The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. —— NEW-ORLEANS SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1849.

MAGNE & WILSON, PROPRIETORS. No. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
GERARD C. KEYSER.

For Comptroller of Public Accounts,
[illegible] HELLON.

For Treasurer,
[illegible] CANSON.

For Secretary of State,
[illegible] CONRAD.

For State Senator,
F. G. HUNT.

To the Assembly—FELIX LABATUT.

For Parish Representatives,
[illegible] LARRAR.

[illegible]

[illegible] $12 00
[illegible] 5 00
[illegible] weeks
[illegible] wed to dis

[illegible] every TEN lines, [illegible] HALF [illegible] Advertise[illegible]

[illegible] not specified as to time will be [illegible] Advertisements will be charg[illegible] Advertisements [illegible]

[illegible] Advertisements [illegible] Office [illegible]

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

The Locofoco party and the Locofoco press are lavishing a considerable amount of abuse upon the Whig members of the General Council, for appointing a majority of Whig Judges at each precinct. John E. Caldwell, Esq., one of the most high minded and honorable gentlemen in our city, is the special object of their wrath, because he acted as the organ of the Whig members of the General Council. Now, let us pause for a moment at the facts of the case.

The Whig party in New Orleans have an acknowledged preponderance. They gave Gen. Taylor last November 1,090 votes majority. They carry the city three times out of four, and they have now a majority of members in the General Council and in two of the three Municipal Councils. By the election law of 1847, three Commissioners of election must be appointed for each precinct. The Whig party and exercise the right of naming two of their own party, and one of the opposition for every poll. Through some inadvertence in making out the lists of Commissioners, in three or four precincts, the Democrats were not represented. The error was pointed out at the meeting of the General Council on Monday night, and forthwith the Whig members pledged themselves to correct it, and to give the Democrats one Commissioner at every poll. The subject was referred to a committee, and the report of the majority fulfilling that pledge, was concurred in by the Council, so that the Democrats will be certainly represented at all the election precincts.

This, however, did not satisfy Mr. Cuzavants and his Locofoco colleagues. They waxed by turns indignant, eloquent and pathetic at the idea of Whigs appointing Democratic Commissioners. They were seriously upon reversing the old rule, that "the majority should govern," and assumed the right of naming these Commissioners themselves. *How else taxpayers?* These excitable gentlemen very conveniently forgot that in 1846, when the Locofocos happened to have a majority in the General Council, they not only refused to permit the Whig minority to appoint any inspectors of election whatever, in many instances, themselves appointed the *Democratic Commissioners*, and allowed the Whigs none. Now the Whigs have a majority, and acting with a liberality that is entirely unappreciated, give the Democratic minority a Commissioner at every poll, and and the Democrats hooted and rave, as if they had been very shabbily treated. This is cool and impudence, to say the least. "What is good for the goose is not sauce for the gander," appears to be the Democratic maxim.

Again, the Locofocos make a tremendous hubbub, use the Whig members of the General Council voted to change the pole of the 2nd Ward, 1st Municipality, from the Coffee House, corner Monsieur and Gaston House streets, to a place in front of the Custom House, and the village that Mr. Caldwell proposed the change, on the ground that the former was a disreputable house. These assertions argue either ignorance or falsehood. Mr. Caldwell is unquestionably opposed to the change, and stated as his principal reason for proposing the change, that he had himself been forewarned by one of the Commissioners, that he the Commissioner would not serve at the polls were held at the corner of Monsieur and Custom House, inasmuch as that establishment was always disorderly, and that the voters would hesitate to approach the polls, in consequence of the rowdyism that would surround it. Whether the Coffee House in question is a reputable or disreputable concern was not considered by Mr. Caldwell, but it was a matter of much importance to secure a convenient and accessible place for holding the polls, and the strong objection urged against the Coffee House chosen, and urged by some of the Commissioners in the Ward, was, moreover, a strong argument for the change.

If the Locofocos are anything farther to a large extent, [illegible] them being [illegible] away, [illegible] advertised on the spot stock of [illegible] presented by them.

President Taylor.

The following passage we extract from a speech delivered at Quincy, at the late Whig Convention in Massachusetts. We regret to learn that Gen. Taylor is not in good health. It was from the powerful Person Taylor to have mingled in person with the intelligent yeomanry of the Bay State. He is a man of the people and the manner in have was among them an instant, and equally popularity, they would have thrown through the ranks from the Capes to Berkshire, and expired in the lingering cobbs and prejudices that have been so assiduously disseminated in a section where his rare virtues and unselfishness might well look for the most general sympathy and the most just appreciation. If the people of Massachusetts could see General Taylor as Mr. Quincy saw him; converse with him, know by personal experience, his unassuming manner, his modesty, his good sense, his good judgment—there would not be opposition enough left in the State to make a show of hands necessary to indicate the state of opinion. It would carry everything by acclamation—*Republic.*

"It was my good fortune said Mr. Quincy, to be at Washington for three or four weeks, about the beginning of last March, and I took my exceedingly good fortune to be under the roof with one who was at that time called Gen. Taylor. I cannot help regretting that his health prevented his having an opportunity of showing himself to the yeomanry and citizens of Massachusetts. I regret that they could not see him. They would be appeared to all doubts, if they could see the Gen. Taylor as he appeared to all who saw him, gentlemen, to judge by what we have seen of the man. I remember, sir, that I was once asked by a very eminent Governor him to, and I was thought then that the man who was the author of both [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel Rough and Ready. He [illegible] one of those officers whom you will see, on an inspection day, facing about on horseback, with long pinions, than he does like a Major-Lieutenant-Colonel. I confess, sir, I found myself in a long conversation with astonishment as I saw him sitting upon his sofa, at his tutor, a quiet middle-looking man; and I could not help thinking, to myself, is that the fellow that we saw on Old Whitey at the battle of Buena Vista?

"We are apt to look upon the title 'Rough and Ready' as one which was got up for the occasion. We are apt to imagine that a committee has been appointed to draught resolutions, and to present to the public such a name as will fit easily. But that is not the case with a name like this. The highest glory of ancient knighthood was when the soldier was knighted by his sovereign on the field of battle. The highest title of a military man in a republic is when his soldiers give him a name that shall signify at once his confidence in him and their appreciation of his merits.

"He was called 'Rough and Ready' because in every rough situation he was ready; because he was found sleeping side by side with the common soldiery, with a tent or without a tent; because he was found in the forefront of the battle, marked only by his venerable and his simple appearance.

"Wages of Massachusetts, you owe a great deal to Gen. Taylor. You have placed him in a situation of great responsibility. You have taken from the position which he filled so long that of a soldier among soldiers—and yet you are called upon to preside over the destinies of a country. He was attacked very much, sir, it was before the battle of Buena Vista by politicians, and I say a word against him. Every body acknowledges his virtues, his modesty, his judgment, but they are trying, if they possibly can, to get away as many as possible of his friends before he comes into action. They are trying to pick off the officers, and upon what grounds do they pretend to pick them off?

"At one time we are told that General Taylor is at bad to maintain the dignity of his country; at another he is too brave. Because he thinks it wisest and best, as it was his duty to do, to prevent any armed interference with foreign countries by citizens of this country; because he will not submit to a failure of the proper diplomatic correspondence of the cabinet—we are told that he is afraid on the one hand, and on the other that he is desirous of involving us in war.

"Fellow citizens, it is our duty to stand by the man that we have put into that place. To be sure we are not going to cast our votes for him at this time, but we assist him. The vote of Massachusetts has always been since the days of 1776 and I trust always will be of great weight in the United States of America. It is our duty to stand by the man whom we have placed in that elevated position. Whigs of Massachusetts, you are entrusted with a certain post in this warfare. You are entrusted with the defence of a citadel that has never surrendered, and it is your duty, as long as you have a leader like Gen. Taylor, as long as he stands firm and true to the Banner of Whig principles, to give your time and your talents to sustaining him, and, through him, to sustaining the great principles by which this country has been raised, as it has, to so much glory and honor."

MURDER WILL OUT.—The bones of a man who had been murdered in Warrick county, Ia., were found a few days since in a pond that had gone dry, for the first time in many years. The murdered man had been trading in horses and disappeared suddenly. Two men named Powers and Rice, have been arrested, and the circumstantial evidence against them is very strong.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.)

FURTHER ADVICES BY THE EUROPA.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25th—P. M.

THE QUARREL BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The English papers which have been received by the *Europa* are filled with comments upon the present posture of European affairs, and the expected decision of the Russian Emperor in reference to the protection granted by Turkey to the Hungarian refugees. The French and English Cabinets have, at the instance of their respective Ministers at Constantinople, ordered large fleets to the Mediterranean. Twelve ships of the line, fully armed, manned and provisioned, are now anchored near the entrance of the Black Sea.

An American corvette and French steamer have sailed for Greece with a large number of Hungarian refugees on board.

It is stated positively that the Sultan of Turkey pledged his protection to Kossuth and his companions before they ventured to enter his dominions.

Lord Palmerston has addressed a moderate but firm note to St. Petersburg, in which he states emphatically that his Government will sustain the Sublime Porte in the matter of the Hungarians, and that the whole English fleet in the Mediterranean has been placed at the disposal of the Minister at Constantinople.

France.

The Paris Press says, that the French Republic disavows the conduct of Mr. Poussin in every respect, and will make no indemnity for the claims preferred by the Ex Minister.

Turin.

The Chamber at Turin has been dissolved. A conspiracy has been discovered at Pedignont.

Rome.

The Pope expresses great unwillingness to return to Rome, in consequence of the numerous assassinations which are perpetrated in the city.

German Leagues.

Wurtemberg decides on joining the Federal League. Hanover will withdraw from it.

THE GRAND MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT.

This is the evening set apart for the GRAND RALLY, on LAFAYETTE SQUARE, when we hope to witness such a demonstration as will astound and affright Locofocoism, by giving it a foretaste of its inevitable doom. Let the Whig Mass RALLY in their strength. Let them send forth their unconquerable legions from every Municipality and every Ward. Gallant and indomitable FILLMORE RANGERS; brave and stalwart KENNER RANGERS; lachini and intrepid DECLOUET GUARDS, and you, DECLOUET INVINCIBLES; KENNER RESERVE GUARDS; MILNBURG RANGERS; ELEVEN GIRLS CLUB, and all other Associations banded together in the support of the great cause of true Republicanism, and of our honest and patriotic President—RALLY!

We invoke the presence not only of every Whig Club, but of every Whig citizen; aye, and of every *Democrat* who dares to listen to the words of soberness and reason, and who is willing to have his principles upon other foundations than the mere catch-words of party. Come forth on your might, freemen of Orleans! The cankers is approaching the close. Let us hear you all re-echo our shouts and unite in our joyous anticipations of triumph.

MASCHANENE UNIQUE AND—*Royal Manufacture of Prussia*—Under this in the New York *Commercial* notices the most brilliant display of porcelain and china, dinner sets, breakfast sets, vases, cups and saucers, biscuit figures, busts, Bohemian ware, bronze ornaments and statues, an enamelled painting of copper and china, that ever yet greeted the editor's wondering eyes. The whole was to be sold a few days since, and the *Commercial* says:

"It is immense collection of richest materials, a consignment from the Prussian Government to Messrs. Leeds & Co., through the Prussian Consul in this city. It is known, we presume, to every reader, that at the royal manufactories of Prussia the most beautiful and costly ornamented china in the world is manufactured. Heretofore these goods have been on the continent of Europe and in Asia. The disturbed state of that country, however, is a considerable check to the manufacture of them, and the Government has resolved upon creating a new avenue for the sale and industry of its artisans. If these splendid goods are sold at a remunerative price, consignments will be regularly made to this country, and a very important branch of business will be opened between the two nations. To the matter fancy, the sale will be entirely unrivaled."

It was our purpose to give our readers some idea of the costly splendor of this collection of china, but we feel incompetent to the task. Suffice it to say, that there are dinner sets varying in price up to one thousand dollars, though it is perhaps not to be expected that the most expensive will realize invoice prices—Some of the plates in these sets are ornamented in the centre with landscapes, single flowers, bouquets and figures, which, as paintings, are considerable. We speak advisedly. We saw a cup, upon which was a painting of two cherubim, so exquisitely beautiful. Some of the tea sets are rich and elegant beyond description. Their price varies from $75 to $300.

(COMMUNICATION.)

Messrs. Editors:

Gentlemen—Will you be good enough to correct the false statement made in your wide circulating journal of the 24th inst., in relation to the towboat Anglo-Saxon.

You state that "the ship Louisiana, Captain Norton, from Rio de Janeiro, in coming up the river in tow of the steamer Ann-Sheaton, ran into the bank of the river, about 4 o'clock, p. m., the 23d inst., 1 mile above of the head of the Passes, by which accident the bowsprit bitt were torn from their fastenings, and carrying away the waist-line, main and mizen top masts, stays, &c.," whose the facts are, that both the steamer and the ship were in the usual track of boats, and two ships lengths from the bank of the river when the accident occurred.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

J. W. STANTON & CO.

New Orleans, Oct. 26th, 1849.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW IN CALIFORNIA is, like all Judge Lynch's operations, severe but necessity seems to require it. A man convicted of stealing $8,000 at Sacramento city, was sentenced to have his head shaved, both ears cut off close to his head, to receive 100 lashes on the bare back, and to leave the place within sixteen hours, and California, (or never to return) within 16 days, with the addition that he be hanged by the neck until he is dead, in case he fails to comply with either of the last two clauses, within the time specified, or in the event of his return.

FIRE IN MOBILE.—The *Advertiser* of Thursday says: A row of small wooden tenements, some half a dozen in number, on the North side of Government street, between Wilkinson and Scott, was consumed by fire yesterday mornings between two and three o'clock. They were the property of Mrs. Chas. McHugh, and were not insured. The fire originated in a tenement that was unoccupied, and must have been the work of an incendiary.

DEFALCATION.—A leak has been discovered in the Worcester Railroad income, which appears to have escaped the vigilance of investigating committees, and by which some $30,000 at least are said to have been surreptitiously taken from the corporation within a few years. The Treasurer's office has been opened by false keys, and tickets abstracted therefrom, which were sold in packages of twenty, to be forwarded immigrants and other passengers to the western country. The late depot master, A. W. Davis, is deeply concerned in the transaction, and it is understood that he implicates others. The corporation have attached his property.—*Boston Courier.*

A BASE IMPOSTOR.—The Hon. Henry Clay was it seems, imposed upon while on his return home from his recent trip, by some villain claiming to be a brother of Speaker Winthrop. The villain accompanied Mr. Clay to Ashland, was introduced as Mr. Winthrop to the leading citizens, and into respectable company, on the strength of which he borrowed various sums of money, and then eloped.

The Great Barbacue.

We are requested to inform the several Whig Clubs and Associations of New Orleans, Lafayette, Gretna and Algiers, that it is expected that in repairing to the Barbecue on Monday next, they will provide themselves with their banners and transparencies, as these emblems and insignia will be undoubtedly called into requisition before the close of the festival.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE AND FATAL RESULT.—Early on Sunday morning, officer Brady, of the thirteenth ward, New York, was assaulted by a gang of rowdies, knocked down with a slung shot, and beat and kicked until unable to move a limb. Some persons conveyed him home, when such was the sudden effect of his shocking appearance upon Mrs. Brady, that she swooned and immediately expired. The perpetrator of the diabolical outrage has been committed.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.

The National Common School Convention for the promotion of general education, convened yesterday. There were present 170 delegates, representing 14 States and one British Province. Horace Mann, of Massachusetts was elected President. The delegates from Louisiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Iowa and Virginia, made interesting statistical reports of the progress of education in their respective States. Joseph R. Chandler, President of Girard College, made a speech, giving an account of the plan of education pursued in that institution, where there are 209 boys averaging 8 years of age. The college opened with 100 scholars.

A HORRID AFFAIR.—On Friday evening last as the regular passenger train on the Macon and Western Railroad was coming from above, when some five miles from this place, the engineer discovered upon the track, a negro girl with her head lying upon the railing. It was down grade, and the car was going very rapidly, which rendered it utterly impossible to stop it before reaching her. He sounded the whistle and used every means to prevent the catastrophe but to no effect. The whole train passed over her, almost entirely severing her head from her body and frightfully mutilating her otherwise. She was the property of Col. D. W. Collier, aged about 16 years, and was an active and intelligent girl. It is supposed, that in a fit of mental aberration, she placed herself in that position for the purpose of self destruction. No cause is given for the horrid deed. Col. Collier is a man of very high kind to his negroes, and has never struck this girl a lick, which makes it so much the more strange. No blame can possibly attach to the engineer, for we are assured that he used every means to prevent it.—*Eufaula Spirit.*

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—We are glad to perceive that the New York *Tribune* has discovered its error, in supposing that so unnatural an amalgamation as that of Whigs and Free-Soilers could ever take place. Its eyes have been opened by the proceedings of Giddings and Root in the late Ohio elections. It says:

The Free-Soil organization has done its appointed work in Ohio. While no one Locofoco county has been distracted or carried away by it, it has been so managed as to take from the Whig party every member of the Legislature (with possible exception) always from the Western Reserve, formerly and naturally the Whig stronghold which "spoke" it has divided as follows:

Free-Soil.	Locofocos.
Ashtabula,	1 Cuyahoga,
Lake,	1 Medina,
Geauga,	1 Lorain,
Trumbull,	1 Portage,
Wayne-Huron & Erie,	1 Summit,

Every one of these counties is decidedly Whig in principle, and determinedly hostile to the party which the whole are thus made to subserve. By the representations of Joshua R. Giddings, Joseph M. Root and others, who have fed and fattened upon the Whig party, and are now its deadliest enemies, they have been made to cast their votes in such manner as to neutralize the Whig strongholds in the rest of the State, and very probably conglobate in the reign of affinity and defiance (law so called) for another year. These counties were they allowed to work freely on the question of sustaining the Administration and Law against brute force and insolvency, would give ten thousand majority for law, (one thy will very likely give a majority against it.

☞ The St. Paul's (Minnesota) *Chronicle* furnishes some interesting particulars relating to the climate, productions, &c., of that territory. Excellent of every description and of superior quality, are produced in abundance, and the crops of oats and Indian corn are spoken of as being much heavier than those of Ohio and Indiana. Mechanics, and particularly housebuilders, are in great demand, and it is believed that mechanical times means could there acquire property and grow up with the country. The lumber business is beginning to attract increasing attention, and increasing in importance with the return of every spring and the rapid augmentation of the population. Mercantile and professional pursuits are in small demand, although St. Paul, it is believed, would compare favorably in this respect with any other town of the same size. The oldest inhabitants of the territory declare that at no place where they had formerly resided, have they, or their families, enjoyed a greater share of health than in Minnesota.

THE TRAVELLING CHILD AT BANGOR.—Readers probably remember the story of the little Bangorian, who appeared to her playmates, and received, and said she had been to Heaven, where she saw her mother, and where she was to go again the following Sunday. The Bangor Whig of the 12th gives the sequel:

On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Daniel Warren, a very worthy, religious man, who has been much among the children, called at the house with a little moved by curiosity, called for the little girl, and addressing her cheerily, told her that she appeared better and would soon be well, and get out in a day or two.

"But I'm going to die sooner again at four o'clock," she quietly and softly said.

"When, to-morrow?"

"No, to-day."

Mr. Warren endeavored to turn her attention to hopeful prospects of recovery, but the little sufferer was too sinking away—the death rattle was heard, and she soon ceased to breathe, her spirit was fled, and the fleetness of death was impressed upon the lineaments of her countenance. She was dead. Mr. Warren looked at the town clock, in the distance, from the window, for there was no clock in the house, and it was 4 o'clock.

While pondering upon, to him, the singular coincidences in this case, and about half an hour had passed, new signs of life appeared, and again the spirit of the sweet girl returned. She asked for water and she was tired and sunk away into a quiet sleep.

Since then she has been gradually recovering, but the elder sister, who underwent her so tenderly and who could not willingly have accompanied her to live with her mother in Heaven, was the next day taken with the cholera, and the following day died and was buried.

Prenticiana.

Honesty, of whatever kind, is certain to meet with hearty detestation and abuse from the editor of the journal.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

"Such "honesty," for instance, as that involved in the Denby case, such as that of Eli Moore, such as that of Collins, and such as that of the defaulting postmasters in Iowa and Michigan.

Mushrooms are sought for by the epicures of our city, with great eagerness, and they succeed very well in finding them, too. One gentleman went out yesterday afternoon and returned about dark with half a bushel.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

There's no doubt that there is a great deal of mushroom growth in Cincinnati.

☞ The gold coinage of California, brought to New York by the Californians, makes its appearance, and will soon, no doubt, have a considerable circulation. The *Express* says:

We have seen several ten dollar pieces coined just as handsomely as ours of the United States mint—and little bars of gold, stamped by the ounce, with its weight and fineness, also appear in the street. Mother Nature is the voucher for the weight and fineness, and their stamp is so much respected in San Francisco, that it passes as well as if it had Uncle Sam's impress upon it. The Mint of the United States at San Francisco is also putting out their coin.

☞ The report of the sitting of the General Council on Thursday, will be published in our next number. It is excluded from to-day's paper by the press of matter.

☞ We are indebted to the Locofoco organ for the information that New Orleans is the birth-place of JOSEPH WALKER. Supposing the statement true, his subsequent conduct establishes the more fully his heartless ingratitude. He goes to Rapides, and calmly strikes blow after blow at the place of his nativity.

"How sharper than the serpent's tooth it is,
To have a thankless child."

City Intelligence.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND BURGLARY.—A man named Philip Kavenaugh was brought before Recorder Baldwin yesterday, charged with highway robbery and burglary. It appears that on Thursday night he attacked Wm. Nelson, in Tchoupitoulas st., and after knocking him down, robbed him of a valuable gold watch and $14 in money. At a later hour in the night he was caught by one of the watchmen in the very act of breaking into a jewelry store. Mr. Nelson made his complaint yesterday morning before the Recorder, and identified the watch in the prisoner the same person who had so unceremoniously despoiled him on the evening previous. Kavenaugh at once confessed the robbery, and the watch was found at a cabaretop town, but the money had disappeared. The accused was committed for trial before the First District Court, on both of the charges preferred against him.

THE COTTON THEFT.—H. Kloppenburg appeared before Recorder Baldwin yesterday morning and pleaded not guilty to the charge of having stolen the five bales of cotton alluded to yesterday. The case will be examined on Tuesday next.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—No arrests of any importance were made yesterday in the First Municipality. The Recorder had only to dispose of a few trivial cases of assault and battery, and disturbance of the peace.

☞ "OLD SIMON DRUM" has been beaten for Prohonotary in Westmoreland county, nearly a thousand votes. The Locofocos repudiated "seed;" but it was sprinkled on stony places, and brought no fruit—or none at least that he got a taste of. Will not the *Union* drop a tear or two upon this outrage?—*Republic.*

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1849.

Only a moderate extent of business has been transacted in the general market since the date of our last report. Produce, however, is now beginning to arrive freely, and in the course of a few weeks we may expect to witness a very greatly increased degree of activity.

Yesterday evening, we received telegraphic dispatches containing the Europa's news to the 12th inst. from Liverpool. The commercial accounts are favorable. Cotton has advanced ¼d ⅌ lb. We were fully prepared for this, and are now looking forward to a greater improvement in the course of a fortnight or three weeks. *Things will work on the other side precisely as we predicted.*

The weather since our last has been clear and pleasant. The river is twelve feet below high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 18th instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi, 16,801 bales; Tennessee, 3,611; Arkansas, 507; together, 21,019 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Havre, 2,000 bales; Lowden, 40; Marseilles, 305; New York, 3,778; Boston, 2,562; Philadelphia, 583; Baltimore, 918; together, 9,745 bales, making an addition to stock of 11,284 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship board not cleared this day, a stock of 74,699 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1849		18,791
Arrived last week	23,069	
Arrived previously	71,627	94,696
		106,487
Exported last week	9,745	
Exported previously	24,424	34,170
Stock on hand and on shipboard		74,699

Our last report closed on a very languid market, caused by the absence of all demand, and a general desire to be placed in possession of later accounts from Europe. The advices in question came to hand on Monday, and turned out to be somewhat less favorable than anticipated. The Liverpool Cotton Market, so far from improving, had remained stationary, and was dull at previous quotations. Our market was brought to a stand in consequence of an unintelligence, and the sales of Monday scarcely amounted to 500 bales. On Tuesday, holders were more disposed to meet the views of buyers, and 4,000 bales changed hands at a decline of ⅛@¼c per lb. The reduction induced purchasers to come forward more freely, and the sales of Wednesday and yesterday, reached 7,500 bales, of which a portion was taken for shipment to England. Last night, the despatches by the Europa already alluded to, came to hand, and the result to-day has been that holders have demanded a considerable advance. To-day, buyers would not accede, and only 500 bales have been sold at some what better prices, but not sufficiently marked to call for a quotation. Our figures are prime, and therefore only to the business that has been previously transacted. The entire sales of the week reach to 12,000 bales.

CLEARANCES, CARGOES AND SHIPMENTS.

Inspection	[illegible]
Delivery	[illegible]
Minimum	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]
Fully Fair	[illegible]
Good Fair	[illegible]
Fine	[illegible]

TOBACCO.—Arrived since the 18th instant, 300 bbls. Cleared in the same time, for London, 1,152 bbls. Refine, Belgium, 25. New York, 491. Philadelphia, 55. Balt more, 52, together, 1,844 bbls. Stock on warehouses and on shipboard, 11,427 hds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1849		13,093
Arrived last week	241	
Arrived previously	3,603	3,844
		16,937
Exported last week	1,494	
Exported previously	3,916	5,410
Stock on hand and on shipboard		11,427

Our light stock of Tobacco is now telling on our market, and we anticipate a further advance. We have, in our last report, stated that the stock in first hands was in excess of the extreme rates ruling by holders. The transactions of the week amount to about 200 bbls., including 5 bbls. Alnutted and 8 Richmond, which we estimate at 4c. ⅌ cwt. on average, 25 bbls Robertson, 4c., and 1 do. at 3½c. We exclude one Virginia manufacturer's lot, 1 bbl. Lee, 1 bbl. Infelix, 1 bbl. Montfort, 1 bbl. Fair to Fine Virginia, Chewing and Segar Leaf Tobacco, 4 ⅌ ct.

BACON.—There has been a fair demand for Bacon, during the past week, and we notice sales of City and Hams, at a rate not less than 5½c. ⅌ lb. The supplies of all descriptions are good, and we quote Hams at 5½@6c. ⅌ lb. Shoulders, 4½@4¾c. ⅌ lb. Sides, 5½@5¾c. ⅌ lb. Lard, 6½@7c. ⅌ lb. Cincinnati Hams are selling at 6½@7c. ⅌ lb. Shoulders, 4½@4¾c. ⅌ lb. Sides, 5½@5¾c. ⅌ lb. Lard, 6½@7c. ⅌ lb.

BUTTER.—The receipts are very light, and we have nothing to report.

CHEESE.—Our last report, the market has been almost at a stand. The sales, since, have been limited purchases of Mess and Prime, at 69 6A @70 for the former, and 58 2A @ 59 for Prime. M. O. Cheese, has been sold at 8c. ⅌ lb.

BACON.—The market has been extremely heavy, and in view of the increased receipts, prices have broken down. In the early part of the week, sales were quoted at 5 3A @5¾c., but they have since been sold at 5c. ⅌ lb. Shoulders have been kept up, and a fair price obtained. Hams are selling at 6 @6½c for plain, 7½@8c for bagged, and 8@12½c for canvassed and extra cured.

LARD.—The transactions in Lard have been to a moderate extent during the past week, embracing some 350 bbls. Prime in tubs, at 6½c., and about 2½ kegs for export which changed at 6½c. ⅌ lb., and some lots of 11,400 kegs on private terms.

BEEF.—The market remains in the same inactive state before noticed, sales being confined to regular lots, at $14 for Mess, and $12 50 @13 for Prime ⅌ bbl. for extra brands.

GRAIN.—A better demand has sprung up for Corn, which, together with the comparatively moderate receipts, has the effect to give quotations a firmer tendency. The sales of the week amount to 15,000 bushels, consisting principally of which were sent coastwise, and the remainder for shipment to England. Last night, the despatches by the Europa already alluded to, came to hand, and the result to-day has been that holders have demanded a considerable advance. To-day, buyers would not accede, and only 500 bales have been sold at some what better prices, but not sufficiently marked to call for a quotation. Our figures are prime, and therefore only to the business that has been previously transacted. The entire sales of the week reach to 12,000 bales.

CLEARANCES, CARGOES AND SHIPMENTS.

Inspection	[illegible]
Delivery	[illegible]
Minimum	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]
Fully Fair	[illegible]
Good Fair	[illegible]
Fine	[illegible]

TOBACCO.—Arrived since the 18th instant, 300 bbls. Cleared in the same time, for London, 1,152 bbls. Refine, Belgium, 25. New York, 491. Philadelphia, 55. Baltimore, 52, together, 1,844 bbls. Stock on warehouses and on shipboard, 11,427 hds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1849		13,093
Arrived last week	241	
Arrived previously	3,603	3,844
		16,937
Exported last week	1,494	
Exported previously	3,916	5,410
Stock on hand and on shipboard		11,427

Our light stock of Tobacco is now telling on our market, and we anticipate a further advance. We have, in our last report, stated that the stock in first hands was in excess of the extreme rates ruling by holders. The transactions of the week amount to about 200 bbls., including 5 bbls. Alnutted and 8 Richmond, which we estimate at 4c. ⅌ cwt. on average, 25 bbls Robertson, 4c., and 1 do. at 3½c. We exclude one Virginia manufacturer's lot, 1 bbl. Lee, 1 bbl. Infelix, 1 bbl. Montfort, 1 bbl. Fair to Fine Virginia, Chewing and Segar Leaf Tobacco, 4 ⅌ ct.

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Declouet Guards.

☞ We are requested to state that the regular meetings of the DECLOUET GUARDS will be held on Thursday Evenings, at their room, corner of Spain and Levee streets. 63-tf

Fourth Ward Independent Clubs—First Municipality.

☞ You are notified to meet THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock, at the City of Hamburg Coffee House, in St. Philip st., in order to join the Mass Meeting on Lafayette Square.

A full band of music will be in attendance.

027 ALBERT H. BRANDT, Secretary.

Rally, Rally, Rally.
Wards of the 5th Representative District.

☞ The Whig Committee of the 5th Representative District will meet on SUNDAY morning, the 28th instant, at nine o'clock, at the Orleans Coffee House, to meet the procession, and go down to the grand Banner Raising held on Judge Bermudez' plantation. By order,

EMILE REYNES, Secretary.

Kenner Reserve Guards.

☞ Will meet THIS EVENING, October 27th, at half past 6 o'clock, and form in a procession to attend at the Grand Mass Meeting, to be held on Lafayette Sq are.

By order of the President,

E. G. PAYSANT, Sec'y.

Rally! Rally!! Rally!!!
GOOD DECLOUET AND KENNER.

☞ A GRAND WHIG RALLY will take place on MONDAY, 29th October, at Judge BERMUDEZ' Plantation, Gentilly Ext., when Whig speakers will be invited to meet the Committee at 10 o'clock, and form in procession, by which the chairman Railroad will be requested to stop long enough to allow ample time for the procession to reach the place of meeting. The Committee have been made the recipients of the kindness of Judge BERMUDEZ, who has generously placed his plantation at their disposal, and the Committee have pledged themselves to make the occasion one of the most joyous and enthusiastic character. The Whig Democrats, are requested to join us.

By order,

CHAS. DAVIS, FLETCHER, Secretaries.
CHAS. COMPKINS.

FILLMORE RANGERS.

Rally! Rally! Rally!

☞ The DECLOUET and KENNER GUARDS will meet THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock, at the Hall, 126, Gravier st., in order to join the Mass Meeting on Lafayette Square.

By order,

CHAS. DAVIS, Secretary.

Rally! Rally! Rally!

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By order,

EMILE REYNES, JOSE HERNANDEZ, } Secrs.
A. BUFF.

Wholesale Dry Goods.
DIRECT IMPORTATION.

THE undersigned have received by the ship Bonnemark from Havre—

2 cases assorted Merinos,
4 do Merino Shawls,
4 do Merino Handker