The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 857 VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. } OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1849. { MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 62 CHARTRES STREET.

No. 117 VOL. XXII.—WHOLE No. 3917.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Bee, one year in advance.....$12 00
Daily Bee, six months.....7 00
Daily Bee, three months.....4 00
Daily Bee, one month.....1 50
Daily Bee, one week.....50
Single copies—the subscriber must give one week's notice of a wishing to be can be allowed to discontinue.

Advertising—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion on the first insertion, and HALF DOLLAR for each subsequent one. No Advertisement considered less than one dollar in each instance.

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 of each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is confined to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Notice.

No person is authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duverger, our bookkeeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Gurck and Delanois our collectors.

MAGNE & WEISSE.

New-Orleans, 3d April, 1849.

Tuesday Morning, April 10, 1849.

Removals and Appointments.

We the occupants of office under the late administration are anxiously awaiting the fiat that is to confirm their tenure, or deprive them of their emoluments, a large number of those who joined in bringing into power the present administration, are murmuring at the tardiness with which the political guillotine executes its work. It is surprising that its movements are not hastened by authority. The fine axe in a Chinese prison somewhat; the outs are unreasonably impatient at delay. Both are on the tenterhooks of expectation; both are agitated by alternate hopes and fears.

We think that in due season incumbents and expectants will alike be relieved from harrowing uncertainty. The former will discover that a change of officers does not necessarily involve an annihilation of their salaries; that they are not equivalent to dismissal from employment. General TAYLOR in our opinion, intends acting in this matter of removals and appointments with the deliberation, prudence and foresight that have always distinguished his conduct. He came into the Presidency, without much experience in civil trusts, and with an imperfect knowledge of the claims of a numerous host of office-seekers. He cannot, in justice to the public or to all, without weighing the pretensions of the applicants, at once, and by a single stroke of the pen, remove all the incumbents of office, and fill the vacancies with new appointees. He is yet scarcely warm in the Executive chair, but little habituated to the multifarious duties of his office, and ignorant of the peculiarities of the American people. Within a short period he will be equally competent for an honest (Democratic) purpose, as any man. He is no old, accustomed to the Jeffersonian system, to remove only those who have brought the influence of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections, and to appoint only those who are competent, faithful and trust-worthy—we say it is supposed to be for Gen. TAYLOR, in the space of two days, to pass judgment upon even a fraction of the candidates whose qualifications and claims have been submitted for his consideration. Then appointments should be good ones, if they are cautiously made. That removals in the acts of spite and not of proscription (as, in some cases, they must be the fruits of amateur proscription), Gen. TAYLOR has no disposition to imitate the merciless practice of his predecessor, who with the keenness of scent of a bloodhound, hunted out Whigs in every petty and subordinate department of the Government, and ejected them without enquiry and without trial, substituting in their stead some patron and hanger-on, or parasite, whose active support he knew at all times command. The President has made no attempt to stamp his administration with that odious trait, which renders Locofocoism an infamy for the most part, a despotism that some party adversary however guiltless, and associates to adherent, however culpable.

In his inaugural address President TAYLOR asserted the principles which would regulate his removals and appointments, and those who know the sacredness of his word, are well aware that he will adhere to it unbeatingly. *Honest Ivy* is a safe maxim. Precipitation in any act is suspicious, while careful scrutiny will bring out into more prominently the merits of those who are very worthy. Let good dates possess their souls in patience. They may be well assured that the day of bestowing a lucrative appointment of office on his political friends will be fixed by the President. And let the drawing tenant of public place who incurred the indignation and power conferred on the Locofocos, long since, be equally well convinced, that the day of retribution, though distant, is certain. He will not go "unslipped of justice."

THE BELLE SUTLER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara.

We are delighted to the *Delta* and *Crescent* for an annexed slip containing a Telegraphic abstract of the news by the steamship *Niagara*, which reached Boston on the 6th inst. The intelligence was transmitted by the people's line.

BOSTON, April 6, p. m.

The steamer Niagara arrived this morning. Her news was expressed from Halifax. Cured Provisions were steady. Beef had fallen three to two shillings per tierce. Pork was 50s per barrel. Bacon was active at former prices. Lard had fallen sixpence per cwt. The news from India had created great feeling among the English people, and the demand for stock in the dividend-paying discrete had fallen off. Iron had declined. Money was abundant at home.

The Navigation Bill passed the second reading by 310 to 90, majority. The Corn Bill was stagnating in Parliament, though still raging in Ireland. Trade was depressed, in consequence of the unfavorable Continental news, until three days previous to the sailing of the steamer, when twenty-five news was received which had a slight improvement.

Cotton had fallen 1-16d, but again rallied 1-32d, closing brisk and on demand. Fair Upland to Orleans 4 3-16d, Orleans 4 3-16d. The sales of the week were 60,000 bales.

Western and Flour twenty-five; Philadelphia and Baltimore twenty-five; Ohio, prime, twenty-four. Wheat sixty-seven. Corn nine-pence. Beef, twenty-seven to twenty-nine shillings. Pork, sixty-six. Bacon, forty-six to forty-seven shillings sixpence. Lard, sixty-six to sixty-nine shillings sixpence.

Two murderers of Gen. Rosa guillotined—one pardoned. Red Republicans clamor for a dissolution.

Parliament to meet Holland died March 17th.

Prussia adopts a democratic majority—Frederick Emperor will shortly visit America. Two more ships and steamers, to be commanded by American officers till natives are qualified.

Austria authoritatively stated that the Russian Auxiliaries have demanded of the French Government a passport. It was reported Galatz and Ibraila were ceded to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, that of Cavaignac was elected, he would acknowledge the French Republic. Rumor says the return of Bonaparte he has engaged his force, as he considers it as evincing superior conquest. The French Ambassador at St. Petersburg in consequence.

Numerous desertions are taking place in Radetzky's army in Hungary. Charles Albert refused suppers to Radetzky. The latter thereupon broke off communication between Piedmont and Lombardy. The Sardinian troops are making preparations to take the field.

These are that has been received to-night.

MEXICAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.—We are pleased that an old friend of ours—Don FRANCISCO ARRANGOIZ—a most estimable and clever gentleman, who resided in our city several years in the capacity of Mexican Consul—has been appointed Minister of Finance, in place of Senor Pedro y Pena, resigned. Senor ARRANGOIZ is a man of marked intelligence, finished education, and of great courtesy and politeness.

☞ We had the pleasure last evening of meeting with Mr. Wilson, well known to our readers as the former editor of the Mobile *Register & Journal*. Mr. Wilson has now become one of the associate editors and proprietors of the *Crescent*, and whilst we congratulate that morning journal on the connexion, we cordially welcome him to our midst as a bright ornament of the profession.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The bill authorizing a convention for the purpose of adopting a new State constitution, passed both Houses on the 23d inst. The main points expected to be adopted by the change, are, a total reform of the judiciary system and the practice of the courts, the election of all officers by the people! No increase of the State debt, except by a vote of the people themselves; a liberal system of common schools and of education; no legislation but what the people can reform or annul, when found injurious.

THE WEATHER is as delicious as spring in her brightest and loveliest dress can be. The breath of morning is balmy with the perfume of flowers, noon banks amidst sunbeams that warm without oppressing or enervating, and evening comes with its rich moonlight and its invigorating breezes to render the season yet more beautiful.

English Affairs in India.

The following letter, which we find in the Christian *Advocate & Journal*, gives in small compass a large amount of clear and useful information. It was probably written by a missionary who has made himself personally acquainted with the subject of which he treats:

OLD WORLD, March, 1849.

The brow of John Bull, which has of late ruffled, in its firm serenity, a forcible contrast to the aspect of his European neighbors, has just been crossed by a wrinkle and a shade. In something about the same latitude as Palestine, but far, far east, lies the land of the five rivers, or the Punjaub. Eastward of the Indus, it properly belongs to India; yet, bordering on Afghanistan and Beloochistan, it has until lately appeared to lie, as a separating country, between the prodigious territories of British India and the great Mohammedan States of Central Asia. It is a land copiously watered, diversified with every natural beauty and grandeur, enjoying a climate of varying heat and cold (for it is not within the tropics,) and yielding abundantly all things to enrich human life. On its plains it was that the eye of Alexander read the promise of unequalled conquests, could he only push on to subject the whole of that grand India of which it formed the nether frontier.—On the banks of one of its five great rivers he was obliged to begin his return, having not penetrated beyond the first natural division of the region in quest of which he had marched so far.

In the Punjaub exists a religious peculiarity analogous to its geographical position. Its dominant tribe are neither disciples of the Veda nor the Koran. One Nanah Shah originated a system, combining much of Hindooism with much of Mohammedanism, but rejecting the authority of both, and claiming supremacy for his own book of revelations, entitled Adi Grunth, or the Book of the Beginning. His followers were called Shishs, (disciples,) a word which the English have corrupted into Sikh. In process of time they became numerous, and, acting on the Mohammedan principle of propagating doctrines by weapons, they obtained military success. On this some of them thought the rule of Shisha (disciples,) might properly be changed for that of Shinka, (lion,) and accordingly you find all their chief men figuring with the affix sing to their names.

Thus we have Ranjeet Sing, Chuttur Sing, etc.; that is, Ranjeet the lion, and Chutter the lion. The former of these two names was appropriate enough; for, in daring, force, and fecundity, Ranjeet was a lion indeed. He reduced the many petty States which overspread the Punjaub into one compact territory, subjected both the Mohammedan and Hindoo natives to a rule of grinding rigor, and added the magnificent vale of Cashmere on the north, and the important territory of Moultan on the south, to the kingdom which he had already consolidated in the Punjaub proper. During a longlife he maintained the comparatively small sect of the Sikhs in firm and tolerant tyranny over the great majority of his subjects. In 1839 he died. Seven widows were burnt on his funeral pile. The chief came, for years, a succession of assassinations, intrigues and debauches, not surpassed even in the annals of Asiatic courts. The magnificent army which Ranjeet had collected, and which French officers had trained, became lawless, and in a fit of hardihood invaded the British territories, (in 1846,) with boasts that they would soon be at Calcutta.

The English were ill prepared for the attack, though something desperate had long been foreseen; but an army was collected, four great battles fought, the Sikhs defeated with havoc, and the Punjaub laid prostrate at the feet of the East India Company. A small part of the territory they took to pay the expenses of the war. Cashmere they gave to a bold old chief, and over the Punjaub proper they maintained the sway of the deposed and tyrannical Sikhs. All good authorities declared at once that this arrangement must involve the country in future wars; for so thoroughly disorganized and degraded were the Sikhs that it was not to be hoped that they would either keep faith with the English, or rule their subject rivals, the Hindoos and Mohammedans, who form two-thirds of the population, with other sway than that of the coarsest oppression.

These predictions began to receive confirmation from the moment the new Sikh power was left to rule alone. Some months ago matters came to a crisis in Moultan and in Punjaub proper the standard of war was raised against the British. Moultan has been reduced; but in Punjaub a battle has been fought, at which the English newspapers cry out as a national disgrace, and, though they cannot say it was a defeat, they contrive to make the impression that it was a little better. The fact is, too far as from the commission of accounts one can gather the facts, that Lord Gough did what every English general who had succeeded in India has done before him, ordered an attack that had far more daring than prudence. The issue is, that 620 British were killed and 1600 wounded; and that the enemy were beaten from a terribly formidable position, with the loss of twelve guns, and, it is thought, 3000 lives, besides an immense number of wounded.

The result, therefore, does not warrant the outcry; but the stinging point is, that a regiment of English horse did something which amounted to running away, and that caused the loss of two guns, brought upon the issue of the battle the stamp of indecision, and leaves in the national feeling a burning sense of disgrace. Lord Gough is a fine old man, of mild countenance, modest bearing, flowing white hair, and general amiability of appearance. I have seen him on a field far from the present scene of action, surrounded by a staff who were devotedly attached to him for his personal qualities, but no one then judged him to be a great general.—He is brave, I was assured, and was his kindness; but for the conduct of a campaign he was never thought the man. In China, where he commanded, he won many laurels; at Gwalior, and in the campaign of the Sutlejge he added to them, and placed on his brow a British coronet; but, unless some brilliant feat succeeds to the late engagement, he will return from his third of service much lower in public esteem than had he sooner laid down his command.

So far as human foresight can discover, the issue of this conflict will be the incorporation of the Punjaub with British India. For this the great majority of the inhabitants pant; for they see the difference now for the first time struggling with the world, almost gave up in despair. Finally he shipped before the mast on board an East India trading vessel, and not daring to take formal leave of his young wife, he wrote her a letter the day the ship sailed, advising her to return to her parent, and declaring solemnly that necessity had compelled him to the course he had resolved on. He said that in three years he would positively return, and hoped he would then be in a condition to merit her love and esteem. Poor Ellen felt terribly this loss of her husband, and from a feeling of resentment towards her father, who had been the cause of her loss, she determined not to go home, but to continue to support herself by teaching. In this she was successful. In vain did her father, who had found how matters stood, endeavor to persuade her to return. She declared she would not receive a penny of his bounty, unless she received it in company with her husband. In eight months time she received tidings of her husband's death. The ship in which he sailed was wrecked, and all on board, except the second mate and two seamen, perished. Her father tried to reclaim his child, but now she was more resolutely prejudiced against her family than ever. By her industry, skill and attention, she had secured the good graces of two noble families, and with their patronage she was far above want. On the 10th of December, 1843, Mrs. Oakes was married to James Gelston Wesley, Esq., Bart., and gentleman of large landed estate in Norfolk. She had no intercourse with her family up to the time of her second marriage; and even after that event she received the visits of her father and brothers only. She have since lived very happily with her second husband, by whom she has had two children. On the 23d of September, 1847, her first husband returned to London, and learning of her marriage, he wrote her a letter announcing his return and his escape from the wreck nearly eight years before.

The feelings of Mrs. Wesley may be better imagined than described. With her eyes bathed in tears, she handed the letter of Sir James, her husband. Very soon this unhappy couple were on their way to London, and then the wife rushed to the arms of her first love. But the feeling of the mother finally prevailed. Mr. Oakes was still in indifferent circumstances, but yet he was far from wishing to influence his wife to abandon her two children to illegitimacy. It was therefore resolved that all three should proceed to the coast, for a divorce from Oakes, or for an act legitimatizing the children of the second marriage. Sir James Wesley has procured Mr. Oakes a government office in the customs, and until the divorce is carried through, the lady will reside at her house in Wellclock.—The London Dispatch says that an act of Parliament will have to be passed in order to legitimatize the children of this singular marriage."

LAUDABLE OCCURENCE IN CONGRESS.—One of the most amusing interludes to the proceedings of Congress we ever witnessed occurred last evening while the Senate was in session. A very grand debate was pending upon a motion to appropriate money for the purchase of Catlin's paintings of "the Indian Chiefs," participated in by Mr. Webster and others, when Richard M. Johnson, the Sagamore of Tecumseh, seated in a chair near the fire in the rear lobby of the chamber, becoming somewhat drowsy, and perhaps imagining himself again in the midst of war-like scrifs with the red people, in the frequent mention of their names in the discussion, gave a tremendous yell and leaped from his chair, as though an arrow at that moment had pierced his body. Perceiving that he was in a less dangerous predicament than fancy had painted him, he with a smile, pointed knowing where he was, he threw his arms aloft, like a wounded jest awakening from a hearty sleep, and uttered a prayer so loud and emphatic that it rather resembled the reverberation of an earthquake than the breath of a human being. In vain to attempt a sketch of the effect of this outbreak for laughter. It took the Senate, galleries and lobbies by storm, and continued to laugh which even the Vice-President was compelled to join in. The inflexible composition of the ex-member's face, where he firmly contributing his characteristic, and the pet of which he had been guilty, put the laughing touch to the picture, and caused even his sympathizing friends to hold their sides in an agony of merriment, which they were unable to control. As may be supposed, all gravity for the evening was at an end.

☞ We are not at all surprised at the untoward result of the Connecticut elections.—The Whigs in that State, though quite strong enough to defeat Locofocoism alone, are hardly able to withstand the allied armies of Locofocoism and abolitionism. From 4 thousand scattered votes—Whig, Democratic and Neutral—it is perfectly understood that an organized coalition existed between the Free Soilers and that party which is sometimes ironically styled the "Natural Ally of the South," viz: the Democrats. In three Congressional districts and in almost every Senatorial district Locofocoism was merged in Free-Soilism, or Free-Soilism put on the garments of Locofocoism. The combination—not an unnatural one—has partially succeeded. The readers of Locofoco newspapers in this quarter will learn from these organs of public opinion, that three Democratic members of Congress have been chosen in Connecticut; but they will look in vain for a statement, for fear a condemnation, of the infamous bargain by which success was purchased.

FIRE IN CHARLESTON.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 3d, says: A fire broke out about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, among a number of wooden buildings, situate on the North side of Boundary, between Meeting and Elizabeth sts., which, in its progress, destroyed some twelve or fifteen houses, many of which, however, were of little value. Fortunately, there was very little wind blowing at the time, else from the combustible material of the buildings in the neighborhood, which had been rendered even more inflammable by a long drought, it is probable that the whole square, bounded by Meeting, Elizabeth and Henrietta sts., would have become a heap of ruins. The buildings destroyed were mostly of small value.

THE DEBT OF ENGLAND.—The National debt of England, says Mr. Rigely Watson, in his revised arithmetic, is £772,000,000, and the aggregate capital of England and Ireland £7,750,000,000; so that ten per cent. of the capital will easily pay off the debt. It is as if a man with a capital of £7,750 was indebted only to the amount of £772. Mr. W. would propose ten years as the time for paying the debt, and thinks it would be very easy for the owners of realized property to do it.

☞ The Albany papers chronicle the death of JONATHAN KINNEY, for more than seventy years a resident of that place, and who was a soldier of the revolution, with General Gates at the surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga.

GEN. CALEB COSHING and Robert Rantoul, jr., of Massachusetts, it is said, propose to emigrate to the territory of Minesota, there to engage in the iron business in connection with a company already formed. It is not improbable that the tide of emigration will, in a few years, warrant her admission as a State into the Union.

GOLD IN CECIL COUNTY.—It is known that Cecil county, Md., is rich in iron, granite, chrome, and ochre, and the Elkton Democrat, under the head of "Gold discovered in Cecil county," gives off quite a successful delusion, but finally lets the secret out, as follows: "The discovery was made a few days ago, by a laborer, while ploughing, on the 'White Hall' farm, the property of Col. Adam Wharm, of this town. It is the real 'stuff,' and no mistake, of the size and form of a 'Hall Jo,' bearing date 1753, and worth $5 33 1-3, federal money. It is supposed that there are a few more left of the same 'sort,' in those diggings, and a company has been talked of, for further exploration."—*Balt. Sun.*

OIL OF ANISEED FOR RATS.—It is a well known fact that rats entertain an irresistible fondness for anisseed. A gentleman of the name of Bayley, residing in the Hampstead road, had occasion, a short time since, to take down a small bottle of essential oil of anisseed from a cupboard in his kitchen, which he accidentally let fall, and the bottle was broken and the contents escaped upon the floor. Before this accident not a rat had for two years been seen upon the premises, but in a day or two afterwards they made their appearance, and at this time swarm to so great an extent that every effort to exterminate them has hitherto proved unavaing.

A ROMAN PROPHECY OF WASHINGTON.—In one of Cicero's fragments the following remarkable sentence occurs, written some eighteen hundred years ago: "Teg across the ocean, if we may credit the Sybilline books, after many ages, an extensive and rich country will be discovered, and in it will arise a hero, who, by his counsel and arms, will deliver his country from the slavery by which she was oppressed. This shall he do under favorable auspices; and oh! how much more admirable will he be than our Brutus and Canullus! These predictions were known to our Ancus, and embellished with the ornament of poetry." Can any one doubt the allusion here to our country and our Washington.

A WOMAN WITH TWO HUSBANDS.—An English paper relates the following interesting narrative:

"Eight years ago, Ellen, the daughter of Philip Cronin, Esq., of Welbeck, married, clandestinely, the son of her father's gardener, a fine looking young fellow named Oakes. As a match in such cases, Ellen and her husband were turned out of doors, and told to go and beg their bread, if they could not get it any other way.—Ellen was then not quite sixteen years of age, but a girl of spirited spirit and firmness. She therefore induced her husband to go to London, and they arrived, almost friendless, in that metropolis. After staying there several weeks, they were enabled to do but little. Ellen had deposited some orders, through the influence of a former school-mate who was married and settled, but this little income would but little more than pay the rent of their one room. Young as she was, she felt now for the first time struggling with the world, almost gave up in despair. Finally he shipped before the mast on board an East India trading vessel, and not daring to take formal leave of his young wife, he wrote her a letter the day the ship sailed, advising her to return to her parent, and declaring solemnly that necessity had compelled him to the course he had resolved on. He said that in three years he would positively return, and hoped he would then be in a condition to merit her love and esteem. Poor Ellen felt terribly this loss of her husband, and from a feeling of resentment towards her father, who had been the cause of her loss, she determined not to go home, but to continue to support herself by teaching. In this she was successful. In vain did her father, who had found how matters stood, endeavor to persuade her to return. She declared she would not receive a penny of his bounty, unless she received it in company with her husband. In eight months time she received tidings of her husband's death. The ship in which he sailed was wrecked, and all on board, except the second mate and two seamen, perished. Her father tried to reclaim his child, but now she was more resolutely prejudiced against her family than ever. By her industry, skill and attention, she had secured the good graces of two noble families, and with their patronage she was far above want. On the 10th of December, 1843, Mrs. Oakes was married to James Gelston Wesley, Esq., Bart., and gentleman of large landed estate in Norfolk. She had no intercourse with her family up to the time of her second marriage; and even after that event she received the visits of her father and brothers only. She have since lived very happily with her second husband, by whom she has had two children. On the 23d of September, 1847, her first husband returned to London, and learning of her marriage, he wrote her a letter announcing his return and his escape from the wreck nearly eight years before.

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☞ The bill to allow members of Congress and Presidential electors by a plurality vote to be driven forward in the Massachusetts Legislature. It is proposed that the people shall vote on the question at the coming November election.

☞ The President of the United States has recognized H. W. KUYHMANN, as Vice Consul of Austria, for the port of Charleston S. C.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

MONDAY EVENING, April 9, 1849.

There was but a limited attendance of purchasers in the market this morning, caused by various rumors that prevailed to the effect that the Steamer's news had been received by telegraph, and that the accounts were unfavorable. Only 2,500 bales cotton changed hands in consequence.

Sugar is in fair demand, and the sales to-day reach 600 hhds. at Saturday's prices. Of Molasses some 200 bbls. were sold at 13@14c ⅌ gallon.

The Flour market continues depressed, and ordinary brands are offering at $4, without finding takers. Corn is also dull.

Provisions are unchanged, and the demand to day generally limited.

Small sales of Rectified Whiskey are making at 17½c ⅌ gallon.

Exchanges remain as last quoted. Sterling, 4½@4¾ ⅌ cent prem. France, 5f 32½@5f. 40. Bills on New York, at 60 days, ¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount. Checks, ¼ ⅌ cent discount to par.

Freights continue steady.

☞ We are requested to call special attention to the sale of five Lots of Ground, belonging to the estate of the late S. Decloux, which will take place THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, by N. Vignie, Auctioneer. This sale is positive and without reserve, in order to effect a partition between the heirs.

—BEED—

On Monday, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., J. LEON PRUDHOMME BERTON, aged 10 years. The friends and acquaintances of Berton's and St. Victor Bar pe's families, are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place to-day at 4 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Consignees of the following merchandise, consigned to order, per ship INDIANA, from New York, will please make their residence known to the discharging clerk on the Levee, opposite the Vegetable Market. First Municipality, or their goods will be stored at their expense and risk. V. E. Z. 1 case marked G. (5 underneath in a triangle, and 2 cases marked M. B., underneath in a triangle.)

JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO.,
93 and 95 Magazine st.

☞ The ship ONEIDA, from Liverpool, is discharging below the Railroad, Third Municipality. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the public stores.

L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The bark EDWIN, from Bordeaux, is now mooring opposite Barracks street, 1st Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.

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

☞ The packet ship INDIANA, Bennett, master, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market, 1st Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend immediately to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.

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

☞ The packet ship OSWEGO, Captain Ingersoll, from New York, is now discharging at St. Joseph Street Wharf. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

J. W. STANTON & CO.,
corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

Hindmarsh on Patent Privileges, &c. &c.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW, Relating to Patents for Inventions, Including the sale of inventions, and the practice of obtaining Letters Patent for inventions, with an appendix of forms and reports, by Wm. Hindmarsh, Esq. Also, the second appendix of the Acts of Congress and Decisions of the Courts of the United States, and forms for obtaining Letters Patent. 1847.

DANIEL'S CHANCERY Practice, Perkins' Edition.

ENGLISH ECCLESIASTICAL Reports in 7 vols.

Just received and for sale by

ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.
Law Book Sellers and Publishers,
Corner of Chartres and Gravier sts.

Notice to Sugar Planters.

WROUGHT and cast Iron Sugar Pans of assorted sizes, from 36 to 84 inches.

Also—Two Vertical Cattle Sugar Mills—Rollers—Mixers and Water mches, with coupling for wooden shafts and extra rollers, for sale by

J. Y. sa STANTON & Co.,
Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

COGNAC—10 half, 30 qrs 20 eighth pipes Cognac Cif Rational Champagne brand, 4th proof landing, ex ship Edwin, from Bordeaux, and for sale by

R. CABUZAC, 34 Old Levee st.

SARDINES IN OIL—1,500 half boxes, 300 qr do; 1,000 boxes Aparegal and Prunes in their juice landing ex ship Laurel, from Bordeaux, and for sale

RAYMOND CABUZAC,
34 Old Levee

WINE—40 casks red Wine, 1844; 25 half do. do. 50 ½ do. do. white Wine Haut Sauterne, landing ex ship Edwin, from Bordeaux, and for sale by

R. CABUZAC.

COGNAC—20 half, 10 quarter, 10 eighth pipes J. G. Dupuy's brand, 4th proof, in Custom House, for sale by

R. CABUZAC.

CEMENT—300 bbls Newark and Rosendale.
200 " Nelson & Brown.
100 " Lonsdale Hydraulic.
HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
99 Magazine st and 11 Red Stores.

TILES—1000 English Fire Tile, assorted sizes, for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
99 Magazine st 11 Red Stores.

FIRE BRICK—50,000 English, to arrive, for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
99 Magazine, and 11 Red Stores.

LANDING ex ships Laurel and Edwin, from Bordeaux—
20 casks old red Wine, 1844;
12 do. do. do. St. Julien Medoc;
22 do. Haut Sauterne White Wine;
145 barrels do. do.
6 qr. old Brandy Cognac, H. Guillon, 1831.
For sale by R. TALAMON,
Corner Magazine and Gravier sts.

Commitee on Finance—Messrs. Wiltz, Warner and Beebe.

Committee on Control—Messrs. Solomon, Guerin and Cogatte.

Committee on Claims—Messrs. Hooper and Collins.

Committee on Police—Messrs. Wiltz, Page, Crozat and Beebe.

Committee on Fire Department—Messrs. Guerin, Cogatte and Flandere.

Committee on Workhouse—Messrs. Wiltz, Hooper and Flanders.

Committee on Judiciary—Messrs. Solomon, Warner and Page.

Committee on Unfinished Business—Messrs. Collins, Page and Crozat.

Directors of Public Schools—Messrs. Guerin, Solomon, Whitehall, Hooper, Wiltz, Leefe and Page.

After these elections, a message from the Mayor was read, recommending economy in the administration of municipal affairs—suggesting improvements in wharves, &c.

A letter from Mr. Castera, offering his services as municipal attorney, free of charge, was laid on the table, subject to call.

The Council then adjourned.

LAUNCHY.—A man named J. H. Syiva was arrested on Sunday, in the Second Municipality, on the charge of having stolen a gold watch and a coat from P. Alvarez, at the corner of Natchez and Levee sts. The case has not yet been examined.

ASSAULT.—Ed. Burke made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Seuzeneau, that he had been fiercely attacked and knocked down on Sunday evening, by a man named McKah and two others, and that they had furthermore threatened him with a knife. A warrant was issued for their arrest.

Board of Health.

List of Interments in the city of New Orleans for the week ending 7th April, 1849, at 12 o'clock, M.

Apoplexy,	3	Fever, Typhus	6
Bowels, Ulceration of	1	Gastritis, Chronic	2
Brain, Congestion of	1	Gastro Enteritis,	6
Catarrh,	1	Heart, Hypertrophy of	1
Cerebritis,	3	Hepatitis, Acute	1
Cholera,	66	" Chronic	1
" Asiatic	47	Hydrocephalus,	1
" Infantum.	1	Inflammation,	1
" Morbus	3	Marasmus,	4
Consumption,	14	Pericarditis, Chronic	1
Convulsions,	7	Pertussis,	1
Debility,	3	Pleurisy,	3
Dentition,	2	Pneumonia,	3
Diarrhœa,	2	" Typhoid	1
" Chronic	1	Scrofula,	1
Drowned,	1	Scurvy,	1
Enteritis,	1	Stillborn,	1
Erysipelas,	1	Tetanus,	1
Fever, Congestive	1	Trismus Nascentium,	1
" Remittent	1	Uncertain,	1
" Typhoid	2	Venereal affection,	1
		Total,	225

Of which 130 were males and 95 females:

WHERE BORN—Algiers, La., 1; Baltimore, 1; England, 6; France, 3; Germany, 2; Ireland, 33; Kentucky, 2; Lafayette, La., 1; Louisiana, 1; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 1; New Orleans, 158; New York, 8; Paris, 1; Prussia, 2; Rhode Island, 1; Spain, 1; Nova Scotia, 1; Scotland, 2; Spain, 2; Switzerland, 1; U. S., 1. Balance uncertain.

ABE STEVENS, M. D. CROSSMAN, President.
A. HAVEN, Sec'y.

BEN JOHNSON.—*Sayings by "Ben Johnson."*—The following pithy sayings are from an old work, the title of which we forget, by Ben Johnson, the dramatist. There is a large sprinkling of good sense in them, which should entitle them to a wide circulation:

"If fortune never crushed that man whom good fortune deceived not. I have therefore commended my friends never to trust to the fair side, but so place all things as give them, that she may take them again without trouble."

"A beggar suddenly rich, generally becomes a prodigal; he puts on riot and excess to obscure his former obscurity."

"No man is so foolish but he may give good counsel sometimes, and he no man so wise but he may easily err if he makes no other counsel than his own. He that was taught only by himself had a fool for his master."

"Opinion is a light, vain, crude, and imperfect thing, residing in the imagination, but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the theorem of truth. We labor with it more than with the truth."

"Many men do not themselves what they would fain persuade others, and less do they the things which they would impose on others, but least of all know they what they would seem to be generally honest."

"Spend a part of your business daily, a man spend the latter part of his life in, in scattering compliments, wandering visits, gathering and conveying news, delivering and receiving plays, making a little winter love in a dark corner."

"Women attain unto beauty by a mere craft and exercise. A good life is a main argument."

"I cannot think Mamon so sport and dropped as to bring forth nothing worth her former pears. She is always the same, and like herself; and when she collects her strength, is able still.—Men and studies are decayed, and extinct."

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Please announce Mr ALFRED ROUSSEAU, the present clerk of the First District Court of New Orleans, as a candidate for re-election in November next. m9

☞ We are authorized to announce GEORGE A. FODDICK, as a candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court, at the election to be held on the 5th of November next. ap7 tf

MESSRS. EDITORS—Please announce L. S. P. MAXENT, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Fourth District Court, at the election to be held on the 5th November, 1849. MANY FRIENDS.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Please announce Mr. JOHN B. LEEFE as candidate for the office of Clerk of the Fourth District Court, at the election which is to take place on the 5th November next.

MANY VOTERS.

☞ The ship SUNBEAM, from Boston, is discharging opposite the Orleans Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.

L. H. GALE,
93 Common st.

☞ The packet ship SOUTHERNER, Captain James Sullivan, from New York, is now discharging at Post 1 St. Joseph street wharf. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

J. W. STANTON & Co.,
Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

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

L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The ship CAIRO, Capt. Child, from Liverpool, is discharging opposite the Orleans press. Consignees are notified that all goods not permitted within five days, will be sent to the public stores.

L. H. GALE, 93 Common street.

IN store and for sale by the subscribers—
150 barrels Prime Mess Pork, 43 barrels Mackerel;
40 boxes Frisco in Syrup;
20 boxes do in Brandy;
50 cases Alimodine, assorted Perfume;
100 boxes Chewing "Cross Rocks."

PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.,
27 St Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Edwin from Bordeaux—
40 cases ordinary Red Wine;
20 do superior Medoc Wine;
150 bbls Haut Sauterne Wine;
40,000 regular corks. For sale by

PUJGET FILS, 19 Conti st.
Between Chartres and Levee sts.

FOR SALE—Landing ex ships Laura and Edwin, from Bordeaux—
40 casks ordinary Red Wine;
20 do superior Medoc Wine;
150 bbls Haut Sauterne Wine;
40,000 regular corks. For sale by

PUJGET FILS, 19 Conti st.
Between Chartres and Levee sts.

FOR SALE—Landing ex ships Laura and Edwin, from Bordeaux—
40 casks old Red Wine;
20 do do do;
4 tubes Corks, 120 M each.

N. DUBOHIT, 13 Toulouse st.

CLARET, in boxes—197 boxes of the following brands, viz: Lafite, Ch