# The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 752. VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXII.—WHOLE No. 5[illegible].

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1849.


### TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Bee—one year in advance ..... $12 00
Country Bee—Semi-weekly—one year (in advance) ..... 5 00

In the case the subscriber must give one week notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

Advertisements—One dollar for every TEN lines of French language, on the first insertion and Half a dollar for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

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

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and 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 book-keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton, Clark and Delaney our regular collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE.

New-Orleans, 3d April, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,
## ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
## DUNCAN F. KENNER.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
LOUIS BEDELON.

For Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT.
O. P. JACKSON.

SECOND DISTRICT.
CHARLES M. CONRAD.


The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Friday Morning, July 13, 1849.


### Stand from Under.

The month of July is a doubly fortunate occasion for the good people of South Carolina. The recurrence of this time-honored anniversary is to her bosom with glorious and animating reminiscences, while it affords them a most convenient and admirable safety valve for the accumulated products of patriotism and nullification. We hardly know what South Carolina would do, without the annual junketing and publication of the Fourth. During the entire year preceding it, her people do little else than war incessantly against the North, abuse the Tariff, and berate the Union. When the national jubilee recurs, the gallant Carolinians assemble around the festive board, and under the inspiriting influence of generous potations, relieve their surcharged breasts by fraternal toasts expressive of their profound disgust for every body and everything in the world but themselves, their unlimited worship of Mr. Calhoun, and their unmitigated contempt for the union and the States—Having given free issue to all the pernicious stuff we alluded upon their hearts, and having swallowed at fourth of July dinners they can hold upon an indefinite quantity of maudlin sentiment and super-sublimated political trash—they sit, the cloyedly descend from their stilts, the fiercely fierce for a while, into the calm and solemn repose of old duty life, and are contented to let the Union go to ruin, and to see the Arts of compromise at the blunderers and rabid politicians of the South, the excitement gradually subsiding into the next anniversary to come round to afford a safe and capacious vent for the overflowing fountains of patriotism.

We hardly need to remind of these things upon looking at the various excitements of the four last years, and remarking the benignant and beneficial effects which have resulted to the Charlestonians, and to the sent-ments that are in them. Perhaps our readers have noticed a sample. The heat that has been taken from the regular toasts and speeches, is evident in Horace's

"Dum loquimur, fugerit invida
Aetas: carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero."

As now corresponding with the Union, we would be glad to see the Union had better be a little more patient and forbearing. The President is a good enough man, but is, we suppose, not every body, saving and excepting the citizens of South Carolina, are well satisfied with it.

Our sentiments in one by Mr. Clark of Georgia, we believe, and not in accordance with the sentiments of other Congressmen, that the Palmetto State, Mr. Rhett, Mr. Clark, South Carolina and her instigators are the world go crazy.

Now, South Carolina consists but a very little portion of the rest of the world, and Mr. Clark but an atom in the tremendous aggregate people in the universe, we take it. Either South Carolina or he should express a desire to be left to themselves, and to become crazy, provided the sanity of his own State should be secured. But Mr. Clark may rest assured himself. South Carolina is in no danger of the lunatic who considered himself as a stark, staring mad and raving lunatic, only one person in existence. The world is large enough to conclude that she is not quite so unparalleled, and that in South Carolina there are monomaniacs.

We gave above the toast of Capt. V. Y. Lawson. The Lawsons are a desperate set of fellows. They go straight ahead for dissolution, regardless of the consequences. *Love Sage-wom*

Gen. D. E. Jamison, the Orator of the Day, The North and the South. Let the sentiment there be made at once to the South, recorded thereby, we care not, so the South be.

Mr. S. G. Jamison. The Separation of the Union. The sooner the better for the South.

If the Union can stand such shocks, it must be indestructible.

But to be serious, we know the people of South Carolina well. A nobler race of men never trod the soil of our country. They are chivalric, high-spirited, hospitable, gallant and generous people—they have all the bluff virtues and some of the bad vices of the Cavaliers of England from whom they are chiefly descended. Among the latter are insufferable pride and vanity. They think themselves a little superior to the rest of mankind, and labor under the delusion of vain men that the world could not possibly move on, without their agency and assistance. This is the secret of their absurd excitement. It is singular that the many sensible, conservative, sober-minded people, cannot chastise a set of fools. They entertain a wholesome respect and admiration for Mr. Calhoun, and they know that erratic statesman enough his mental gyrations, without the glorious consciousness that they are pursuing a course, which, while their vanity protects them, as we hope, should form the ridicule of others. The Quaker of South Carolina, stands alone, because she stands alone. Her nearest sister cannot sympathize with her, and her sister of the South look upon her extreme views as a kind of unmanly and impracticable, she becomes the subject of occasional good-natured ridicule, but she is incorrigible and will survive to kick up a fuss to the end of the chapter.

☞ We receive every day.—The weather has been of the slippiest character for some days, and the earth, so recently saturated by the waters of the crevasse, seems almost incapable of imbibing more moisture. Every hard shower, therefore, followed by temporary overflow—Such constant and copious rains are seldom experienced here in summer. They, however, serve to purify the streets and keep the city in a healthy condition.

☞ We yesterday had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Bayard Taylor, a highly gifted gentleman connected with the New York *Tribune*, who goes out to California in the capacity of correspondent for that excellent and widely circulating paper.

### Political Movements—Progress of the Cholera.

ALBANY, July 3—5 P. M.

The Free Soil State Committee accept the proposition of the Democratic State Committee that the two conventions representing the Democracy and the Free Soil parties, meet at Rome on the 15th of August next, for the purpose of devising means for a union.

The Board of Health report eleven cases of cholera and four deaths, since yesterday.

### Telegraphed to the Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

We received last evening the following despatch, which contains a few additional items of the news received by the arrival of the steamship Canada:

#### China.

The Emperor of China had refused to open the Canton trade to the British, according to the treaty.

#### Italy.

General Oudinot, commander of the French army in Italy, attacked Rome on the 14th, but was unsuccessful. At the latest accounts, Rome was still unassailed.

NEW YORK, July 6.

Flour and Corn had slightly improved under the influence of the favorable accounts by the steamship Canada. Cotton maintained itself, and holders were awaiting their "private correspondence by the last steamer, before operating.

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the steamboat *New Uncle Sam* for a copy of the *Missouri Republican* of July 7.

*Quarantine Ground.*—Two or three vessels arrived at the Quarantine during Thursday, and one of them discharged upwards of one hundred passengers, (emigrants) some of them sick. The rain had prevented the erection of prompter temporary buildings for the reception of sick emigrants, but in a few days proper accommodations would be opened.

(From the Missouri Republican, Saturday, July 7.)

CITY MORTALITY.—The reports of interments for Thursday show a decided improvement in the health of the city, being a decline of sixteen interments in all, and fifteen of cholera deaths. The interments for Wednesday were 127 in all, 108 of which died of cholera. The interments for Thursday, are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Catholic old | 26 in all. | 16 cholera. |
| Do. new, | 3 | 0 " |
| City, | 30 | 27 " |
| Holy Ghost, | 18 | 16 " |
| St. Vincent, | 15 | 12 " |
| German Protestant, | 9 | 5 " |
| Methodist, | 9 | 4 " |
| Presbyterian, | 4 | 4 " |
| Christ Church, | 4 | 4 " |
| Wesleyan, | 3 | 3 " |
| Lutheran, | 4 | 2 " |
| Baptist, | 0 | 0 " |
| United Hebrew, | 0 | 0 " |
| Total | 121 | 93 |

From Alton we have information up to the 6th inst., which announces the appearance of cholera in that city. Ten deaths had already occurred, among which was Mrs. Elizabeth Harwod Bailhache, consort of Judge Bailhache, editor of the Telegraph.

LEBANON, Illinois.—Two cases of cholera were reported in that village.

BELLEVILLE.—Cholera was raging in that town. From 8 A. M. of Wednesday, 4th inst., to Thursday, same hour, there were ten deaths.

### The Queen of England's Answer to Sir Allan McNab's Petitions—The Cholera, &c.

MONTREAL, July 3, 1849.

We have here her Majesty the Queen's answer to Sir Allan McNab's petitions, expressing an opinion that the indemnity bill is not to compensate the rebels supporting Lord Elgin, and hoping that Sir Allan will help to maintain order. The English Attorney General, however, says that the rebels and the loyalists must be paid under the law.

The Medical Board have commenced their daily reports of the progress of the cholera, and report one fatal case since yesterday.

ANOTHER DESPATCH.

The English letters arrived last evening, and all hopes of the royal assent being withheld from the rebel bill are now given up by the British party, and the announcement by private advices that England her self desires separation from us, has caused much bitter feeling.

The list of subscribers to the new journal to be established here, for the purpose of advocating separation from the mother country, is rapidly filling up, especially since the receipt of the news.

The cholera is on the increase. It is stated that the deaths, up to the present time, amount to twenty-five. It is generally very sudden—persons attacked with it dying in two, three or four hours.

Weather cool.

### Treasury Notes Outstanding, June 30, 1849.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, July 2, 1849.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount outstanding of the several issues prior to act. of 22d July, 1846, as per records of this office, | $146,199 31 |
| Amount outstanding of the issue of 22d July, 1846, as per records of this office, | 119,350 00 |
| Amount outstanding of the issue of the 28th January, 1847, as per records of this office, | 3,768,950 00 |
| | 4,034,499 31 |
| Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of the accounting officers, of which 8,400 is under the act of 23d July, 1846, and $300 under other acts, | 8,700 00 |
| | $4,025,799 31 |

ALLEN A. HALL, Register of Treasury.

EXECUTED.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 7th says.—The slaves Charles and Jimmy, who were tried a short time since by a Court of Freeholders for the murder of Thos. Morrison, early in June last, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, were executed at a quarter past 7 o'clock yesterday morning, in the jail yard.—They were attended in their last moments by the Rev. Mr. Trapier and the Rev. Mr. Marshall. A large number of persons were present. The crowd began to assemble at 5 o'clock, and it is estimated that upwards of a thousand witnessed the execution.

A LITERAL CURIOSITY.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: We were shown this morning, a most singular specimen of a rose, from the garden of Mr. B. F. Kurrick, No. 19 Gatharine street. From the center of the dye, springing from the midst of the stamina, a stem bearing perfectly formed green leaves was seen, the rose itself being at the same time perfect. A bud yet unopened, on an adjoining sprout, presents a similar phenomenon; a stem growing from the center, bearing what appears to be a pod containing other buds, yet undeveloped. It is one of the most curious things that we have ever seen.

HEAT OF THE EARTH.—It is contended by scientific men, says the Mobile *Herald*, that the increase in the temperature as one goes down towards the centre corroborates the theory that the whole earth was once in a state of fusion and that the interior, except a mere shell on the surface, is in that condition now.

The heat, it is said, increases about one degree within every fifteen yards of descent. Of course the ration of increase must be much greater as the molten sea below is approached. Taking this rate of increase as correct, the temperature would be as follows:

Water will boil at the depth of 2,430 yards.
Lead melts at the depth of 8,400 yards.
There is red heat at the depth of 7 miles.
Gold melts at 21 miles.
Cast iron at 74 miles.
Soft iron at 97 miles.

And at the depth of 100 miles there is a temperature equal to the greatest artificial heat yet observed—a temperature capable of fusing platinum, porcelain, and indeed the hardest substances known to science. These temperatures show that the earth is fluid at the depth of 100 miles, and little more than the soil on which we tread is fit for the habitation of organized beings.

THE CROPS.—This is a critical season for corn crops. A drought would be very fatal to the crop; and continued wet weather, as experience has shown, is apt to injure the cotton plant in a variety of ways. Up to this time, the freshness and luxuriant growth of the corn, the weather and the seasons have been propitious for the crops of Georgia. The corn crop is but a short season longer of genial showers, to be perfected, and to be abundant for the wants of our people. The cotton plant too, under all the unpropitious circumstances, is doing better than might have been anticipated. But it is too early to speculate upon the cotton crop. Too many contingencies are concerned to allow of speculation on this topic. It is safe enough perhaps to believe, that in no event can the general crop of this article be a large one; or, in other words, it is quite reasonable to believe that there is no danger this season of an over crop of this article.—*Milledgeville Recorder, July 3.*

ILLness OF MR. CLAY.—The Louisville *Courier* of the 6th inst. says:

We learn by a private telegraphic despatch from Lexington, that Hon. Henry Clay was attacked yesterday evening with cholera, but having immediately called in competent physicians, it was thought that the disease would be arrested without difficulty. The public mind will be in painful suspense until upon certain assurance of his recovery is received.

☞ We have seldom read so clear an argument as this, of our friend M. M. Noah. It is altogether in a new train, has some new views upon the questions that trouble Mr. Benton at this time, and a vein of good sound common sense running all through it. We commend it to the perusal of all our readers:

A GOVERNMENT FOR CALIFORNIA.—Will Congress, at its next session, establish a Territorial Government for California and New Mexico? We answer no. We do not believe that Congress will, hereafter, adopt any government for a new southwestern territory, and the duty, made obligatory by the constitution on Congress, will be left to the primary assemblies of the people. This is rendered necessary in consequence of the political character given to the slavery question in the north, in which both parties have become in a measure entangled. Col. Benton, from behind his pyramids and fences of musty papers, in eking out his attacks on Mr. Calhoun, and counting on the support of his political opponents, declares, and attempts to establish, the right which Congress has in prohibiting by law the introduction of slavery into California; but the whole force of his wire-drawn arguments expends itself in the simple fact that Congress has the *right*, because Congress has heretofore exercised it on the Missouri question. Slaves are rated by law as property; they are taxed as such by Congress, whenever a tax is required. Suppose the government, having a judgment against a southern planter, attaches all his slaves, and directs them to be sold by the marshal to satisfy that judgment—a case of frequent occurrence! They are purchased, and the government gives a bill of sale for them. Suppose the purchaser put his slaves, under this bill of sale, on board ship, and carries them to San Francisco, in California, a territory belonging to the United States, will not the government, by its bill of sale, be compelled to protect the purchaser of that property in a territory belonging to the government and to the people of the whole Union? Assuredly. They could not be carried to New York or Massachusetts, as they are independent sovereignties, and have prohibited slavery by law; but in the territory of California there is no law against it. There is a case in point equally strong. When Arkansas and Florida were territories, both jointly held bonds for certain moneys borrowed from British capitalists for banking purposes, which bonds were secured by a mortgage on certain slaves named in the mortgage, together with their owners—the whole authorized by Congress—which bonds and mortgages of property are held at this day by the Barings and other English bankers, thus recognizing slaves as personal transferable property, both by Congress and British subjects.

"Well," say the political Abolitionists, "we will compel Congress to pass such a law; we will never rest until the Wilmot proviso is adopted." Here the mists begin to clear up. Col. Benton says Congress has the power, but the exercise of it is rendered unnecessary, for slavery was excluded under the Missouri Compromise. We arrive, therefore, at the conclusion, growing out of the political character of the question, that Congress never will pass the Wilmot proviso, and that the people of California will adopt their own government, and that will hereafter render that part of the constitution null and void, giving to Congress to establish a government for territories. We hope it will result in this step, because, when Congress is willing to legislate on doubtful powers, the people should always step in and declare "all powers not strictly delegated to Congress belong to us."

The time has arrived to apply the pruning knife to every attempt on the part of Congress to assume powers not strictly and clearly conferred by the constitution. An attempt will be made by the Abolitionists in Congress to force General Taylor to some issue on this question; but, with four Cabinet Ministers from slave States, the question will be bluffed off, and will never arrive at a vote, or at least to the passage of any law requiring the executive vote. In the meantime the people of California will establish a Territorial or a State Government for themselves, with or without slavery. If they exclude slavery, it is their organic will, and no one disputes their power. New Mexico will follow. In every territory the people will hereafter establish their own government, and thus snatch from the halls of Congress the burning brand properly to be thrown into that body to defray the Union. We have never changed our views on the subject, nor doubted that the Free-Soilers and Abolitionists would be floored in their political experiment to make capital out of this question. If they are satisfied to allow the people of California to exclude slavery in their constitution, the South will not deny their right to do so, and here the great plot to mingle and the political union on slavery terminates. Long before this administration ceases to be, every term every will become a State by the action of the sovereign people, and Congress and the hatchet-box will no longer become umpires on this vexed subject.

The questions will be asked, What does Col. Benton hope to make by his attacks on Mr. Calhoun? Will John Durand, La Rochelle, 4th proof, 50 bl pipes A. de Montravel Cognac, 1st do, 192 qr cks do do do
In the Custom House Stores, 3rd for sale by
jy12 J. & J. TARDY, 31 Old Levee.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—200 Bxs. now landing from barks Union and Ben Adam; for sale by
C. W. DUNBAR 30 Custom house st.

WINE IN BOXES—Sec. ice Bordeaux Wine Claret Lecouffe, Haut Brion, Branne Mouton for sale by
BERNARD TURPIN,
jy12 31 Old Levee.

PRUNES—[illegible] cases Prunes, in glass jars, for sale by
J. & J. TARDY, 31 Old Levee.

COGNAC—10,000 Corks, for sale by
jy12 J. & J. TARDY, 31 Old Levee.

WINE IN BOXES—[illegible] fine Port Wine, P Durand qrt qr do do do, for sale by
J. & J. TARDY, 31 Old Levee.

WINE IN BOXES—[illegible] cases superior Claret, various brands, 1848 Haut Brion, for sale by
jy12 J. & J. TARDY, 31 Old Levee.

SAUSAGE—5000 lbs Imitation Lyons sausages for sale by
jy12 J. & J. TARDOS, 31 Old Levee.

CLARET—20 casks Medoc, in do Haut Talence. Cf for sale by
jy12 J. & J. TARDOS, 31 Old Levee.

VANILLA—1 case Vanilla, for sale by
jy12 J. & J. TARDOS, 31 Old Levee.

NOW landing ex ship Quatre Seurs, from Havre
25 cases Claret 20 boxes do
150 barrels white Wine, 100 do. Madeira;
25 bbls Haut Sauterne 300 boxes Muscat;
60 halves each of 30 Hogsheads Corks, all qualities and sizes, for sale by
jy12 PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.

SHERRY WINE—30 qr casks and 25 octaves sherry, 5 pipes, 2 halves, 15 qrs Malaga, for sale by
jy11 O. VALETON & CO.

DUFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
25 Natchez st.

NOW landing ex ship Quatre Seurs, from Marseilles—
300 boxes Orange Flower Water;
10 tanks do do.
jy11 N. DUROUYT, 12 Toulouse.

CLARET and WHITE WINE IN BOXES—
50 boxes Claret—Chateau Margaux,
24 do do Mouton;
25 do do Chateau Lafitte,
25 do do Latour;
30 do do White Wine—Yquem;
16 do do Haut Barsac. For sale by
jy9 EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

WINES, CORDIALS, OLIVE OIL, &c—
40 casks old Claret, 1842 and 1844;
30 do do 1846;
200 barrels white Haut Sauterne; 50 do Barsac;
200 boxes old Claret, various brands;
[illegible] do white Wine, 1840;
10 quarts old Cognac, H Piston, 1800 1st p.
15 eighths do do do do do;
5 quarts do do 1831, do;
20 eighths do do 1831, do;
15 quarts do do Martellon, 1835, do;
18 do do J J Dupuy, 1846, do;
10 eighths do do do do;
15 half pipes, 9 quarts Cognac, 6th p.
190 baskets Old, Flanneld, half and large bottles;
50 boxes Prunes; 20,000 extra fine Corks;
250,0 fine Corks; 10,000 Demijohn.
For sale by
jy12 B. TALAMON,
188-184 Royal.

CLARET AND WHITE WINE—100 casks Montferrand and St. Estephe Claret; 40 do Castenae and Lafite; 70 bbls Haut Sauterne; 700 boxes Claret Wine, good ordinary; 200 do do. St. Julien, glass stoppers; 150 do Sauterne; 90 do old Frysom; 15 do 1st bottles White Wine—for sale by
O. VALETON & CO.,
jy12 21 Tchoupitoulas st.

CHAMPAIGN WINE—
50 baskets, Crowned Lion, Cordon Blue;
20 do Marquis de Lavoise;
20 do ExpressMail;
75 do Swan;
75 do Double Black Eagle.
Also—To arrive by ship Ocean, from Havre—
50 baskets Crowned Lion, Cordon Blue. For sale by
O. VALETON & CO.,
jy12 21 Tchoupitoulas st.

MUSHROOMS, CEPS, &c—
200 boxes Mushrooms;
200 do Cepe;
400 do Green Peas;
150 doz 1 lb. cans lobsters. For sale by
jy12 O. VALETON & CO., 21 Tchoupitoulas st.

ASSORTED CORDIALS—
100 boxes common Cordial;
10 do overflow do;
10 do superfine do. For sale by
jy12 O. VALETON & CO., 21 Tchoupitoulas st.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—
50 bbls. Brandy, from New York;
15 do do Gin. For sale by
jy12 O. VALETON & CO., 21 Tchoupitoulas st.

IN STORE and for sale, to close consignments—
50 bbls. blue black Pills, 22 do black do;
7 pieces black silk Velvet; 12 doz. Linen Shirts,
12 doz black silk Hats, 1st quality.
jy13 B. TALAMON, 182-184 Royal.

A SSORTED SUGARS and CHEESE—150 boxes genuine Sugar Alsopts, 1s. Jamesmead; 100 do Kirsch, same brand; 30 Gruyere Cheese, first quality, for sale by
jy13 B. TALAMON, 182 and 184 Royal st.

MADEIRA WINE—Madeira Wine of "much Palhetinho," in demijohns, for sale by
jy13 BERNARD TURPIN, 31 Old Levee.

SARDINES IN OIL—1,000 boxes and half boxes, for sale by
O. VALETON & CO.,
jy12 21 Tchoupitoulas st.

BATHS ..... BATHS.

THE public is respectfully informed, that the splendid BATHS, recently erected on Exchange Alley, corner of Bourbon and Conti streets, are now known to have any sickness, until within a few years past, when her system became so enfeebled, with the infirmities of age, that she was helpless, but she had no sickness other than that.

Her eyesight never failed her, excepting temporarily about three or four years, during which time it became necessary for her to use spectacles, which was about twenty years ago, when her sight returned perfectly, and she could read as well as she ever could. She could thread a fine needle, or read the finest print; her sight continued good to the time of her death. Her mind was also good. Her memory was not as clear and distinct for the past few years as it had been.

She was a member of the Episcopal Church, and had been a member of that denomination for near a century, and was probably the oldest member of that denomination living. But the oldest inhabitant is now no more. She has passed away like a shadow; nature could no longer perform her functions, and the spirit that had been confined so long in that tenement of clay took its flight.

### An Imposter.

*Messrs. Editors*—About the middle of last month there appeared in the *Picayune* a communication exposing the imposition practiced by the old man with green spectacles and a tin cup, who was always stationed at one of the corners of either Charters or Royal streets, strutting to and fro in sympathy of persons by feigning blindness and poverty, (though gifted with as good eyesight as any one else, and perfectly sound of a handsome property, with a wood yard and other buildings in Greenville. For a time that publication served to frustrate the imposter's efforts to dupe the public, but he is unwilling to abandon permanently so lucrative a trade, for he has resuppeared at his old stand, disguised as before, and having ascertained that the issue as stated in the *Picayune* was false, I would suggest to the Police of the First Municipality the necessity of taking into custody one who is guilty of the practice of "obtaining money by false pretences," in order that he may be dealt by agreeably to the demands of JUSTICE.

FIRE IN GEORGETOWN.—A fire broke out in Georgetown, S C, on the morning of the 5th, which destroyed an entire range of stores. A letter to the editors of the Charleston *Courier*, says:

"We had a considerable fire here last night. Congdon, Carr, Abrahams & Co., Somers, Porter, Cross, Simmons, Porter, Woodle, Bush, Hiddenson, Evanuel, Evans, and W Namer, burnt out. The loss will be quite trifle, as most of them were insured. Times here are very tight, and a great many goods have been saved."

☞ The editor of the Boston Chronotype has been much annoyed of late by the papers, in stating that he is the respected father of nineteen children. In his paper of last Saturday he places the facts in their true light. He says the papers have given him credit for having four more than he ever had. It is due to his credit that this correction be made public.—*Exchange paper.*

### City Intelligence.

☞ We were in error yesterday morning in stating in our city intelligence that Captain Dupont had been arrested, and imprisoned, by order of Brigadier General Augustus Drew, charged with peculating and improper conduct in Captain Lanabeck's absence, including the 20 company of Louisiana Rifle men. The Captain was accused of peculating, and improper conduct in Captain Lanabeck's absence, including the 20 company of Louisiana Rifle men. The Court-martial, for trial, composed of Lieutenant-Colonel A Landry, Major Gerard Stith, Captain Gerard, Captain Gaudin, Lieutenant Jones, Captain Grivot, Lieutenant Fabre, Lieutenant Bernard, Captain Grivot, judge advocate, Lieutenant F. Patton, provost marshal.

☞ The sudden indisposition of our reporter must be our excuse with the public of this paper for the absence of the city intelligence in our columns this morning.

☞ O. U. O. F., Polar Star Lodge 19.—Brother GUILLAUME CHABANNE having departed this life, the members of Polar Star Lodge 19, I. O. O. F., and Brothers of the order in general, are requested to meet on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at Friendship Hall, 116 Chartres street, in order to join in the funeral ceremonies. By order of the N. G.
A. CHIAPELLA, Sec'y.

☞ The British ship BLAKE, Capt Armstrong, is ready to discharge cargo at Post 24 Municipal; to consignees will please get out their permits on the five days, and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at Post No. 6 ones, at the expense and risk of the owners thereof.
jy13 J. P. WHITNEY & CO. 73 Camp st.

☞ Neither the Captain nor consignees of the British ship BLAKE, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.
jy13 J. P. WHITNEY & CO. 73 Camp st.

☞ During my absence from this city Edward Barnett, Esq., is my duly authorized agent.
THOMAS BOUDAR,
New Orleans, 11th July, 1849. jy13 st

☞ During my absence from this city Edward Barnett is my duly authorized agent.
J. M. WILSON,
New Orleans, 12th July, 1849. jy13 st

☞ AUGTE. MOLIER has removed to his old store, 90 ST. LOUIS STREET. jy3

REMOVAL.—The subscribers have removed their store to No. 31 Old Levee street.
J. & J. TARDOS.

NOTICE TO DRAYMEN AND DISCHARGING CLERKS—We will in future pay no drayage on the shipping, except to those bearing our written orders. DUFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.

NOTICE—A promissory note for $105, drawn by John Rusk, in the order of and endorsed by Lacroix and Bousquet, has been lost or stolen. The public is cautioned not to negotiate said note, payment thereof having been stopped. The finder is requested to leave it at the office of the Bee.
jy13 3t*10d

CUSTOMHOUSE, New Orleans, Collector's Office, July 11, 1849.

MASTERS and Commanders of vessels arriving at this port, are informed that previous to making a report or entry at this office, or break bulk, they will be required to make oath or affirmation according to the subjoined section of the Act of Congress approved 3d March, 1845, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts relating to the revenue from the Post office Department"—that they have delivered to the Postmaster of this port, all letters directed to any person or persons within the United States, or the Territories thereof, which, under their care, or within their power, shall be brought in their vessel, except such as are directed to the owner or consignee of the vessel, and Captains of vessels are particularly requested to send in their letter bags immediately upon the arrival of the vessel, if in the day time, and if in the night, within two hours after the next sunrise.

The Postoffice is open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., for the reception of letters.
SAMUEL J. PETERS, Collector.

ACT of 1825—Sec. 6. Be it enacted etc., That no ship or vessel, arriving at any port within the United States, where a post-office is established, shall be permitted to report, make a entry, or break bulk, until the master or commander shall have delivered to the post master all letters directed to any person or persons within the United States, or territories thereof, which, under their care, or within their power, shall be brought in such ship or vessel, except such as are directed to the owner or consignee of the ship or vessel. And it shall be the duty of the Collector or other officer of the port empowered to receive entries of ships or vessels, to require from every master or commander of such ship or vessel, on oath or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all such letters, except as aforesaid; and if any commander or master of such ship or vessel shall break bulk before he shall have complied with the requirements of this act, every such offender shall on conviction thereof, forfeit, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

☞ Brother GUILLAUME CHABANNE having departed this life, the members of Polar Star Lodge 19, I. O. O. F., and Brothers of the order in general, are requested to meet on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at Friendship Hall, 116 Chartres street, in order to join in the funeral ceremonies.
By order of the N. G.
A. CHIAPELLA, Sec'y.

WET NURSE WANTED—Apply to 75 Conti street.

WANTED—A Clerk in a Drug Store. Apply at L. PINACE, corner of Orleans and Burgundy streets.

TEACHER WANTED—A young LADY, capable of teaching the elementary lessons, and willing to remain in the house, will hear of a situation in an institution of this city. An American or English lady, speaking some French, would be preferred. Apply at this office.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INS. CO., New Orleans, July 7, 1849.

A DIVIDEND of $ 1 2 per cent. (or $6 per share) from the profits of the last six months, ending 30th June last, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN PEMBERTON, Liquidator.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans, June 30, 1849.

BY virtue of the 3d section of the charter incorporating this institution, the stockholders will have to furnish, within ten days from this date, their notes for the value due on the amount of their stake respectively. JOHN PEMPERTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., New Orleans, June 30, 1849.

THE following persons were elected Directors of this institution at the election held on the 30th inst.

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|---|---|
| Levi Peirce, | John Pemberton, |
| C. Tolmdano, | B. O. Vignaud, |
| L. Hermann, | F. Pourtalès, |
| | F. Maspero. |

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 3d instant, Mr. JOHN PEMBERTON, was elected President of the Company, and Mr. A. SCHRIEBER, Secretary.
jy6 A. SCHRIEBER, Secretary.

NOTICE—Infallible Remedy against Diarrhoea, cutting in less than 24 hours.

The depot has been transferred to Mrs. Duclaux, Midwife, at the grocery store corner of Chartres and Toulouse.
jy26 1m

LEAF TOBACCO—50 bales of Vuelta de Abajo for Wrappers and Fillers, of four different qualities, for sale by
J. M. CABELLERO, 20 Old Levee.
jy9

PRINCIPE REGALIS—A large assortment constantly on hand of the well known cigar, for sale by
J. M. CABALLERO,
jy9 20 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR—300 bxs White, Yellow, and Brown, in store and for sale by
jy9 RODRIGUEZ & LAMPEE, 25 Old Levee.

BAY RUM—20 cases St. Thomas Bay Rum for sale by
jy9 E. J. HART & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

RICE—30 casks fresh Rice, for sale by
jy9 E. J. HART & CO.,
25 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUGAR—50 boxes Havana Sugar, landing from brig Sultana, from Havana, for sale by
jy9 RODRIGUEZ & LAMPEE, 25 Old Levee.

VANILLA BEANS—2 cases fresh Vanilla Beans, for sale by
jy9 E. J. HART & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

IMPORTED HAVANA SEGARS—[illegible] just landing from brig Belvedere, and for sale by
jy9 J. M. CABALLERO, 20 Old Levee.

COFFEE—Prime Green, just landed from brig Sultana, from Havana, for sale by
jy9 RODRIGUEZ & LAMPEE, 25 Old Levee.

SUGAR—[illegible] boxes white sugar, landing from brig Sultana, from Havana, for sale by
jy9 RODRIGUEZ & LAMPEE, 25 Old Levee.

BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS.—[illegible] cases landing from ships Wm Penn, Ben Adam, Charles Carroll, Ben Franklin and Gibson, for sale by
jy9 C. W. DUNBAR.

FOR SALE—Landing ex ship Napoleon, from Genoa—[illegible] boxes assorted Palm Leaf Hats, from Florence, Italy.
LANATA & Sons 10 Jefferson st.

Lever Brewers Cotton Press Co.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent on the capital stock of the Company, for the year 1848.
F. J. POLSTALL, Secretary.

TO RENT—The Yard, Stables and Shed fronting on Barracks street, running back to the square and fronting same on Bourbon and St. Louis sts, and well adapted for a lumber yard, or for a large horse stable, &c. &c. There is also a dwelling house on the premises. Rent $120 per mo.
RUBERTUS,
jy6 2d cor Levee.

To Rent—A handsome residence at Fourteen Miles on the Jacksonville and Carrollton railroad, in Jefferson parish, with stable, servant's rooms, and a handsome yard with fruit trees and trees in front of the dwelling, and a large yard, stable, &c. in the rear. The house is in good order and is a good tenant at $100 per month. Apply on the premises.
jy6 2d st

Notice to Railroad Contractors.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, at Mobile, until noon SATURDAY, Aug. 11, for the grading, masonry, bridging, ballasting and clearing, and manufacture of cross ties from Mobile. This portion of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is about 30 miles from Mobile. This portion of the road is the most difficult of the Barron Lake Directors before the 20th inst. on and after that date, plans, specifications and forms of contracts will be ready for the inspection of contractors. Persons bidding can be present at the sections respectively, or for the whole three miles, and will receive a portion of their payments for the work done on the section of the Company (the former to be issued after receipt of the engineer's certificate, the latter things being equal, a preference in the letting of the work. Payments will be made monthly, on the certificate of the Chief Engineer, but in cases 10 to 15 per cent on the value of the work will be retained as collateral security for the faithful performance of the work according to contract, the balance to be paid in the last instalment. The work will be commenced immediately after the letting, and must be completed within fifteen months from the date of the contract. The entire work is to be completed in two