# The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 899. VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXII.—WHOLE No. 3980. } OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1849. { WAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 82 CHARTRES STREET.



TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Advertisements—One dollar for every TEN lines (Pica) in length, on the first insertion, and half a dollar for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each list.

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

Liberal discount on stated intervals will be charged—one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

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


## Notice.

No person is authorised to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duverger, our book-keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk and Demeuse, 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

Friday morning, June 1, 1849.

### Protection from future Inundation.

While our Levee at Sauvé's will be closed, on the occasion of competent men, at which we shall have to await the slow and silent operation of nature, to relieve us from the calamitous which we are still celebrating problems to be carried yet undertaken to solve. Our fears, however, is inadmissible, viz: that the disastrous results to our city occasioned by the breach, should be of the imperative necessity of protecting New-Orleans for the future against the danger of inundation.

A casualty almost to that from which we now suffer may occur any year during the prevailing high water, and experience has already taught us, though easily prevented, it is not to be repaired. An expenditure of a few thousand dollars—an amount absolutely trivial in comparison with the sum total of the losses brought upon us by the Crevasse—would have secured the city for the time being against the encroachments of the flood. Ten times that amount will not now suffice to defray the expense of stopping the Crevasse, much less of every of the immense losses occasioned by the inundation. The amount in dollars and cents to which these losses extend is impossible to be ascertained even approximately; but when we consider that many, one half of our Municipality, and about one half of another are reduced to water, that thousands of poor men have been compelled to forego their usual avocations, and even now are subsisted in we tender charity, the considerable damage which will accrue to necessitate heavy outlays in the way of repairs, that indeed have issued large sums in the form of loans and equally so, by bring in persons compelled to remit revenue to the treasury, and the startling drain upon our public treasury caused by the numerous and vast efforts to close the breach, the sums expended in charity and in furnishing the immediate subsistence to the residents of the inundated district, the individual losses and the extinguishment in the value of our city, it will be seen that a sum more or less trivial, is of a nature to prevent an expenditure, less adequate to the emergency and necessitate.

Stopped and closed, are, however, unwarrantable. Things without remedy should be without regard. But experience and the slightest reflection should warn us against the tones of the Crevasse of assuming a resistance of no very a moment. The city of New-Orleans, the great Emporium of the Western Valley, must be kept dry through which circulates the life and energy of the commerce and enterprise of the American empire—must be improved, secured against the ravages which are every year threatened by the swelling waters of the Mississippi. Whatever the cost and magnitude of the work and expensive to the protection of our city may be, they must be undertaken or due season and effectually completed. Chains of levees so passed so to form a breastwork to the flood and so constructed as to resist a most huge one assumes, must hereafter entitle New-Orleans and enable us to defy the raging fury.

Is an undertaking in which we are fully justified in commencing the work at the expense of the Levee years a certain appropriations are those for the Legislature for dividing Lay-out, in opening swamps and draining damp-worse, when compared in the overshadowing importance of the protection of New-Orleans. The State at large is as vitally interested in the success of the project. It is customary to vaunt the benefit of the country to the city, but what would the agricultural industry of our interior be worth without the vast emporium, where its produces are received, vended and shipped to all parts of the world. There is a correlative and mutual dependence existing between city and country which should induce the Legislature to regard them both with a friendly eye, and should teach the country members that petty jealousies are groundless and misplaced, and that New-Orleans is indeed of being their rival and their foe, as the conqueror and their firm ally. Wound the city and the country too is stricken. Injure the country and the city receives the blow. They are indissolubly connected by bonds which not an earthquake severed, but which it would be the extreme of folly to attempt to sever.

Such being the true relations subsisting between the commercial metropolis of our State and the State itself, we hold that it is the part of both as well as of kindness and friendship, for the Legislature to extend a helping hand to us in the great work of shielding New-Orleans hereafter from the deplorable misfortune of another flood. We trust that every member of our Legislature who may be sent to Baton Rouge from New-Orleans next winter, will remember the claims of New-Orleans upon the General Assembly for sympathy and we hope too, that none others will be sent, to whatever party they may be ang, than those who recognize the right of our city to a portion of the revenue of which she contributes so large a moiety, and who will labor inflexibly and untiringly to lay before the Legislature our petition, to enforce our claims and to obtain substantial and liberal relief.

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LEVEE.—On the recent trip of the steamer Alabama to New Orleans to this port, says the St. Louis Republican of the 25th, a cabin passenger by the name of Wm. Prevost, formerly of this city, was robbed of about $500.—A Frenchman on board, named Jean Lean Cassy, was suspected as the guilty party, and taken in hand and hugged until he confessed to secrecy and delivered up the stolen money. At the request of Mr. Prevost, he was then set at liberty. Probably fearing that upon his arrival at this port, he would be given over to the proper authorities, he seized the first opportunity, went below and procured two sticks of wood and with them under his arms jumped overboard. When last seen he was swimming towards the shore. Upon the arrival of the boat his trunk was opened, in which was found a number of letters written in French, from notorious thieves in Paris, detailing plans to Cassou and others, which leaves but little doubt that he is one of a powerful gang of thieves in the cities of France, and had come to America to try his hand. Look out for him.

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WASHINGTON, May 23, 1849.

*Cabinet not in Session—Removal.*

There was no Cabinet meeting to-day.

Henry H. Sylvester, Chief Clerk in the Patent office, has received notice of his dismissal, from the Commissioner, Mr. Ewbank. His successor is not yet named.

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NEW YORK, May 23—9 P. M.

*Raising of the Steamer Empire.*

The steamer Empire, which was sunk in the North River a few days ago, has been raised five feet. No more dead bodies have been discovered. The total number lost will not exceed thirty.

LATER FROM HAVANA AND KEY WEST.—The steamship *Isabel* arrived at Savannah on the 24th May, bringing dates from Havana and from Key West to the 21st.

The brig Henry Marshall sailed from Havana for this port on the 21st inst.

The Diario de la Marina states that Madame Bishop was about to give her sixth and last Concert, and we infer from an article in that paper that she has been gaining ground in the affections of the Habanese. Having concluded her engagement, she is to take her benefit on Sunday night, 27th inst.

The Aurora de Matanzas speaks of fertilizing rains in that quarter of the Island, and the rains have been abundant in Havana also.

We perceive that the Prima Donna Steffanoni is pronounced not only to be out of danger, but mending fast. She had an attack of yellow fever.

Subscriptions are being taken to insure the engagement of an operatic company for Havana the coming season, of superior excellence.

KEY WEST, May 9, 1849.

Sailed, bark Nile, Brown, Mobile.

MAY 11.—Bales cotton, part of the cargo of British ship Celeste, to pay necessary expenses, were sold this morning at auction, at from 4 to 6c. per lb.

Schr. Sarah, Reynold, New Orleans, 8 days, passed through N. W. passage, bound to New York—all well—(desired to be reported.) spoken by pilot boat Savannah, Capt. Andrews.

Arrived, schr. Rainbow, Hubbard, Apalachicola—sundries, and sailed on the 12th for New York.

MAY 13—Arrived brig Vesta, Lawrence, Apalachicola, and sailed on the 14th for Boston.

Schr. Charleston, ——, Mobile—master.

MAY 15.—Sailed British ship Alcesta, Cann, Liverpool.

Schooner Judge Hitchcock, ——, from New York, bound to Mobile, passed through N. W. passage.

Arrived, smack schr. ——, Crumb, New Orleans, master.

MAY 16.—Arrived, brig Suwannee, ——, N. York, 23 days—master.

MAY 18—Arrived, schooner Princeton, E. Smith, Apalachicola, and sailed same day for New York.

MAY 21—Arrived, schr. Hudson, Sawyer, New York, 11 days—H. Benner; brigs Ann Eliza, Parker, New York; Ocilla, Trim, sundries from New York; Balize, ——, from Boston, 24 days, to Apalachicola, passed through, cargo of ice.

United States vs. George Smith, master of sloop K. H. Green, assault on Brown, one of the crew of sloop Randall H. Green.—The above case was commenced this morning, at the May term of the United States District Court, Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge, and the jury returned with a verdict of not guilty.

MAY 21.—Spoken by pilot boat Lafayette, Alder, brig Waccissa, Perry, from St. Mark, for New York.

Spoken by pilot boat Champion, Geiger, brig Leopold, O'Donnell, from Savannah, bound to New Orleans.

Bark Tobango, ——, from Portland, bound to New Orleans.

Light ship schr. ——, from Washington City, bound to New Orleans.

*List of Vessels at Key West, May 22*—Brigs Ann Eliza, Parker, New York, discharging, to sail with dispatch for St Marks; Ocilla, Trim, at U. S. Fort, discharging; schr Hudson, Sawyer, New York, discharging—H. Benner.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.—"Ion," the intelligent correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writes as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1849.

*Claims of Brazil—Treaty Stipulations—Protection to American Commerce—Publication of the Ashburton Treaty, &c.*

The long unsettled claims of American citizens on the government of Brazil, have been adjusted by a convention, which has just been brought to the city by Mr. Morgan, Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro. The amount of the treaty have not transpired; but they are, as I learn, of a liberal nature to claimants. The convention provides for the distribution of an aggregate sum among the claimants, *pro rata*. Thus a difficulty has been settled which, at one time, menaced the peace of the two countries. The American vessels which were, at one time, seized and detained, were given up, and complaints in now to be made to American owners, &c.

The United States have been singularly fortunate in the amicable adjustment of difficulties which have arisen between us and nearly all nations in regard to our widely extended commerce, and particularly, at times, when our commerce has been exposed to the rapacity of belligerents. Another inter European war we have not imminently expect, though some political seers have predicted its early occurrence, but, next time, our flag will undoubtedly be found adequate to the protection of our ships and seamen.

I would like, however, to see some of the pending cases of British outrage on our flag "in suspicious latitudes" settled or arranged in some way or other. The late administration was so fearfully, but we think erroneously, inclined to bend to them by the Saxon owners, and the captain and owners of the brig Cyrus. Mr. Ware, while minister at Rio, made the strongest representations, in the last named case, both to the British minister at Rio and the government here. The representations were brought before the Senate by Mr. Allen, of Ohio, and they slept in condition executive documents, and archives of State. There can be no permanent peace between the United States and Great Britain, unless the principles settled by the Ashburton treaty shall be carried out and hereafter enforced by the British government.

As Mr. Webster made the treaty on the part of the United States, it would seem to be incumbent on him to inform the Senate and the nation how far it has been observed by the British authorities in regard to American vessels lying under their suspicions. The Ashburton treaty stipulates for immunity in such cases, but no indemnity has ever been procured, and by the late administration, was never even asked for. Too happy to get rid of "all Oregon," by asking "forty-nine," they never ventured another question with the British lion.

We shall see what the present administration will do with the subject. Probably nothing.

No appointments to-day. Ion.

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THE LATE GENERAL WORTH.—The N. York *Sun* furnishes the following sketch of the life and services of Gen. WORTH:

Major General WILLIAM J. WORTH, was born in Hudson, Columbia county, New York. His ancestors were from Devonshire, England, and settled in Massachusetts in 1642. The family name followed the sea, but the son was bred to mercantile pursuits, though he once said to an acquaintance that "he was not born to be a merchant." His inclinations pointed to the army. On the declaration of war in 1812, he entered the army at the age of eighteen, as private secretary to Major General Lewis, who finding him more inclined to the field than to the desk, recommended him to Scott, who was then at the head of his brigade, on the Canadian frontier. Scott immediately appointed him his aid and placed him on his staff.

He was with Scott in the battles of Chippewa, and Niagara, where he distinguished himself as a brave and gallant soldier. He was rewarded by the Government in 1814 with a captaincy. At the battle of Niagara he received a severe wound, from which he ever after suffered. After the war he was stationed for several years as instructor of tactics at West Point. As adjutant of ordnance, he commanded at Watervliet, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and assigned to the eighth regiment. Gen. Worth served in Florida during the Seminole war, which ended August 14th, 1842, when the rank of brevet Brigadier-General was conferred upon him.

On the outbreak of the war with Mexico, Worth joined Taylor at Corpus Christi as second in command, and with his own hand planted the national colors on the bank opposite Matamoras. In consequence of a dispute between Gen. Worth and Colonel Twiggs at this period, concerning a point of etiquette, the former threw up his commission. He had scarcely reached Washington, when he heard that Gen Taylor was surrounded by the Mexicans and in imminent danger, when he withdrew his resignation and hastened to the Rio Grande. At the storming of Monterey, one of the most desperate struggles during the war, Gen. Worth held an independent command, and performed prodigies of valor. Immediately after the capture of Monterey, he marched against Saltillo, from the capture of which he was ordered to join Gen. Scott at Vera Cruz.

He was engaged during the siege, and was one of the Commissioners appointed to receive the capitulation of Vera Cruz. His brigade was in the hottest of the fight at Sierra Gordo. Immediately after this victory, Gen. Worth captured the town and castle of Perote, the strongest in Mexico. Following this he gave battle to Santa Anna at Puebla, of which city he took possession. From this point he joined Scott, and was engaged in the battles of San Augustin, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, Molino del Rey, and at the walls of the city of Mexico.

Of all the officers in service, none shared more coolly, and none contributed more largely to the success of our army than the brave and gallant Worth. He won the highest commendations of the Commanders in Chief, Taylor and Scott, and his praise was on the tongues of all his countrymen the world over.

Gen. Worth married a daughter of the late John Stafford, of Albany.

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NEW YORK, May 23—9 P. M.

*Raising of the Steamer Empire.*

The steamer Empire, which was sunk in the North River a few days ago, has been raised five feet. No more dead bodies have been discovered. The total number lost will not exceed thirty.

☞ Our dates by mail from St. Louis and Louisville are within one day as late as those received by Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE.—The cholera has greatly declined in Louisville. There was one death on the 22d from that disease.

JENNY LIND COMING.—A letter received by a gentleman in Charleston, we learn from the Mercury, states that this sweet cantatrice intends shortly to pay a visit to this country. Many will be delighted to see this prove true

FROM FLORENCE.—One of the two statues of Adoring Angels, sculptured at Florence under the superintendence of Powers, for the sanctuary of the cathedral at Cincinnati, has arrived, and is now at the house of Bishop Purcel.

DEATH WHILE DANCING.—On the 24th ultimo one Mary Rice, aged 29, was dancing the Drum Polka, at the dancing rooms, Dean st., S.ho, London, when she suddenly fell into the arms of her partner and instantly expired.

HEAVY LOSS.—We learn from the Boston Transcript that the Manufacturers' Insurance Company of Boston, lost sixty thousand dollars by the late fire at St. Louis. The Traveler puts it down at about twenty-five thousand.

☞ Senator BENTON left St. Louis on the 10th, taking the land route on a tour through the State of Missouri, to prosecute his appeal to the people against the pro-slavery instructions addressed to him by the last Legislature.

CHOLERA AT ST. LOUIS.—Papers from St Louis of the 25th says but little concerning the cholera. We learn, however, by a telegraphic despatch of the 24th that during the previous week there had been one hundred and thirty deaths from that disease. One party of twenty-eight persons, bound to California, lost twenty of their number by cholera, near Jeffersonville, Ia.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On Sunday, the 20th May, an altercation took place between the bar keeper, R. H. Silverthorn, at Sterling's hotel, Madisonville, and Lewis Richards, in which the latter received a mortal wound in the groin, from a carving knife in the hands of the former.—Richards died on the evening of the next day, and Silverthorn disappeared, but he subsequently gave himself up to a magistrate, who, after examining the case, discharged the prisoner, he having been found entirely justifiable.

THE RIVERS.—The Natchez *Courier* of the 29th says.—The steamer Chancellor, from Louisville, was at our landing yesterday evening. She brings the gratifying intelligence that *all* the upper rivers are falling. How long they will continue to fall, is exceedingly problematical. They have fallen at least a dozen times this Spring, but always rose, immediately, higher than before. At this point the Mississippi may be said to be "on a stand," neither rising nor falling.

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LATER FROM MARACAIBO.—By the brig Potomac, Capt. Smith, at New York, from Maracaibo, with advices to the 29th of April, we have accounts of the state of affairs in that section of the republic.

The accounts from Caracas are, of course, not as late as those received from Laguayra, consequently we have nothing more definite about the acceptance, by Congress, of the resignations of President Monagas and Vice President Guzman. Maracaibo being the province that has from the first been most bitterly opposed to the present administration, the probability is, that if any further revolutionary movements take place, they will commence here.

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BOSTON, May 23, 1849.

*Dreadful disaster and loss of life*—At Bridgewater, on the Fall River railroad, last night, the train, under full headway, struck a chaise containing two brothers, named Henry and E ban Leach, killing them both.

One was dreadfully cut to pieces, and died immediately; and the other, with both his arms and legs broken, lingered until 11 o'clock, when he died.—*Herald's correspondence.*

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☞ The fire on the 23d, in Chicago, burned the office of the Tribune and the Gem of the Prairies; also the drug store of Reed & Co.

CHICAGO, May 22, P. M.

SECOND FIRE AT CHICAGO.—*Great loss of property*—Another fire broke out at half past three this afternoon, in the rear of Kinzie's stables, in the Alley between Lake and Michigan streets. It burned all east of that, principally collar houses to Dearborn street, including S. B. & M. Walker's stable, the Baltic House, and the block opposite. The Sterman house was not burned.

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THE SIXTH FRIGATE UNITED STATES.—O, the gallant vessel the New York *Courier & Enquirer*, says

The steam frigate United States, has moved the colors of the German Empire, lies off the Battery, and is most nobly worthy of war.

She was built, as our readers will remember, by our townsman, Charles H Marshall, for a Havre packet, and made two or three trips. A good price having been offered to her on behalf of the German empire, and the speculation as a Havre packet having been materially damaged by the interruption of business consequent on the French revolution, her owners closed with the offer, and the former peaceful steam packet, with her upper deck removed and otherwise fitted for her new career, has become a handsome ship of war.

Bonds having been given by the Baron de Rotenburg, the Prussian Minister, in conformity with the exactions of our neutrality law, that this ship shall not, on her outward passage, be engaged in hostilities with any nation at peace with the United States. She will probably go to sea in the course of a few days, in charge, we understand, of an experienced American shipmaster.

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DISASTROUS FIRE.—We regret to announce to our readers the total destruction by fire last night, of the saw and grist mill of Mr. Joseph A. Barber, of this town. It was first discovered at about half past 11 o'clock, but too late for the arresting of its progress, and the whole building was consumed in half an hour. It is supposed to have originated in the unextinguished fire carelessly left in the furnace room. The most melancholy feature of this disaster is the sudden death of Mr. Joel Tyson, a young man in the employ of Mr. Barber, who slept that night, for the second time, in the garret of the mill. It is most probable that he was suffocated to death by the smoke ere he conceived any consciousness of danger, and thus made no effort to escape. His body nearly consumed to ashes, was dragged from the flames, and will be interred to-day.—*Jacksonville News.*

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THE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* of the latest date estimates the value of the property destroyed by the great fire at three millions of dollars. That paper says:

On an examination of the account which we have published of the fire, we find the following facts. The whole value of stock of goods, &c., embraced in that statement, and derived principally from the parties to the loss, is set down at $1,654,950. Upon this sum there was an insurance to the amount of $1,147,650, leaving $507,300 not covered by insurance. Of the sum insured, it is stated that $391,000 are in offices in this city, and $756,650 in foreign offices or their agencies.

As, however, the details in the paper do not give the full value of goods, &c., destroyed, we do not think we err much in setting down the total loss under this head at two millions of dollars—and when the whole amount of insurance is ascertained, it will not fall much short of one million and a half of dollars. We may observe, however, in this connection, that three of our local offices will not be able to meet their liabilities, and for this reason the loss of a good many persons will be greater than it appears from this statement.

The value of steamboats destroyed can be more readily and satisfactorily ascertained. According to our published statement, the total value of boats and their cargoes was $439,500, and the insurance upon the boats was $[illegible],500.

We have no sufficient data upon which to estimate the value of the houses destroyed. A statement submitted by the assessors to the Mayor, soon after the fire, made out the loss to amount to about $500,000. This statement is derived from the assessor's books, and is probably not an safe estimate. As our property holders are proverbially careful in the insurance of their property, we have no doubt that one half, if not two thirds, of the amount was covered by insurance.

If these statements approximate to correctness, the loss will be about three millions of dollars, upon which the insurance will be at least two millions of dollars.

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☞ That incorrigible Irishaelite, Bennet of the New York Herald, thus expostulates with the venerable editor of the Union, for lamenting Gen. Taylor's prescriptions as he does:

"Why does Mr. Ritchie, good old soul that he is, waste all his sympathy on such small fry as inferior clerks and sorrowing newspapers?—Has he lost sight of the illustrious victims of the new administration? There was Polk himself—the first victim. There there were Buchanan, and Marcy, and Walker, and Mason, and most melancholy and awful sight, Cave Johnson! Every mother's son of them guillotined, brought to the block, mortified, disorganized, consumed in cold blood! Behold cause for weeping, O Ritchie! Here's enough to equal a Niagara of tears! Don't you see all your surveying, lamentation and woe, turned-pointed off mute, all your tears poured out the lamenting victims of reform and modern proscription!—Why, Ritchie, you've been crying all the time to be "sad."

☞ The slave Dick, who was tried and convicted of the crime of murdering another slave, on the 24th June, 1848, and in whose case an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, has been ordered by the proper authority to be executed on the 15th June, the Supreme Court having confirmed the decision of the court below.

Since the above was in type, we learn that a petition to the Governor is in circulation among our citizens, for commutation of the sentence of imprisonment for life.—*Covington (La.) Ada*

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[From the Boston Atlas.]

### Interesting Correspondence.

We have the gratification of laying before our readers this morning the following interesting correspondence. It will be recollected that the Legislature at its late session, passed by a unanimous vote resolves inviting the President to visit this State in the contemplated Northern tour. The letter of Governor Briggs, which we publish to-day, transmitting a copy of these resolves to the President, will meet a response in the heart of every Massachusetts man; and the letter of the President, in answer thereto, will cause a renewed hope to spring up within our people that the gallant old hero may come among us and tame our hospitality. The people of Massachusetts desire to see the President and take him by the hand and welcome him to their homes and firesides. The following is the correspondence:—

[COPY.]

PITTSFIELD, 5th May, 1849.

SIR:—The Legislature of Massachusetts, at its recent session, understanding that you had in contemplation a visit to a neighboring State, during the coming season, passed resolves in which I am "requested to invite you to extend your visit to this Commonwealth, and to tender to you the hospitalities and respectful congratulations of the State." It gives me great pleasure to be constituted the medium of officially making known to you the unanimous wish of the Legislature, that you would honor the Commonwealth with a visit, and give to her citizens an opportunity of manifesting to you, as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, that respect which is due to your exalted station, and which they have heretofore shown to several of your distinguished predecessors in that high office.

If the opportunity can be given them, whilst they honor the President of the United States, their regard and admiration for the uprightness and purity of your private character, will secure from all classes of our citizens an open, sincere and cordial hospitality, and a hearty welcome.

In presenting to you this official invitation of the Legislature, whose members I am sure in this proceeding, truly represented the wishes and will of their constituents, allow me, sir, to express the earnest hope, that the learned, your public engagements, and your individual inclination, will permit you to gratify the universal desire of the people of Massachusetts to see you among them before the next meeting of Congress.

I herewith transmit to you a copy of the Resolves of the Legislature.

With great respect, I am truly yours,

GEO. N. BRIGGS.

TO Z. TAYLOR, President United States.

(COPY.)

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1849.

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's communication of the 5th instant, transmitting the resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts, inviting me to visit that Commonwealth during the current year.

I beg leave to present my warmest thanks to the Legislature, for the high honor of their invitation, and to say that I shall be proud to accept, if my official engagements will permit. It will afford me the highest gratification to visit a State so distinguished for her devotion to the cause of liberty and for the cultivation of the ennobling arts of peace.

Please accept my acknowledgements for the manner which you have been pleased to communicate the Resolves of the Legislature, and the assurance of high regard with which I remain "Your Excellency's Friend,

and obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

His Excellency, Geo. N. Briggs, Governor of Massachusetts, Pittsfield, Mass.

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## City Intelligence.

### Meeting of the Joint Committee, ABANDONMENT OF THE WORKS ON THE CREVASSE BY CAPT. GRANT

At an early hour yesterday morning, it was generally rumored that Captain Grant had abandoned the works at the Crevasse, and proceeding towards 11 o'clock, a large number of gentlemen had gathered at the office of the Mayor to ascertain the correctness of the rumor.

Nearly all the members of the Joint Committee were present at the hour, assigned, and at half past 11, Capt. Grant made his appearance, when the meeting was organized by appointing the Mayor as President, and E. Kitts as Secretary. Capt. Grant then rose and addressed the members in a manly and straightforward speech. He commenced by stating that he regretted to be the messenger of evil tidings, more especially as when they concerned to so great an extent the welfare of the community. At the time he had been entrusted by the city with the charge of stopping the Crevasse, he had not anticipated the extent of disaster and on arriving at the spot he found matters in a very different position from what he had been led to expect.

The obstacles in fact were much greater than he had imagined, the ship which was sunk had entirely changed its position, and the opening of the breach was much larger than he expected. He soon made up his mind regarding the plan to be adopted, and arranged the work so as to form two distinct sections, the one extending a length of 360 feet, in about water, varying from 3 to 9 feet in depth, and the other to consist of a width of 120 feet, in deep water, varying from 16 to 18 feet. It was understood at the time that the piling was to be completed by Tuesday, he having taken charge of the works on Sunday evening, but on attempting to drive the pentes on Tuesday in the deeper part, such was the force of the current that a well nigh swamped the pile driver, and he was according to orders, to shift it towards another portion of the break.—

On this day he addressed a note to the Mayor, informing him that the progress of the work was not as encouraging as he expected, and urging therefore on the authorities to adopt all means in their power to create fresh outlets for the absorption of the volume of water that was running in from the river, on the other side of the Levee. She will probably go to sea in the course of a few days, in charge, we understand, of an experienced American shipmaster.

Disastrous fire—We regret to announce to our readers the total destruction by fire last night, of the saw and grist mill of Mr. Joseph A. Barber, of this town. It was first discovered at about half past 11 o'clock, but too late for the arresting of its progress, and the whole building was consumed in half an hour. It is supposed to have originated in the unextinguished fire carelessly left in the furnace room. The most melancholy feature of this disaster is the sudden death of Mr. Joel Tyson, a young man in the employ of Mr. Barber, who slept that night, for the second time, in the garret of the mill. It is most probable that he was suffocated to death by the smoke ere he conceived any consciousness of danger, and thus made no effort to escape. His body nearly consumed to ashes, was dragged from the flames, and will be interred to-day.—*Jacksonville News.*

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THE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* of the latest date estimates the value of the property destroyed by the great fire at three millions of dollars. That paper says:

On an examination of the account which we have published of the fire, we find the following facts. The whole value of stock of goods, &c., embraced in that statement, and derived principally from the parties to the loss, is set down at $1,654,950. Upon this sum there was an insurance to the amount of $1,147,650, leaving $507,300 not covered by insurance. Of the sum insured, it is stated that $391,000 are in offices in this city, and $756,650 in foreign offices or their agencies.

As, however, the details in the paper do not give the full value of goods, &c., destroyed, we do not think we err much in setting down the total loss under this head at two millions of dollars—and when the whole amount of insurance is ascertained, it will not fall much short of one million and a half of dollars. We may observe, however, in this connection, that three of our local offices will not be able to meet their liabilities, and for this reason the loss of a good many persons will be greater than it appears from this statement.

The value of steamboats destroyed can be more readily and satisfactorily ascertained. According to our published statement, the total value of boats and their cargoes was $439,500, and the insurance upon the boats was $[illegible],500.

We have no sufficient data upon which to estimate the value of the houses destroyed. A statement submitted by the assessors to the Mayor, soon after the fire, made out the loss to amount to about $500,000. This statement is derived from the assessor's books, and is probably not an safe estimate. As our property holders are proverbially careful in the insurance of their property, we have no doubt that one half, if not two thirds, of the amount was covered by insurance.

If these statements approximate to correctness, the loss will be about three millions of dollars, upon which the insurance will be at least two millions of dollars.

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☞ That incorrigible Irishaelite, Bennet of the New York Herald, thus expostulates with the venerable editor of the Union, for lamenting Gen. Taylor's prescriptions as he does:

"Why does Mr. Ritchie, good old soul that he is, waste all his sympathy on such small fry as inferior clerks and sorrowing newspapers?—Has he lost sight of the illustrious victims of the new administration? There was Polk himself—the first victim. There there were Buchanan, and Marcy, and Walker, and Mason, and most melancholy and awful sight, Cave Johnson! Every mother's son of them guillotined, brought to the block, mortified, disorganized, consumed in cold blood! Behold cause for weeping, O Ritchie! Here's enough to equal a Niagara of tears! Don't you see all your surveying, lamentation and woe, turned-pointed off mute, all your tears poured out the lamenting victims of reform and modern proscription!—Why, Ritchie, you've been crying all the time to be "sad."


CLERK WANTED.—A laborious and intelligent young man will find a permanent situation in a retail store. One who can speak English and French will be preferred. The best references wanted. Apply at Box D 30, *Bee office.* ☞ m29

JULES FAIVRE,
Manufacturer of Pianos,
47 Conti street, between Chartres and Royal.
*Tuning, Repairing and Tuning.*

THE musical world will learn with satisfaction that the manufacture of JULES FAIVRE, 47 Conti street, has always one of the best assortments of Pianos. Besides the iron system, of which Mr. Faivre is inventor, numerous improvements have been made by him to his Pianos. These instruments unite the advantage of needing very seldom to be tuned to a beautiful quality of sound.

Mr. F. respects his numerous patrons that he has just received a large assortment of Erard and Pleyel Pianos. m30

Answer to the Notice published in the Bee, signed Signor Antognini.

MR. ANTOGNINI—Whenever one writes it is to be understood, but having not been able to understand what your signature means, I requested several of my friends more skillful than I am, to guess your riddle, and to be good enough to give me the word of it. Every one of them answered me that you were too talented for them. I would request you to express yourself in a language that people could understand, then I shall be able to answer you. A. RICHARD,

m30 46 Conti st.

Magnificent Wholesale Dry Goods Trade.

JOSEPH S. PALMER has in store an unusually large stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, which, owing to the lateness of the season, and the cancellation which have so seriously affected the trade of New Orleans, he will greatly reduce the price of, for the purpose of offering the purchaser inducements to city and country purchasers.

m30 J. H. PALMER, 56 Gravier st.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 15th of May, inst. the young negro boy WILEY, about 14 years of age, 4 feet 6 or 8 inches high, with large eyes and having a scar above one of them. The above reward will be paid to whoever will deliver him at W. BRADFORD'S, 118 Chartres street, or will lodge him in one of the city jails. m30

WAS BROUGHT to the undersigned, by order of the Parish of Orleans, right bank, on the 29th instant—

One grey horse, long mane and tail, about 15 hands high, one ear, branded on the off shoulder C or G, about 14 hands. If the above horses are not claimed on or before the 30th June they will be sold on that day at 12 o'clock, at my stable, near the 1st Municipality Ferry, Algiers.

m30-3t3d GUSTAVE GERARD, Sgt. de Ville.

A very desirable family Residence for sale.

A handsome two story frame Dwelling situated on the north west side of Royalet street, near Bons Enfans street, finished in the best style with every convenience for a genteel family. It contains two entries, eight fine chambers. The gas building has a dining room, kitchen, ironing room, and three chambers above, all with fire places and grates. For further particulars, apply at the premises.

FOR SALE—The Grocery Store No. 193, corner of Rampart and Barracks st. on account of the departure of the owner. Apply on the premises. m29 3t

Wines.

NOW landing ex ship Pactolus, from Bordeaux:

60 cases Claret, quart bottles;
12 do White Wine, Haut Sauterne;
3 hhds do do;
12 casks White Wine, of superior quality;
9 bags do do;
1 do do do.

J. SCURRIER, 25 Conde st.

RED WINE OF CHAMPAGNE—
50 baskets Mousseline;
10 do Ville Dommange, landing from ship Exchange, and for sale by
m31 LEONARD JEANNET, 93 St Louis st.

SARDINES IN OIL—200 half boxes Sardines ex J. A. Gillet & co., brand, 200 quarter boxes do do do, landing ex ship Oregon, from Havre, for sale by
m30 182 and 184 Royal st.

Office Treasurer of Public Works and Improvements of Municipality No. 1.

NOTICE is hereby given that there are Ten Thousand Dollars in the Sinking Fund created for the redemption of Bonds issued under the ordinance of Ordinance, approved 20th December, 1847, payable in 1850, that can be applied to the redemption of the same, and that such proposals will be received by me till 10 o'clock noon, of Saturday, the 9th June, 1849, at which hour I shall proceed to open the same in the presence of the Committee on Finance for the sale of any number of said Bonds, and those offered at the lowest discount will be accepted by me.

The proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for sale of Bonds of the First Municipality."

New Orleans, 30th April 1849

m1 J. A. DUREL, Treasurer.

PENMANSHIP—An elegant business hand may be acquired in a few lessons at the Commercial Writing Academy, 79 Chartres street. A class meets daily, corner of Rue des Magasins st. La Course and gentlemen invited to call. Book keeping class daily.

DOUBLOONS extra fine GOLD PENS for sale.

Several young gentlemen will be qualified as Teachers.

RUFUS DOLBEAR m1

G. DELAMARE,
*Merchant Tailor, Corner Conti and Bienville Streets.*

FORMERLY Director of the establishment of "La Vieille Montagne" Manufacture Zinc at Paris, has the honor of informing the public, that he has now the sole agency for the Sale of the Fountains, that purify the river water, and render it as limpid as well water, together with a newly invented Filter, which purifies the water, the color of rye. Also, new compound Zinc, warranted to last twenty years without repair. Spouts and Conductors of every description, Zinc Cornices, moderate Wm. Cheets Setting Installations, Pumps of every description. Bathing Tubs of every description, and with compound Zinc, the whole of the above works will be furnished at commodating prices. m30

Inquire of Messrs Park, Day, Stauffer & co.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.
COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. THREE.
(Sitting of Boards, 7th May, 1849.)

RESOLVED, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and requested, to give legal notice of the intention of the Council of Municipality No. Three, to pave the Levee Street, from Conti street, throughout its whole extent to the Lastrille Road.

(Signed) E. ROCHEREAU, Recorder.

Approved 14th May, 1849.

(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

A true copy. L. A. ST CYRAN, Clerk.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

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(Signed) E. ROCHEREAU, Recorder.

Approved 14th May, 1849.

(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

A true copy. L. A. ST CYRAN, Clerk.

Relief Committee of 3d Nos. One.

☞ The above Committee will meet on FRIDAY, 1st of June next, at half past 5 o'clock, in the Council Chamber of Municipality No. One.

By order of J. GENOIS, President.

J. L. FABRE, Sec'y.

☞ The ship PESCATORE, Capt Bourdin, from Havre, is now discharging opposite post 18, Second Municipality. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be sold to the public sales at their expense and risk.

m30 L. H. GALE, 92 Common st.

☞ The ship STATESMAN, from Havre, is now discharging opposite post 18, Second Municipality. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, otherwise, their goods will be sent to the public stores, at their expense and risk.

m30 L. H. GALE, 92 Common st.

☞ Neither the Captain nor the Consignees of the French ship PESCATORE, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said ship.

m30 L. H. GALE, 92 Common st.

☞ FOR HAVANA.—To sail on SATURDAY, 2d of June—The fine fast sailing 3 masted brig SALVADORA, Capt. Evans, having all her cargo engaged will leave positively as above. For passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to COSTA & C