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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. .....NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1849.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

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No person is authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duverger, our book-keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Gurk and Delaneuville, our collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE.

New-Orleans, 24 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

Monday morning, June 18, 1849.

Immigration.

Some statistical tables are published in the New York papers to establish a comparison between the immigration of the present and past years. During the first five months of 1847, the number of immigrants who arrived at New-York was 10,753; in 1845, 20,922; in 1846, 28,388; in 1847, 58,937; in 1848, 62,735; in 1849, 31,046. The increase in the present year over the last is no less than 21,311, while the number of those who arrived in 1849 is nearly eight times of those who came in 1844.

Tables are likewise given exhibiting the birthplaces of the immigrants who arrived in the years 1848 and 1849. In 1848, of the 62,735 who reached New York, 21,960—or more than one-third—were from Ireland, and 16,122—or more than one-fourth—from Germany. In 1849, out of a total immigration of 84,046, not less than 50,820 came from Ireland, and 18,366 from Germany.

The reasons why Ireland and Germany send forth this living stream in such profusion, are obvious. Ireland is misgoverned and miserable. Her peasantry starve outright or barely keep body and soul together, by pittances which, in quantity and quality, we should in this country regard as poor feeding for dogs. It is natural they should flock to a land where the institutions are free, where they become the equals of all, and where a constant demand and a certain remuneration for their labor may be found. The inducements to the Irish to expatriate themselves, and settle in America, are so overwhelming, that it only wonder is, that Ireland is not yet depopulated by its migration. We believe that in spite of the proverbial fertility of the poor, the population of Ireland is slowly decreasing, the number of annual births being exceeded by the deaths and departures. Ireland contributes to America an immense body of men who, in spite of some strongly engrafted faults, are specially useful to a young and thriving country, where labor is in continual demand. It is the immigrant from the Emerald Isle who, for the most part, drives our drays, digs our ditches, grades our roads and paves our streets. They are a hard working, cheerful, lively, vivacious and warm hearted people; and however they may err in their political notions, and how greatly soever their credulity may be abused upon by profligate demagogues, a few years' residence in our midst, attaches them assuredly to the Union and its institutions.

Germany is less oppressed than Ireland and her peasantry are not so impoverished. But in Germany as every where else in Europe, the middle classes are doomed to a stationary and stagnant existence. They have no prospect of gaining their independence and thrift are rarely exerted. Born hewers of wood and drawers of water, they remain so and transmit to their children the sad heritage of profitless toil. Loving their Father and with the earnest intensity of the sterling Teutonic nature, it takes much to drive them to self-imposed exile; but the temptation of a land where they may not only secure a rich reward for their labor, but may educate their children and make them useful and respectable citizens, is irresistible. That these are the inducements which operate on the minds of the Germans is proved by the fact, that most of them who immigrate to America are substantial farmers, who bring with them a certain and frequently a considerable amount of capital, and who thus add directly to the wealth of the country, besides indirectly augmenting it by their steady toil, their provident habits and their general useful ness. They open our Western forests and cultivate the virgin soil—they drive the plough and wield the axe. They are a quiet, orderly, sober and excellent population. They very soon fall into customs which assimilate their own, and become in general models of good citizens.

If immigration continues at the same rate of progression, as there is every reason to believe it will—the probability is that in ten years from this, one third of the population of the United States will be composed of a race purely Celtic or purely Gothic.

Ozone.—The inquiry is often made, what is meant by the term "ozone" which the Chicago doctors have learned to pronounce so trippingly, and by which they denote a mysterious substance, forming an ingredient in the atmosphere during the prevalence of epidemic cholera. In the Washington Union appears the following answer, not a very definite one, to the inquiry:

"Ozone is formed in the air by decomposition of water, through the instrumentality of its electrical elements. Its nature and composition are unknown; it has heretofore been detected in the atmosphere during the prevalence of epidemics varying in quantity with the violence of the disease."

Texas.—By an arrival from Texas we have received our files of papers to a late date. They contain nothing of particular moment. Candidates in Texas seem as plentiful as blackberries in June. We observe that four or five are in the field for Governor—amongst them the Hon. James Webb, Col. P. H. Bell, Mr. Wood, &c., and about the same number so represent Western Texas in Congress.

The Surveyors sent out by the lamented Gen. Worth to explore the route to El Paso have returned and reported that the route is entirely practicable for wagons.

By the arrival of the steamship *Portland*, we are furnished with additional news:

The route to El Paso recommended by the engineers, which have recently returned, is estimated by the Western Texian to not exceed 500 miles. It lies through a fertile valley, avoiding Indian country, the dry and elevated table land, the supply of water is abundant at all times. The grass is excellent, and timber plentiful.

The Commission trade alone will make this new route of the greatest importance to our State. From San Antonio to Chihuahua, by the Rio Grande, the distance is but 450, and in all 500 miles. From Independence to Chihuahua the distance is 1300 miles. Therefore, by the route through this State, there will be a saving of 740 miles of land carriage. In addition to this important difference, the route through this State can be travelled at all seasons, whereas, the Missouri route is only practicable a portion of the year.

We look with interest to the official report of the engineers, which it is expected will shortly be made to Gen. Harney.

The Austin Democrat confirms the report of the cholera in New Braunfels. The inhabitants were flying for safety to neighboring hills and mountains.

We learn from the Austin Democrat, that the cholera had nearly or quite disappeared from San Antonio. The mortality exceeds conception. The deaths number *seven hundred* in a population *under fifteen hundred*.

The party of Californians under Capt. Veach, who were murdered by the Indians beyond San Fernando, numbered thirty-four. They were attacked by 500 Indians.

☞ The Republic, we now learn, was certainly to appear on the 15th, so has been reported.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

We received the following despatches on Saturday. The line is still interrupted between this City and Monigomery.

FIRST DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, June 10, 1849.

The ship *Lexington* has arrived at New York, from California. She brings one thousand two hundred and eighteen pounds (avordupois) of Grain Gold, having left four hundred and fifty-eight pounds at Valparaiso.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, June 11, 1849.

At New York, on Monday, Cotton declined from ⅛ to ¼ of a cent per pound; Fair Mobile and Orleans sold at 8¼. Flour was firm; the sales were 8,000 barrels; Western, $4 50 to $4 62; fine Genesee, $5 to $5 12. Stocks—Treasury Notes, 13⅜; New Loan, 15⅜ premium—market feverish, and closed firm, without any signs of further advancing.

THIRD DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, June 12th, 1849.

At New York, on Tuesday, the Cotton market was quiet. Flour steady; Western slightly depressed. Corn improved; yellow, 52 to 56 cents. Mess Pork, 10 and 8 cents. Lard, 7 cts. Treasury Notes 15 prem.

The cause of Cholera reported for the day, are 36; there were 19 deaths.

Palfrey has been beaten for Congress, in Massachusetts. There is no choice. The following despatch came to hand yesterday.

BALTIMORE, June 13th, 1849.

In New York, the Sugar refinery of Harris & Scherhausen was burned last night. Loss, eighthousand dollars—of which, one half was insured. The Cotton market is unsettled, and sales are small. Fair Uplands commands 8¼c. There is a slight depression in Flour. Stocks are firm. U. S. Treasury Notes, 14. U. S. New Loan, 18 prem.

The steamer *Southerner*, arrived last night from Charleston.

France and Russia.

We take advantage of the space left us today, to give a synopsis of the great debate in the French National Assembly upon the position of Russia and the policy which France ought to pursue. Our readers will agree that in the present portentous aspect of European affairs, we could hardly offer them any thing more interesting:

In the Assembly, on the 22d instant, Mr. Sarrans put his questions on the affairs of Italy. He said that by a vote the Assembly had intended to blame Government for having diverged from the object assigned to the expedition, and it was to be supposed that the Government would have taken the hint thus given it; but it had not done so, and every one knew the proclamation addressed to the army by General Oudinot on the 12th of May. It was true nothing had been done against Rome. But it was not there only that the counter-revolution was pursuing its object. It was at Florence also; and to understand this, it was sufficient to recall to mind what General Wimpffen had undertaken. The French corps in Italy had been reinforced, and the unity of purpose between it and the Neapolitans and the Austrians was evident. With regard to the Russian intervention, every one knew the ambition of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, as well as the spirit which guides it. This intervention was a blow to European principles, and chiefly to those that at present regulate France. It is sufficient of itself, in order to know the Czar's intention, to read his last manifesto, which was a declaration of war against all democratic interests. It is that document were joined the proclamation of the King of Prussia to his army, no doubt could any longer be entertained respecting a coalition of all the aristocracies against democracy. Democracy was everywhere treated as the idea of demagogues and anarchists. It was impossible that the sole object of the irruption from Russia of 200,000 men should be solely for the subduing of Hungary. Besides this number there was a reserve of 100,000 men, making a total of 315,000 men who had been called to arms. Hungary was a mere pretext. The coalition of kings was again being formed, and he now wished to know what would be the policy of the French Government. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply, said that with regard to Italian affairs, the Assembly had manifested its will, and that on the morrow of its having done so, an agent had been sent to Italy, bearing a detailed account of the deliberations and orders to execute the wishes of the Assembly. He would not return to a discussion which had been closed. With regard to Hungary something had already been said at that tribune. He had already said that what took place in Hungary had excited the solicitude of Government, which had written about it to St. Petersburgh, London, Vienna and Berlin. It had been said that the time for negotiation was passed, but so far from that (meaning Government) they continued to negotiate. If any one blamed them, let them make their charges at the tribune. M. Guichard followed the Minister, saying that France had evidently joined the coalition of kings. M. Joly proposed that the Assembly should show how it appreciated the conduct of the cabinet by proposing an *ordre du jour motivé*. He preferred war to the humiliation of France. In consequence he proposed the following order of the day:—

"The National Assembly, considering that the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, and the treaties passed between him and the kings of Prussia and Austria, are a blow to the principles of the French constitution and the rights of nations, and contrary to the resolutions of the National Assembly taken on May 7, 1848, enjoining Government to take energetic measures to cause the principle of the nationality of the Roman Republic to be respected, and to defend French territory."

After a speech from M. Maugoin, General Cavaignac got up, and said he should vote against the order of the day as proposed by M. Joly, but he should like to see such a one modified in this sense, that the French Republic should not be made to recognize that of Rome. M. Joly changed his *ordre du jour*, but it did not satisfy General Cavaignac in its amended form. Soon after, General Cavaignac ascended the tribune and moved an *ordre du jour motivé* as follows:—

"The National Assembly calls the serious attention of the Government to the events and movements of the troops taking place in Europe, and seeing in the state of affairs dangers for liberty and for the republic, recommends the Government to take energetic measures necessary for their protection."

Gen Cavaignac said that he thought his resolution would have the effect of not engaging the republic in a recognition which it could accept, yet of showing that the Assembly felt what a serious matter it to were the events which were now occurring in Europe. M. Joly objected to Gen. Cavaignac's motion as not sufficiently strong, and declared to adhere to his own. M. O. Barrot said it was necessary to reflect upon a decision which would be a manifesto of war. He thought it impossible that a *mezzo termine* could be formed between a recommendation to Government to act energetically in performing its duty, and a manifesto of war. As to Ministers they would not, placed as they were with regard to power and to the Assembly, engage in a policy of which they might not personally have to undergo the responsibility and the consequences. M. Ledru Rollin followed, and dwelt the more stringent resolution of M. Joly. He considered the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia to be a declaration of war against the French republic. When a question was placed on such ground, the only answer to it was a counter manifesto, to say that France could defend herself. There had been great talk about the present Assembly expiring, and being unable to follow the consequences of its policy; but would it be thought that in such a situation three weeks lost were not a world of time, for that space would certainly be passed before the Legislative Assembly could commence serious discussion. It was the duty of the Assembly to pronounce itself in answer to the Emperor of Russia. Then, turning to the party of the right, M. Ledru Rollin concluded by saying, I know well that you would wish not to reply courageously to this challenge, and you believe that in adjourning a decision you do not assume on yourselves a terrible responsibility.—When, on the 25th July, 1792, the manifesto of Brunswick and of the King of Prussia appeared, it was denounced to another Assembly, and the question was laid down whether it should be responded to by another manifesto; but the royalist party in the Assembly refused, and immediately the country displayed its profound discontent by emeutes, and the forfeiture of the first magistrate was discussed. (Long interruption.) You cannot efface history by your clamors. I repeat that, when the Assembly was called to reply by a counter manifesto to the manifesto of July, the royalist party refused, the country was agitated, and fifteen days after, on the 10th August, the will of the people was executed. At this moment you, citizens, have the power of setting aside a like danger. If you wish to prevent civil war, reply energetically and promptly to the defiance. (Appobation on the left.) M. Odilon Barrot again ascended the tribune to answer the Democratic leaders. He saw, he said, what the object was which prompted this resolution. They were desirous of forcing the ministry to act in 1792 and that of France at the present time? The Emperor of Russia, unlike the King of Prussia at the present time, had recognized the French Republic. He had not a double-faced policy, like that of the present Assembly, which was at one time unanimous for peace, in the name of which all financial resources were at an end, and at the next for war. It was evident that all this was for the purpose of agitating the country. What the Assembly wanted to do could not possibly exist, at that moment even the legitimate repose of the day. M. Crémieux followed, and spoke in the midst of an uproar scarcely surpassed in the annals of the Assembly. At the conclusion of his speech the voting commenced when the proposal to pass to the simple order of the day. Many members evidently abstained from voting; and the secretaries having abstained from tellers in the vote, informed the Assembly that there were but 346. Double M. Crémieux moved the adjournment of that Hall, which was opposed by a certain number of members who abstaining from voting. Forty bulletins were then taken to enable the ballot to have a result.—He stated a fact, and the country would judge it; but he hoped that, by so abstaining honorable members would see that they had not thrown the country into vast and inextricable embarrassments. At all events, the Assembly could not refrain from replying, in the name of the nation, to the manifesto of the chief of the aristocracy of Europe; and he would propose on the next day that a committee should be named to draw up an energetic declaration in reply to that manifesto. If the division should be annulled, owing to the insufficiency of voters, he would present his proposition on the following day. M. Goudchaux said the Assembly had a duty to perform, and he should demand that if, in a given time, the legal and necessary number of votes should not have been given, the ballot should be closed, and the Assembly declare itself on permanence. The proposition was put to the vote, the great majority rising in its favor, amidst cries of "Vive la République." Only a very few rose against it.—Several members who had taken no part in the commencement of the sitting now came in and gave their votes; and several, who had before signified their intention not to vote, deposited their bulletins in the urn. At seven o'clock the division was closed, when the numbers were:

Number of voters,	512
Absolute majority,	257
For the simple order of the day,	53
Against it,	459
Majority,	—406

The simple order of the day was, therefore, declared to be rejected.—The President: Two orders of the day *motivé*, which have already been read to the Assembly, have been presented. A third has been proposed by M. Bastide. M. Baudot has demanded that they shall all be referred to the bureaux. They will be printed and distributed, and submitted to the Assembly at the next sitting. Soon afterwards another incident was raised.

On the 23d, the discussion on foreign intervention was resumed. An entirely new order of the day was presented by M. Rondeau, tending to the consideration of all the *ordre du jour* made yesterday as propositions which should be submitted to the committee of legislation. M. Rondeau ascended the tribune to move his proposal, but the previous question was carried against him, amidst great noise, and he returned discomfited to his seat. The Assembly then granted the priority to Gen. Cavaignac's proposal. Several members, amongst whom were Messrs Piscon, Joly and Bastide, objected to the *ordre du jour*, and wished for a modification of it. Gen. Cavaignac, however, persisted in the original wording. The new wording of M. Piscon made the *ordre du jour* of Gen. Cavaignac a new proposition. That of Messrs. Joly and Bastide consisted in adding these words: "In order to protect the independence and nationality of all nations." The vote was then taken on the *ordre du jour motivé* of General Cavaignac, without any of the additions: this was adopted.—The addition moved by Messrs Joly and Bastide was then put, and the *scrutin de division* being called for gave the following result:—

For the adoption,	269
Against,	346
	77

Majority against the adoption, 77

The addition of Messrs. Joly and Bastide was then rejected.—A vote on the *ensemble* for Gen. Cavaignac's proposition was then taken, and resulted in the adoption of the *ordre du jour motivé* of that officer.—After some uninteresting local business, M. Piscon asked for the taking into immediate consideration of the proposal for liberating the transported convicts arrested subsequent to the 27th of May, 1848. This request was refused.—M. Cremieux called the attention of the Assembly to an article published in the *Democratic Pacifique*, by M. Considerant, in which he said that a plot was in preparation by certain members of the Government, and some political men, to destroy the Republic on a certain day, and called on that honorable gentleman to give some explanation on the subject. M. Considerant replied, that the details had been communicated to him by a person on whom he could rely, and he had considered it his duty to mention the subject to the President of the Council, and had by that means defeated the plot. A remark of M. Considerant aroused the anger of M. Pierre Bonaparte, who gave him the lie in the most unceremonious manner, for which he was called to order by the President. The subject led to a warm discussion, in which Gen. Bedeau defended the conduct of the army, saying it would always be found ready to support the laws and the Constitution. M. Odilon Barrot deprecated in warm terms the accusations brought against the Government. M. Ledru-Rollin demanded that a committee of inquiry be appointed, but no decision was come to, the discussion being adjourned to the next sitting.

Key West.

We extract the following maritime intelligence from the correspondence of the Charleston *Courier*:

May 31.—The brig Belzoni, Spear, 14 days from New York, bound to Mobile, was boarded this morning by Captain Walker. She had come in amongst the breaks near Light Ship, and at the request of her pilot, Captain W. piloted her out, and she proceeded on her voyage.

May 31.—Brig Speculator, Souterland, from Liverpool, assorted cargo, in charge of wreckers, having been ashore on Reef, bound to Tampico—to P. J. Fontane.

A portion of cargo, belonging to Br. brig Speculator, (damaged) will be sold at auction on 4th inst.—consisting of boxes of linens, ordered cottons and hardware, by order of survey. Her cargo is estimated at $80 to $90,100. Vessel leaks badly, and will have to be hove out for further examination.

Spoken, May 30th, off Key West, by Capt. Andrews, of schooner Savannah, barks Leda, (last Hilmore) from Baltimore, 30 days, bound to New Orleans; Nancy Trent, (of New York) from Boston, 18 days, bound to do; schooner Alabama, (of Sippican) from New York, 15 days, bound to Tampico; saw bark Aeolian, of New York, but did not communicate.

June 5.—A portion of the cargo of wrecked Br. brig Speculator, consisting of velveteens, plaidlas and linen, were sold this morning at auction, by order of Surveyors, as damaged.—Gross amount of sale $2300.

June 5—Arrived, sloops Texas, Bethell, pickle-beef, logwood, fustic, etc., from French bark Amede, of Bayonne—A. F. Tift; America, Ashly, reel, do. do.—A. F. Tift; Ludlow, Pent, reel, do. do.—A. F. Tift.

Loss of the French bark Amede, of Bayonne, France—The French bark Amede, of Bayonne, Noquez, master, from Caramel, near Vera Cruz, with a cargo of logwood, fustic, &c., ran ashore on Sunday morning, June 3, at about 4 a. m., on Pickle Reef, bound to Havre, France; bark bilged at about 5 p. m. The sloops Texas, America and Ludlow went to her assistance, and have all loaded with cargo and materials. The Captain arrived here with the sloop Texas; crew in charge of the French Consul, who, at the request of Capt. Noquez, immediately requested them. As the Judge of our Admiralty Court is at present absent, I presume this case will be settled by arbitration.

June 6.—Sailed, schrs. W. H. Gaither, Trescott, New Orleans; Madona, McNeill, Tampa.

June 7.—The Surveyors on the Br. brig Speculator, after having had her hove out and carefully examined, finding her so much damaged, have made out an estimate of repairs. They are now stripping her, and no doubt the materials, &c., will be sold at auction in a few days, as amount for repairs exceeds her value.

United States Coast Survey.—The schr. Bogas, under the orders of the Surveyor, Mr. Hildibor, and in the vicinity of Key West.

Sailed, schr. W. C. Thompson, Crowell, New York.

The materials, &c., of French bark Amede, of Bayonne, is advertised by order to be sold on 9th inst., at auction, and the cargo will also be sold in a few days.

June 8.—The arbitrators in the case of Br. brig Speculator, are yet busily employed, but have not made or pronounced the award; her cargo from appraisement is valued at $60,000, and it is a meritorious case of salvage, from what I can learn.

Sailed, schr. Anny Parker, ——, Eluthenia, master. Yours,

Death of Miss Edgeworth.—That illustrious Irishwoman, Maria Edgeworth, is no more. She died after a few hours illness, at Edgeworthstown, on the morning of the 21st May. Up to a very recent period she had been in the possession of excellent spirits and health. She was uncommonly active and cheerful, without any of the spleen of old age.—Her disposition, to be useful to others, was shown in the last. She was greatly beloved in her family, and respected by all who had the valued privilege or intercourse with one of so many accomplishments, and such entire absence of affectation. The respect which Sir Walter Scott felt for her is well known; and in her novel of "Helen," she has paid a glowing tribute to his memory, designating him as "the most perfectly delightful person she had ever known in life." The present grown up generation owe her an enormous debt of gratitude for her reformation of children's books, though the object of mere utility has, in some respects, been too exclusively followed in some of her works for the young. Her name will be prominent in literary and scientific history with those of Hemans, Joanna Baille, Somerville, and other gifted women, for showing that the fair sex can attain to intellectual eminence of the highest rank, without losing the charm of its modesty, or be corrupted by worldly applause.—*Exp.*

☞ The report of the last sitting of the General Council was duly handed in by the Secretary, but we are compelled for want of space to delay its publication till to-morrow.

More planets.—Another new planet has been discovered by Sig. Hencke, a Neapolitan astronomer. This is the tenth near heavenly body which has been added to solar system by the discoveries of the last four years.

☞ A watchman in Charleston, named Morrison, was murdered a few nights ago. Two negroes have been taken on suspicion of having perpetrated the deed.

Alabama.—Judge Collier has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Alabama. He will probably succeed without opposition.

Gold mines.—The mine at Gold Hill, Rowan co., N. C., has yielded $660,000 per annum during the last five years. It is now worked by eight different mining companies, who have invested capital to the amount of $800,000. It was discovered 18 or 20 years ago.

More gold.—The other end of the world is illuminating this end. The Melbourne *Argus* states that large quantities of gold have been found near that place. Melbourne is in South Australia.

New Hampshire.—The Legislature of New Hampshire assembled at Concord, on Wednesday, the 6th inst. Samuel B. Ayer was elected Speaker of the House, by a vote 164 to 84. Thomas J. Whipple was elected Clerk.

☞ We announce, with much regret, the death of Mr. Wood, an esteemed citizen of this place, and owner of the large cotton press in Canal st. He succumbed to a short illness of cholera.

Late from Buenos Ayres.—By an arrive at Boston, we have received files of the *British Packet*, of Buenos Ayres, to May 14. We make the following extracts:

The French steamer Chimere, which sailed from this port on the 9th inst., for the Buceo, carried passenger Don Antonio Reyes, Oriental Charge d'Affaires in that city, with important despatches for President Oribe, touching the late diplomatic transactions. It is understood that Admiral Lepredour will remain here till the return of the Chimere.

The Gaceta of the 12th April charges M. Picolet, ex-Charge d'Affaire of Bolivia at Buenos Ayres, with endeavoring to drag the Government of France and England into a fresh armed intervention against the republics of La Plata.

The following additional news of the same date is from the Boston *Traveler*:

We learn farther by the Bazar, that General Rozas had submitted certain propositions to the French Admiral, for a settlement of the difficulties with that nation, and that these propositions had been forwarded to President Oribe, for his acceptance, as above stated. The English mail boat Spider had delayed her departure, and was awaiting the return of the Chimere, in order to take the propositions to France for the approval of the French government.—The siege of Montevideo still continued.

Business was dull. There were 15 American vessels in port, two of which were bound to California. Freights to the United States were quoted $12 1-2 per $1000 ft. *dry* hides, 25 for salted do. Doubloons, 310 a 320.

City Intelligence.

A new atmospheric agent.—You cannot open a northern paper without finding the mysterious word, "Ozone," staring you in the face. Somewhat curious individual at Chicago has discovered that during the prevalence of the cholera the atmosphere is strongly impregnated with "Ozone," and the descriptions of this invisible agent are entirely at fault in fixing any intelligibility on this scientific word, for it is incomprehensible we must conclude it to be scentless. The inhabitants of New Orleans will be rejoiced to hear that they have been living in an atmosphere of "Ozone" for several months past. It is so refreshing to know that we exist at all under the pressure of such an ominous word, that few will stop to inquire what has become of the oxygen since the presence of "Ozone." Who knows but what "Ozone" may be another word for the invisible burat clay or bricks.—They certainly have been on hand since the prevalence of the cholera.

Thermometers in none of the coolest just now—Saturday was tolerable, but yesterday the Thermometer again went up into the "nineties." That big iceberg which surrounds New Foundland to the distance of fifty miles, would be welcome just now in those diggings. Send it along.

The cretaceous.—The work of closing the main channel will be commenced to-day or to-morrow and the gentlemen in charge have strong hopes of stopping the leak in a week. By way of finishing off the crevasse, we would suggest to that the service of a certain Alderman of the First Municipality, who was so willing to "throw himself into the breach," some time ago, he engaged during the present week. His vast colloquial powers might be turned to good account, as we feel persuaded that after a speech of two hours and fifteen minutes the water would run up the stream. In the present urgent crisis size and weight should be no objection.

Sudden death.—Rian Bessenger, who was the principal witness for the State in the case of Robert Linstil, convicted on Friday of the murder of his wife, died suddenly on Saturday, having only been sick for an hour or two. Suspicion was at first that he had come to her death by foul means, but we have ascertained that she expired from a severe attack of cholera.

Apoplexy.—The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday evening on the body of a man named Bernard Bryan, aged 40 years of age, who died suddenly at a restaurant in St. Philip street. Verdict, "death from apoplexy."

Committed.—G. Harrison and F. Payment, charged with assault and battery on E. Bapeis were committed on Saturday by Recorder Baldwin before the First District Court. ——John Carry and James Wagg, charged with larceny, were sent down on Saturday by Recorder Baldwin.

Stabbing.—Alfred Witts was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, for stabbing John Lucole. The latter, it appears, is a barber, and Witts went into his shop, intending to be shaved. Lucole declined doing so, on the ground that Witts had insulted him on a previous occasion, but the latter continued to insist, and made use of epithets which induced Lucole to take up a razor, when Witts ran and received slight wounds on him with a knife. The matter will be investigated this morning.

Suicide.—A man named Cooper, a native of England, aged 25 years, committed suicide on Saturday night, by hanging himself to one of the bars in a cell of the Treasury Watch house. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and returned a verdict accordingly. The unfortunate man attempted to commit suicide on Saturday afternoon, by jumping into the Bayou, but was rescued by some bystanders, who conveyed him to the Watch house for safe keeping.

—DIED—

On Sunday morning, the 17th, at 10 o'clock, of cholera, INCRASE STODDARD WOOD, aged 44 years—native of Orange county, New York, and proprietor of the Canal street Cotton Press.

His funeral will take place this afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, at his late temporary residence upon Eight street, Lafayette, between Jersey and Laurel.

All friends and acquaintances of the family, and of J. S. and Milton Stewart, are requested to attend.

Omnibuses will be in attendance upon Canal st., between Royal and Chartres at 3½ o'clock, to convey his friends to his residence, and from thence to the place of interment.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Saturday Evening, June 16, 1849.

The Cotton market is quiet. Sales to-day, 800 bales.

No change in Sugar and Molasses. Business small.

A sale of 600 bbls. Flour was made to day at $4 50—a decline. About 2,000 sacks Corn were sold at 48@50c ⅝ bushel.

We have no alteration to notice in the Provision market.

Whiskey is selling at 16½c ⅝ gallon for retailed.

Exchanges are firm. Sterling, 8½ @ 9¼ ⅝ cent prem. France, 5f. 25@5f. 30. N. York 60 days. ⅛ @1 per cent. discount. Checks ¼ @ 1 per cent. prem.

Freights are unchanged.

☞ The ship PYRAMID, from HAVRE, is now discharging opposite the Mint. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the public stores at their expense and risk.

L. H. GALE, 33 Common st.

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

L. H. GALE, 33 Common st.

☞ The French ship FERRIERE, from Bordeaux, is now discharging opposite the Mint. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the public stores.

G. M. LUCAS, 20 Bienville st.

☞ Neither the captain nor the consignee of the French ship PYRENEE, from Bordeaux, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel.

G. M. LUCAS, 20 Bienville st.

☞ Mr. F. DUGINEC, No. 20 Chartres st is our Agent during our absence.

G. & A. SOULIE.

WANTED—A Clerk in a Drug Store. Apply at L. PINAC'S, corner of Orleans and Dauphine sts.

LOST—Saturday, at the Post Office, a Bank Note, for $500, payable to ROYS or order, over the signature of Mr. Perier, payable from June 14th to 17th of the same person, and payable 30th to 31st. A liberal reward will be paid to whoever will deliver the same to the subscriber.

The public is notified not to negotiate the above notes, the payment having been stopped.

A. PERRIER, 108 Royal st.

☞ LOST,

IN the night of the 8th to 9th May last, in the Bank counting room, one dark blue Morocco Pocket Book, containing in one of its pockets one ring with pearl hearts on and a lock of hair enveloped in a paper, and also a quarter ticket of the Marine Lottery and some papers of no account but to the owner. The finder will be rewarded with the above ring, if he will return the same to the office of this paper, or to the owner. He may have besides in addition to the reward the above mentioned lottery ticket.

Let for sale at Lafayette.

A LOT OF GROUND, near the corner of Philip & Josephine streets, measuring 31 feet, 9 inches front on Philip street, by 120 feet deep, between parallel lines. Apply at the corner of Bienville and Burbanage Alley, Duty Coffee House.

LANDING, ex ship Fortune, from Bordeaux:—
[illegible]

LANDING, ex ship Valliant, from Bordeaux:—
[illegible]

PIANO—Cash will be paid for a good instrument. If sold low. Address M., at Murphy & Nevins's auction house, Magazine street.

FAMILY WINES—
[illegible] old Chateau Margaux Claret, 1834;
[illegible] Barsac " 1828;
[illegible] Chateau Medoc "
[illegible] St Julien "
50 boxes cases old Chateau Margaux Claret;
[illegible] St Emilion "
[illegible] St Julien "
[illegible] barrels, 12 bbls., Chateau Latour Claret;
[illegible] Lafitte "
[illegible] Beaux "
[illegible] Margaux "
[illegible] Sauterne "
[illegible] Leoville "
[illegible] St Julien "
[illegible] St Emilion Claret;
[illegible] Latour "