The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF CITY COUNCIL. ——NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1849.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 92 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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☞ 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. Dinsmore, our book keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk, and Delanville, our collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE

New Orleans, 3d April, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
DUNCAN F. KENNER.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
LOUIS BORDELON.

For Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT
O. P. JACKSON.

SECOND DISTRICT
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Wednesday morning, Aug. 8, 1849.

MESSRS. DECLOUET AND KENNER.

Officers of all ranks are actively engaged in the North Western part of the State, addressing the people at every possible opportunity. The Alexandria *Republican* of the 4th says: "A large concourse of people assembled in town on Saturday to see and hear these gentlemen. Neither motives has been so far as it was on that day. Most of our citizens of both parties were introduced to them, and all alike were pleased with their affability and gentlemanly bearing.

About 11 o'clock, the bell gave the signal that they were about to address their fellow citizens, when the Court House was crowded. Col. T. J. Wharton was called upon to preside over the meeting, and then Col. Kenner being called for, addressed it. Before he commenced his speech, however, he informed the assembly that Gen. Declouet though present among them, felt too unwell to address them, but could he would trouble them for a short time with a few remarks.

Col. Kenner's speech was a capital one, and was throughout warmly applauded. He was followed by Mr. Crichton, who made on this occasion one of his happiest efforts. Both gentlemen touched on the leading subjects now before the public, but we have not now time to make even a synopsis of their speeches. We shall, however, shortly proceed to the discussion of the same subjects, and also avail ourselves when we do so of the light they threw upon the

Mexican Department.

Mr. Kenner left here on Monday for St. Landry, where both of them reside, and Mr. Crichton on Wednesday for Natchitoches. Wherever they have been seen and heard, they have received a most favorable reception, the enthusiasm assumed that in the Parishes of Orleans, Kenner will receive every Whig vote, and in the Parishes below that river, they will receive a large number of democratic suffrages. Let the Taylor men be in every remote town, and in Nobville, Lafourche, we receive as awful a blow as we did at the Presidential election.

Gen. Walker's Democracy.

We are indebted for the subjoined communication to a gentleman who is personally responsible for every thing he alleges. For many years Gen. Walker's own partisans, and his family, if with the career of that gentleman, have virtually ceased to speak, but we have no doubt of the truth of his statements. We are also in possession of other interesting communications, which we shall publish with great pleasure.

[illegible] Walker's own words, [illegible] Gen. Walker, the democratic candidate for Congress, in his remarks at a Democratic meeting in Jackson, on Saturday, which the last Mississippian publishes, he said he was a Democrat from his infancy. He was a supporter of Mr. Wm. L. Brent, who was a member of the House of Representatives, had been a candidate for the Presidency. He was a personal friend of General Walker's own parentage. He had had changed over to Jackson in 1828. He spoke of about the time that candidate was announced in 1828. He was a Democrat of thirty or forty years standing. He was ever an office seeker, and he denounced the Whigs (Hunker) as guilty of every crime, which, if true, was an excuse for all the Hunker Joe's, including his support of Mr. Brent.

Gen. Walker's election was the result that shows the Democratic strength and knows how favor Democracy.

AN ACQUAINTANCE OF GEN. WALKER.

The Rey Case.

[illegible] continues to drag its slow length along, and seems to be a part of the immense interest which that was supposed to be the subject of the matter. It is not so, however. In the trial on Saturday night, it has been interrupted over and over again, and yesterday's proceedings were of a character to make it regular succession, [illegible] the defence are beginning to make a strong case as to disarm much of the prejudice and invective that prevailed against the

[illegible] testimony, however, remains behind, as we are informed that in the course of a few days Dan Rice will visit San Francisco Rey, and he will make his appearance *in propria persona*. His evidence seems to be of paramount importance to the Counsel for the prosecution, and it is said that his only wings can have no weight and that the so called abduction was either a fact or a Nationalidence. This would perhaps [illegible] the question, but unless the course of prosecution after Rey should have made his formal [illegible] that he was not carried off by force, the matter must, we think, fall to the ground.

[illegible] Commercial Review.—Our thanks are due to the editor for the August number of this excellent periodical. It is as usual, well filled with interesting contributions. The leading article is a paper by A. Stein, Esq., on the Waters and Valleys of the Mississippi, embracing a large amount of information. We have seen a dissertation by Wooley Baker, Esq., of Paradise, on the Evaporation of Saccharine Liquids, a treatise—sharp and sensible—on Usury Laws, an article on Southern and Western Manufactures, another, by Elwood Fisher, on the North and the South, a review of the Agricultural and Physical Capabilities of South Carolina, some remarks on the Production of Breadstuffs in the United States, a paper on the Tariff of Alabama, and the usual statistical tables.

Tribute to Mr. Clay.—The Cincinnati and Kentucky papers received last night, announce the passage of the Hon. Henry Clay, on his way to Newport, Rhode Island, by way of the Lakes, where he proposes to spend a few weeks, returning to Kentucky early in September. He is accompanied by his son, the newly appointed Chargé d'Affaires to the Kingdom of Portugal. He is said to be in good health.

THE REGATTA AT PAWTUCKET.—On the 6th inst., is said to have been a splendid affair. Seventy-two boats started for the prizes, of which the first was won by the *Undine*, a boat owned by Capt. Hearn, of the steamer *Oregon*. The other prizes are yet in dispute, several claimants contending for them.

FROM CHAGRES.—The Steamship *Alabama*, Capt. Wright, arrived yesterday from Chagres, which left on the 1st instant, having made the passage in six days and five hours. The steamer *Col. Stanton* reached Chagres on the 30th ultimo. One of her passengers, Mr. George Taylor, of this city, died off the Grand Caymans—no date given.

The *Empire City* left Chagres on the 1st inst. for New York, via Kingston, Ja.

☞ We understand, says the Washington *Republic*, that no official intelligence has been received by the Government, in regard to the alleged abduction at New Orleans. We have no information on the subject from our correspondence or by telegraph, additional to that which we have already published.

OVERFLOW IN LOUISIANA.—The Nachitoches *Chronicle* of the 24th says:—Since our last, the river has risen about two feet every twenty-four hours. It is now extremely high and rising rapidly. The *Duck River* came down on Thursday last from Shreveport, and reported the river there to be four feet higher than ever before known, and still rising. The greatest alarm prevails among our planters. Already a vast quantity of property and much of the growing crop has been destroyed. A few feet more rise, of which there is every prospect, and this beautiful valley will lose almost its entire crop. The prospect is appalling.

LATER FROM CURACAO.—Capt. VINALL, of schooner *Elizh*, at New York, reports that Gen. PAEZ left Curacao, 1st July for Coro, where he landed on the 2d, and assumed the command of some 2,000 troops, and on the 8th or 10th had a fight with the Government troops, whom he defeated, and then took command of that part of the country called Foreganer.—MONAGAS had raised some 80 or 100 men, and embarked them at Laguna for Coro, to give PAEZ battle again; but from an interview Captain V. had with a gentleman from Maracaibo, he informs us the people were awaiting the presence of PAEZ to take up arms in his behalf. It was generally understood that PAEZ was determined to annihilate MONAGAS or die.

The Alleged Abduction.

BEFORE THE HON. GEO. Y. SHORT AND M. BEE, Esq., U. S. COMMISSIONER.

NINTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The investigation of this case was resumed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

Wm. Robinson, sworn.—I was not a passenger on board of the Mary Ellen; I was shipped on the articles under the name of Cassely. This was done to save the trouble of getting a passport. I went on board on the 5th July, between 1 and 2 o'clock—the vessel was then laying in the First Municipality. We got down to the Third Municipality soon time in the evening. I saw a passenger come on board that night, and was standing on deck at the time. The first time I saw the passenger he was two or three feet from the vessel—he was carried on board. He appeared to be in a great hurry to get aboard. He was sat on his feet just by the mill, the sides and the chart being on a level. Some person grind out hold on, but the passenger did not speak. The Captain introduced him into the cabin the person who accompanied him did not walk into the cabin. I went into the cabin shortly after we got underway; I saw no unwillingness on the part of the passenger to go on board. He was sitting in the cabin at the time I was in, he seemed at ease to me. I told him I hadn't any, he had better call the steward. I didn't pay whether he went on deck that night. I saw him next morning on deck. He was there when the pilot came on board. The passenger was under the impression that we had run aground. I saw him every day—he slept in the state room with me. I saw the Captain conversing with the passenger, laughing at times—didn't understand what they were saying. We arrived at Havana on the 17th, and went into quarantine. The passenger showed no signs of discontent, but appeared to be very friendly with the Captain. We landed at Havana from the 17th to the evening of the 22d. The passenger went on board the brig Andrew Ring a short time before we left; he was taken there in a boat by the second mate and another of the crew. He manifested no reluctance to leave, but on the contrary shook hands with the Captain and myself. I was standing at the gangway at the time I saw nothing to indicate during any part of the voyage that he was forced on board contrary to his inclinations.

Cross Questioned.—I am acquainted with Capt. McQueen, but not for a long time past. I was not invited by the Captain to accompany him. I asked him a few days before we left whether he would take me as a passenger for my health. He replied with certain restrictions—that he I was going placed on the articles, and pay $25 for my passage to and from Havana. I can't say that I was the board of the Mary Ellen, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening. I was standing on the quarter deck when the passenger came on board. I never saw the passenger before he came on board that evening; I never heard his name during the passage nor did I enquire. Did not recognize any of the persons who accompanied the passenger on board.

Jose de Ayala, sworn.—(Deposition in Spanish, and translated by M. J. Gomez.) I know the Spanish Consul, also Llorente, also one Garcia, whom I likewise knew under the name of Francisco Rey. He came to this city in company with Vincente Fernandez, both being fugitives from Havana. When Garcia first arrived here he lived at the house of Mr. Calleja—afterwards he went to the house of Fernandez's brother—La Corina. After leaving the latter place he went to Morante's house. I was several times in company with Garcia—he came to Fernandez's, where I was living. I had frequent conversations with Garcia, during which Garcia complained that Fernandez was going away and leaving him here destitute in a strange country, when he (Garcia) had saved him from ten years imprisonment. Fernandez had promised him a large sum of money, say 10 or $12,000 dollars, which he had not received. Mr. Fernandez told Garcia that he left him here on account of a pending suit about lottery tickets, which required Garcia's presence in New Orleans, and had recommended his brother to send Garcia to Mexico to join him, as soon as the case was settled. The suit in question was brought before Recorder Baldwin. Llorente brought Garcia to Morante's house—the fugitives for doing so were that Garcia was afraid of being murdered at the cigar store, as there were many fugitives here from Havana, who knew Garcia. I furthermore want to state that Llorente consulted me about surrendering Garcia, as he would lose his services if he remained much longer in that cigar store. I agreed in the propriety of the suggestion. Garcia frequently expressed a desire to go back to Havana. The first time he gave utterance to this wish was when Fernandez left for Mexico. He told me that he wanted to see the Spanish Consul, to see if he could obtain a passport, to go back to Havana. After being at Morante's, Garcia was taken to Llorente's, and Llorente gave me information of the fact, also that Garcia wanted to see me. I did so, when Garcia observed that he was very sick, and wanted to see the Spanish Consul, and requested me to go there for him. I replied to Garcia that, being such a rainy day, I did not think the Consul would come, but, being urged repeatedly by Garcia, I finally agreed to go, leaving Llorente with Garcia. I went to the Public Square and took a carriage, and proceeded to the Spanish Consulate. I told him what Garcia had stated to me, when the Consul replied he would not go in his official character to see Garcia, because he was well acquainted with the laws of this country. He had seen, however, that Garcia was suffering so much, I said, "you need not call upon him as Consul, but as a mere private individual." The Consul then consented to accompany me in the carriage, and we proceeded to Morante's house, where we found Llorente and Garcia. The latter wanted to relate to the Spanish Consul about Fernandez's having left him, to which the former replied that he had not time to see him in his official character; Garcia entreated the Consul to listen to him, to which he replied that he could not, unless it was in his own office. Garcia then stated that he was ready to go with the Consul, and together with Llorente, the Consul and myself, we entered the carriage. On arriving at the Consul's house I paid the Collins $1 for the carriage hire and return. Garcia did not then make afterwards what had occurred during the interview, but was a few days prior to my departure for Havana, which took place on the 25th of June. I saw Garcia a day or two before I left, at a coffee house in St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon, and he told me he regretted that he could not go with me, but expected to see me in a few days at Havana.

Interrogated by Dr. Garcia was anything to you besides, in relation to these matters?

Witness—I had a great many conversations with Garcia, but do not exactly remember the most of them all. I had no other conversation about what the Consul told Garcia, beyond what I have already stated.

Question—Did Garcia give you any reason why he expected to meet you in Havana?

Witness—Yes, he said he expected to be pardon ed through the medium of the Consul.

Question—Did you ever see Garcia write?

Witness—Yes, I have seen him write his sign his name especially. He signed many letters in which he made applications for money in Havana.

Question—Do you know Garcia make a threat in relation to those parties? (Question objected to, but over ruled.)

Witness—Yes. He threatened all those parties who did not send him money. He said he would go to Havana himself and expose them.

Question—Whose name was in that? (Mr. Collins exhibiting a letter to witness.)

Witness—(Putting on his spectacles.) It is the writing and signature of Juan Garcia, the second turnkey who ran away from Havana.

Mr. Collins—We will now offer this letter in evidence.

—*Mr. Gomez* read and translated it; it is addressed to the Consul-General.

HAVANA, July 26, 1849.

To Don Carlos de Espana,

Consul of Her C. M.

My Dear Sir—I have arrived here in good health, and am in quarantine, which I shall soon leave, and then I will write to you more at length. For the present, I am darter one of news. My departure was a hasty one, as you informed me but a few days hour, that I could effect it. I started of my own accord and free will, though I was a little unwell. The medicine you gave me before I embarked, proved good, and I felt perfectly well when at sea.

Please to tell those folks and rogues, that I came before your voluntarily, and that I embarked of my own accord on board the American schooner Mariana. We were twelve days in our journey. Do me the favor to answer this letter as soon as you receive it.

Your affectionate servant,

JUAN GARCIA.

Cross-Questioned—My first conversation with the Consul took place in presence of the Chancellor.

Question—Did the Consul do anything before he left Havana?

Witness—He put on his coat.

Question—When did Garcia tell you he expected to meet you in Havana, as he expected to receive a pardon?

Witness—Two or three days previous to my departure.

Question—Are you not well acquainted with the Spanish Consul?

Witness—I have known him by sight for upwards of a year; but personally, only since the 25th of June, when I was introduced by Llorente.

Question—Are you not the person who called on board the P. Soule, on the 27th June?

Witness—Yes. My papers were under the name of Jose Augusto Diaz.

Question—Is that your name?

Witness—No.

Question—Did the Consul give you, on that occasion, a letter for Havana?

Witness—Yes.

Question—Did the Consul give you money for this trip?

Witness—No. If any body said that, it is false.

Question—Did you not say to somebody, that you had received money?

Witness—No.

Question—Did you come back to this port on the P Soule?

Witness—Yes.

Question—Where did you remain whilst the P. Soule was in the port of Havana?

Witness—I was in quarantine first. On the 23d July I landed at Havana.

Question—Where did you remain whilst on shore?

Witness—At a house in Havana.

Question—What sort of a house was that?

Witness—I arrived at Havana; had been absent 16 years—found new faces and new things—I called to see my sister, brother-in-law and niece—some person unknown to me took me to a house and I lodged in a small room. The same person carried me on board the P. Soule five days afterwards. I am related to the whole island of Cuba.

Question—Were you not curious to know what house you were in?

Witness—No.

Question—Was not that house the public jail of Havana?

Witness—It is false that I have ever been in prison.

Question—Was you not actually confined in that room?

Witness—I was warned not to go out, lest I should be imprisoned—as people were looking for me.

Question—Was that house a public or private house?

Witness—A private house as I understand.

Question—Who gave you that warning?

Witness—The same who took me to my lodging. Dr. Palmiri, who was passenger in the P. Soule, knew me from having seen me at Calleges, where he stopped two days. He always heard me called by my real name of Ayala, and stated in Havana that the same on my passport was assumed. When I saw my sister and brother-in-law, they told me everybody knew I was in Havana, and recommended me to a person who would find me a good hiding place.

Question—Do you know the name of this man?

Witness—I was told the name, but don't remember it. He was dressed as a citizen, without arms; he only had a cane with a silver head. I am not aware whether officers wear canes of the kind; it may have been a custom adopted since I left Havana, sixteen years ago.

Question—Was the letter the Consul gave you addressed to the Captain General?

Witness—No; it was directed to Sandaval. Two days after the vessel arrived, the health boat came alongside and I received a note from Sandaval. Dr. Orta, the physician, stated that Sandaval had received information from the Spanish Consul, that I, the passenger Diaz, had a letter, and requesting me to deliver it. I accordingly handed it to the physician, who gave it to Sandaval.

Question—Did you see Sandaval at Havana?

Witness—No. I don't know him.

Question—Was you aware before you left Havana that this investigation was going on?

Witness—When I embarked on the P. Soule, I was informed by the man who took me on board, that there was a great deal of fuss here about the abduction of Rey. I think this was on the morning of the 28th. I have a great deal to say about Garcia, when the Chief Justice tells me, I can be heard at Calleges.

Question—Why, when your name is Ayala, did you consent to assume the name of Diaz?

Witness—I never had a passport in Havana in 1833, which ended in the death of my cousin, and there is a suit pending against me.

Question—Do you know you the passport?

Witness—The Consul himself. He knew my name is Ayala, but I wanted to see whether the late amnesty granted by the Spanish Government, would likewise include me in the general pardon. For this reason I obtained a passport under an assumed name.

J. A. Benwood sworn.—I had some conversation with Rodgers in relation to the placing of Rey on board of the Mary Ellen. Rodgers and two or three Spaniards came to me to make an affidavit against the Spanish Consul. I referred them to Recorder Genous as the proper officer. I questioned Rodgers, and he said if he had a warrant he could get and arrest two Spaniards who were playing billiards at Quadeau' coffee house. He told me they had enticed him to take a man on board of a vessel going to Havana.

Jesse Rufus Smith sworn for the prosecution.—I am a Deputy Constable of this Court, and had charge of the crew of the Mary Ellen, five in number, the late administration, except in cases where the services were indispensable. But, after the result of the Presidential election became known, things began to assume a better aspect. Several Whigs were appointed to hard duties and small salaries, and on the 27th of July, inclusive, the clerks in the General Land Office were so proportioned that the removal of nineteen Locofocos and the appointment of nineteen Whigs left the numbers nearly equal.

Now, during the canvass of 1848, there were from sixty to seventy Locofoco clerks in that office; and however it may have been at their desks, in the election, at least, they were not idle. Those of them that did not go abroad and engage actively in the campaign, lightened the sinews of war. The election in Pennsylvania was supposed to be the one which would decide the contest. It was important to carry that, and in order to do it, voluntary contributions were raised by the Locofoco clerks, and forced contributions were levied on the few Whigs in the office, to furnish the means by which men could be *transported from the District of Columbia, to vote in Pennsylvania*. To this fund the nineteen clerks removed on Saturday contributed every man of them, without exception. We have the names, with the sum paid each, but do not think worth while to give them. Suffice it that we know, on the most undoubted evidence, that every man among them contributed money to perpetrate this deliberate, monstrous fraud on the elective franchise, and there are the men for whom the *Union claims* impunity, because they did not interfere in the election.

But this is not the only reason for the removal of these men. The *Union* is their organ, their mouth-piece, the exponent of their views and feelings. Its frenzied passion, its base invectives and scurrility, are there. How could an administration live that would retain in confidential places, men actuated by such deep malice towards it, and so little scrupulous as to the means of wreaking their vengeance? Gen. TAYLOR never pledged himself to retain such men in office, and he cannot do it and yet administer the Government safely and securely.

Board of Health.

List of Interments in the city of New Orleans for the week ending 4th August, 1849.

Apoplexy,	1	Fever, Yellow	5
Congestion of Cerebritis,	2	Fever, Typhoid	2
Cholera,	1	Fever, Typhus,	2
do Infantum,	1	Gastritis,	3
Consumption,	11	Gastro Duodenitis,	1
Convulsions,	1	Hemorrhage,	1
Cyanitis,	1	Disease of Heart,	1
Debility,	1	Hepatitis,	1
Dentition,	1	Laryngitis,	1
Diarrhœa,	2	Mortalitas,	1
do Acute Chronic,	1	Old Age,	2
Dropsy,	1	Paralysis,	1
Drowned,	1	Pleurisy,	1
Dysentery,	1	Pneumonia,	1
do Chronic,	1	Still Born,	1
Encephalitis,	1	Stomach, Cancer of	1
Erysipelas,	1	Stomach,	1
Fever,	2	Tetanus,	1
do Congestive,	1	Trismus Nascentium,	2
do Intermittent,	1	Tuberculosis,	11
Total		Vermicelli,	1
			75

Of which 91 were under 10 years: 64 were white and 27 colored.

Where Born—Bavaria, 1; Cincinnati, 1; France, 2; Germany, 1; Holland, 1; Ireland, 12; Louisiana, 1; Maryland, 1; Mexico, 1; New-Orleans, 14; Scotland, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1; Italian, 1; Unknown, 1.

A. HESTER, Secy.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Council held last evening, the question of paying $2500 each to Messrs. Dunbar and Sumr, for their services in stopping the Crevasse, was referred to the Finance Committee. A long report from the surveyor, in reference to the operations of his department, was read. No other business of importance was transacted.

A FIGHT.—Something of a fight occurred yesterday in Magazine street, between two fire companies, during which a few of the member were pretty severely hurt. To the credit of our city be it said that such things are of rare occurrence, and in this instance, as we are informed, the affray arose out of some misunderstanding.

[From the Republic.]

Corrupt Interference in Elections.

MR. EWING AND MR. TYLER.

At the time of the election of Gen. TAYLOR, out of some eighty clerks in the General Land Office, there were not more than ten or fifteen Whigs. It was not that there had been any proscription for opinion's sake, but because a Whig was not permitted to hold office under the late administration, except in cases where his services were indispensable. But, after the result of the Presidential election became known, things began to assume a better aspect. Several Whigs were appointed to hard duties and small salaries, and on the 27th of July, inclusive, the clerks in the General Land Office were so proportioned that the removal of nineteen Locofocos and the appointment of nineteen Whigs left the numbers nearly equal.

Now, during the canvass of 1848, there were from sixty to seventy Locofoco clerks in that office; and however it may have been at their desks, in the election, at least, they were not idle. Those of them that did not go abroad and engage actively in the campaign, lightened the sinews of war. The election in Pennsylvania was supposed to be the one which would decide the contest. It was important to carry that, and in order to do it, voluntary contributions were raised by the Locofoco clerks, and forced contributions were levied on the few Whigs in the office, to furnish the means by which men could be *transported from the District of Columbia, to vote in Pennsylvania*. To this fund the nineteen clerks removed on Saturday contributed every man of them, without exception. We have the names, with the sum paid each, but do not think worth while to give them. Suffice it that we know, on the most undoubted evidence, that every man among them contributed money to perpetrate this deliberate, monstrous fraud on the elective franchise, and there are the men for whom the *Union claims* impunity, because they did not interfere in the election.

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Fin Gonnelouse Restaurant.

Directed by B. E. Lestrade, at Mandeville

THIS establishment, situated on the Lake shores, on the left hand, at one square from the wharf, will always have rooms ready for Gentlemen only. A Bar well provided with the best liquors, and a good billiard table unsurpassed by any of New Orleans is attached to the establishment. a7 6t

To the Amateurs of Petit Gouave.

THE numerous customers of the old EGYPTIAN COFFEE HOUSE of 1839, situated on Old Levee st. between St. Philippe and Ursulines streets, opposite the Vegetable Market, are respectfully informed that the old Coffee House will be reopened on SATURDAY next, 11th inst., at six o'clock, P. M. Customers and the public in general will find in said Coffee House, as by the past, first choice of Liquors, and also the genuine Petit Gouave. a7 6t

Two Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 15th of July last, the mulatto woman named ELLEN, very well known as living in St. Ann st. for the last twenty-five years. All persons are cautioned not to employ or harbor said slave on the pain of prosecution according to law.

a7 3t O. REINLAT.

FOR SALE—A large, stout and good carriage HORSE. Apply to

a7 EMERSON, TOURNE & CO., 185 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING ex ship Victoria, from Bordeaux—
100 boxes O. C. Claret, Haut Brion, 1841.
200 do C. C. do, Haut Talence, 1841.
4 casks C. C. do, Haut Brion, 1844.
16 do do do, do do, 1847.
For sale by A. & Z. CAVELIER.
AL26—1m—nore—24 bales Cloves. a7 3t

GOODS for the Mexican Market—
10 bales Bayetas.
10 do Ponchos.
8 do do do.
4 do do do Britannias.
Now landing and for sale by
a7 3t GAMBLE & BOYLE, 9 Bienville st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—
Cases, for sale by G. W. DUBOIS,
a7 30 Customhouse st.

HAVANA SUGAR—[illegible] boxes white and yellow Havana Sugar, landing per brig Pelouse, for sale by
a7 TROBRIGE & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

SEGARS—100,000 Regalias and Millars, landing ex brig Pelouse, for sale by
a7 TROBRIGE & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

COCOA—100 bags Guayaquil Cocoa, landing ex brig P. Soule, for sale by
a7 TROBRIGE & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

COFFEE—543 bags Havana Coffee, landing per brig P. Soule, for sale by
a7 TROBRIGE & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

BRANDY—6 eighths pipes old Fe revolution, 1815.
5 half pipes do do do.
10 do do do.
Right color 4th proof.
12 qr pipes do do do.
4 bbl. Mr. Cognac, Pellerinain, Rochelle.
10 qr do do do.
20 qr do do do.
3 qr do do do.
6 bbl do do do.
4 qr do do do.
A Dusseau, jr.
jy29 6 DELAMARE, 26 St. Louis st.

PRINTED LAWNS AND CALICOES, for the Mexican Market.
8 bales 9-8 Calicoes.
10 pieces 9-8 do.
6 do do Wool Balzarines.
5 do 7-8 Calicoes.
8 do 7-8 Prints do Nord.
6 do Verona Handkerchiefs.
6 do Printed Britannias.
jy24 tw MCDOWELL & PECK.

CHAMPAGNE—
50 baskets Blue Angels brand.
40 do Rouget.
40 do Double Crown do.
46 do Blanc do.
234 do Ship do.
100 do Crescent do.
50 do Tower do.
74 do Bussac do.
For sale by
jy22 BUG ROCHEAUX & CO.
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—
50 baskets, Clos and Leon, Cordon Blue.
30 do Marquis de Louis.
20 do Carte Blanche.
25 do do Maul.
20 do do do.
75 do Double Black Eagle.
Also—To arrive per ship Victoria, from Havre—
300 baskets Crowned Lion, Cordon Blue. For sale by
jy13 O. VALETON & CO.
MUSHROOMS—[illegible] Champignons at
[illegible] Mushrooms.
[illegible] do.
150 do do do.
150 do do do.
Cases cabbages. For sale by
jy12 O. VALETON & CO., 31 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAVANA SUGAR—Landing ex brig Salvador, from Havana, 100 boxes white and yellow Havana Sugar, for sale by
Figures and in store a large assortment of Regalias, Congresses, Premados, Finos
a7 TROBRIGE & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

BRANDY—In the Customhouse stores
[illegible] Montrouge, fine champagne, 1840.
[illegible] do do do.
[illegible] do Jacques.
[illegible] do J. TARDY, 31 Old Levee.

HAVANA CIGARS—Landing ex brig Pelouse, from Havana and Cabanas, of the manufacture of Regalias, Congresses, Premados, Finos
a7 TROBRIGE & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

FLOUR—5000 bbls choice Indiana, consisting as follows:
Fine bbls of Fairbanks Mills, Lexington.
1000 bbls Lamartine Mills, Indiana.
500 bbls Fairbanks Mills, Fredonia.
300 do Rochester, do, Indiana.
300 do Rochester, do, Indiana.
300 do Eagle Quincy.
Bbls do New Pittsburgh.
Bbls Union Stream do.
500 do Albion do.
For sale in store by
JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO.
a13 93 and 95 Magazine st.

NATHAN JARVIS & CO., Corner Magazine and Tchoupitoulas streets have for sale—50 bbls Alcohol, 20 do Anise, 20 do Lemon Syrup, 20 bbls 3 cases Gin, 40 do Prep'd Chalk, 5 do Rhubarb, 10 bbls Epsom Salts, 20 cases Camphor, Together with a full assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. For sale on the most reasonable terms. 1132w

Heavy Cotton Fabrics.

PLANTERS and Merchants, who buy heavy Cotton Goods, are respectfully invited to examine what we now have on sale, comprising Osnaburgs, best stripes of Cotton Osnaburgs, of different widths, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and Louisiana.

Also—The old Mas [illegible] setts Lowell Osnaburgs and Twills. J. H. PALMER,
a7 56 Gravier st.

INSTORE AND FOR SALE—300 cases Cognac, from Holland, divers brands, 250 do Madeira, 200 do Absynte, 150 do Kirsch and Bitter Cordials, 80 do Peppermint, 100 do Dantzic Brandy, indifferent marks, 200 do Rum, 10 do Orange Flower Water, 300 do superfine, fine and extra fine Claret, 100 baskets Guignolet of Anger, 30 do Champagne, different marks, 600 do Almond, fine and superfine, 13 qr pipes Cognac different marks, 10 pipes Madeira, 20 bbls Monongahela and Bourbon Whiskey, for sale by
a18 F. WOLMER.
25 St. Louis st.

Colton's Maps of California, Mexico, &c.

MAP of California, Oregon, Texas and the Territories adjoining, with routes, &c., by J. H. Colton, 1849.

MAP of the United States, the British provinces Mexico, &c., showing the routes of the U. S. mail steam packets to California, and a plan of the gold region, by J. H. Colton, 1849.

Just received and for sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
Law Book Sellers and Stationers,
a17 Corner Chartres and Gravier sts.

RED CHAMPAGNE CLARET—
40 boxes Red Champagne Claret, Montbelin.
[illegible] do Ville Dommange.
10 do do Mandy.
10 do do Comieres.
In store and for sale by
jy24 L. LEGRIPEL JEANNET, 29 St. Louis st.

BRANDY—15 half pipes 4th proof Brandy, 30 qr pipes do; 5 do old Cognac, of 1819; 10 bbls fine old Champagne Cognac, J. Eudaro's brand, for sale by
V. MAIGNAN, 67 St. Louis st.

COLORED PAINTS—The subscribers are prepared to execute orders at their steam mills for any kind of Paints, Venetian Red, Paris Green, Yellow Green, &c., &c. Also, for sale, Putty in bladders.
NATHAN JARVIS & CO.,
a7 Corner Magazine and Commons st.

PALM LEAF HATS—60 cases Palm Leaf Hats, assorted qualities, now landing and for sale by
FROST & CO.,
m17 10 Magazine st.

LANDING—Per bark Orphalie, from Bordeaux, 1000 bales Cette in Oil, Rodez Cordage and Twine, 18 bales to the pound, 50 baskets Olive Oil, in bottles of 24 oz., 50 do do do, 12 bf bottles, 10 cases dry Prunes, prime quality. For sale by
DOMINIQUE LANATA,
a14 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

HAVANA COFFEE—[illegible] bags prime, landing ex brig Mississippi, from Havana, and for sale by
a18 RAYMOND CABUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

BEES WAX—Just received per brig Seine, from Havana—Five hundred lbs Bees Wax, for sale by
jy26 DE FUENTES & CO.,
92 Common st.

COGNAC—10 bbls very old and superior Cognac, J. Fromm & Co. brand, in store and for sale by
jy26 F. DE FUENTES & CO.,
92 Common st.

BRANDY FRUITS—30 boxes Brandy Fruits—in store and for sale by
jy26 Fdo. DE FUENTES & CO.,
92 Common st.

CLARET—In Custom House store—100 boxes Claret, St. Julien Medoc, for sale by
jy26 4t Fdo. de FUENTES & CO.,
92 Common st.

HAVANA PRESERVES—43 boxes assorted Havana Preserves, in store and for sale by
jy26 3t Fdo. DE FUENTES & CO.,
92 Common st.

VINCENT'S PORTABLE GAS—The undersigned having had large consumands for the above Gas, have concluded to prepare it, and are now ready to supply those having Vincent's Lamp, at 75 cents per gallon. R. MASPERERAS & CO.,
jy30 93 Conde st.

ALMONDS—50 small baskets Almonds, in in dome for sale by PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.,
my1 97 St. Louis st.

SAIL CANVAS—5 bales sail Canvas, (different No.) pure flax, manufactured by G. & A. Gordon, of Dundee, Scotland, just received and for sale by McDOWELL & PECK,
a11 96 Gravier st.

IN STORE and for sale, to close consignments—
50 lbs blue black Ink; 25 do black do;
4 pieces black silk Velvet; 16 doz. Line a Shirts;
19 doz black silk Hats, 1st quality.
jy13 H. TALMOR, 186-184 Royal.

COFFEE—Prime Green, landing from brig Salvadore, from Havana, for sale by
jy19 TROBIGROS & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

JUBE PASTE and LOZENGES—Eagle brand
jy20 E J HART & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

IN STORE—30 frails empty bottles from Bordeaux; Gruyere's Cheese, 50 boxes Holland Cheese; 150 boxes Maccaroni and Vermicelli. For sale by G M LUCAS,
jy20 1 Carville st.

PRINCIPE SEGARS—Genuine, of the steamboat brand, for sale by
jy18 J N RICUPI, 17 Common st.

BUTTER—New May Butter, landing and in store, for sale by
jy5 E J HART & CO, 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

GALICIA HAMS—Just received per brig Belina G—One bbl very superior Galicia Hams, in store and for sale by Fdo. de FUENTES & CO.,
a3 4t 92 Common st.

JUST RECEIVED per ship Victoria from Bordeaux—90 cases Claret, Montferrand; 8 boxes Brandy Cherries, for sale by
a3 4t Fdo. de FUENTES & CO., 92 Common.

TOBACCO—600 bales Vuelta de Abajo and Cuba for wrappers and fillers, landing and in store for sale by TROBIGROS & LAMPRE,
jy18 26 Old Levee.

MADEIRA WINE—Madeira Wine of much [illegible] Polmichie, in demijohns, for sale by
jy18 BERNARD TURPIN, 28 Old Levee.

DR. F. BLANCHARD DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having just returned from France, he has opened his new office at No. 104 ROYAL STREET, up stairs, between Conti and St. Louis streets, opposite the Louisiana State Bank. jy26 6t daily.

THE undersigned are associated as partners in the practice of Law.

M. M. COHEN,
DAVID C. LARATT,
No. 98 Exchange Place.
Opposite the Post Office.

SELLING OFF!

Positive Liquidation Without Reserve.

(NO. 34, CHARTRES STREET.)

MRS. MACE

B