The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 1011 VOL. X.—NEW SERIES. } OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. —— NEW-ORLEANS FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1849. { No. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
DUNCAN F. KENNER,

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
LOUIS BYDELON.

For Congress,
C. P. JACKSON.

For Sheriff,
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

For State Senate,
T. G. HUNT,
CYRENE GUYOTE,
Attorney—FELIX LABATUT.

For House of Representatives,
First District.
W. W. MATTHEWS,
JOHN W. FARRAR
Third District.
J. PARKER,
C. FIELDS.
Fourth District.
J. AVERY,
M. BERRY.
Sixth District.
A. CARSON,
CHARLES CHERLIN.
Seventh District.
J. BATE,
CLAY CURRY.
Eighth District.
A. CAMPBELL,
FELIX LABATUT.

[illegible]

GENERAL DECLOUET.

Yesterday morning we were agreeably surprised and gratified at seeing Gen. ALEXANDER DECLOUET walk into our sanctum, with his usual gaiety and unassuming manner. He looked all the better for the severe fatigue he had undergone, it seems to have effected up on him not a single ill effect. We learned from Gen. Declouet, that after leaving us he went on board the steamer, and proceeded to Donaldsonville, where he addressed a large gathering of citizens with distinguished ability. We have already spoken of that address and its effect, as well of the tremendous excitement which he influenced upon the public feelings on Saturday at St. Donaldsonville.

After addressing the people of Donaldson Gen Declouet proceeded to Bastrop, in Morehouse, a distance of thirty miles. Down was to make a speech there, determined to confound Mr. Declouet. Accordingly the two champions met. Down addressed a very large assemblage, and Declouet followed him. The result, as the gentleman intelligence and standing in that place, Red-hot Whig, Down will never, as he says, dare to defy Declouet. The great Democrat was most lustfully sued up and made to appear in the eyes of a country man who has just broken her locket of rings. Declouet rounded him at all points, exposed his fallacies, retorted his on himself, and showed the opposed and ambiguous part he had played in the Convention on the question of an Elective Judiciary. Downs began his attempting to assail Declouet, but long before the speaking was over was compelled to assume a defensive position, and to exhaust his invention in concocting apologies for his own course. The triumph was overwhelming, and the Whigs who had witnessed the battle with some trepidation, were in ecstacies at the manly vigor with which their gallant leader bore the brunt of the fight and and gave back blow for blow; while the Locos who had fondly hoped to see our youthful orator overpowered by a veteran gladiator like Downs, were crest fallen and mortified at the result. Look out for glorious accounts from the whole Ouachita district.

From Mouroulous, Gen Declouet proceeded to the Parish of Jackson, where he again addressed the sovereigns, and created a most favorable impression. Though greatly fatigued by the arduous character of the canvass, our indomitable champion determined to visit Caldwell, and at Columbia, the Parish seat of that den of Locofocoism, he again laid his views before the people, and was received with kindness and hospitality. From Caldwell he proceeded to Lake Providence, and though he did not speak again in public, he mixed freely with the voters of Carroll, and gained there, as every where, largely upon popular feeling. He will probably visit St. Tammany to-day, and refute by his presence, the miserable slanders circulated against him, by the Locofocos of that Parish. He will return to New Orleans, where, if possible, he will remain until after the election. Wherever he was seen yesterday, he was surrounded by crowds of ardent and enthusiastic Whigs, anxious to shake their able champion by the hand, and to draw courage and inspiration from his frank, and honest, and beaming face. His presence here has redoubled our energy and infused fresh vigor in every Whig breast.

☞ The *Union* wants to know if the present Administration will resist British pretension "at all hazards?" Suffice it to say, observes the *Republic*, that the "rights, interests, and honor" of the country are in the hands of those who will not "neglect and compromise them," as the *Union* unceremonily admits the last Administration did. "At all hazards" has got to be a favorite expression of the sole organ. The greatest hazard the Polk administration encountered was that of "squatting." In the matter of Oregon, it ran this hazard and "squatted" upon "forty-nine." In the matter of Nicaragua and the Monroe doctrine, it "squatted" upon nothing. As this "squatting" is not a possible thing with the present Administration there is one of the "hazards" of the last cabinet which must not be counted in enumerating the risks which will be taken by the present one in defending the rights of the country.

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WASHINGTON, October 24, 1849.

The Democratic and Whig Freesoilers elected as members to the next House, and whose number is about eighteen, are making a grand rally with a view to obtain the control of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and of the Judiciary Committee. It is an ominous coalition, and though unsuccessful, will be troublesome. It is impossible that any candidate for the Speakership, will barter away the harmony of the House, and the peace of the Union for his aspiration.

It is distinctly hinted, in quarters representing the Administration, that the axe hitherto applied to the limbs of office, would soon be laid to the root of the Democratic official tree.

The intelligence from France, of the disavowal by the French Government of the conduct of M. Poussin, affords great gratification, and to none more than to the members of the Administration, some of whom superadded a different result. It does not suit France to quarrel with the United States, at a time, when she may be on the eve of a desperate combat with Russia, and therefore, poor Mr Poussin is made the scape goat, for the faults of M. De Tocqueville. Of course it is not to be expected that the next French Minister will be instructed to renew the same petty causes of irritation. The public funds have become more buoyant since the receipt of these favorable advices. The public alarm is generally subsiding as to the results of the Mosquito question. Every point involved in the controversy will, no doubt, be harmoniously settled by negotiation at Washington, here, during the coming winter. Mr. Hise's treaty, made without instructions from the last Administration, will be submitted to the Senate. It is said to provide that the Canal shall be free to all nations, on equal terms, and that the United States shall guaranty to Guatemala the peaceful possession of her dominions. The treaty with New Grenada, ratified in 1846, guarantees in like manner the sovereignty of that State.

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IMMIGRATION—SPEED—HEALTH.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of the 24th ult. says: "The packet ship Constellation, Capt. Lucas, belonging to Kermit's Liverpool line, arrived last evening with eight hundred and forty-eight immigrant passengers, having performed the voyage in twenty-three days. Out of this large number of passengers she lost only two by death—one from disease of the heart and the other from apoplexy. No other case of sickness even occurred on board, which is attributed to her superior ventilation.

PANAMA.—The Mobile *Register* has received a copy of the Panama *Star* of the 6th October, from which it copies some interesting items:

A sight of Chagres opens to your view a low swampy bit of ground, on which is erected about fifty bamboo huts, containing, perhaps, three times that number of miserable, naked half-starved savages. The Chagres river is one of the most beautiful in the world—it is covered with cedars more stately than those of Lebanon, wild flowers of every variety, color, and fragrance, and all the fruits of the tropic growing in the greatest profusion. Bananas, cocoanuts, plantains, yams, oranges, lemons, limes, pine apples, mangoes, mamei, tonuja, chirimolla, naperos, etc.; and besides these, cotton, and the best quality of sugar cane growing wild, so that the inhabitants have nothing to do but go out in the morning and gather a sufficiency for the day. There are several villages on the river, the most important of which are Gorgona and Cruces. Gorgona is a miserable drunken hole, without law or order, and Cruces is still worse.

The French hotel at Cruces is the best in the place, and the only place on the river, at present, where you can get a clean bed. The road from thence to Panama is the meanest apology on the face of God's earth as a cow path, even. Some places, for miles your mule is obliged to walk upon the points of rocks, or jump from one foothold to another, when woe to the rider, if he loses his balance. In others, the path is cut down through solid rock from 25 to 30 feet.

Panama is a walled city, built by the Spaniards one hundred and seventy years ago, and formerly contained 25,000 inhabitants. The present population does not probably exceed 4,000, although the place is evidently increasing since the Americans commenced passing through here, and property has been greatly enhanced. The N. Y. Restaurat is the most prominent among the improvements, and is the first place after leaving the Falcon, where we could set down and eat a meal like a Christian.

Health of Panama.—Our friends at home will be much pleased to learn that this city is entirely free from sickness of any consequence. The cholera has been here, and is gone, leaving behind us its only trace, the saddened hearts of relatives and friends, who mourn over its victims. We have occasionally a fine, refreshing shower, which adds much to one's comforts.

There are now about five hundred emigrants on the Isthmus, nearly all of whom will be taken off by the Senator and Panama steamers, which vessels are said here. The Unicorn sailed, filled with passengers, on Monday last. She is a slow boat, and the passengers by the Senator will probably be in San Francisco as soon as those by the Unicorn. The Panama sails on Monday or Tuesday next, and the Senator on Saturday of this week.

Advice to Persons Coming this Route to California.—We shall still income to come or to stay at home, but try and advise those who have determined. As an object of primary importance before leaving home, purchase your tickets through. Bring with you bread, cheese, dried beef or Bologna sausages, and a few sardines. A little good tea, whiskey, brandy, and an Epsa cwn with alcohol. Drams are bad in this climate, but a moderate use of liquor in the water of the Chagres river is useful. At noon you will, in two hours, when a cup of tea will be refreshing. If you have a spoon, knife and fork, cork screw, tin cup, house knife, for cutting wood, candles and matches. Bring an oil cloth or tarred canvass to cover your baggage when you leave the steamer, have also a small leather portmanteau, for use on board the steamer, and to carry a change of clothes in to Panama, as you arrive there some days before your baggage, can be found, rather other, inside of cotton duck, are best. For boots, have thick sole leather ones, topped up with the same, as high as the knee for a coat, India rubber is bad, but best of anything else. Third silk and patent leather are laughable. For your body, have a red flannel shirt and flannel pants, and a cloth coat to protect you from the night logs in the canoe. Get another to wear when it rains, and remember, if you have strong set that this waving is light and your hat will be damaged, as the canoes all leak so as to rig from being hauled up on the beach. Two persons is the best number for a canoe, which you had better select made. As to the quantity of baggage, $5 per lbs is and I can't cost to the charge from Cruces to Panama. You can bring as you choose to be lathered with, and pay the price for running the risk of getting more up on this side than your proper weight.

Milk can sometimes be procured on the river (black cow, per two cup full, coffee nine cents per cup, etc. Meat in some places at 50c a pound, the chickens of a little creek. As a dime is one that lies here, bring with you dimes and half dimes, say $20 worth. At Cruces board is $2 per day, or $1 per meal. At Panama $1 to $2 per day. As to sleeping on the river, the water of that had a hummock, which he slung in some ranch at night. It is preferable if you can bring in it. Most of persons sleep in their canoes.

P. S.—Don't forget your umbrella.

Over six millions and a half of dollars have entered this port from the South Pacific by the long steamers since January set.

A new gold mine has been discovered in the mountains of Pirgo, or Peru, as prolific and as rich as that of California.

Died, on the 4th ult. Thos Dickson, of Moline, Lanter, a native of Scotland.

Forty-one vessels, including the steamers, with over 4,000 passengers, left this port for San Francisco from January 1 to July 31, inclusive. In the same time, there have arrived from there with about 200.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1849.

Office-Holders in Washington—Probable Removals—The Diplomatic Difficulties—Affairs with England—Congressional Preparations—Position of Parties—Mr. Calhoun, &c.

Until the 4th of March, 1829, the Federal offices were, as a general rule, bestowed upon competent persons, who, as long as they faithfully exercised their functions, were retained in office. A new rule was then adopted, and the offices were distributed among the friends of the incoming administration. General Jackson undertook, at first, to remove all those persons from office, who had used their influence in elections. But, after giving directions to this effect, he found that he would have to remove as many of his own friends as of his opponents. He, therefore, removed his enemies, and appointed his friends. This has become the regular course of action ever since, and will continue to be so, until the end of the government, no matter what vague pledges and professions may be made to the contrary, by any presidential candidate, or his friends for him.

I have no doubt that there are to be a number of removals, in this city and elsewhere, before Congress meets. The administration finds it necessary to surround itself with its friends.

If the French difficulty has happily passed over, and the Mosquito question should follow in to merited oblivion, we shall have ample cause for celebrating, with great *gout* the thanksgiving, which has been assigned, in most of the States, and in this District, for next month.

In regard to the Nicaragua Canal, there can be no doubt that such an arrangement will be made between Great Britain, the United States and Nicaragua, that it may be speedily completed and made free to the commerce of the whole world.

Great Britain exhibits no disposition to encroach upon the American continents, nor to extend her monarchical system over them; but, on the contrary, she is ready, as soon as she can, with a good grace, to get rid of her possessions in North America. She is ready to concede independence to the Canadas, and and them in establishing an independent confederation. As to the Hudson's Bay possessions, they are offered to us dog cheap, and nothing but a slight matter of etiquette prevented the British Government from giving her permission to the proposed sale; and transferring to the United States her right of eminent domain. It is only necessary, in order to consummate that purchase, that Congress should, by a simple resolution, invite the offer. Some days ago I informed by those who have consulted some of the members of the British ministry on the subject.

I notice that members of Congress taking houses here, engage them till not the next August, presuming that the session will continue till then.

The House will be so tied up by factions that it cannot proceed very rapidly in business. It is too difficult, in advance, to estimate the whole amount of important legislation that will be done. It is safe to say, that no act tending to strengthen or weaken any party system, can become a law. There will probably be a concurrence of all parties in a liberal system of harbor improvements and the promotion of internal navigation.

The editorial correspondent of the Charleston Courier praises Mr. Calhoun's claims upon the public as a candidate for the next Presidency, in a series of able articles. When Mr. Calhoun can secure the loyalty of his own State and the support of the South, he will be a successful candidate for the Presidency.

Yours, &c., ION.

AMERICAN JOURNALISM.—The London Times says the following high compliment to the genius of America in the matter of her public journals. Every citizen of the United States may well feel proud of it:

"Before us lies a real California newspaper, with all its politics, pemmican, and adventures, printed and published at San Francisco on the 14th of last June. In a literary or professional point of view, there is nothing very remarkable in this production. Journalism is a science so intimately comprehended by American citizens, that their most rudimentary efforts are so perfect, that they are tolerably successful. Newspapers are to them what theatres and cafes are to Frenchmen. In the Mexican war, the occupation of each successive town by the invading army was signalized by the immediate establishment of a weekly journal and of a 'bar' for retailing those spirituous compounds known by the generic denomination of 'American drinks.' The same fashions have been adopted in California, and the opinions of the American portion of that strange population are already represented by journals of more than average ability and intelligence."

VERMONT.—According to a late report of the Bank Commissioner of Vermont, the capital of the twenty-seven banks in that State amounts to $1,829,395. No one bank has a larger capital than $150,000. The amount of the bills in circulation at the date of the returns was $2,321,808; notes discounted, $3,541,081; specie, $130,811; deposites in the City Bank, $606,280

DEATH OF STRAUSS. THE CAUSE.—The N. Y. *Tribune* translates the following from a Vienna letter, of September 23, in the *Kolnische Zeitung*:

"Strauss, the composer of waltzes, was buried yesterday afternoon. From St. Stephen's Church to the Dobling burying ground, a distance of at least three miles, the people stood in a dense mass to send a last greeting after their darling. With this man a long chapter of the history of gay Vienna is interred—of the history of the people who have been systematically trained to amusements, in order to distract them from other things. The sweet melody of his waltzes caused forgetfulness of the severe discipline of the police, and in the excitement of the dance, the higher interests of life were not remembered. The joyous tones rang through the ears, and allowed no thought to appear before that of three-four time. It is a misfortune for the present Government that this violin virtuoso is no more; he will be missed at Sperl's and the Volksgarten, at Daum's and at Unger's, and the Vienna small citizens will no more listen to the tones of the now bereaved orchestra, but discuss politics, the Constitution, and the freedom of the press, the National Guard, and other peculiar things of that sort. When the Viennese drinks wine he grows warm, and is not always "well disposed," but better disposed, and his genial, honest nature, breaks out in spite of Weiden and the state of siege. The Orpheus is wanting who can appease the spirits Strauss and Lanner, the harmonious assistants of the Police Minister Sedlnitzky, he cold and stiff beside each other, and their fiddle-bows are broken. The Emperor wrote to the Prince of Warsaw that he could not grant an amnesty; who will now undertake the work of conciliation?"

PERSIAN MODE OF RECEIVING A FOREIGN MINISTER.—A curious and dramatic scene is reported to have lately taken place at the Court of Persia:

"The young Shah has been passing the holy month of Ramazan, which happens this year to coincide with the dog days, in a spacious garden not far from Teheran. The Envoy of a great christian sovereign, having demanded an audience of his Majesty, an hour was appointed for the ceremony. His excellency, on arriving in due season at the royal encampment, was ushered into a tent, where he reposed a moment, while his arrival was announced to the Mahometan successor of Darius and Xerxes.—Scarcely had he taken a seat, when his ears were assailed by the sound of repeated heavy blows, mingled with the most piteous cries of terror and agony. Scarcely had he time to comprehend that a grand public execution was the cause of these distressing sounds, when he was seized by the Shah's attendants, and hurried forward to the royal presence. On his passage, a greatcoat and mouse revolving shock awaited him. Recovered from dazzling the pet pelpitating trunks of eight heads—victims decapitated before the Shah, met him in his path, and rudely shoved him aside to make way for the hideous train of carnage and mutilation. On reaching the Court circle, (aye, aquared and quartered,) he remained for some seconds in an attitude of speechless horror. The Shah, with an air of composure that would have done him honor on the field of battle, inquired if the Envoy was unwell; and then, for the first time, in language of just indignation learned what even the most despotic court of Europe would think of the bloody and barbarous reception just given to its representative. The Envoy, in a friendly avertisement, no light shade of odium was cast upon the throne, when thus converted from a seat of judgment and mercy, into the stain of a butcher. It is rumored that the king of kings, abashed by so soft deserved a rebuke, has fled to the silence of youthful shame, and that the indignant envoy was on repeating his complaint to the Prime Minister, received the consolatory assurance that he and probably ere end, by twenty minutes of ambulance, the satisfaction of putting an end to a barbarous and hateful practice which, though belonging to the good old times of Persia, was not the less a scandal to the age, and a disgrace to the crown."

ARTESIAN WELLS. The artesian well, at Grenelle, France, attained a depth of 602 yards before a sufficient supply of water could be obtained. Some idea of the difficulties encountered by the proprietors, may be had from the fact that in May, 1837 when the boring had extended to a depth of 158 yards, the last tube, which was then in use, broke and left its lower end in the hole, and it was necessary to extract the broken pieces before any further progress could be made. A work of fifteen months duration. Similar occurrences frequently occurred to the workmen, until at length, on February, 1841, the rods suddenly descended several yards, and in the course of a few hours the water rose to the surface, and discharged itself at the rate of 600,000 gallons per hour. At the extreme depth of 602 yards, the mercury in the thermometer rose to the height of 84 degrees, and it is supposed that if the boring had been continued to the depth of 1000 yards, the temperature of the water would then have been 110 degrees, and immediately on further boring establishments and other places where warm water is required.

Several unsuccessful efforts have been made in the United States to sink artesian wells, of which that now in progress at Charleston, S. C. is the boring had reached the depth of 900 feet without an adequate supply of water having been obtained.—*Baltimore American.*

MORE BLOOD WORK IN AFRICA.—Some time ago, we gave an account of an apparently causeless and aimless expedition against certain native towns in Africa, carried into effect by a considerable English force, under the command of the English Governor of some petty station on the Coast. In looking over a London paper, not of very recent date, we fell upon the annexed paragraph, from which it appears that a foray of the same nature has been executed by certain Frenchmen; but to what good end, or on what pretext, we are not advised:—

WESTERN AFRICA.—Letters from St. Louis (Senegal), of the 25th of July, give the details of a sanguinary engagement which had taken place between the French troops and the inhabitants of the village of Francyez (Fonia Tora), some distance up the river. The people from the neighboring villages had joined them to resist the invasion of the French, and, encouraged by a victory which their countrymen had gained over the French some forty years since, the negroes waited the approach of their assailants with great confidence, not firing a single shot until the expedition was within 30 yards of them. The blacks were protected behind barricades, and nothing but the muzzles of their muskets were visible.

At length the firing began, and, for twenty minutes, the most determined resistance was made; at length, the canon having partly demolished the barricades, a charge was ordered, and they were soon driven from them at the bayonet, when a general rout took place, the blacks throwing away their arms, and jumping into the river to swim to the opposite bank. Several discharges of grape were made at them, and a number of them were known to people for the village and all the fields of maize were set fire to and destroyed. The loss of the blacks is considered to have been very great, although only fifty of their bodies were found, the rest having been thrown into the river. The loss of the expedition amounted to four killed and about thirty wounded, seveneen of whom were Europeans. The Governor himself was wounded, but not seriously, just as he was mounting his horse.

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AT THE LAST GASP.

The Locofoco organ grows facetious in its agony. Like a timed boy pass on a grave yard it whistles to keep its courage up. Its last number absolutely assures the Locofocracy of the interior, that WALKER will get a majority of votes in New Orleans; that three Locofoco Senators and a majority of members of the House will be elected!!! The very absurdity of this idle vaunt proves the desperate strait to which Locofocoism is reduced. Nobody believes a word of such stuff—no locofoco would venture a dollar on its verification, and no body in the country, unless very soft or very green, would give it the smallest credit. Such fanfaronade defies itself, for it imposes on no one. If the pretensions of Locofocoism were more reasonable, persons might believe that its triumph was something not utterly beyond the bounds of possibility, but to say that it will carry New Orleans! Whew! Whom the Gods wish to destroy, &c. The proverb is somewhat musty.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.—The intelligent Washington correspondent "Observer," of the Philadelphia Ledger, thus refers to the Paris Moniteur's announcement that M. Bois le Compte is to come Minister to this country:

"As to Mr Poussin's successor, I can only say, I trust it will not be M. Bois le Compte, a person who enjoys already a very unenviable reputation in diplomacy throughout Europe, and whose character and antecedents are certainly not of a nature calculated to inspire us with confidence in his discretion. M. Bois le Compte has been Minister to Switzerland, where he intrigued most efficiently and impudently with the Sonderbund against the integrity and union of the Switzer's fatherland, till his name became so entirely odious that the very signboards of the public houses contained pasquinades in regard to him and his Government. The German Swiggers called him the "*Hotzgraf*," (the wooden count) because his endeavors to defeat the Democratic party and the Unionists of Switzerland proved, after all, a failure, Lord Palmerston having been more than a match for him and his Northern allies."

☞ Charles E. Horn, the musical composer, died at Boston on Sunday, aged 65. He has composed some of the most popular songs of the day. His "Cherry Ripe," "Come Mariner down in the deep with me," etc, are much admired.

NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.—The Albany Atlas asks and answers the following question:

"Is there a candidate on the Democratic ticket who is not opposed to the extension of slavery into New Mexico and California, and who is not in favor of abolishing the slave traffic in the District of Columbia? *There is not a man of them who does not cordially subscribe to these doctrines!*"

So much for the united Cass and Van Buren Democracy of the great State of New York. "There is not a man of them" who does not go for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

JOHN TYLER ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—Ex President Tyler has lately written a letter upon the propriety of Judge Harrington of Indiana in which he holds that that measure as applied to California is a mere abstraction, and that free soil cases offer no scope in New Mexico as it is in Minnesota.

NAVER SAY DIE.—An English paper has the following:—"Neither birth, marriage or death, are seasons are known to relenes in the cases of death, as well as apology. They may die, but their paper must come out."

☞ The Whigs of the city were appointed yesterday, by a value fired on Lafayette square by Capt Ewen's Company of Washington Artillery, the ALEXANDER DECLOUET, their candidate for Governor, had arrived in New Orleans.

NEW NUT.—We are indebted to J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot for "Rockingham, or the younger brother," a new work of fiction from an unknown pen.

ALL SAINTS' DAY.—The weather was splendid yesterday, and the concourse at the various cemeteries was immense. Of late years we have seldom seen the touching occasion commemorated with more fervor and zeal. The flowers, well arranged and drained wreathes and the perfumed lights, the mourning forms that bowed the mourners before every tomb, combined to form a spectacle full of affecting and beautiful associations.

☞ The steamship Ohio, hence for New York, via Havana, crossed the Bar yesterday morning.

City Intelligence.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY. A large number of arrested vagrants were brought up yesterday before Recorder Boisdoré and approximately discharged. Mr. Smith and R. Carty were examined on the charge of stealing a box of sal ammoniac from the Shop Grand, and committed for trial before the First District Court. Jacob Clayton and C. Wade, charged with swindling T. Backus out of an hundred cigars by means of a forged order, were arrested and will be examined on Friday next.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.—Local items were severe yesterday in this quarter of the town. At the Recorder's office no charge of any importance was entered.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—The Recorder's Court was very thinly attended yesterday morning. Our news, which it appears is harmless for the present, applied to five different charges, of which the Work House, and the privilege was accorded to him.

Wm Ritchey, charged with robbing, was arrested at the request of Geo. Barnack.—Catharine Johnson, a slave, belonging to G. Cornet, was locked up, some stolen property having been found in her possession.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

The day of the Election is rapidly approaching. Before the people are called upon to pass upon the many individuals who are presented for their suffrage, I have a sacred duty to perform, more particularly as regards the voters of the Eighth Representative District. I mean to expose the conduct of Mr. Thomas Hyzer, who is now soliciting the public support for the office of Collectorship of the Eighth District. Mr. Hyzer was admitted to become a citizen of the United States on the Ninth day of October, 1847. He was not, therefore, a citizen of the State of Louisiana until the Ninth day of October, 1848. Nevertheless we have seen him, in direct violation of our Constitution, voting for an Alderman in the Second Ward, on the Twenty-first day of July, 1848; and, in the Twenty-first day of July, 1849; upwards of six months before he acquired the right to do so. We have also seen him officiating as Judge of Election on that same occasion, and as such, taking an oath before the Mayor of this city—which asseveration was a false oath, and subjects him to the penalties of the law of the State.

These are facts which I can readily substantiate, and I make them known to the people for the purpose of showing in his true light, the man who is claiming their support. ROBERT J. OLIVER.

New Orleans, Nov. 1, 1849. n2

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1849.

The sales of Cotton in day amounted to 2,500 bales, at steady prices. The news by the Steamer of the 20th ult. is now due.

A grand business was done in Sugar and Molasses. Sales of the former nearly 900 hhd; fair 4¾@4¾c of Molasses, 300 bbls at 23½ & 23½c. ✓ lb.

Flour is in moderate request. Sales 1,500 bbls at $4,75@4,87½ from in demand at $4@4,25. ✓ bbl.

Provisions are dull, and prices will have a down ward tendency.

Exchanges remain as last quoted.

ENGLISH PRINTS SUITABLE FOR MEXICO, 12 bales 9/8 Cambric prints, high colors, expressly adapted to the Mexican markets. Received per H Bosly "from Liverpool, and for sale by

McDOWELL & FEAR, 88 Gravier st.

DRAYS—8 iron Axle Drays 2½ in, landing from back Sutton, from Philadelphia, for sale by

EMERSON TOURNE & CO

n2 136 Tchoupitoulas st.

WINES—Landing ex ship Bistein & Welter, from Bordeaux, 300 boxes Claret, good ordinary, for sale by

DUNTZE & IKEN,

n1 Corner Royal and Conti st.

WINES—The undersigned have received by the last arrivals from Bordeaux—a few assortments of Claret and white Wine in casks and boxes, which they can recommend particularly for family use.

DUNTZE & IKEN,

n1 Corner Royal and Conti sts.

SARDINES IN OIL—New Fishery—500 boxes and half boxes Sardines, in oil, of the well known brand of B Guilhou; landing ex ship Europa, from Havre, by

AUG. MOLIER, 90 St. Louis street.

For Canada—For the Merchant Trade. THE undersigned have received per ships Crusader and Brunswick, from Havre—

5 boxes red stock Madras Hdkfs;
4 do white set Shawls, with the corners richly embroidered;
1 do Indian No. 80, assorted colors;
1 do sewing silk, Mexican weight and fold.

FRED BONIS, 66 Conti st.

n27 opposite the Bank of Louisiana, 1st story.

GENUINE GRUYERE CHEESE—The undersigned has just received per ship Brunswick, from Havre—

50 bbls Gruyere Cheese, warranted genuine.

F. BONIS, 66 Conti st.

n27 opposite the Bank of Louisiana.

SARDINES IN OIL, new fishery—5 000 boxes and half do. Sardines in oil, of the well known brand of B. Guilhou, landing ex ship Brunswick, from Havre, and for sale by

AUG. MOLIER, 90 St. Louis st.

CIDER—500 bbls, Newark and Rochester—

140 bbls. Nelson & Brown Rosendale, and 50 do. Roman, landing and for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,

n27 88 Magazine st. and 11 Red Store.

SUGAR LIME—500 bbls, Rockville Lime, just landing from the steamer Jackson Lafayette, for sale by

P. B. MORRISSEY,

n27 [illegible] St. Louis st.

HAVANA CIGARS—A complete assortment of the best Havana Cigars, always on hand and for sale by

J. M. CABALLERO,

n27 [illegible] Old Levee st.

Declouet Guards.

☞ We are requested to state that the regular meetings of the DECLOUET GUARDS will be held on Thursday Evening, at their room, corner of Spain and Levee streets. 03-tf

FILLMORE RANGERS!

Rally! Rally!! Rally!!!

THE Fillmore Rangers will meet this evening, FRIDAY, November 2, 1849, at 6 o'clock, at the Fire Club room, corner of Perdido and St. Charles st sets, for the purpose of attending the Mass Meeting to be held at Gretna.

Every boat will leave the foot of Canal street at 6½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order

LOUIS MERE, W. EMERSON, J. DIRMEYER, } Secretaries.

n2

Declouet and Kenner Club—Fifth Representative District.

☞ At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Declouet and Kenner Club," Fifth Representative District, the following persons were appointed members of the Challenging Committee for their respective Wards:

Third Ward—J. Analy, J. B. Mouton.
Fourth Ward—Chas. Cuer, Chas. T. Robinson, A. Grattie, L. K. Nee.
Fifth Ward—George Chars. F. Wellman, John Mecklenal, Jean Kimbro.
Sixth Ward—Lanzia, F. C. Gandy, Wm F. Vidrich, A. Labourdette.
Seventh Ward—Chas. Cuer, Chas. T. Robinson, J. H. Lamothe, L. F. Bernau.
Eighth Ward—Chas. Cuer, Chas. T. Robinson, Jean Kimbro, B. Fairy, Emile Reynes.

EMILE REYNES, Secretary.

☞ The WHIG CLUBS of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson are invited attend a MASS MEETING at the Bienvenue Exchange, in Gretna, on FRIDAY, November 2d, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Two steamers will leave Canal street, at half past 6 o'clock, for Gretna, and will convey all Clubs and Whigs to and meeting.

Chairman of the Com. of Arrangements.

FILLMORE RANGERS.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!!!

☞ The Fillmore Rangers will hold the following Mass Meeting:

On SATURDAY, Nov. 3d, on the neutral ground in front of the State House.

LOUIS MERE, W. EMERSON, J. DIRMEYER, } Secretaries.

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Rally! Rally!! Rally!!!

DECLOUET RANGERS.

MUNICIPALITY NO. THREE.

☞ A general meeting of the Declouet Rangers will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock at the Club Room, Levee street between Conti and St. Ferdinand streets.

JOHN LAIDLAW, F. C. FAGOT, A. SAUTIER, } Recretaries.

n25

Imported per ship Trenton, direct from Rochelle:

COGNAC PELLEVOISIN. PELLEVOISIN BRANDY

4th pipe, pale
50 half, Liquoreux, 30 eighth pipe,
10 half, 30 quarter pipe,
1 hogshead,
Richard, Cognac, 1815,
Richard, Cognac, 1825,
Richard, Cognac, 1830,
Richard, Cognac, 1834,
Pellevoisin, Cognac, 1834,
Pellevoisin, Cognac, 1834,
Pellevoisin