The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 903 VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. } OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. .....NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1849. { MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 33 CHARTRES STREET.

VOL. XXII.—WHOLE No. 5093.

TERMS PER LINE.

Bee's Paper, (one year in advance).....$12 00
Courier Paper, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00
Insertions of one square, (or less) one week or less, in Bee's Paper, or Courier Paper, (or less) one week or less, in both papers, (or less) one week or less, in writing before it can be allowed to discontinue.

Advertisements—One dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion, in the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement to be charged for less than one dollar in each paper.

All 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 insertion and 50 cents 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 authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duverger, our bookkeeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk and Belisle, Agents of Bee Office.

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

SPRING GOODS.
SELLING OFF.

THE ... being determined to reduce ... to ... before the ... of ... we ... at ... charge to any ... purchaser. ... great ... for ... cash.

W. M. & J. LAPSLEY,
13 Chartres st.

Wednesday morning, June 6th 1849.

Choice Slanders.

It seems announced in the Washington Union that Hon. Burke Embry, Commissioner of Patents, accused of sundry sleep-provoking essays signed "Rip Van Winkle," and Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, at Washington during the late Presidential contest, has addressed a letter to Mr. Ritchie in the editorial room of the Union, which we subjoin in full, as it is a choice specimen of candor, truth, and gentlemanly courtesy. Says the Union,

The party in power has secured its ascendency by a fraud upon the people, and has most shamefully violated all the pledges which it made to the country. Its every endeavor will be to perpetuate its usurpation, and to this end it will resort to all the means which the patronage of the government can command, with every foreign country with which we are connected, may happen to be at war, or on the point of war, because of the conduct of the party that excluded the Hon. Henry Clay from the Presidency, and placed Gen. Mexico in the war of 1845—[illegible] party to result in [illegible] and that upon the Presidential election of 1852, the party now in power will exert its whole energies and [illegible] to secure its false ends. And in this great work we [illegible] every effort, and every friend to popular liberty and constitutional government, pressing them that we shall succeed, not to the wasting in honest [illegible] of the work of reform which is now devolved on us.

We have usually imagined that the prospectus of a political journal was a species of composition in which truth was studiously separated and the properties of language sedulously observed. We have seen many papers which, by their practical belief in their professions, but this is the first instance that statements of fact have been called to mind which, even in decent attachment to principles or regard for the mandates of the grossest public Mendacious. The passage we have quoted is extracted from a letter addressed by the senior editor of that paper. Mr. Ritchie is susceptible, we think, to political rancour, or such foul and disgraceful misrepresentation. No, it is the outpouring of the seething and burning malignancy of an evicted office holder, who, being dismissed, for his drawing Lotsdeconum and his overt intermeddling with party politics, gloats over the opportunity of discharging his froth and venom over those who inflicted the chastisement. The observer can discern in the production of Esquire Burke, "Ye Goods" what a mountebank's, and in the fate contrived, in the excess of his malice [illegible] together such a superfetation of falsehoods as would shame the reputation of Gotham, and inspire envy in the Father of Lies himself. Commend us to a displaced office holder for an exhibition of intense and ferocious hatred.

We are fearful, however, that Mr. ex-Commissioner Burke has overshot the mark. Decent men will turn with disgust from his tirade—scoundrels. Honest men will lose their confidence in a party, whose accredited exponents endorse such shameless indifference. Intelligent men will question greatly the purity of the Democratic Party, which we subscribe to—which speculators of candor, truth, and gentlemanly, save the Union.

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The latest by the Caledonia.

The New York papers contain the latest accounts by the *Caledonia*, expressed and telegraphed for them, up to the moment of her departure. We copy those portions which possess interest:

France.

THE GOVERNMENT CONCEALING FACTS.

Paris, May 11.

In the Assembly to-day the Minister of War contradicted, as upon authority, the statement of Ledru Rollin as to the loss of the French expedition to Rome had sustained. Private letters, however, some of which have been published in the National, re-affirm the statement of the extreme severity of the loss, which the government wish to conceal.

MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

The mails between Paris and London are definitely settled to be carried via Boulogne. The Calais Railroad Company will run a train on their line in opposition to the mail train via Boulogne.

Italy.

ROME STILL UNCONQUERED.

Advices from Rome of the 2d have been received at Paris. The city still remained unsubdued. Gen. Oudinot had not made any further attempt. An exchange of prisoners had been effected; the French giving up the battalion Maighers, who were captured at Civita Vecchia. The Roman government have placed the city of Ancona in seige.

We learn that the Neapolitan forces were at Albano on the 2d inst.

Germany.

REVOLUTION IN HANOVER—FLIGHT OF THE KING

We have just received intelligence from Hanover which states that a revolt had taken place in that city, the civic guard of which had sided with the students of Polytechnic school, upon which a collision took place between them and the few troops that were in the city, and who were overpowered. Subsequently the King had fled. It is said that an offer of the assistance of five thousand Prussian troops had been made previous to and in anticipation of this outbreak, but had been declined by him.

THE TROUBLES AT LEIPSIC.

We learn from Leipsic that very severe pecuniary loss will will be sustained by the traders frequenting the fair, which was completely closed, and the goods and booths remained under inspection of the military on the 7th inst. On the evening of that day the city remained quiet.

DRESDEN INSURRECTION PUT DOWN.

The insurrection at Dresden had, on the 8th, been quite overcome by the military, and the city was quiet.

THE OUTBREAK AT BRESLAU.

Some particulars have reached us of the outbreak at Breslau, although the military had on the 8th succeeded in suppressing the disorder, yet it will required their constant vigilance to prevent a renewal of them. The city was declared in a state of seige, and military rule entirely prevailed. Barricades of a very formidable character had been erected, and the conflict had been of a very serious character; they being well manned, and in their defense the loss of life was very great.

EXPECTED RISING AT COLOGNE.

An insurrection at Cologne was almost hourly expected; the city was greatly agitated. The authorities had declared that the first commencement of a disturbance would be the signal for declaring the city in a state of siege.

OUTBREAK AT ELBERFELDT.

At Elberfeldt (well known for its cotton manufactories) a serious outbreak had taken place. Here the armed militia had come seriously in contest with the King's troops. It was reported, on the 8th inst., that six persons had been killed, and a large number wounded.

DISTURBANCES AT DUSSELDORF.

At Dusseldorf, also, disturbances had occurred, but not of a very serious nature. The whole of the Rhine provinces are in a most excited state, and ready to explode like a train of gunpowder—throughout the whole Rhine country the armed militia are disaffected toward the King of Prussia, and in favor of the Frankfort Assembly.

TROUBLE IN THE PALATINATE.

Divers advices state that all foreigners have been ordered to quit Sandau in the Palatinate. Our letters state that disturbances prevailed in that quarter.

Denmark.

THE WAR TO BE SETTLED.

Advices state that the Denmark and Schleswig quarrel will shortly be amicably settled.

Austria and Hungary.

RUSSIANS IN GALLICIA.

Letters from Vienna to the 7th inst., have been received. By these we are informed that a considerable body of Russian troops were before Brody, on the Buckowina, a District of Gallicia, in Austria. The Emperor had returned to the Capital, where he was received with every symptoms of popularity and enthusiasm.

PREPARATIONS OF THE HUNGARIANS

Our latest advices from Hungary inform us that the Hungarians were forming an immense army, say 300,000 men; and unless Russia should send a very large force to the aid of Austria, there is not much chance for the latter; and that are she can regain her lost position, she must calculate upon a large expenditure of men and money.

HUNGARIAN VICTORY.

The latest advices were that the Hungarians had had a decided advantage at Leva, which they had captured—Jellachich's army is reported to have been actually destroyed. Gen. Weidon has been wounded.

Appointments by the President.

MARSHALS.

George W. Jackson, of Rhode Island, to be Marshal of the United States for the district of Rhode Island, vice Burrington Anthony, removed.

Samuel Garfield, of New Hampshire, to be Marshal of the United States for the district of New Hampshire, vice Cyrus Barton, removed.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

James M. Clarke, of Rhode Island, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Rhode Island, vice Walter S. Burgee, removed.

William W. Stickney, of New Hampshire, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of New Hampshire, vice Josiah Minot, removed.

James R. Lawrence, of New York, to be Attorney of the United States for the Northern district of New York, vice George W. Clinton, removed.

LAND OFFICERS.

James F. Mahan, of Missouri, to be Register of the Land Office at Palmyra, Missouri, vice Benjamin Davies, resigned, to take effect 30th June next.

Isaac Leffler, of Iowa, to be Register of the Land Office at Stillwater, Minesota, vice Cornelius S. Whitney, resigned, to take effect 30th June next.

INDIAN AGENTS.

William Butler, of South Carolina, to be Indian Agent for the Cherokee Indians, vice R. C. S. Brown, removed.

John Drennen, of Arkansas, to be Indian Agent for the Choctaw Indians, vice S. M. Rutherford, removed.

Thos. Mosley, Jr., of Missouri, to be Indian sub-Agent for the Wyandott Indians, vice R. Hewett, removed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

John Kelley, of New Hampshire, to be Pension Agent at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, vice Richard Jamness, removed.

Israel W. Kelly, of New Hampshire, to be Pension Agent at Concord, New Hampshire, vice Isaac Hill, removed.

CAMELINA SATIVA.—Some of the Georgia planters, for want of sufficient encouragement in the cultivation of the cotton plant, are beginning to give attention to the culture of Camelina Sativa, (or Gold of Pleasure), an unctious seed resembling flaxseed, from which oil is pressed in the same manner as from flaxseed. The plant is a native of Siberia, but is well adapted to our southern climate. It is an annual, growing from two and a half to three feet high, and yields a large and certain crop. It is already in demand in this country.

CHOLERA AT ST. LOUIS.—The Republican, of the 29th ultimo, says: During the week ending Monday last, the number of interments in twelve cemeteries was 186, of which 116 were reported as having died of cholera, and 44 as being children of the age of five years and under. The sexton of the Catholic, Methodist and Presbyterian cemeteries report nineteen interments for last Monday, of which only five are reported as having died of cholera. This disease is evidently on the decline in our city.

AFFRAY AND DEATH.—The Memphis *Eagle* of the 31st ult. says: James McKinney, an Irishman, well known in this city, was killed by a pistol shot in Esquire Rose's office, about noon yesterday, by James Torrey. Torrey, it seems, was a witness in a case being tried before Esq. Rose, and McKinney was also a witness summoned to impeach Torrey's character. After giving his testimony with considerable reluctance against the credibility of Torrey, Torrey insulted him with opprobious language, whereupon McKinney struck him with a small cane, Torrey retreating, and McKinney following up his blows, when Torrey was taken into custody.

WASHINGTON, May 28—10 P. M.

SUICIDE OF WM. FROEHLICH.—Wm. Froehlich, machinist of the Navy Yard, left there early Thursday morning; he subsequently appeared severely beaten. After he had received medical advice he disappeared, and great interest was manifested. This afternoon the body was found in the river, near the Potomac bridge. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict rendered of suicide. A further examination will be held to-morrow.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.—It is stated unofficially that the following appointments have been made: Abbott Lawrence, Minister to Eng and; Wm. C. Rives to France; Graham, of North Carolina, to Spain; Bayrie Peyton, to Chili; Geo. H. Marsh, to Berlin or Constantinople; Col. McClung, to New Granada or Venezuela; A. L. Crittenden, Consul at Liverpool; Lorenzo Draper, at Havre; ex-Governor Kent Rio Janeiro.

VALERIE.—We are indebted to Morgan, of the Literary Depot, for a copy of this story. It was began by Capt. Marryatt, but he died before its conclusion, and the work is completed by a literary gentleman. "Valerie" is said to possess considerable merit.

NEW YORK, May 28—9 1-2 P. M.

INCREASE OF THE CHOLERA—DEATHS, &c.—Since the meeting of the Board of Health six cases of cholera have occurred, and out of these were two deaths—one of them Mr. Lawrence Hill, an extensive flour merchant.

LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.—We learn, says the N. Y. Tribune, from Capt. Beauvais, of bark Mary and Martha, arrived yesterday from Buenos Ayres, that the blockade had been raised, but the Argentine Government would not allow English or French vessels to enter the port.

☞ We copy the following from the Charleston *Courier* of the 31st ult:

A despatch from Columbus, dated last evening, announces that James Brown, sentenced to be executed on the 2d July next, for negro stealing, as mentioned in our paper yesterday, while being conveyed to Camden, made his escape from the sheriff. When the cars arrived at Wateree Swamp, the culprit jumped from the trestle-work and made off, and up to the time of writing he had not been re-captured.

A despatch received yesterday forenoon, dated at Griffin, Geo., from the officer sent on with a requisition for the person of John W. Clark, implicated in the charge of arson, on Charleston Neck, announces that he had him in custody, and would probably reach the city this day. The trial of those concerned in this matter is to take place on Wednesday next.

HIGH COMPLIMENT TO THE UNITED STATES.—We cannot forbear quoting the following great compliment paid to the United States by Mr. Cobden, in a late speech on his scheme of financial reform. He said:

"America has three times, within the last 10 years, been in collision with two of the greatest Powers of the world—twice with England, once with France. We had the Maine boundary and Oregon territory to settle with the United States, and America had her quarrel with France, arising out of a claim for compensation of £1,000,000, which the French government refused to pay. What was the issue of those controversies? When the claim was refused by France, General Jackson, at the head of the American government, published his declaration, that if the money was not paid forthwith, he would send French ships and pay himself. At that time—I have it from Americans themselves—the French had three times the force of ships of war that America had; Admiral Makkau was in the Gulf of Florida with a fleet large enough to ravage the whole coast of America and bombard her towns; but did France rush into war with America? She paid the money. Why? Because she knew well if she provoked an unjust war with the United States, her men of war were nothing compared with the force that would swarm out of every American port when brought into collision with another country. France knew that America had the largest mercantile marine, and thought at first that the battle might be to the stronger in an armed fleet, in the end it would be to that country which had the greatest amount of public spirit and the greatest number of mercantile ships and sailors.

What was the case with England? In 1845 there was a talk of war with America on account of Oregon. Bear in mind that America never spent more than £1,200,000 on her navy. We are spending this year £7,000,000 or £8,000,000; but will anybody tell me that America fared worse in that dispute because her resources in ships of war were inferior to ours? No, but she improved our navy, and we had a squadron of evolution, as they call it, and America never mounted a gun at New York to prevent the bombardment of the city; but did she fare the worse? We sent a peer of the realm (Lord Ashburton) to settle matters; it was an American soil that the quarrel was adjusted, and rumor does say that America made a very good bargain. Cheers. *It is the spirit of her people, the unanimity of her people, the growing strength of her people, the union of her people, the determination of her people, that command respect.* Cheers. Now, what I want you as a nation to do is to believe that other countries will just take the same measure of us that we took of America. They went come and attack us merely because we reduce our armaments to £10,000,000. On the contrary, other countries, I believe, will follow our example."

THE EXPLOSION OF THE SAN FRANCISCO.—We gean from the St. Louis *Republican* the following particulars of the sad calamity:

About 5 o'clock last evening, as the steamer *San Francisco*, was backing out from the Levee, and before she had made any way, one or both pipes of her larboard boiler collapsed with a loud noise, blowing out fore and aft, and carrying destruction in their course. Fortunately there was but few persons on board other than the crew, and among them the principal injuries were sustained. M. M. Parker, mate, was blown overboard, slightly injured; Mr. Butler, carpenter, had his arms and legs badly scalded; a negro fireman, named Henry Clay; Mr. Block, of the firm of Mandlebaum & Block, was badly scalded; a deck hand, name not known, was scalded, and taken from the boat, supposed to be dead; Mr. Patterson, deck passenger, scalded, and taken into the cabin and cared for; German woman, deck passenger, blown overboard, but rescued without injury. Several other persons were blown overboard, but all are believed to have been rescued. The San Francisco was lying between the Cora and the James Millingar, and the force of the steam blew several persons from both steamers into the river. On the Cora, a deck hand, named Thomas Smith, was struck on the head with a billet of wood, and he is believed to have received a mortal injury. Capt. Gorman, of the Cora, was blown into the river, but swam ashore without serious injury; 3 or 4 other persons on the same boat were either blown overboard, or jumped into the water, but all were rescued. Several persons on the "James Millingar" were thrown into the river, without being hurt. The afterguard and hurricane roof of the "Cora" sustained some damage, and the steam and boiling water were thrown entirely through her cabin. Both flues of the larboard boiler collapsed, and the "doctor" attached to the machinery was entirely demolished.

The boat sustained but little other injury. The San Francisco is a new boat, having made but three or four trips. her boilers and machinery are all new, and no cause is assigned for the accident. There was a very light freight on board, and she was on the eve of starting for Brunswick, Missouri river, having just entered the trade as a regular packet.

The accident created considerable excitement, and as the upper boat drifted out into the stream, many rumors were afloat concerning the loss of life. Shortly after, she was taken in tow by the "Oregon," and landed in the vicinity of the dry docks, where she will undergo necessary repairs.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—We extract the following from the excellent Washington correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun*—

The new Secretary of the State has his hands full. Not only are the continued changes in Europe altering our relative position in regard to European powers; but themselves are compelled to withdraw the extended hand of friendship to sustain themselves at home. Thus, our treaties with Hanover, Oldenburg and Mecklenburg Schwerin, made but a few years ago on the point of becoming annulled: these powers having already given the required notice to that effect. It might have been foreseen that a political change in Germany would compel these powers to join the other German States, politically and commercially, and that a treaty with Germany, can only be made with these powers *en bloc*, like France, represent them. The unceremonious manner with which the Prussian Minister, Baron Reenne, has lately been treated in regard to the steamship United States, has not smoothed the way toward a better understanding; and has rather had an acidifying diplomatic tendency. We have laid too much stress on separate treaties with the smaller German States, and have neglected a treaty with the Zollverein.

The different blockades of Venice, Sicily, the German ports on the North Sea, &c., may give rise to complicate questions all of which will require an immediate solution at the hands of Mr. Clayton. The occupation of the portion of the territory of Nicaragua by Great Britain, and the appeals which have been made by that power to us, may also be worthy of notice, though the British pretensions to California set forth in the Spanish *Gazeta de los Estados Unidos*, are never intended to acquire more than a mere literary and scientific reputation.

The news received here from Missouri, is that Col. Benton, with the manly stand he took for the Union, is carrying all before him, and that he will, beyond a doubt, be returned to the Senate of the United States by the new Legislature. The Calhoun movement in Missouri was instigated by politicians here, and must, by no means, be looked upon as the spontaneous expression of the will of the people of Missouri. Col. Benton was not the man to be thus entrapped by the wire-workers, or to bring a great principle into the political stock market of his State. He will maintain his place; not only in the Senate, but also in the democratic party.

The whole South Carolina movement, as it is called, is an abortion, and no more threatens the dissolution of the Union than the effort to resist the Stamp Act, or the Embargo law in Massachusetts. There are enough Southern men to crush it to atoms, and the cause of the whole tempest in a tea-pot will be pointed to less than a year by the Legislature of California as a State. The Union was never stronger than it now is, the noise of a few professional croakers to the contrary notwithstanding.

We may, in the course of this Summer, expect the arrival of more than two hundred thousand emigrants from Germany—nearly all of considerable means, more or less possessed of the true revolutionist. If, by no means connected with the European system of Socialism, they will bring with them only an additional little exertion, the inquiry then brought to the country as to the causes and circumstances of destitution. The immigrants from the Rhine provinces will in no doubt furnish us with their quota.

A very large amount of U. S. 6 per cents. stock is taken for German accounts, and the investments in this country in American securities are constantly on the increase.

Arrival of the Niagara.

The following dispatch was published in yesterday's *Picayune*. It appears to be the continuation of a previous one, communicating particulars of the intelligence brought by the *Niagara*. The line broke down before it was finished, and the first dispatch did not arrive. Should the line be put in order, we may still receive our own dispatches before we go to press:

BALTIMORE, June 3, 1849—12, M.

The New French Assembly.

Out of 400 Representatives elected to the new French Assembly, 298 are Moderates, 31 Socialists, and 75 friends of the Constitution, [Constitutionalists, we presume.]

Austrians in the Papal States.

The Austrians from the North had entered the Papal States, threatening all who should resist them with fire and sword. They were bombarding Bologna at the latest dates, and it was supposed that they would succeed in capturing that city.

Many of the Neapolitans [by the Romans.

The Neapolitans invaded the Papal States by the South, and were met by the Romans at Allino, [Albano, probably, a town about fourteen miles S. S. E. of Rome.] Here a conflict took place, which lasted but a short time. The Neapolitans flung away their arms and fled. The victorious Romans returned to the city on the 5th ult., with fifty prisoners and two pieces of artillery captured from the foe.

New York Markets.

At New York, on Saturday, cotton was steady and firmer. Dealers were waiting the receipt of their letters. Flour, corn and wheats were also improving and had advanced. Rice was in good demand, and had advanced fully one-eighth.

Exchange on London, 8 3-4 to 9; Treasury notes, 2; new loan, 1 1-2 1-2.

Cholera.

On Saturday there were seventeen cases of cholera at New York, nine at Baltimore, and four at Philadelphia.

Wrecked.

The ship London, from New Orleans, for Boston, has been wrecked. The ship a total loss. Cargo partly saved.

The President has ordered troops to the Rio Grande.

THE FAILURE OF BISHOP DOANE.—Some of the press are commenting at length, and with great indignation upon the delination of Bishop Doane. The Troy Whig, in particular, condemns the following details of indebtedness for the purposes of censure:

To G. P. Mitchell, the well known ice-cream manufacturer, of Burlington, he is indebted, for confectionary and ice-cream, to the amount of $1,500; to Wm. Stone and Francis Roth, bakers, $2,000—to the former $700, to the latter $1,400, to Stevens, Parsons, of Mount Holly, and Fennimore & Hance, butchers, of Burlington, his obligations amount to about $5,000."

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The board of Health reports one hundred and twenty deaths during the past week, of which sixty-nine of cholera. It must be borne in mind, however, that no returns have been received from the St. Patrick's and Protestant Cemeteries; nor is there any report from the Lafayette Cemetery, in which, since the overflow, a very large number of persons from New Orleans have been interred.

CONFIRMATION OF THE LOSS OF THE SHIP MARIE.—The Telegraphic despatch which stated the wreck of the ship *Marie* near Quebec, with an appalling loss of life, is fully confirmed. Out of one hundred and eleven passengers, only nine in all, including three of the crew, were saved. All the rest found a watery grave. The survivors landed at Quebec on the 25th.

RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.—Quite a serious riot occurred in Philadelphia on the evening of the 27th ult., between a gang of Irishmen and negroes. An immense crowd collected at the scene of action; some were hurt on both sides. The sheriff, aided by the police, finally succeeded in dispersing the mob. Six of the rioters were arrested. The riot is said to have originated between an Irishman and a colored woman.

City Intelligence.

MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.—The members of the "Overseas Committee" met yesterday at 1 o'clock at the Mayor's office. A letter was read from Mr. Dunbar relative to a power of attorney, and will sign pr. procuration.

C. BIRKLE.

The packet ship CHRISTIANA, Capt. Ed win Hammond, from New York, is now at the wharf at St. Joseph st. wharf. Consignees will please to attend to the receipt of their goods, on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense.

J. W. STANTON & CO.,
Corner of Magazine and Lafayette sts.

J. N. MICHLER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND IMPORTERS OF
HAVANA SEGARS, COFFEE AND SUGAR,
No. 17 CARON STREET,
New Orleans.

FIVE DOLLARS MEWARD.—Ran away from the ship oleum, from the house of Mrs. W. & M. Francis, the negro DANIEL, about 19 years old, very black and has a scar on his forehead. The above reward will be paid to any one who will deliver him to the subscriber, Corner Royal street and St. Anthony st. at the First Municipality jail.

BRANDIES—5 pipes Castillon, 1815, 5 pipes Pellet Brandies, 10 qr casks do, 3 half do, 3 Castillon do, 10 qr casks do, 3 half do, 3 Castillon, 1865, do, 3 half do, do, 3 quarter do, do, 3 half do, do, 3 quarter do, do, 3 half do, Otard, Dupuy & Co., do, 3 quarter do, do, 3 half do, Leger Gerne do, 3 quarter do, J J Dupuy do, 3 half do, do, 3 quarter do, A Chateau do, 3 eighths do, do, For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

Wholesale Purchasers of Dry Goods.

THE undersigned, desiring to reduce his stock by the close of the present season, will sell to the wholesale trade, at greatly reduced prices, the following articles, viz: Printed Calicoes, all qualities and styles, from 3½ cents per yard to the finest made; Printed Lawns and Organdies, Gingahams, Cottonades, Linen Drillings, brown and bleached Cotton goods, Chambrics, Jaconets, Linen Goods of every description, &c., &c.

J. H. PALMER, 36 Gravier st.

WHITE WINE in half casks—90 half casks Haut Sauterne, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

CIGARS—A large and well selected stock of the always on hand and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

CLARET IN CASKS—30 casks Chateau Margaux, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

RICE—30 tierces prime Carolina Rice, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

INDIGO—Superior Guatemala Indigo, in boxes and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

CHARLESTON MONEY bought by H J HART & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

RICE—75 casks Rice, ex brig Convoy, for sale by H A NORCHAUD & CO.

COFFEE—Prime green Havana Coffee, in store and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

HONEY—Superior White Havana Honey, in store and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

TRUFFLES—3 cases Truffles, in cases and half casks, for sale by A. MOLIERE, 66 Old Levee.

BUTTER—New May Butter, landing and in store, for sale by H J HART & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

STARCH—200 boxes Fox's Starch, landing and in store, for sale by H J HART & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

WESTERN CHEESE—50 boxes, landing and for sale by H. J. HART & CO. 125 Tchoupitoulas.

OLIVE OIL—500 baskets James Piggott, in large bottles, for sale by A. MOLIERE, 66 Old Levee st.

HAVANA TOBACCO—75 bales Vuelta Abajo, wrappers and fillers, for sale by L. CANTIN, 73½ Magazine

CHAMPAIGN—300 baskets Champaign Wine, of a superior quality, Perry's brand, for sale by LEOPOLD JEANNET, 89 St. Louis st.

CUBA TOBACCO—100 bales superior Cuba, for wrappers and fillers, for sale by L. CANTIN, 73½ Magazine st.

YAVA TOBACCO—50 bales genuine Yava, for Principe cigars, for sale by L. CANTIN, 73½ Magazine st.

FOR SALE—By D. LANATA, 9 and 16 Jefferson st., 1000 Spanish Doubloons. jy6

PIMENTO—850 bags, for sale by H A NORCHAUD & CO., 69 Magazine st.

TEA—600 pkgs Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hy; on, &c., for sale by H. A. NORCHAUD & CO., 69 Magazine st.

WINE—50 bbls Malaga dry, for sale by H. A. NORCHAUD & CO., 69 Magazine st.

JAVA COFFEE—775 bags Java Coffee, for sale by H A NORCHAUD & CO., 69 Magazine st.

SUGAR—950 half barrels Loaf and Powdered Sugar, for sale by H A NORCHAUD & CO., 69 Magazine st.

SARDINES—10 boxes in store and for sale by DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.

CHAMPAIGN—100 baskets, for sale, landing ex ship Pilot, from Mayre, by DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO., 26 Bourbon st.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 6, 1849.

The Niagara has arrived, but the accounts received thus far are so meagre, as to be unsatisfactory in regard to cotton. Buyers in consequence were not disposed to operate, and little or no business was transacted to-day.

Small sales of Sugar and Molasses to day at former prices.

There is no change in the Flour market, though the foreign advices are pronounced better. About 5000 sacks Corn were sold at 53@53½c per bushel.

The Provision market exhibits no alteration, and sales are limited to small lots.

Whiskey is selling at 19@19½c ₰ gallon for rectified.

Exchange is moderate request at former rates. Sterling, 7½@8% ₰ cent prem. France, 5.17½@5.30%. N. York 60 days ½@¾ per cent. discount. Checks ½ @ ¾ per cent. prem.

Freights are as dull as ever.

—DIED—

At Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, of epilepsy, on the 31st instant, Mr. JAMES CARMICHAEL RODDY, a native of the Island of Barbadoes and 24 years of age. He was a member of the Order of Odd Fellows of this city, and his remains were interred yesterday by a large circle of friends.

☞ The Apalachicola papers and the New York papers will please copy.

MR. EDITOR—Please to announce in your paper, that I am a candidate for the office of Constable of the 4th Judicial Court of the Parish of Orleans, to my friends, who intended to vote for me, for the Mr. Barnes. This kindness will be gratefully received by

jy6-3t ALEXANDER BALDWIN.

White Central Executive Committee.

THE gentlemen composing this Committee will please attend, on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at the office of J. B. Bonzo, Esq., No. 16 Arcade.

J. R. MASKS, Chairman.
WM. FLOWER, Victor Sers, Secretaries. jy6

☞ During my temporary absence from the city MR. A. LEGOUEN will hold my power of attorney, and will sign pr. procuration.

C. BIRKLE.

The packet ship CHRISTIANA, Capt. Edwin Hammond, from New York, is now at the wharf at St. Joseph st. wharf. Consignees will please to attend to the receipt of their goods, on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense.

J. W. STANTON & CO.,
Corner of Magazine and Lafayette sts.

J. N. MICHLER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND IMPORTERS OF
HAVANA SEGARS, COFFEE AND SUGAR,
No. 17 CARON STREET,
New Orleans.

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