The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.——NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1848.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, Nov. 10, 1848.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The *Picayune* received a despatch at an early hour yesterday morning, announcing the result of the Presidential election in nearly half the States in the Union. We suppose it, with the rest of us, that if its statements are at all reliable, Gen. Cass may prepare to fold his mantle about him and die with decency. He will be politically buried so deep that no plummet will ever fathom the profundity of his tomb. But we can scarcely imagine that even by the wonderful influence of lightning, the result in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and other close States, could have been ascertained in 24 hours much less that in Illinois and Michigan. Presuming the despatch to be from authentic and responsible source, we are disposed to believe, that the statements are inferences rendered probable by the aspect of the first returns — We have, however, witnessed such flagrant evidences of Telegraphic inaccuracies, or rather of the haste with which ardent politicians jump to conclusions, that we must caution our friends in the most positive and earnest terms, not to rely implicitly on this information. We believe it as probable—we hope that it is all true, but we would consider that man entirely too sanguine and unreflecting, who should wager money on the tenor of this despatch. We say to our friends: "Don't bet, but await more definite returns." We entertain unswerving confidence in the triumphant election of TAYLOR and FILLMORE, and moreover, we believe that every State mentioned in the despatch as having cast its electoral vote in their favor, *has done so*; yet we think it next to impossible that the absolute fact could be clearly ascertained one day after the election. It is quite probable that before this number of our paper is published, we shall receive further and fuller advices.

(From the Picayune.)

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8, 11 minutes to 10 P. M. We received, at 3 o'clock this morning, the following important despatch:

We have received sufficient returns to render it certain that Taylor has carried

New York by about	20,000	majority.
Pennsylvania by about	5,000	"
New Jersey by over	1,000	"
Delaware by	300	"
Rhode Island by	1,000	"
Maryland by	5,000	"
Kentucky by	10,000	"
Illinois, Michigan, Connecticut and Vermont by small majorities.		

The returns show large gains for Taylor in Ohio and Virginia—both States doubtful, as also Massachusetts.

Large Taylor gains in Indiana.

The only State that makes a show for Cass by a decided majority is New Hampshire.

Since writing the above, we have carefully perused the explanations in the Evening edition of the *Picayune*, and feel satisfied, that so far as regards those States in which the majorities are announced, its despatch is entitled to great confidence. With respect to others, we are still of opinion that some days must elapse before authentic information of the result can be obtained.

Election Returns.

LOUISIANA.

We continue to give the returns as they pour in upon us. Most of them may be relied upon. We have prepared a table in which we shall publish the exact vote of each parish as soon as it shall be officially received.

Plaquemine.—One precinct, Vedlong, was omitted yesterday. The full vote of the Parish is as follows: Taylor, 180, Cass, 392—a majority for Cass, 176. Whig gain, 376.

Iefferson.—One precinct (Cheniere Caminada) is not yet received. Taylor's majority so far, 57. Whig gain, 26.

St Charles.—Taylor, 135, Cass, 35—majority, 100—gain, 46.

St John.—Reported majority for Taylor, 120. Doubtful. Another account says 52.

St James.—We have a letter from St. James which states that Taylor's majority is 315, and one precinct to hear from, which will add about, 30. Gain, 175.

Ascension.—Taylor's majority 92. Gain, 77.

Assumption.—Taylor's majority, 183. Gain, 157. This information is from an authentic source and may be relied upon.

Lafourche.—Taylor's majority, 508, and three precincts yet to come in—probable majority in the Parish, 620 or 630. Probable Whig gain, 300.

Terrebonne.—No positive returns received—reported majority, 200. Probable Whig gain, 200.

Iberville.—Majority for Taylor, 135. Gain 117.

West Baton Rouge.—Taylor's majority is 147. Gain, 42.

East Baton Rouge.—Cass's majority is 6. Whig gain, 68.

St. Tammany.—The entire vote is as follows: Taylor, 266; Cass, 184. Majority for Taylor, 82. Gain, 112.

Livingston.—Cass's majority reported at 221. Whig loss, 92. There has been fraud practised in this parish, and we were informed that it was contemplated long before the election.

East Feliciana.—Cass's majority, 27. Whig gain, 63.

West Feliciana.—One precinct to be heard from. Cass's majority, 16. Another account states that in the whole parish Cass has 4 majority. If true, the Whig gain is 60.

From Concordia, Tensas and Carroll, we have number of imperfect returns from various precincts. They uniformly exhibit large Whig gains.

Nothing yet from Pointe Coupée, and not a word from the Fourth District. If the latter goes in the same way as the other districts, there is no telling how high old Zach's majority will run.

Mississippi.

The few returns we have from our sister State are cheering in the extreme. They are, however, by no means conclusive of the result. If old Zach has not carried Mississippi, he has given to Locofocoism in that State a most awful fright.

In the city of Vicksburg, Taylor has 93 majority, being a gain of about 50.

Claiborne county gives him 108 majority. Whig gain, 103

Rodney precinct, 61 majority for Taylor.—Gain, 42.

Adams county, 278 majority on a decreased vote.

Harrison county, in part, 25 majority. Whig gain, 90.

Whatever returns from Alabama, Georgia, and other States may be received before we go to press, will be given in a postscript.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—A Telegraphic despatch has been received from Charleston, which states that on the 7th inst., the Legislature of South Carolina chose Cass Electors by a vote of 129 for Cass, to 25 for Taylor, and 8 blank. Thus has the Palmetto State consummated her folly. Let her go. Gen. Taylor, we think, will not need her vote, and we are right glad that a State which has proved itself the most crotchetty and inconsistent in the Union, has recorded its vote in favor of a man whom it denounced but a few months since, as an "equivocating betrayer of Southern rights." What could be expected from a State that sustained the Kinderhook in 1840. Let her go.

☞ The Theatrical season will commence shortly, and our numerous places of amusement will be in the full tide of successful operation. We understand that at the St. Charles any quaking of "Stars" has been repaired, and that the stock company is more than usually efficient. The Orleans Theatre will open with an almost entirely new company of the merits of which report speaks very highly. After the excitement of the Presidential election is over, our citizens will be sorry to intrudge in the innocent pleasures which Thespis may afford them.

☞ The weather is moderating rapidly. We shall have rain in a day or two.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TRANSMITTED FOR THE N. O. BEE.

At a late hour last evening we received the following important despatches from our correspondent at Montgomery. It will be seen that the Presidential Election is settled, and that Gen. TAYLOR has probably received a very large majority of the Electoral votes.

FIRST DESPATCH.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 9th.

I have seen sufficient results to warrant me in saying that Taylor is elected. New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Delaware, Rhode Island, Kentucky and Connecticut all give him large majorities. Ohio and Virginia are doubtful. JUNIUS.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Alabama.

In the counties of Mobile, Butler, Montgomery, Macon, Autauga, Dallas, Chambers, Talladega and Coosa, Taylor has gained 2,600 over Clay's vote. In Lowndes he has 250 majority.

Georgia.

Harris county, 420 majority for Taylor; Richmond, 303, Chatham, 106; Monroe, 172; Upson, 318; Putnam, 94; Effingham, 83; Houston, 23; Baldwin, 38; Washington, 65—all for Taylor.

Clay majorities as follows: Bibb, 94; Twiggs, 88; Pike, 53; Crawford, 39; Wilkinson, 25; Jones, 11. Whig gain in seventeen counties, 1,294 over Clay. [The majority for Polk in Georgia was 2,893. It will, therefore, be seen that in less than one-fifth of the State more than half of that majority has been overcome.

THIRD DESPATCH.

Further News by the Hibernia.

Additional intelligence by the steamship *Hibernia* serves to confirm the news relating to the outbreak in Austria. All Europe is in a state of alarm. The greatest consternation prevails at Vienna, large forces were gathering around the city. It was supposed that the city would be bombarded, but that the supplies would be cut off, and the inhabitants would be starved into submission. Russia stands ready with an army of 200,000 men to assist the Emperor. Rumors prevail in Paris that Charles Albert is about to recommence hostilities.

The Liverpool Cotton market exhibits a down ward tendency. Fair is quoted at 4¾. The sales of the week are 32,000 bales.

The position of Cavaignac in France is critical, and his influence seems to be waving.

Closed, at New York, ships *Washington*, *St. Charles*, *Walter R. Jones*, *Florence*, *Bath*, *Sarah Louisa* and *Baltimore*.

Arrived, *E. H. Chapin*, *Gen. Wool* and *Ann Rogers*.

Stocks at New York are steady. The steamship *Crescent City* put into Wilmington for fuel—all well.

Dates from Montevideo to the 10th August have been received at New York. [The Colonias has fifteen inches half of Globe.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given orders for the payment of Mexican indemnity, the aggregate of which is $1,500,000.

At Charleston, Cotton has declined ⅞c.

JUNIUS.

Millard Fillmore.

If there be one circumstance connected with the election in this State which pleases us more than another, it is the noble confidence reposed in our principles and sound Southern sentiments of MILLARD FILLMORE, by the people of Louisiana. From the commencement of the campaign, this distinguished Statesman was made the target for the vilest and most slanderous assaults. Every appeal to sectional prejudice that an infuriate and reckless partizanship could make, was urged with vindictive malice by his foes. His votes were distorted, his speeches garbled, his opinions truncated and perverted. He was accused of being a thorough-faced Abolitionist, and placed side by side with Giddings and Slade. The people of Louisiana were told that if they voted for MILLARD FILLMORE, the horrors of St. Domingo and Martinique would be renewed in our State, and ten thousand calumnies, equally flagrant and equally false, were disseminated with untiring industry through every parish, village and hamlet in Louisiana. But the managers of this infamous plot counted too largely upon public credulity and ignorance. The people of Louisiana were not the unreasoning animals which Locofocoism seemed to consider them. The slanders of which MILLARD FILLMORE was sought to be made a victim, recoiled them to the necessity of investigation. They studied his private life and public career; they obtained the testimony of those who knew him; they looked to the Congressional record for a full and truthful history of his political course, and they became satisfied that MILLARD FILLMORE was an honest, just, right-thinking man; that he had been grossly traduced, and that he was in every respect, eminently worthy the suffrages of the South.

The detraction heaped upon the head of MILLARD FILLMORE has recoiled upon his author. The people of Louisiana have testified their confidence in him by giving him a noble majority. They have evinced their contempt for his slanderers, by sustaining him with a zeal not inferior to that manifested by them in behalf of Old Zach. The lesson administered to Locofocoism will, we trust, prove profitable. In another contest that party will probably learn that the weapons of truth are more potent than those of falsehood, and that lies will like chickens "which still go home to roost."

☞ The funeral of the lamented Mr. Dugarry was attended yesterday afternoon by an immense concourse of citizens. The Lafitte Rangers of the three Municipalities turned out in great numbers, and paid their tribute of respect to the remains of the unfortunate gentleman who fell a victim to the frightful passions of an infuriated mob.

GENERAL APATHY GONE OVER.—The Whig army (says the Pittsburgh *Journal*) has experienced a notable, if not lamentable defection. General Apathy, whose presence in all our actions, for many years, has been out constant theme; who has been our guide in defeat, our negative reliance in the hour of trial, and our reproach in the mouths of enemies—General Apathy has gone over to the Democrats! May they never have a better leader, nor a more enduring, patient and submissive scapegoat.

He has done the Whigs good service many and many's the time. People who could not, or would not, see that our candidates were beaten by the simplest process in the world, lack of votes on their own side, or possibly too many on 'tother, found General Apathy a fair and penetrable mark for their unexpended ammunition.

Having lost General Apathy from their ranks the Whigs have adopted Gen. Zachary Taylor, the very name of vigilance, activity and victory.

THE SHIPPING OF NEW YORK.—Nearly three columns of the N. Y. *Sun* are occupied with a list of the shipping now in that port. The *Sun* says: "As a moderate computation, the shipping in port would make a line of vessels, touching each other, fifty miles in length." From a summary of the whole, it appears that there are in port 1254 vessels, including steamers, not exclusive of ferry boats. Tonnage, 397,000.—The following is a list of the steamships now building:

NAMES.	TONS.	WHERE BOUND.
Atlantic, (Collins' Line,)	3000	Liverpool.
Georgia,	1800	Bremen.
Matanzas,	2600	New Orleans.
Mate to Crescent City,	1800	New Orleans.
Northerner,	800	Lake Ontario.
Oregon,	1000	Oregon.
Ohio, Capt. Wood,	2600	New Orleans.
Pacific, (Collins's Line,)	3000	Liverpool.
Panama,	1800	Pacific.
Robinson, Capt. Wilson,	1600	New Orleans.
Tennessee,	1300	Savannah.
Eleven Vessels,	21,700	tons.

FROM SANTA FE.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 1st inst., has the following:

Dr. Pindo arrived at Independence, from Santa Fe, on Sunday, the 23d ult., in about 11 days from Santa Fe. Dr. W. left Col. Washington's command about a day's march from Santa Fe.

Mr. Charles J. Asbury, of Johnson county, was killed, supposed to be by the Apache Indians, about twenty-five miles this side of El Paso. He was with a wagon train that place to meet his wagons, which had left a few days before. As he did not meet them, search was made, and after some delay his body was found, with the body of a Mexican servant, who had accompanied him. From the wounds upon the bodies, it was supposed that they had been shot from some concealed point in the chaparral on the roadside.

By this arrival we learn that the Indians are making incursions every neighborhood, that they have occupied several of the country, and that the whole of the United States troops has given encouragement and confidence to them.

The prospects of trade, and the prospects of chandelier in Santa Fe, were flattering.

☞ Mr. H. G. Gamble, U. S. Consul General in Switzerland, is now in Philadelphia. He came out with Friedrich Hecker.

City Intelligence.

The examination of John Hawks, accused of the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Fox, who was found dead, and with a fractured skull some weeks since in a house on Washington Avenue, near the Mexican Gulf Railroad depot, takes place to-morrow before Recorder Seuzeneau.

☞ The eight living Ex-Mayors of New York city, acted as pallbearers in the funeral of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON.—We understand (says the Columbia *South Carolinian*) that our excellent Chief Magistrate reached Hagalantan, at Lockhart's Shoals, a few days since, on his way to Columbia. His health, though still feeble, has sufficiently improved to warrant his taking this journey. His friends from all parts of the State will gladly welcome him to the Capital.

☞ Gen. CHAS. H. NELSON died at his residence in Cass county, Georgia, on the 53d year of his age. He was one of the Captains of the Georgia Mounted Battalion, and served in Mexico, and the former keeper of the State Penitentiary.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—The Charleston *Courier*, of the 4th, says:—It gives us great pleasure to announce that a Telegraphic communication from the Mayor of the city of New York to the Mayor of this city, received last evening, with a copy of which we have been politely favored, announces that "the Cholera is not in New York at all." Some alarm might and perhaps does exist as to the approach of this disease. It might reach our own city. The guard against its ravages is but a matter of prudence. We have only to remark that care and caution in diet and habit will put it at defiance, if coupled with prompt medical advice in case of attack. Fear and dread cause more victims than disease.

FIRE IN THE MILLEDGEVILLE PENITENTIARY.—The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 6th, publishes the following letter:

MILLEDGEVILLE, 1st Nov., 1848, 3 P. M.

Gentlemen—To-day, during a high wind, about quarter past 2 o'clock, the building in which the prisoners of the Penitentiary sleep, was discovered to be on fire. In a few minutes the entire roof of the building was in a blaze; it soon communicated to the provision house, then to a bark mill attached to the tan yard. The dwelling-house of the buildings named, and bag of perhaps $1,000 or $1,500 worth of provisions, is about all the damage. This is remarkable considering the nature of the surrounding buildings, with a brisk wind blowing all the while. It is thought the fire was communicated by sparks from the shop. Respectfully yours.—

HEALTH OF NATCHEZ.—We are happy to learn from the Natchez *Courier*, of the 7th, that the health of that City is fully restored. The *Courier* says:

This our town has been afflicted with an epidemic for the past two months no one will pretend to deny or dispute. The disease has been inexplicable, however, partaking of the Yellow Fever, the Dengue, and what some call the Spanish Fever. It has yielded readily to medicine, and we unhesitatingly make the statement that there never have been so many cases of sickness anywhere, with so few deaths. But, whatever the disease has been, or in extent, one thing is absolutely certain: the frost and FREEZE of Friday, Saturday and Sunday night's last, have completely extirpated it.

HOW LIGHTNING PRESS IS EUROPE.—We read in the Baltimore *Sun*, of the 19th ult., that—

Richard M. Hoe, Esq., of New York city, goes out to Europe in the steamship Cambria, to superintend in Paris the fitting up of his "Lightning Presses" in the establishment of the *Le Pressens* newspaper.

These presses are on an entirely new principle, different from any others in use—the types (or "form,") being arranged on a large cylinder, which revolves in contact with an indefinite number of smaller cylinders—from each of which latter, at every contact, is produced a printed sheet. These sheets are, of course, first taken on by the smaller cylinders in a white state, much as in other cylinder presses.

This is the description of press on which the Philadelphia *Ledger* is printed, throwing off 10,000 to 12,000 impressions per hour, and it is on that on the *Ledger* the experiment was first successfully tested. One of the proprietors of the *Ledger* visited Europe, in company with Mr. Hoe, last spring, for the especial purpose of introducing this wonderful American invention to the London and Paris journals. The immense edition of some of these journals demanded such a machine's great celerity, and it devolved upon American ingenuity to supply it.

Wm. McDaniel.

Billy the Buster, as he is familiarly called, made a speech at a Locofoco gathering in Iowa, recently. The Major having accidentally obtained a ticket of admittance into Congress, for one session, from a small district, the people of Missouri, was invited to be present at this Locofoco gathering, and was honored with the privilege of making a speech—an indiscretion of which the managers very soon repented. In the course of his speech, the Major appealed to the volunteers. He is said to have referred to the fact, that they were always claiming Old Zachary. He seized on this, and he called upon the volunteers then present to come out and show that they were for Cass and Butler. The orator paused for a response to this appeal. One—two—three—four, slowly answered to the summons of the Major was in extacies. He didn't believe there were any Taylor volunteers in the crowd, and he challenged them to present themselves. Prompt as the old General himself would have been, they started up from all parts of the crowd—they advanced to the speaker's stand, to the number of thirty or forty, and announced that they were as volunteers who were in favor of Taylor. The old fellow was dumb-founded; he didn't know what to say—and was glad when they retired, giving three long and loud shouts for old Rough and Ready.—*St. Louis Republican, 24th.*

GEN. KEARNY.—The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 31st ult., speaks as follows of the demise of this distinguished soldier:

Death has been amongst us, and has picked out bright and shining mark for his shaft. A noble and really great man—an able, chivalrous, and efficient military officer—a courteous, bland and, exemplary citizen—a true friend—a kind and affectionate husband and father, has closed his earthly career. Yesterday morning, about six o'clock, Brevet Major General STEPHEN W. KEARNY, of the United States Army, expired, at the residence of Major Lewis BCLARK, in this city.

The news had been anticipated for many days past, by his medical attendants and the numerous friends of the deceased, who watched with intense anxiety the progress of the fatal disease. For some days, hope occasionally held out a prospect of recovery, but the silent and deadly disease, imbibed in the service of his country, crept steadily on, baffling the skill of the ablest medical advisers and the utmost care of his most devoted attendants.

We had proposed to ourselves to give, with this announcation of his death, a sketch of the history and eventful career of the deceased, from the period of his entrance into the public service in 1819, up to the time of his death; but we find that materials are yet wanting to perform this duty properly, and we must delay it until to-morrow. No event, we may remark, has occurred, for a long time, which has filled this community with more heart-felt regret than the death of Gen. KEARNY.

We understand that the funeral will take place to-morrow, Thursday, at 11 o'clock, a. m., from St. George's Church, to the family burying-ground of Col. JOHN O'FALLON, with appropriate military honors. A Brigade of the regular army from Jefferson Barracks, consisting of two regiments of Infantry, two Companies of Dragoons, and two companies of Rifles, under Col. LOMAX, will attend on the occasion, and the several Volunteer Companies of this city will also participate in these honors to the dead. A further notice of the Funeral ceremonies will be given hereafter.

HON. GEORGE MCDUFFIE.—We copy the following paragraph from Hamberg, (S. C.) *Journal*, of the 2nd:

"We are gratified to announce, on the authority of a letter to a gentleman in this place, that the health of this distinguished gentleman is greatly improved; and that strong hopes are entertained by his Physician of its complete restoration. Should such a gratifying event occur, it would not only be hailed with delight by his numerous friends and admirers but would furnish the strongest evidence of the efficacy of the *Water Cure*—a system, we truly believe, that is destined to confer upon mankind such signal benefit and blessings."

THE BRIDGEPORT DESPATCH.—We understand from a Bridgeport friend, that Beach, the young man who is charged with having defrauded the Bridgeport Bank, undoubtedly made his escape in the steamer for Europe. F. Benedict, Postmaster in that city, takes passage in the next steamer for Europe in pursuit. Rumor says that the amount appropriated by this juvenile disciple of Swartwout, is about $31,000; also that he exchanged, in New York, prior to this departure, about $6,000 in bills of the Bank where he had been employed, for gold. The affair has created intense excitement in our sister city, and many reports are in circulation. The officers of the bank will probably soon give the exact facts to the public.

SCURVEYROOS WEB.—Mr. Hyde, of this vicinity, presented us yesterday with a bottle of cider made from the scurveyroosy grape the last summer. In its present state we found it a very pleasant beverage, and when sufficiently ripened by age we doubt not it will be delicious. We are not apprised of the full process of making this wine. It contains, honeyed, raisin and brandy ingredients. In this latter, it is the imitation of the most insidious substances of the scurveyroosy that we knowledge to be acquired of the grape, it will be found that these ingredients are in no wise preservers to make good wines. Future experiments must, however, determine this point.—*Noble Tribune.*

The Northern mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

To the Editors of the N. O. Bee.—

Gentlemen,

Having seen in your paper of the 7th inst., an article in reference to the steamer *Die Vernon*, going below the City to take in illegal voters. You will allow me to state as master of said boat, that every word stated therein is positively false. Respectfully yours,

ADOLPH HENRY.

New Orleans, Nov. 8th, 1848.

We give place to the above, with the single remark that if any injustice has been done to the Captain of the *Die Vernon*, we are happy to correct it. Our information came from an apparently responsible source, and in the excited state of the public mind on the eve of the election, when numerous reports were circulated, of intended frauds in Plaquemine, it was perfectly natural that the statement should meet with general credence.—(*Editors.*)

THE CHOLERA AT ST. PETERSBURG.—The following extract from a letter just received from an English gentleman, in St. Petersburg, holding an official position in connection with the imperial household, on the recent visitation of the cholera in the Russian capital, may be read with interest at a time when we are threatened with the same calamity:—

"We have all, thank God, escaped this horrible malady, except my poor wife, who had a slight attack of about three hours. I am been fortunate enough to apply the proper remedies in the first moment of attack. The attack was much more severe this time than at the last, and, though it is impossible to arrive at any exact calculation, it is generally supposed to have carried off one in twenty of the population. As you will probably be visited by the scourge, I will tell you the opinion of our best medical men, after this second experience. It is certain that, on the disease breaking out in an epidemic form, everybody is affected by the malaria, and if there be any who did not feel more or less derangement of the system—colic particularly, lassitude, and a variety of similar sensations, indicating the germ of the disease in the body, which is, notwithstanding, only developed by some act of imprudence. It is now proved that no case of cholera arises spontaneously, and that every one may avoid the chance of attack, with common care and prudence, except those who, by their own choice, who have unfortunately not the necessary means. The three chief causes of its development are cold, derangement of the stomach, and fear or nervous excitement. The sufferers should be covered with two or three folds of flannel, and every precaution taken against cold. A long list of what may or may not be eaten, was published by the authorities. The number of deaths caused by each new case seems is terrible. Nothing could persuade the lower classes to abstain from this pernicious vegetable, even though they saw death around them. I know myself of one case, in which six persons dined heartily on black bread and cucumbers;—before the next morning five of them were corpses. Many physicians—in fact, all those with whom I am acquainted—declare positively that they have met with no case in which the patient, when possessed of his senses, did not find a cause for the attack.

"Fear is also supposed by many to be an active cause in inducing the malady. I do not believe this, inasmuch as I was, I must confess, in a state of nervous fright the whole time, besides suffering much bodily illness; yet I escaped. Over fatigue was also a cause of many physicians being attacked, and of their death. Their position was dreadful, and, with all their exertions, they were unable to attend all the sick. I know of several who, during the height of the disease, did not take off their clothes for ten days

"When the cholera arrives in England, as arrive it will, you will be less exposed to its influence than we were here. First, the climate is more healthy; then you have more cleanliness, common sense, and will be more easily induced to avoid what is prejudicial. They are, moreover, better informed, and more able, by their strong constitutions, to resist the violent attack. Among the lower classes with us, the drunkards were invariably carried off, though, from the foul mist not imagine that wine or spirits in moderation, are hurtful; on the contrary, they are, among the best preservatives, and it is extraordinary what a quantity of sherry I drank during the prevalence of the malady.

"And now a few words on the system of cure adopted in the case of cholera, in which one may have in the house till the doctor arrives. He may even, as he did with us, prepare you the necessary medicines in advance, so that on his arrival they may be immediately administered. But with us it was thought best to do, as the progress of the disease, when left to itself, is frightfully rapid. I will tell you what I did when my wife was attacked. When I awoke she was in violent cramp, and her body was cold as marble, and in a violent purgation. I could find no pulse. I immediately gave her 30 drops of essence of peppermint, which I always keep by me, prepared, and most strong mint tea, of which I let her swallow. I also applied a mustard plaster to the pit of the stomach and abdomen. The cramp left her in three quarters of an hour, and I administered medicine according to the writing. In three hours the body had become warm, and the pulse stronger; she then fell asleep, and awoke comparatively recovered.

"Let me repeat once more that the general convictions of the physicians here is, that when the disease is an epidemic, which it is now perhaps three or four weeks, the germ exists in every body, but the development is by most certainly be prevented by those who have the means of avoiding every exciting cause. This is a long and melancholy letter; but the subject is forced upon me, and my object has been to give you the result of my experience of the cholera, as the disease has existed and raged in this great city."

General Council.

Sitting of Wednesday, Nov. 8th, 1848.

The Council was to meet the day agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. Surgi was called to the Chair, and Mr. E. A. Michel, Sec'y pro. tem.

Quorum not appeared after the usual hour, the members present were:

Messrs. George Allan, J. W. Smith, Second Municipality.

L. Surgi, 1st Municipality.

There being no quorum, on motion of Mr. Smith, the Council adjourned to Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

E. A. MICHEL, Sec'y pro. tem.

☞ We, the undersigned, Judges and Clerks of the election held on the 7th inst., in pursuance of law, do hereby this manner of proceeding our thanks to Mr. Santignan, Deputy Sheriff, for his kindness and gentlemanly manners united to us.

JOSEPH ROBINET, C. F. BARTHELEMY, JNO. COOK, A. PORTHIE, F. AGOTHAN, } Judges. } Clerks.

☞ The Consignees of 11 half pipes brandy and one puncheon rum, marked K M K, St Louis, per ship HOPE from New York; and Mr. Lanteron, consignee of a box of Furniture per ship PHARALIA, from New York, are requested to call at the Subscribers office and receive the same.

CHAS. A. MCILVAINE, 93 Common st.

☞ THE Packet ship WABASH, Capt. Truman from New York, is now discharging at New York wharf, opposite the Triangle Buildings. Consignees are requested to attend immediately to the receipt of their Goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

JOHN C. WOODRUFF & CO., 93 & 95 Magazine st.

NOVEMBER 9d, 1848.

☞ Neither the Captain nor Consignee of ship AMERIQUE, will be responsible for any debts that the crew of said ship may contract.

D. LANATA.

☞ Neither the Captain nor the consignee of the brig VICTORIA, will be responsible for debts contracted by her crew.

G M LUCAS, 21 Bienville st.

☞ The Norwegian brig VICTORIA, from Bordeaux, is discharging opposite St Philippe street. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee within five days, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.

G M LUCAS, 21 Bienville st.

☞ The ship ESPERANCE, from Havre, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the public storehouse at their expense and risk.

L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ Neither the Captain or Consignee of the French ship ESPERANCE, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said ship.

L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The Consignee of 95 barrels Soap marked H, (in a triangle,) per ship NOBLE, from New York, is requested to call at the subscriber's office and receive the same.

LEVI H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ FOR HAVANA.—To sail on the 15th instant.—The fine very fast sailing A 1 packet brig SALVADORA, Captain Evans, will leave as above. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, or to

COSTA & CO., 5 Front Levee

☞ REMOVAL.—The Seed Store, No. 11 Common st. is removed to No. 19, Gravier, corner of Tchoupitoulas street—up stairs.

WM. DINN.

A Bargain.

AN owner of three establishments in this city, wishing to close his business in order to return to France, is anxious to find a person who would dispose of a capital of about $25,000. For the consideration of that sum he would transfer materials to an equivalent amount, and the profits of these three establishments, which have a good run, and give a clear profit of at least three thousand dollars per annum.

He could also dispose of three slaves, having a thorough knowledge of the business.

For further information, apply to

LONGE, Coffee House.

☞ Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY, in September last, from town boat Louisa Philippe, the Griffe Creole Boy CHARLES, aged 25 years, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, speaks French and English. Had on when he left, a red flannel shirt, coloured pantaloons and a black oil cloth hat.

ROBERT MURPHY, 68 Old Levee.

NOTICE.

ON the 21st of October, 1848, at Lewis's Stable, on the corner of St. Louis and Bourbon, by a man named Patrick Fourmain, a brown bay HORSE, which he is requested to withdraw in paying the expenses of board and advertising.

nb 2t

☞ Quantity of Wines.

THE Wines of the Subscriber, sale Agent for the City for the Wine Growers of the Gironde, of Bordeaux, offer for sale, the following qualities, just landed from ship Victoria:

900 boxes Collet St. Julien, 1841, in quarts; 100 do. do. do. 1841, in pints; 93 do. do. do. partially, in quarts; 100 do. do. Raphorette, 1841, do; 10 do. do. Clos Margaux, do. do. do. 1840, do; Chateau Leoncan, do. do. do. Chateau Lafitte, do. do; 10 do. do. Chateau Margaux, do. do.

JOHN SOMMERRAU & Co.,
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

To Ladies'—Fall Goods.

CHEAP CASH STORE, corner Hospital and Bourbon—Calicoes new pattern; splendid Muslin de-laines; plaid Silks; Orchenmoes; plaid Tartans for children dress; American and English Goods; French, English and American Goods; Merino Stockings; Rocks and Stockings; Willies Blankets of all size; always on hand, a large assortment of Dry Goods.

nb 10

FOR SALE.—Landing 50 bags Victoria, from Bordeaux:

94 cases Claret St. Estephe;
94 do do. Chateaux, by

nb 10 V. MAGNAN, 67 Chartres st.

500 bags Coffee; 200 packages Hardware; 100 barrels family Flour; 100 boxes Tins; 100 boxes Candles; 50 assorted Hams; 50 casks Bacon (Shoulders, Sides and Hams); Pepper Sprouts—for sale by W. L. BURGESS & CO.,

nb 10 11 Front Levee st.

CIGARS—50,000, just landing from brig Hermione, comprising some well known brands, which will be sold low, and, in quantities to suit all purchasers, by

nb 10 J M CABALLERO, 38 Old Levee.

CIGARS—50,000, just landing from brig Hermione, comprising a full assortment of all kinds and qualities, offered for sale in quantities to suit all purchasers, by

nb 10 J M CABALLERO, 38 Old Levee.

WINDOW GLASS—400 boxes assorted sizes Window Glass, in store and for sale cheap, by

NATHAN JARVIS & CO,
Corner Common and Magazine st.

SULPHATE QUININE—500 ounces Pure Sulphate of Quinine, for sale by

NATHAN JARVIS & CO,
Corner Common and Magazine st.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—45 tuns Turpentine, for sale by

NATHAN JARVIS & CO,
Corner Magazine and Common st.

SALTPETRE—36 bags refined Saltpetre, landing and for sale by

NATHAN JARVIS & CO,
Corner Magazine and Common st.

VENETIAN RED AND SPANISH BROWN—60 casks now landing, for sale by

NATHAN JARVIS & CO,
Corner Magazine and Common st.

BEAN IN BULK—8 Italian Bean Sign, in bulk, of the landing, for sale by

WM. L. BURGESS & Co.

CORN—676 sacks yellow Corn, landing ex steamer Lequeen, for sale by

WM L. BURGESS & Co.

LIME—1,000 casks Thomaston Hydraulic rock Lime, for sale by

JOHN STRUTD & CO., 146 Common st.

CEMENT—300 barrels Dunham's, and Nelson & Brown's Rosendale, Cement, for sale by

JOHN STRUTD & CO., 146 Common st.

600 bushels Potatoes, in bulk, at the Subscriber's, for sale by

W. L. BURGESS & CO., 11 Front Levee.

SLATE LIME—125 bbls very superior, for sale by

JOHN STRUTD & CO.,
146 Common st.

ENGLISH FIRE BRICK—10,000 landing from barks Wm. & Elizabeth and Acteh, for sale by

JOHN STRUTD & CO., 146 Common st.

PLASTER OF PARIS—25 tons Windsor plaster, superior brand, for sale by

JOHN STRUTD & CO., 146 Common st.

PLASTERING HAIR—15,000 bushels, in bbls, bbls and sacks, for sale by

JOHN STRUTD & CO., 146 Common st.

SUGAR—379 tierces White Havana Sugar, landing ex ship from Rio Janeiro, for sale by

THORNTON & LAMPE, 98 Old Levee.

SUGAR—500 boxes White and yellow Sugar, in store and for sale by

THORNTON & LAMPE, 98 Old Levee.

SUGAR—400 hhds Muscovado Sugar, in store, for sale by

THORNTON & LAMPE,
98 Old Levee.

TOBACCO—300 bales Virginia Tobacco, in store, for sale by

THORNTON & LAMPE,
98 Old Levee.

200 CASES RED WINE, landing ex brig Victoria, from Bordeaux, for sale by

A. & Z. CAVELIER.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—150 bbls Superior Sugar House Molasses, for sale by

CJ WHEELER, Brokr, 3 Bank Place.

SALT—1000 sacks St. Martin Salt, in store and for sale by

CJ WHEELER, Brokr, 3 Bank Place.

GUNNY BAGS—1000 second hand Gunny Bags, in store and for sale by

CJ WHEELER, Brokr, 3 Bank Place.

GUNNY BAGS—2000 bales, 100 bundles new 1 1-2 bushels Gunny Bags, for sale by

CJ WHEELER, Brokr, 3 Bank Place.

BRANDY FRUIT—20 boxes Brandy Fruit, landing ex ship Victoria from Bordeaux, for sale by

N BIDOUIT, 12 Toulouse st.

MACKEREL—150 bbls, new No. 1 & 2 Mackerel, for sale by

CJ WHEELER, Brokr, 3 Bank Place.

SALT—1000 sacks Turk's Island Salt, Gibson, for sale by

CJ WHEELER, Brokr, 3 Bank Place.

SALT—A cargo of Liverpool fine Salt, for sale by

CJ WHEELER, Brokr, 3 Bank Place.

SPERM OIL—[illegible] gals. Winter Strained Sperm Oil, for sale, Whale Oil for sale by

J. W. PATTON & Co.,
cor Magazine and Lafayette sts.

BUTTER—13 firkins fine Goshen, now landing from ship Fairfield, for sale by

J W PATTON & Co.,
Cor. Magazine and Lafayette sts.

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA—At short sight, for sale by

LABORDE & XIQUES,
21 Common st.

EXCHANGE ON [illegible] for sale by

LABORDE & XIQUES, 21 Common st.

CIGARS—A large assortment of the most celebrated brands of Havana Cigars, for sale by

LABORDE & XIQUES, 21 Common st.

SUGAR—White Havana Sugar for