The New-Orleans Bee.

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VOL. XXII.—WHOLE No. 6022.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1849.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors
No. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Advertising—One dollar for every TEN lines, or less in language, on the first insertion and half that sum 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 to 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 Delaneu vile, our collectors.

MAGNE & WEISSE.

New Orleans, 3d 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, Aug 23, 1849.

FATHER MATTHEW AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

Since the arrival in this country of the great Apostle of Temperance, he has been subjected to the importunities of the ostentient knaves who, under the leadership of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, are eternally waging war upon the South and her institutions. The abolitionists have made formal and insidious efforts to entrap Father Mathew into their meetings and to make him an accomplice in their iniquitous designs—but in vain. The excellent old priest has too much good sense to sanction, either by word or deed, the insane projects of a faction that is constantly striving to stow the seeds of animosity between the different sections of the country.—With wonted courtesy, but with marked decision, he has declined all their invitations to take part in their proceedings.

Garrison, the champion of the abolitionists, is vexed and angry at the failure of his attempts to cajole Father Mathew, has published a version of the interviews which he had with the reverend father. We have read this account, one sided and partial as it is, and find that the sentiments expressed by Father Mathew are highly creditable to him, and such as become a foreigner sojourning in our country and receiving our social hospitalities. In reply to Garrison's entreaties to unite with the abolitionists in the celebration of the anniversary of First West India Emancipation, he said: "I abhor slavery in Ireland—I abhor slavery from the country of my ancestors, without attempting to interfere with any other kind of slavery—I would be the proper to commit my mission, like a missionary, under any circumstances." And when so more eagerly solicited by Garrison, the honest old man frankly avowed that though he was no advocate of slavery, he could not say there was any specific remedy against it in the colonies. The abolitionists made no remarks was such as to prove to the aged divines that he desired no connection with them, and entertained no sympathy for their fanatical fanaticism. Garrison intimates his sorrow by the following confession:

Finding reason to be gained by prolonging an interview, and feeling deeply saddened by the result, I took my leave, again expressing my regret that such a signature reality should see he has in just to his hands, and assuring him of my sincere concurrence. To that letter he has not had the courtesy to make any reply.

Such, in brief, is a true statement of what was said at the interview by Father Mathew and myself—as much verbal accuracy as possible, and in several I have not given the substance, but not the exact words of the conversation between me. What gave me special surprise, and filled the deepest wound upon my spirit, was the apparent lack of all sympathy for the slave on the part of the ex-slavery movement. Not a word of sympathy from that quarter, expressive of pleasure that the American slave has his faithful and devoted advocates—or of joy at the emancipation of eight hundred thousand West Indian in the British Isles! It is with great grief of heart that I tell these facts before America, Ireland and the world.

That the South will applaud the conduct observed by Father Mathew on this occasion, as a matter of course, but we are gratified at observing that even at the North a general sentiment of disgust is manifested at the impudent effort of Garrison to induce the Apostle of Temperance to act as tool in the hands of the Abolitionists. We scarcely open a Northern paper that does not contain a rebuke to the anti-slavery agitators for their flagrant outrage upon decency and decorum. Hardly could a more conceivable wrong be inflicted to any man, than has been sought to be put upon Father Mathew. He came amongst us exclusively on the propagation of a principle that challenges the approbation of the world. His mission was one of peace, good will, benevolence and human amelioration. His purpose was to traverse the country, from North to South, administering the pledge, exhorting to temperance, strengthening the feeble, admonishing the wayward, reclaiming the backslider. It was a mission that would be crown a life spent in the performance of duties was exalted as any that ever devolve on man. While engaged in the strenuous accomplishment of this self imposed task, the canting abolitionists who for years have been aiming at the dissolution of the Union and an intestine warfare between its several sections, seek to make him a party to their wickedness, to mix him up with their incendiary projects, and to convert him from an apostle of Temperance into an Abolition propagandists. A more vile, heartless and intrusive scheme was never concocted. But it has failed,—signally failed. Father Mathew knew how deep would have been his guilt, had he been seduced from his 'and holy purposes, to the furtherance of the execrable machinations of the Abolitionists. He knew that, apart from the intrinsic criminality of such conduct, he would have been rendering a base return for American kindness and hospitalities, if he had for one moment give countenance to a faction that avows its contempt for the restraints of Government, and its abhorrence for the Constitution and the Union. He has therefore, acted wisely as well as nobly in not obeyed the suggestions of a sound judgment while following the dictates of a generous heart.

This fellow Garrison is now endeavoring, in a misrepresentation and rage, to arouse the fell spirit of persecution against Father Mathew, and we presume that by the time the latter reaches the New England States, he will find many canting Pharisees ready to stand in judgment over him, and to treat him with obloquy for his manliness and good sense. But we can, in nothing, see that the people at large will have their admiration diminished, or their respect abrogated, for the venerable clergyman, because he does not think proper to join the abolitionists. At all events, should Father Mathew experience any lack of courtesy in the North through the denunciations of Garrison and his crew, let him hasten the journey Southward, where a wide field is open to his philanthropic labors, without the slightest apprehension of his being impeded in their performance by intolerance and prejudice, whether sectional or national.

Ray again.—Yesterday's *Patria* says that rumors have been current in our city since Sunday last to the effect that two or three persons have left New Orleans, for Mobile, where they are to take passage for Havana, on the British steamer *Trent*. Their purpose is to bring Ray back to this city, and it is moreover stated that this project has been formed by the advice and with the consent of the Spanish Consul—Don Carlos de Espana.

Troops for Florida.—The light Company M 2d Artillery, reached this place yesterday on the steamer Lamar, from Augusta, en route for Pilatka, Fla. The company is under command of Major Rowland, who, with his officers, Lieut. Tidball and Totten, and Dr. Simmons, Surgeon, U. S. A., will proceed to their place of destination by the Florida steamer, which leaves to-morrow.—*Savannah Republican.*

General Alexander Decluouet and the Mexican War.

At a meeting of the Whigs of the parish of St. Mary, held the 10th day of June, for the purpose of receiving the report of the delegates to the State Convention held at Baton Rouge; Mr. Duncan, in behalf of the delegates was authorised to make a brief and concise statement of the proceedings on that occasion. He observed "that it was well known that for some time previous to the meeting of that Convention, the Whig party had unanimously decided on the nomination of Gen. Sparrow, of Concordia, and it was universally conceded that he would be the nominee of that Convention as the Whig candidate for Governor. On the arrival of the delegates from various parts of the State, it was ascertained that one of the delegates had in his possession, a letter from Gen. Sparrow positively declining the nomination.—It may be readily conceived that the delegates, in receiving this information, were taken by surprise, and thrown into confusion. But it was momentary. Fortunately for the Whig party, they have at all times with them the materials which will enable them promptly, and on the shortest notice, to furnish a candidate with all the qualifications fitted to discharge the duties of the highest office in the State.

After a short interval, the Convention met to decide on the candidate, and on the first ballot General Alexander Decloust was nominated with a unanimity which appeared like inspiration itself—and never did he see more satisfaction exhibited by the Whigs than on that occasion—and never was there more confidence expressed by them in their certainty of success.

It would be unnecessary in him to say a word in favor of the claims of General Alexander Decloust to the highest office in the gift of the people. Many of them were better acquainted with him than he was. They had all read his letter to the committee appointed to announce to him his nomination as candidate for Governor, expressing in forcible, dignified and modest language his acceptance of the honor conferred on him, and they might regard it as a true index of his mind. Free from all ostentation, devoid of all ambition of political distinction, never seeking but always avoiding official stations; it would seem that he regarded a private station as the post of honor.

But they all knew when he did accept of office, that he had exhibited talents of high order, and that his public and private life had displayed a frankness of manners, a moderate of demeanor, a purity of character, an honesty of purpose, and a plain republican simplicity which ought to be regarded as the best passports to high official station, and which furnished the best evidence of the proper qualifications to discharge the highest trust. But there was one trait in the character of Gen. Alexander Decloust which would be held in higher estimation than even these qualifications, and it he were not mistaken, would take a deeper hold on the affections of his fellow-citizens. It was his ardent patriotism—his attachment to the political institutions of his country—his love of country, which, on all and every occasion, would prompt him to risk his life in defence of its honor and interests. They all remembered that hour of gloom which pervaded the State, when intelligence came that Gen. Taylor, with his gallant little army, was surrounded by a powerful and numerous force, and that he had written to Gen. Gaines to send him immediately reinforcements; that Gen. Gaines forthwith ordered his officers commissioned by him, to raise regiments of mounted gunmen to proceed as soon as possible to the scene of warfare—and that Gen. Saunders was one of the officers authorized to raise a regiment. Gen. Alexander Decloust was among the first to raise a company of horse to join Gen. Saunders' regiment. He used every exertion to accomplish the object so dear to his heart. He immediately headed a subscription list with a hundred dollars to assist in procuring equipments—having previously contributed largely to fit out the company of infantry which had been raised in St. Martins. He gave notice that those who might be disposed to join his company, and had not the means to procure horses, might come to his plantation and select from his stock, and did every thing in his power to inspire his fellow-citizens with the same ardor in the cause which he himself felt. These statements were made from the representations of a gentleman who could, if it should be doubted, establish the facts by the testimony of hundreds of witnesses in St. Martins. He would read two letters, from Gen Decloust to a gentleman of Franklin, which corroborated his statement, and which evinced an ardor of patriotism on the occasion which could not fail to place him on high ground in the public estimation.

St. Martinsville, 22d May, 1846.

Mr. Dwight, Franklin:

Dear Sir—According to promise, I address you these few lines, to inform you that the ranks of the company of cavalry, which I am using every effort to raise, are filling up. I have not yet received my enrolment lists from the different sections of the parish, but I am confident that by this time I have secured at least 25 or 30 men, all good and true, and raised as it were on horseback. By next Monday I confidently expect to have enrolled in my company from 60 to 75 men. As soon as my enrollment lists are returned, I shall let you know, as when the day that we shall meet to organize.

I have received of Gen. L. Saunders a letter of the 17th inst., in which he says: "I humbly trust that we shall not be called in our efforts to march to the Rio Grande the best regiment ever organized in Louisiana."

The only difficulty with him seems to be the want of money, and that I consider as obviated by the last news from Washington. So then, my dear sir, if your intentions are still the same, to prepare promptly, and be ready to start at the first signal.

Your friend and devoted serv't,
ALEX. DECLOUET.

St. Martinsville, 25th May, 1846.

Mr. Dwight, Franklin:

Dear Sir—The organization of the company which I am endeavoring to raise does not progress as rapidly as I had anticipated. Notwithstanding the most earnest appeals and the most strenuous efforts, I have met with much apathy and coldness. I have neglected nothing to stir up the public spirit here; but so far I have succeeded in securing about 30 names only. I am not discouraged, however, and I intend to start any how with a few friends, (if I do not succeed in raising at least 50 men) as soon as I hear from Gen. Saunders.

I would be happy if you could join us. For the honor of Attakapas, I should like to lead a fine company to the theatre of war; but as to myself, the company of a few friends would be more acceptable, as I would then be relieved from rather a heavy debt of responsibility. I have announced to the public that "the persons who have enrolled or wish to enroll themselves in the company of Chasseurs of Attakapas, to join Gen. Saunders' regiment at Alexandria, are invited to meet on the 1st of June next, at St. Martinsville, between 10 a. m. and 12, to organize, elect officers, &c." If you think proper, or if any await, give publicity to the above in your paper. Let me hear from you, and please communicate this note to Mr. Caffery, at Centreville.

Your friend and ob't serv't,
ALEX. DECLOUET.

Here then was the case of a distinguished citizen, in affluent circumstances, enjoying at home all the comforts and luxuries which wealth could purchase—with all the endearments of wife and children to attract him to his home, willing to separate himself from them all, and to encounter the privations of a Mexican campaign and to risk his life to defend and support the honor of his country.

They were all aware how the march of the troops under Gen. Saunders was arrested by an order from the War Department, countermanding the orders of Gen. Gaines, and couched in language which produced something of disgust in the public mind.

But for that order Gen. Saunders' regiment of mounted gun-men would have marched to the Rio Grande; and Gen. Decloust would have raised his company and marched with them.—Had he been gratified in his wishes they who know him well, know, from the chivalry of his character, that his name, as well as the names of many of his brave comrades, would have been emblazoned on the list of those gallant heroes who, in the Mexican war, by their deeds of noble daring, gave a reputation and character to our country which it never before enjoyed.—With such a standard bearer in the approaching contest who can doubt the final issue of a glorious triumph.

Loss of a lake steamer.—The steamer *Empire State*, a magnificent new steamer, of the largest class, from Chicago, bound to Buffalo, was wrecked on Lake Michigan on Thursday, the 9th inst., near the Sleeping Bear islands, on the Michigan shore of the lake. She had sprung a leak during a tremendous gale, on the previous night, and all that could be done by the pumps and other means used to save her, was useless. The water increased till the fires under the boilers were nearly all put out. An attempt was made to reach the Manitan Islands, but it failed, and when all hope was nearly gone, she was run ashore on the main land. The consternation of passengers and crew was of course very great during this exciting scene. The passengers, one hundred in number, were taken off by the propeller Delaware, and brought to Detroit. The "Empire State" will, it is thought, be a total loss.

Diplomatic agent of Hungary.—We learn from the N. Y. *Tribune* that Count Samuel Wass has recently arrived in the United States in the capacity of Diplomatic Agent from the new Government of Hungary. M. Wass was originally dispatched by Kossuth and his Ministry to Constantinople, Paris and London, in the same quality, and having discharged his mission to those Governments, near which Hungary has permanent agents, his ultimate destination was fixed for this country. As his special credentials to our Government have not yet arrived, he has made no official application for reception at Washington, though he has had the honor of a private interview with the President. Previous to his departure from Hungary, M. Wass had taken an active part in the War of Independence, both as a member of the National Diet and in the field. We trust that his residence in this country, as the Envoy of the Hungarian people, may be a long and a happy one.

Ex-President Van Buren has been selected to represent the free Democracy of the North District of Columbia county, New York, in the approaching State Convention, at Rome. The Hunkers sent Jos. D. Monell, the partner of Mr. V. B. when presiding law in his younger days.

San Francisco Harbor.—A letter from San Francisco says—

"Our harbor is perfectly black with shipping, and there being no wharves, the goods are landed at an enormous expense, in small boats. In one instance, the ship "Grey Eagle," from Philadelphia, paid $10,000 for landing her cargo—more than her freight list amounted to."

The death of Albert Gallatin.—We have already announced by telegraph, the death at New York, of the venerable Albert Gallatin.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in noticing his death, says:

"It is but a little while since, in announcing the decease of Mrs. Gallatin, the very natural idea arose in our mind, that, after so long a companionship, the strongest feeling present that he might not linger long behind. If such was his wish, as may be presumed, it has received its consummation; the venerable Albert Gallatin departed this life yesterday, having nearly attained the patriarchal age of ninety.—In answer to inquiries concerning him, made only a few weeks since, I was informed that his bodily infirmities seemed scarcely to increase, while his intellect remained vigorous and acute as it was years ago. His history as an American citizen, diplomatist and statesman, is so well known, that it is needless to supply an outline of it here. Almost from the infancy of our Republic he has had a prominent part among those by whom its destinies was guided and controlled. The occasion of his death will be marked, I presume, by appropriate official and general action."

Loss of the Mail Steamer Kestrel.—The St. John's Courier gives the following account of the loss of this vessel, to which we have already referred:

The mail steamer Kestrel, one of the fine new steamers recently built in Scotland, for the purpose of carrying the mails between Halifax and Newfoundland, was lost on St. Shott's, N. F., in a thick fog on Sunday night, the 22d ult. At the time the accident happened, she was running at the rate of nine knots an hour, and so early was Capt. Meagher of the opinion that he had passed St. Shotts, that he kept his vessel one point outside of her course; but owing to some mysterious atmospherical or other influences on the compass, and the powerful iron of the cutwater, she ran out of her course, and although there was a vigilant look out kept, notwithstanding, and could be seen through the density of the fog, rain and darkness, when she struck on the rocks which line that dangerous place and shortly she became a total wreck.

The passengers and crew, by great exertions, saved their lives. Some of them in saved themselves by means of a rope, to which a bandspike had been tied, and thrown between some projecting rocks, where it held fast, and by climbing the rope that fastened, they succeeded in gaining the top of the rocks. The crew and passengers, Mr and Mrs Brien, with Mrs. Snook and two seamen, left the vessel shortly after she struck, in one of the boats, and after beating about all night exposed to imminent danger, they landed on the following morning in a small creek at St. John's.

The Kestrel was sufficiently insured to cover the loss to the owners. The cargo, consisting chiefly of live stock, and belonging to Mr. James Brien of this place, was all lost, as well as all the luggage and effects of the passengers.

Falling of a house.—Terrible accident.—On Saturday afternoon, while a number of workmen were engaged in plastering the interior of a brick house, in Camden, N. J., the whole tenement was suddenly caved in, owing to the bad construction of the foundation, which caused the walls to give way. The building was entirely prostrated, carrying with it the gable end of a adjoining house, overwhelming in destruction all beneath it, and at the time, and burying the workmen beneath the wreck which was complete, as it was terrifying to behold.

The scene that ensued cannot be described. Every thing that human and could accomplish was done by the spectators, who instantly went to work, and after the lapse of more than two hours' labor, the unfortunate sufferers were extricated. They were four in number, viz: Levi Cook, colored, a laborer, with a large family, who was a corpse, his death having doubtless taken place instantaneous; Richard Cheesman, plasterer, collar bone broken, leg broken and his injuries thought at first to be mortal; Alexander Gracom and John Lucas, plasterers, severely injured internally.

The prospects of Hungary.—The Washington *Republic* has private letters from Warsaw to the middle of the past month, which give a more distinct idea of the character of the war, now waged by the Austrian and Russian Emperors on Hungary than any account which has yet reached us. The *Republic* says:

"Vast supplies were daily being sent from Warsaw to the army, and it was evident no steps would be neglected to reduce the Hungarians to submission. All admit the horror of the war, the atrocious manner in which it is conducted, and the great doubt of its success. The Russians are with dismay that they have to anticipate nothing but the possession of a wilderness—the Hungarians destroying every district as they leave it, and poisoning every fountain. The sympathies of all the neighboring nations are with the Hero soldiers of Kossuth; and the Emperor of Russia evidently did not anticipate such a war as he meets with. There are sixty thousand Hungarians in Comorn—a strong bomb-proof fortress, on which, though it is closely invested, the most earnest appeals and the most strenuous efforts, I have met with much apathy and coldness. I have neglected nothing to stir up the public spirit here; but so far I have succeeded in securing about 30 names only. I am not discouraged, however, and I intend to start any how with a few friends, (if I do not succeed in raising at least 50 men) as soon as I hear from Gen. Saunders.

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Your friend and ob't serv't,
ALEX. DECLOUET.

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Fall of a Steeple.—A tornado at Cincinnati on the 8th instant, threw down the steeple of St. Philemon's Church, a structure 250 feet high, which was not entirely finished. It fell along the street, and did no damage to other property.

Reported Loss of a Company from Newark.

The following letter from Mr. C. F. Crockett, of this city, (who left New York on the 1st February, with an overland company via of the Rio Grande, for the Pacific,) brings a painful report concerning the fate of a party of our fellow citizens, who left Mazatlan, April 22d, with some forty or fifty others belonging to the Manhattan Company, in the schooner Dolphin, for San Francisco. Though there seems to be no doubt of the loss of the vessel, we still cherish the hope that our friends may have escaped on the shore of the Pacific. They have numerous friends here who will look with painful anxiety for the next intelligence from the country.—*Newark Advertiser.*

San Francisco, Cala., June 30, 1849.

It is with feelings of severe regret that I intimate what may probably be the fate of Mr. John R. Clark, who left Mazatlan in company with his brother, and Samuel Crane and Chas. Alston, of Newark. The vessel (Dolphin,) left Mazatlan some 75 days ago, and has not arrived here, though the customary passage is but thirty days. To confirm the report in circulation, eighteen dead bodies have been found on the coast, also a considerable portion of what is thought to be the wreck of the Dolphin. However, it is yet possible that she is safe; for my own part, I will not, I cannot give them up until I write to the owners, which I will do, and let you know soon. Mr. Cleland has gone to the mines safe. Knowing the anxiety you and his friends have for his welfare and safety, I have given you the best side of the picture.

Yours, truly, C. F. C.

City Intelligence.

Robbery.—Mr L. F. Fraser made an affidavit yesterday morning before Recorder Genin, charging two men, named Bright and Sherman, with having on the 16th July last, within the jurisdiction of the Third Municipality, taken and carried away a rail of timber of the value of $400, and with having disposed of the same to another party named Morris. The accused were immediately arrested on a warrant, and the matter will be investigated this morning.

Pickpockets.—James Clark, who arrived in the city on Monday last, took a session on Tuesday night at the Levee, and whilst thus occupied he was picked to the tune of $150. Yesterday morning he entered a complaint before Recorder Genin, and charged two individuals named Wm. Martin and Joseph Lewis with having committed the theft. They were both arrested and sent to prison to await an examination.

Burglary.—On Tuesday night last, the house of Mr. Fernand Estiene, situated at the corner of Elysian and Gentilly streets, in the Third Municipality, was feloniously entered by some burglars, who carried off a quantity of plate, which, in vain can gold, sovereigns and doubloons, from a trunk which they broken open. Mr E. having strong suspicions that a negro woman named Rachel was concerned in the affair, found an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Reuzeneau, which led to her arrest, and she is now locked up awaiting an examination.

Coroner's inquest.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man named Thomas Kilmartin, who was found dead at a house in Race street. Verdict, "died of lock jaw."

Larceny.—A man named Joseph Pouse was arrested yesterday in the Third Municipality, on the charge of having stolen $4 25 from Hominiquez Lopez, a fellow man. He was committed for further examination.

Pecosh Municipality.—Nothing of interest transpired, and yesterday Recorder Baldwin's Court, slave named April was arraigned on Tuesday night charged with having stabbed a negro belonging to Mr. Mathias Mouchon. Several cases fixed for examination were postponed.

The rope case.—Mary McLaughlin, a girl about 13 years of age, made an affidavit a few days since before Recorder Reuzeneau, charging Cornelius Holland with having forcibly ravished her on the night of the 12th inst., at the premises of Mrs. Harper, situated in Madeville st., between Levee and Victory sts. The case came before Recorder Reuzeneau, for examination, and the court room was densely crowded. Messrs. Dennisand and Legendre appeared on behalf of the injured accused; Cornelius Holland, Mrs. Harper and Elizabeth Gray, and P. H. O'Connell and W. H. Wilder conducted the prosecution for the government.

Mary McLaughlin being sworn, deposed that she was forced by Mrs Harper to go and sleep with Holland. She resisted and struggled to keep from him, and had her clothing and forced down on a bed by Holland. The prosecutrix continued in sufficient publication I. She declares that Mrs Harper forced Holland to cutting her to bed, and that the occurrence took place in a room in the house, she can recollect. Eliza Glynn conducted her to the house, and stated to her that it was a good house—she was to be employed in sewing. Upon where the house is situated, she received one dollar from Mrs. Harper, and gave fifty cents of the sum to Mrs. Harper. The prosecutrix underwent a rigorous examination, the details of which it may be proper not to insert on the score of common decency. At 4 o'clock the Court adjourned, the case to continue this morning at 10 o'clock.

—Died—

Yesterday at noon, LOUIS DUPUY, aged 37 years, a native of Bordeaux, France. His friends and acquaintances, and his Brother Masons, are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, which will take place on this day at half past 4 o'clock, P. M., from the Lodge Polar Star, Love street, near Esplanade.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 22, 1849.

There is nothing doing in Cotton

Small sales of Sugar and full prices.

Flour very dull. Sales Corn at 40@41c ⅌ bushel. Provisions slow and unchanged.

Exchanges as before quoted.

Freights nominal.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce ALEXANDER CUVILLIER, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Fourth District Court.

Editors of the Bee—Please announce JOHN R. ELLIOT, as a candidate for re-election as Collector of State Taxes for the Fourth Representative District.

MANY VOTERS.

☞ Please announce Chas. V. Hurtubise, 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 District comprises Carrollton, St. Louis street.

At the Request of MANY FRIENDS.

☞ C. B. Beverley is a candidate for re-election, as Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, at the election to be held on the 5th of November, 1849. au18

Messrs. Editors of the Bee—Please announce PHILIPPE COUQUET as a candidate for the office of Third Justice of the Peace, at the election in November next. 1118 FRIENDS.

☞ Messrs. Editors—Please announce ALBERT PARKE, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Fourth District Court, at the election of November next.

☞ The MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY have removed their offices to 19 Royal st., Merchant's Buildings. jy3

☞ AUG'TE. MOLIER has removed to his old store, 90 St. Louis st. jy3

NOTICE DRAYMEN AND DISCHARGING CLERKS—We will in future pay no drayage from the shipping, except to those holding our orders. DUPOUY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

The co-partnership existing in this city under the firm of Michel & Dupuy, has expired by limitation on the 1st of this month, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Victor Feste is entrusted with the liquidation of the same, and will use the signature of the firm for that purpose only. C. NAVELET.

(per his attorney, Leopold Jeannet)
VICTOR FESTE.

Notice of Co-partnership.

The undersigned have formed in this city a co-partnership, under the firm of RICHARD & FESTE, to begin on the 1st of this month, for the importation of French dry goods.

New Orleans, 23d August, 1849.

L. B. RICHARD,
VICTOR FESTE.
35 Chartres st.—Up stairs.

Commission House, 11 rue de Monthyon, Paris.

To Let.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Two furnished rooms, in possession, given immediately. Also, three or four persons can be accommodated with Boarding. No. 90 ST. LOUIS ST.

HEMP and CANARY SEED—A fresh supply just received and for sale in large or small quantities, by D. MAPAY, 95 Camp street, near Poydras.

WHITE WINE in half casks—25 bbls. Haut Bautorne; 25 do Barsac; 50 do ordinary Haut Bautorne; 50 do Barsac, for sale by F. DUBUCH, 77 St. Louis between Royal and Bourbon sts.

CHAMPAIGN WINE—
140 baskets Express brand, in quarts and pints
180 do Flag do do do
130 do Sillery, B & B Irroy, do
33 do Manly do do d
In store and for sale by F. DUBUCH
jy23 LEOPOLD JEANNET, 28 St. Louis st.

LINEN SHEETINGS, Irish linens, cambric hand kerchiefs, black alpaccas, black muslin de laines, and new style dark calicoes. 100 pieces French ginghams, new style, over one yard wide, 20 cents per yard, just received. THOS BRADY, jy21 21 Chartres st.

LANDING per brig Lucina, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—
38 casks red Wine, for family use.
DOMINIQUE LANATA,
9 and 10 Jefferson st.
jy26

CLARET—10 cases Margaux; 19 do Haut Sauterne, in half bottles; 6 do Leoville; 16 do Haut Barsac, for sale by F. BONIS,
cor Conti and Royal sts., up stairs.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—
50 bbls. Brandy, from New York;
15 do Gin, do. For sale by
jy13 O. VALETON & CO., 91 Tchoupitoulas st.

CLARET—60 casks Medoc; 16 do, Haut Talence, for sale by J. & J. TARDOS,
jy19 31 Old Levee.

EXTRA WINES, IN HALF CASKS—
30 half casks old Chateau Margaux Claret;
60 do Haut Talence do;
10 do St. Estephe do;
46 do Haut Sauterne, White Wine;
40 do Haut Barsac do.
For sale by F. DUBUCH,
au9 77 St. Louis—between Royal and Bourbon

FOR SALE—to arrive per ship Quintre Sœurs Capt. Moure, from Marseilles—
150 boxes French Soap; 150 do. Muscat;
100 baskets Flagniol Oil; 1500 empty Maraschino jars; 100 boxes assorted Salt Meat; 50 do Eau Verte; 100 do Orange Flower Water; 980 M ordinary Corks 400 jars of one barrel each.
DOMINIQUE LANATA,
jy7 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

JUST RECEIVED—Per ship Lucina, from Bordeaux—
48 casks Chaux, Cote de Fronsac;
8 do Petite White Wine Vinegar;
11 bale Cognac, 6th proof.
For sale by
jy30 61 Pdo. de FUENTES & CO.,
93 Common st.

WANTED—10 able bodied Negroes to work on a plantation during the grinding season, apply to AUGUSTIN & THIBAUT,
au22 Sam 18 Canal st.

WANTED—A CLERK, speaking English and French, to attend in a Drug store. Apply to
au22 P. BERTRAND,
corner Royal and Bienville sts.

Portuguese Benevolent Association.

ANNIVERSARY AND ELECTION.

The members of this Association are requested to meet at the President's house, No. 214 Dauphin street, between Rampart and St Claude sts., on SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 7 o'clock, A. M., in order to celebrate the first Anniversary of this Benevolent institution, and also to elect Officers for the ensuing year.

Before the election is held, an American Flag, richly trimmed, will be presented to said Society, in the name and at the cost of the actual Executive Committee.

The President expects that, upon such an important occasion, all members will be present.

21 61 ANTONIO VIEIRA, Jr., Secretary.

LOST OR MISLAID.—Two NOTES, for the sum of four hundred dollars each, drawn by Dr. A. Lion, to the order of and endorsed by Dr P. Blanchard, payable at seven and nine months from the 20th of July, 1849. Said Notes are secured by mortgage, and are signed as sureties by Amedee Ducatel, Notary Public. The public is notified not to negotiate them, the proper formality has been taken to stop payment. A liberal reward will be paid to whoever will deliver them to the office of the Bee.
au21

TO RENT—A Brick Dwelling House, in Washington st., Lafayette. Apply to
au21 LABORDE & XIQUES,
31 Commondet.

RECEIVED by the late arrivals, for sale by the subscribers—
1500 half boxed Sardines in oil, 8 Gualbous brand;
500 baskets Oil, 2 Flagniol, in large bottles;
900 do do half do;
75 do Champaign Wine, Sun and Eagle brands;
400 baskets Auger's Guignolet, 6 and 12 bottles;
90 do super Anisette;
100 boxes Abeynth, Sauvajol and Bruneton brand;
330 do Claret St Julien and St Estephe;
125 do Sauterne and Barsac White Wine;
50 do Provençaux Muscat;
185 do Chapelon and Marasquin;
60 do Prunes, Pears and Peaches; 50 do Orange Flower Water;
60 boxes Mantle Soap; 80 baskets empty bottles;
50 do Haut Talence and St Brion Claret, 50 half do; 100 bbls Sauterne and Barsac White Wine;
40 do Madeira; 40 do Burgundy Port; 35 do Bordeaux Vinegar. 25 bales pointed and regular Corks, 2000 each
au20 A. MOLIER, 90 St. Louis st.

A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—Just published at the New Orleans Bookstore, 70 Camp street—A Treatise on Handrailing, comprising three original systems of applying the trammel or strong in drawing the five modules of Geometrical, Elliptical, and Spiral Handrails, also, an original system of applying the tips of the moulds to the edge of the plank, an original system of cylindrical sections, and an original theory of resting points attended with an Introductory Course of Geometry. Illustrated by portions, engraved by toll and complete demonstrations, and illustrated by twenty plates. By L. E. Reynolds, Architect, No. 20 Camp street, New Orleans, in 1 vol 8 mo. For sale by
J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

CLARET and WHITE WINE IN HALF CASKS—
22 boxes Claret—Chateau Lafitte;
92 do Leoville;
41 do Chateau Margaux;
4 do Latour;
11 do Mouton;
26 do Batailley;
120 do St Julien;
53 do do—pints;
94 do White Wine—Yquem;
25 do Burgundy Wine—La Vougeot.
For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
a20 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

CLARET, IN CASKS—
17 casks Claret, Chateau Margaux;
25 do do Chateau Margaux;
20 do do Margaux;
20 do do Haut Sauterne;
8 half casks do, Chateau Margaux;
8 casks do Barsac, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
a20 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

WHITE WINE, IN HALF CASKS—
30 half casks White Wine, Sauterne;
20 do do do Barsac;
8 casks do do Sauterne;
For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
a20 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

The subscribers agents for Lavaux & Barbeau par, from Cadiz, have constantly on hand an assortment of sherry Wine for sale very low, and at liberal terms.
DUPOUY, WILLIAMSON & CO
a19 35 Natchez st.

LANDING—Etablissements de Bordeaux
200 baskets Olive oil—36 flat.
130 do Empty Bottles
200 Boxes Frontignan Muscat,
40 qr pipes Malaga Wine
27 bales Corks of 2000 each—fine, superfine and regular.
au19 PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.

LARD—216 tcs prime Lard, landing per steamer Louisiana Hammond, from Cincinnati, and for sale by TROBRIGES & LAMPRE,
jy18 29 Old Levee.

ABSINTH, KIRSCH and CHEESE—150 boxes genuine Pain Absinth, L. Jeannesand, 100 do Kirsch, Jeannesand, 20 Gruyere Cheese, first quality, for sale by
jy13 B. TALAMON, 182 and 184 Royal st.

HAVANA SEGARS—An assortment of all kinds for sale by the best manufacturers, always on hand and for sale by
a17 J. N. RICULPI & CO, 17 Common st.

FOR SALE, landing ex brig Lucina, from Bordeaux—Dordoigne, Tonneliers, in half boxes and one fourth do, 6 do Natural Mushrooms; 6 do Partridges in oil and in butter—for sale by
DUPUY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
a17 35 Natchez st.

LANDING ex bark Caledonia, from Bordeaux—
40 casks Red Wine, St Estephe Medoc
18 do do do Margaux
80 do do White Wine, Haut Sauterne
51 boxes do do do Claret
67 do do Claret St Julien do
a9 B. TALAMON,
182 and 184 Royal st

EXTRA WINES IN CASKS—
2 180 casks old Medoc, St Julien Claret,
30 do do Chateau Lafitte,
20 do do Chateau Margaux,
30 do do Haut Talence,
20 do do St. Estephe. For sale by
a9 77 St. Louis—between Royal and Bourbon

LANDING ex brig Carolina, merlson, master—
50 boxes Olives, large English pattern; 20 do Olives, ordinary pattern; 10 do Anchovies; 10 do Capers; 3 do preserved Tongues; 150 baskets Flagniol Olive Oil, 24 ounces; 30 do Flagniol Olive Oil, 24 ½ lbs; 3 boxes Parmesan Cheese, 24 boxes assorted Sardines, 12 boxes Brandy Fruits, 120 boxes Italian Soups, 10 dozen Limes Pharts, 1 box Silks; 2 do Lemonade—for sale by
jy19 B. TALAMON, 182 and 184 Royal st.

LANDING ex ship Victoria, from Bordeaux—20 casks Claret, Haut Talence; 10 do do Margaux; 8 half casks Claret, Chateau Margaux, 100 do do White Wine, Sauterne; 200 cases Claret, St Julien; 100 do Haut Talence; 100 do Chateau Margaux; 8 half casks Claret, Chateau Margaux, 100 do do Burgundy Wine, Clos Vougeot; 5 half pipes Madeira, 1825, Brandy; 10 qr do do do do; 100 do do Cognac, 6 Godard, Brandy, 40 do do C. Marguet, Brandy—for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
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