to take effect on and after Wednesday, the 25th of July, 1849. jy26

BORDEAUX WINE—

41 casks Claret, Chateaux Medoc,
150 bbls White Wine, Barsac, Sauterne, and Haut Barsac;
1100 bbls Claret, St. Julien.

In store and for sale by

jy26 4t Fdo. de FUENTES & CO., 92 Common st.

JUST RECEIVED—Per ship Lucina, from Bord