The New-Orleans Bee.

NO. 891. VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XXII.—WHOLE No. 3981.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1849.

WAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors.
No. 62 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

[illegible] per year in advance).....$12 00
[illegible]y Paper—Semi-weekly, four year in advance).....5 00

[illegible] square (ten lines) one week's insertion, one dollar for the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement to be inserted for less than one dollar in each instance.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their immediate business, and to the use of their business, and to 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. F. Morton Gould and Delaunay, [illegible]. MAGNE & WEISSE.

New-Orleans, 21 April, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
DUNCAN F. KENNER.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
LOUIS BORDELON.

For Congress,
1ST DISTRICT,
O. P. JACKSON.

2ND DISTRICT,
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Wednesday morning, May 23, 1849.

Senator Benton.

We confess to a considerable partiality for [illegible] Benton. The man, and not [illegible], was upon our admiration, or rather [illegible] from the circumstance that he was [illegible] of his politics. Thomas Hart Benton is out of house and hold. He [illegible] the exercise of the wheedling [illegible] the possession of the comforts [illegible] the corner. His opinions on all subjects are obscure and heretical. He expresses them without reserve and maintains them with [illegible] and with a sturdy resolution that is [illegible] shake. In politics he is in most respects a thorough radical, and as such upholds [illegible] doctrines utterly at variance with the [illegible] Whig party—yet there are few politicians [illegible] Whigs respectfully, because [illegible] free from littleness of mind, despotism [illegible], and on most general questions [illegible] keeps up higher notions, is swayed [illegible] and liberal principles.

These are redeeming qualities, and they offset [illegible] Mr Benton's unpopularities, rendering him [illegible] admirable. He has an intense, [illegible] and abiding love of the Union. He has [illegible] of sympathy for those fanatics of North and South who would dismember the confederacy in the struggle either to abolish or extend slavery. He looks upon all such manifestations as treasonable and opposes them with [illegible] energy of his powerful intellect. He [illegible] as audaciously to outlaw John C. Calhoun, and we firmly believe that his declaration [illegible] the assertion that the great "[illegible]" [illegible] against the stability of the Union. Like [illegible] of strong passions and prominent [illegible] elements, Mr. Benton [illegible] nearly later. Dr Johnson himself would [illegible] satisfied with the Missouri Senator for [illegible] to abhorrence.

Mr Calhoun is the *premium mobile* on the Southern agitation, and as a consequence Mr Benton is supposed to [illegible] from tooth to the nail. He sanctions nothing that pleases Mr. Calhoun, and he loves the Union with an attachment that is proof against every ordeal. Both these motives conspire to array him in direct and overt hostility to the movements of South Carolina politicians. The people of the United States may rely upon Senator Benton as a strenuous and effective champion of the integrity of the Union. He will die in a ditch, [illegible] with his sword by his right, word or deed.

[illegible] is [illegible] spring spontaneously in our [illegible] a premium of a correspondent addressing the people of Missouri by Mr. Benton's [illegible] in every way characteristic of the [illegible] sagacity, terse [illegible] and [illegible] force. We hope that [illegible] attention to the instructions adopted by the General Assembly of that State in relation to slavery. Never was there a time in the [illegible] of the Union, and that [illegible] appeals to fellow-countrymen at large from the [illegible] legislature, being determined, should [illegible] again at him, to throw up his commission. The letter is so short, and so interesting that we copy it.

To the people of Missouri—

The General Assembly of our State, at its late session, adopted certain resolutions on the subject of slavery, and ordered me to transmit to you them.—From this command, I appeal to the people of Missouri—the whole body of the people—and if they confirm the instructions, I will obey them, an opportunity to find a Senator who will carry their will into effect, as I cannot do as having to execute it. I shall, or to array one [illegible] against the other.

I do not mean a dissolution of the Union by [illegible] of the present bad administration, for the evil does not lie by no means, any more than [illegible] death of suicide to be a remedy to be prescribed by physicians for the diseases of the [illegible]. Calm and not [illegible] is the only remedy which my mind can contemplate in either case.

[illegible] is [illegible] from what I observe, that [illegible] are many citizens—good friends to the harmony and stability of this Union—who do not see the Missouri instructions and their proposed [illegible] the Calhoun address, in the same light that I see it, and in the light in which it is seen by others who best understand it.—For the information of such citizens, and to let them see [illegible] step in the movement, and where it is [illegible] to end, I herewith submit a copy of [illegible] Virginia resolutions, [illegible] in that [illegible] of Virginia, and fully endorsed by the Richmond Enquirer as the voice of the South [illegible] to produce these resolutions for the purpose of [illegible] them; on the contrary, I see [illegible] in them a demand, as being [illegible] and [illegible] the true interpretation and legitimate [illegible] the Calhoun movement. I [illegible] to the Missouri address and itself spring [illegible] the instructions, in fundamentals, [illegible] those who think them right, the Address [illegible] are sound, and should be [illegible] adopted by similar resolutions of sovereign [illegible] I produce them to enable the people of Missouri to see what it is to which the Legislature would commit the State, and what [illegible] have instructed me to do.

I differ from these instructions to the people of the State—the whole body of the people—and in due time will give my reasons for doing so. It is a question above party, and goes to the whole people. In that point of view of Address, resolutions present it—and present it [illegible] and I shall do the same. I will abide the decision of the whole people, and nothing else. Respectfully,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

St. Louis, May 9, 1849.

The Arcadian resolutions referred to in the foregoing appeal declare: That the time for action has arrived—that the late resolves of Virginia are approved—that the final defence of the Union is right in an armed resistance unauthorized authority—that the question is one above all party politics—that all who do not side with them are traitors and enemies to the South—that the late appeal of John C. Calhoun and other southern members of Congress is decidedly approved—that a convention of the State should be called to decide upon the mode and manner of redress—and that committees be appointed to carry out these resolves.

The writer of this letter cannot be trammelled, nor cowed, nor bullied into submission. What Mr. Benton says, that he means, and he will undoubtedly resign sooner that be compelled to support the resolutions referred to in his letter. We believe, however, that the people of Missouri will stand by him, and that his services will not be lost to the country. Despite his antagonistic position towards a Whig Administration, we can ill spare him at this crisis. He has a voice potential with his party, and that voice is ever raised in defence of the Union and in bold defiance of those who would dissolve it.

DIVORCES.—The New Haven Palladium says that the present session of the Connecticut Legislature bids fair to exceed any previous one in the number of divorce cases upon which it will be called to act—nearly fifty petitions for release from the marriage contract having already been presented.

LIFE BOAT CYLINDERS.—The Nantucket Inquirer makes favorable mention of a newly-invented "Nautilus Life Boat Cylinder," which was tested at that place by recent experiments. A whale boat loaded with stone, the whole weighing 9,000 pounds, was borne up by twelve of the cylinders, each 6 feet long and 8 inches diameter; and it is estimated that, had the cylinders been fully inflated—for it was they were only partially so—they would have sustained with ease at least two boat loads.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.)

FURTHER BY CANADA.

After the despatch from the Charleston *Mercury*, which appears in our columns, had been put in type, we received from our own correspondent two despatches, one commercial and the other political. The former is identical with the news already given; and we, therefore, dispense with its publication. The latter communicates many new particulars, and we subjoin it in full:

BALTIMORE, May 17th, 1849.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.—Dobitski (Radetsky?) having acquiesced in the demands of Piedmont, peace with Sardinia followed. Outbreaks and bloodshed had taken place in Berlin in consequence of the dissolution of the Second Chamber proclaimed by Royal authority, because the Chamber adopted resolutions declaring it impolitic to hold Berlin in a state of siege. In the course of the outbreak, the people were shot down by the soldiery.

ITALY.—It is stated that the Pope cannot return unless he grants a general amnesty, and introduces many reforms.

FRANCE.—Severe frosts have been experienced in the South of France, by which the mulberry tree has been extensively injured. This has caused a rise of two shillings a pound in silk.

ENGLAND.—Accounts from Manchester represent the state of manufactures there as greatly depressed. A large meeting had been held in London to form a National League for the protection of home industry. This, it is believed, had been done for the purpose of sustaining the House of Lords, which will reject the bill repealing the Navigation Laws. Should this occur, it is supposed that all the prominent measures of the Ministry will fail, and resignation (Query? resignation?) follow.

THE CANADA'S NEWS.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 17th publishes a telegraphic abstract of the news by the *Canada*, which is fuller and more comprehensive than the meagre summaries received here. We annex it:

BALTIMORE, May 16—6 P. M.

The Canada has arrived at Halifax, with one week's later intelligence, and her news was received at St. John's this morning by special express for the associated press, and has been telegraphed to this city. The Canada has made a splendid run out and back. I send you an abstract of her intelligence:

Political.

Official notice has been received at Paris of the intervention of Russia in the difficulties between Austria and Hungary. Russia is understood to have placed a large force at the disposal of Austria, amounting, it is said to 150,000 men.

The Hungarians have everywhere been victorious over the Austrians, and have nearly annihilated their army. The greatest alarm prevails at Vienna.

The King of Prussia has definitely refused to accept the Imperial crown of Germany, which had occasioned a slight outbreak at Frankfort.

There is no prospect of peace between Denmark and Prussia.

Most troops have left Toulon for Rome; and it is reported that Marshal Oudinot had reached Rome, and that the people had risen in favor of the restoration of the Pope, and that the members of the republican government had fled.

The Tuscan troops have entered Leghorn.

The Sicilians, beaten at every point, have submitted to Naples.

The war in the Punjaub is considered as ended.

In the British Parliament the affairs of Canada were incidently introduced, but the Minister was very guarded upon the subject.

The breach between Louis Napoleon and his cousin has widened into quite a serious quarrel.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.

Since the departure of the the Hibernia, the imports of cotton have amounted to 113,277 bales of which 10,000 have been American. Notwithstanding these heavy imports, the prices of American, particularly of low and middling qualities, are higher. At sale Egyptians are 3/8d. higher, and Surats are quoted 4d. and Fair Orleans 4¾. The sales of the week ending May 4, amounted to 46,120 bales, of which about 30,000 were American. Of this speculators took 3000 bales, and 2710 were sold for exportation.

In the grain market there is considerable depression. The weather lately has been very fine, and most favorable for the cutting crops, which induces buyers to confine their operations to their immediate wants. At Mark Lane, London, on Monday, English wheat sold at a decline of two shillings per quarter, and foreign at a reduction was anticipated. Coringa wheat. Concessions were made by the holders of flour and corn on the following day. At Liverpool the demand for wheat has been limited, but former prices were barely maintained. Corn was in somewhat brisker request, but the tendency of other articles of breadstuffs was downwards. Indian meal fix per bbl. dull. Flour brought 25s. at the opening of the market but occasioned towards the close. Rubbo, however, realized 26s. 6d., and some transactions subsequently took place at 26s 3d. Prime Ohio was quoted at 25s. a 26s. 6d. Toward the close of the market there was a further improvement in Indian corn, and sales were made at 31 a 32s. per qrt. Beef was in better request and prices steady. Pork from the western and eastern, lower. Bacon, 3s., the importation large.

At the London Corn Exchange business was very inactive. Floating cargoes found buyers at 3/20 a 3/30 per quarter, and good brands of flour were offered at 24s., without finding purchasers.

The Havre cotton market was much depressed in consequence of the intelligence by the Niagara that large stocks had been made to that port, and prices have declined.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The London money market continues firm, and securities have an advancing tendency. Consols for money and account opened on Friday at 87¾, and closed firm at 92¾. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England was undiminished. The amount of gold shipped to America, exclusive of £25,000 by the Canada, is £111,000. The advices from the West Indies, received by the Niagara tended somewhat to check the demand for exportation.

There is an improved demand in the London market for American securities, particularly for Pennsylvania State stocks, which are quoted at 77 a 79, and this is the only stock of which quotations are given.

The London papers state that the exhibit of the Bank of France shows an increase of specie amounting to six millions francs. French 3 per cents are quoted 56, 5 per cents 90 a 90, being an advance upon the quotations of the preceding day.

The trade of France is rapidly increasing. The imports during the month of March were 20 per cent more than double in amount those of the same month last year, and the increase in the exports is equally apparent.

AWFUL FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Captain STEINHUS, of the steamboat *Illinois* which arrived here yesterday from St. Louis, reports that telegraphic despatches were received either at Memphis or at Vicksburg, two days after his departure, announcing that a most terrible and destructive fire had broken out in St. Louis. It is said to have commenced on board the steamer *White Cloud*, and from thence spread to the adjoining steamboats, burning, as is reported, not less than TWENTY-SEVEN. The fire likewise reached the town and extended three quarters of a mile, consuming a vast amount of property in its progress. The loss is estimated at five millions of dollars. We await with impatience the particulars of this appalling calamity. It probably occurred on the 17th, and if so, we may look for the full accounts in a day or two at farthest.

LATE NEWS FROM ST. DOMINGO.—Intelligence from St. Domingo to the 27th ult., has been received by the arrival of the schooner Forest, Captain Parkis, from Port au Platt, who states that a great reverse had taken place in the position of affairs in the Island.

President Soulouque with his army had been encamped within a few miles of St. Domingo City, using water from a stream, whose source was near the city; the water of which had been poisoned by the Dominicans, and had occasioned much sickness and a great many deaths in the Hatien army. At the time the Dominicans attacked them, (on the 16th April,) killing a great number and taking many prisoners, and nearly capturing Soulouque himself. The Hatien army was entirely put to rout.

On the 21st April, the town of Azua was recaptured, and General Santa marched across the lines which divide the two provinces, expressing his determination to be the aggressor, and to kill every prisoner he takes.

Before the change in affairs, provisions arriving at Port au Platt and other Dominican ports was compelled by the Haytiennes to be sold at very low rates named by them. Since the battles, however, it has risen, and on the 27th, had advanced 25 per cent.

THE NEW YORK RUSH.—The accounts from New York are down to the evening of the 15th inst., at which period every thing was quiet. The Coroner's Jury of Inquest on the bodies of those killed in the Astor House tragedy, have brought in a verdict justifying the military in the use of their fire arms, under the circumstances that authorized, but expressing an opinion that if a strong police force had been organized and properly managed, there would have been less loss of life.

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAIN.—At the Supreme Court in Rensselaer, Mass., on Thursday, Calvin Fish vs. Town of Fall River, supported a verdict of $7,000 for [illegible] which [illegible] was up in consequence of [illegible] which [illegible] had [illegible]

The Latest by the Hibernia.

The N. Y. *Courier & Enquirer* of the 16th publishes the following summary of the very latest news by the *Hibernia*, transmitted from London to Liverpool by Telegraph:

LONDON, April 28, 12 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, says the question of a reduction of the naval staff was rejected in the Assembly on Thursday, by 309 to 299. Majority against reduction ten.

Lamartine declines the representation of Paris, as he will sit for his own department.

The cholera continues to diminish. During the last two days only 52 cases in the hospital, 19 deaths, with 6 in other establishments.

The "Constitutionel" announces that the King of Wurtemberg had yielded to the wishes of his Ministers, and would accept the Constitution of the Empire.

Napoleon Bonaparte has published a letter which is severely blamed by the government organ. He appears to lean to Red Republicanism.

There is no confirmation of the reported victory of the Austrians over the Hungarians. The "Nationale" is furious at the exposure of the squandering of public money by the Provisional Government.

The new Roman Constitution is published.

A manifesto to England and France, declaring that Rome has a right to select her own form of government, without interference, had been agreed to.

The "Opinion," of Turin, says that 3,000 Austrians were to enter Alexandria on the 24th—if true, this is important.

The Austrian fleet had left Trieste for Vienna.

All tranquil at Florence. Pisa has surrendered.

A committee is appointed at Leghorn to settle terms of submission.

HAMBURGH, April 24.

German vessels with emigrants will be allowed to go to sea until the end of this month. It is stated that the Dutch Government had threatened to have its merchant vessels convoyed by men of war.

The Cologne Gazette says that the King of Holland has consented to the marching of the Luxemburg contingent corps to Schleswig. It consists of one battalion.

American, Dutch and French steamers are not molested by the Danish blockade, and the English alone must submit to the severity of the Danish notification.

FRANKFORT, April 22.

The Times says public opinion and the Government both proclaim the rash policy of Denmark, and the King has declared that he must be grappled to this city. The Canada has made a splendid run out and back. I send you an abstract of her intelligence:

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SHOOTING.—Thomas R. Patten shot Dr. R. L. Graves with a rifle at Lake Providence, on the morning of the 10th inst. Dr. G. is supposed to be mortally wounded, the ball having taken effect in the upper part of the thigh, and fractured the bone very much.

CONCERT OF HERR KRAUSS.—This celebrated artist gives a concert to-morrow evening at the Armory Hall, for the benefit of the sufferers by inundation. His programme is remarkably varied, and offers many novel and curious features, which we shall notice more fully in our next.

GREAT FIRE AT WATERTOWN, N. J.—We learn by Telegraph, that an extensive and disastrous fire had taken place at Watertown, N. J, which involved the destruction of three banks, two hotels, thirty stores, and the post-office and entire contents. Both the Northern and Southern mails were destroyed, and although no particulars are given, this last fact would indicate that the fire must have been in the vicinity of the post-office, and rapid in its devastation.

The total loss is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars, and the insurance one hundred and twenty thousand.

Appointments by the President.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

George Lont, of Massachusetts, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, *vice* Robert Rantoul, Jr., removed.

Charles Devens, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, *vice* Isaac O. Barnes, removed.

Gideon Fitz, of Mississippi, to be Receiver of Public Money at Jackson, Mississippi, and not Gideon Fitch, as heretofore announced.

Thomas H. Kent, of Maryland, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Maryland, and not James H. Kent, as heretofore published.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Postmasters.

William V. Brady, New York.
William Hayden, Boston, Massachusetts.
Lewis Benedict, Albany, New York.

THE FREIGHT—LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn that considerable damage has been done by the flood in the Genesee, in the vicinity of Genesee and Mount Morris, the water being six or eight years past. The Mount Morris Union says that many bodies, a man and a boy, were seen just below the dam on Sunday. Efforts were made to secure them, but without avail. They were supposed to be the bodies of persons drowned at St. Helena, a few miles above, some time since. The Union also states that the boom across the river, where some 2000 saw-logs were lodged, belonging to the estate of the late S. Hunt, gave way on Sunday evening, and the logs passed down the river. The waters reached the highest point of any of the river, and will seriously injure the crops. —*Rochester Democrat, Friday.*

☞ Milton Jones, the murderer of Joseph Miller, was taken to Vincennes, Indiana, on Saturday in charge of the sheriff of that county. Miller was a merchant and Jones was a schoolmaster at Charleston Ill. The former was coming to Kentucky for his family, and the latter was going to Virginia. Jones shot Miller and then cut his throat on Wednesday, a few miles beyond Vincennes, and hid the body among some rocks in a creek. Consequence will probably discovered by a man hunting on the following day. The officers who arrested Jones found on his person $1,000 of Miller's money and the knife with which he cut his throat.—*Louisville Journ.* 14th.

A FORTUNATE COOK.—We learn from the New Bedford Mercury, that since the arrival of the Falcon, whaler, at that port a few days since, it has been found that the cook, who was shipped at Honolulu, brought with him $12,000 in gold dust! keeping his own secret until the entry at the Custom House yesterday compelled him to disclose it. It was gathered by the fortunate cook while at the placers in California during the last year, and will probably suffice to "make the pot boil" for some time.

City Intelligence.

THE INUNDATION.—The flood continues to extend, and has in many places now reached within four squares of the river. In the lower part of the Second Municipality and in Canal street, the water has backed up to Carondelet and Bourbon streets, having risen nearly three feet since Monday. In the back streets the depth of the water can only be arrived at by taking soundings, but experienced navigators inform us that it varies from 18 inches in four feet, thus affording plenty of room from all kinds and sizes of watercraft, from a skiff up to a topsail schooner. The inconvenience and discomfort to people residing in the overflowed district is terrible indeed, and we fervently trust therefore, that no time will be lost in stopping the crevasse.

THE CREVASSES.—We have no further information from the Crevasse at Bayou Sauvage, but have heard verbally that Capt. Grant is busily occupied with his labors. The repairs on the break at Tunisburg on the other side of the river are progressing favorably.

MEETINGS IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE OVERFLOW.—Agreeably to previous call, a meeting was convened last evening at the St. Louis Exchange, in aid of the sufferers by the inundation.—Governor Johnson presided, and stated in a few emphatic and eloquent words the object of the assembly. After the adoption of appropriate resolutions, committees of six from each ward of the city, and of the Municipality were appointed, to solicit subscriptions in behalf of the needy, after which the meeting adjourned.

A similar meeting took place last evening at the Commercial Exchange, in the Second Municipality at which Mr. James P. Feaney presided. Resolutions were likewise adopted, and committees appointed for the purpose of obtaining pecuniary aid for the poor in the inundated district.

THE BAYOU ST. JOHN.—The water in the Bayou St. John has risen seven inches since Saturday, and is now only three inches below the level of the high cut water mark during the hurricane of 1831. A large number of laborers, under the direction of Mr. Communy, were engaged yesterday in strengthening the levee along the line of the Carondelet Canal and the Bayou, so as to effectually keep the lower part of the city free from water. Mr. gHamecourt, the Surveyor of the Third Municipality, is pursuing the same course in his section, and the seat with which these labors are prosecuted, leads us to hope that our fellow-townsmen will entirely escape the effects of the inundation. The inhabitants of the lower portion of the Fauxbourg Treme are beginning to be alarmed at the rapid rise of the element, and we are free to confess that their fears are not without some cause.

☞ We copy the following from the Sunday Times of the 6th inst. We hope our readers may not fail to peruse it:

LIFE IN NEW YORK.—The editor of the New Orleans Bulletin, who has recently been on a visit to our city, has been struck with various changes in the mode of living here, and our approximation to the habits and manners of European cities. Among other things, he was surprised at the peculiar fact how few negroes he saw employed as domestics, and those few principally at hotels and steamboats. He saw none engaged in labor, and learned that their condition, with some few exceptions, was quite wretched; and he asks, what would be the condition of the north if the south were to expel all their free blacks!

He has touched a chord which vibrates harshly on the ear. We have been afraid to ask that question—afraid even to think of having 500,000 free blacks thrown on the north for support, with all our prejudices against employing the race, and with all our false professions of humanity and horror of domestic slavery. Suppose the south was to say to us, "You are so hostile, so fanatic, so unpatriotic and so unjust as to interfere with our rights, our comfort, and even our safety in relation to our colored population—and you are so anxious to secure freedom to our slaves here—that we send you half a million of free blacks. Take as good care of them as we have done. Feed, clothe, and provide them with employment, as we have done, and we shall be thankful that their condition has been ameliorated."

What would be said by the north on receiving this present? We should rail at the inhumanity of the south in sending the free blacks where no welcome or employment awaits them—where prejudice scowls upon them—where they can only procure servile employments, and that rarely—and where they cannot carry the bad, work on the roads, dig our canals, and sweep the streets, and where we must support them in our poorhouses and prisons, or they will starve. It is on this result which we fear we may have to encounter as a just retribution for our political and religious assaults on the south.

But our fanatics may say, "Send us your slaves, not your freemen." "Very well," says the south, "here are 800,000 aged males and females, who have long been incapable of labor, and whom we cherish and protect. Support them for a century old, the result of our treatment of them. We give them their freedom, and they will no doubt, under northern protection, humanity, equality and charity, be most happy at the change in their condition. What shall we say to this, except sending them back to slavery, with curses on northern abolitionism and free-soil men for meddling with the institutions and private concerns of other States and other communities!

If we could select a committee of honest men, of judgment and reflection, from the north—reliable men, opposed to African slavery—humane and reasonable men, pious, without fanaticism, and having no personal or political objects to serve—and could send that committee through the Southern States on a tour of observation, we are confident, notwithstanding all their prejudices against slavery in the abstract, that the superior condition, comfort and security of the blacks from misfortune of every kind, would induce them to report, "Leave the South alone!"

☞ A QUEER TITLE FOR A NEWSPAPER.—"The Epistle of St. Paul" is the name of a daily paper about to be started at St. Paul, the capital of the new territory of Minnesota. The editor, in his prospectus, promises to give due attention to agricultural matters. We should think the "Epistle of St. Paul might furnish useful hints for the management of timothy." This last clause is a pun, but not one, though of opposite edge, M. H. Neah is the guilty individual.

Charleston steamer ship Charleston Black Stevens on the Hinchcliff from Galveston.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 5th.

Letters from Londonderry, Belfast, state that the attack and plundering among the California emigrants transpired at that place.

Whig Executive Committee.

A special meeting of the Whig Executive Committee will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, at No. 10 Arcade Passage, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance of all members is particularly requested.

By order:
GEO. C. LAWRASON, } Secretaries.
C. DUFOUR. }

☞ At a meeting of the citizens of the 5th Wards, held at the Treme Market, the following gentlemen were appointed: President, Ex. baum; Vice Presidents, Lemonnier and Ulysse Chevalier; Secretary, John McClelland.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of six members be appointed to make collections, to be appropriated in aid and support of the poor of the 3d Ward.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed on said committee: George Clark, Emile Wiltz, A. Dupuy, Chevalier Jumonville, H. Gobert and Henry Bebee.

Resolved, further, That Mr Gobert be nominated chief engineer to adopt necessary measures to elevate the Levee of the Canal Carondelet one foot or more, if necessary.

Resolved, That the citizens of fauxbourg Treme be in attendance this morning, with shovels and pick-axes, to commence the labors—the rendezvous to be at the corner of Marais and Canal Carondelet streets.

Resolved, That a committee of 10 be nominated to obtain subscriptions to cover the expenses of materials.

The committee is composed of the following gentlemen:

5TH WARD.	7TH WARD.
J. B. Monnier,	E. Barthe,
James Lilly,	Christoval de Armas,
Charles Cologne,	Anthony Fernandez,
François Reynaud,	Martin Broderick.
Jean Chatard,	
Frank Lillyman.	

} Commissioners.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the Bee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. L. RABASSA, President.
JOHN M'LELLAND, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 22, 1849.

The Cotton market continues firm and the demand good. Sales to day 4,000 bales, at very full prices.

Sugar and Molasses are in fair request, and prices unchanged.

The Flour market is steady, with some enquiry for Ohio. Corn is scarce, and sales are making at 56@55c @ bushel for prime shipping lots.

There is no change to notice in Provisions, but the demand is rather languid.

Whiskey is selling to a moderate extent, at 16½ @ 16¾c @ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges remain firm. Sterling, 7½@¾ @ cent prem. France—5f. 25@30. 30. Bills on New York at 60 days, ¾@1¼ per ct. dis. Checks ¼ @ 1 per cent prem.

Freights continue dull and greatly depressed.

☞ The ship ADRIEN, from Bordeaux, is now discharging opposite the Mint. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their Goods on the Levee. Goods which shall not be received within five days will be stored at the risk and expense of consignees.

G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

☞ The packet ship HERO, Captain C. K. Eldridge, from New York, is now discharging at the 3d Ward Levee. 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. STAPLES & CO.
Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

Notice.

PERSONS who may have any claims against the ship PROVIDENCE, at present in this port, or New Orleans, are requested to present such claims for settlement within ten days from the date hereof, until the 4th June next, to P. F. Odlum, Esq., 67 Chartres st. After that date the owners of said Ship Jerome will not be answerable for any claims on said Ship.

New Orleans, May 22d, 1849. may22 3t & 3t 29

TO RENT.—On the 15th of June next or the 1st of July, a handsome residence at Elysian Fields, between Josephine and Chestnut streets, near Franklin Hospital, containing parlor, chen, servant's rooms, and a handsome garden, planted with flowers and trees, in front of the house; and also have in the rear a large lot of fruit trees, a large yard, stable, etc. The whole to be rented to a good tenant at $16 per month. Apply on the premises, or to 285 corner Bourbon and Orleans sts. may23

☞ House to Rent—Corner Bienville and Dauphine streets. Apply to
may23 J. MOLIÈRE, 3d Old Levee.

LANDING ex ships Adrian and Pactolus, from Bordeaux—
64 cases Red Wine, Montferrand & St Estephe.
127 bbls. white Wine Haut Sauterne.
20 " do do do;
40 pipes old Cognac, H. Sutton, 1820, 1st p.
5 1-4 do do do 1831, do;
6 1-4 do do do 1831, do;
10 1-4 do do do 1831, do;
10 1-4 do do J. Dupuy, 1842, do;
10 1-8 do do do do;
10 1-8 do Brandy do 0th proof
For sale by B. TALAMON,
198 and 199 Levee.

SUNDRIES—Landing ex ship Pactolus, from Bordeaux, and for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
may23 90 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

75 boxes Brandy Cherries, choice;
25 do do Fruits,
60 do Fruits in juice,
30 do Juice for punch,
10 do Claret, Larose, 1840,
10 do Sauterne, Lafite, 1842,
25 cases Preserves, in glass jars each, for sale by
may23 RAYMOND CAHUZAC.
34 Old Levee st.

LANDING, ex ship Adrian, from Bordeaux—26 casks Montferrand Red Wine, 4 do St Estephe;
10 qr pipes fine Champagne Brandy, 6th proof. 10 cases Champagne, 60 bottles each, per case;
5 cases, 30 boxes each, Sardines in oil,
2 cases, 100 half boxes, do do, for sale by
may23 VR. MAIGNAN, 97 St Louis st.

BRANDY—60 qr and 30 half pipes J. Dupuy, 4th proof, in Custom House store, for sale by
may23 RAYMOND CAHUZAC.
34 Old Levee st.

HAVANA SUGAR—100 boxes white, landing ex ship Long Isabella. For sale by
may23 RAYMOND CAHUZAC.
34 Old Levee st.

LANDING, ex ship Pactolus, from Bordeaux—15 qr pipes fine Brandy Cognac brand; 10 do do, fine Champagne, Gassay brand, for sale by
may23 A. MOLIÈRE, 29 Old Levee.

LIME—Barrels Thomaston, landing from schooner Halcyon, for sale by
may23 HAYMAN & HOLDEN.
90 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

LANDING ex ship Charlemagne, from Havre—36 boxes genuine Swiss Assyrth, Jaspreads; 2 tons Gruyère Cheese, 6 cheeses each.
may23 B