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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. .....NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1849.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors.
No. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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

Notice.

No persons are authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duverger, our book-keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk, and Delander Verger, collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE.

New-Orleans 30 April, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
DUNCAN F. KENNER,

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
LOUIS BORDELON.

For Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT
O. P. JACKSON.

SECOND DISTRICT,
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Monday morning, June 11, 1849.

Great Ratification Meeting.

An immense gathering of the Taylor men of New Orleans assembled on Saturday night at Hooker's Arcade, to ratify the nominations of the Whig State Convention and to listen to the acceptance of their chosen standard bearer. At an early hour the spacious area was crowded to suffocation, and despite the intense, the almost tropical heat, the multitude patiently remained giving their earnest attention to the exposition of political principles, and the warm and impassioned exhortations of the orators. We were astonished at this enthusiastic demonstration, for we had hardly imagined that a democratic crowd would congregate in such melting weather, muchless that they would endure a perfect steam bath for three mortal hours. But the Whig spirit was up and was not to be dampened by the heat and exhaustion of a tropical night in June.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of JAMES F. FRERET, Esq., as President, of Messrs. Fenr Labatut, J. Lanata, J. Levy, A. Brothers, O. H. Norton, Geo. Allen, St. Cyr, Guimault, J. H. Warner, and A. Pierras, Vice Presidents, and of Messrs. Jules David, S. Ferrers and Wm. Saltzman as Secretaries.

The President having introduced Gen. ALEXANDER DECLOUET to the assembly, that gen. tleman came forward amid deafening cheers, and spoke for about fifteen minutes in a style of force and eloquence that surprised and delighted his hearers. Gen DECLOUET wonderfully effected by his recent ill health. His voice faltered and broke down many times, but he gained confidence he proceeded in language of great eloquence and elevation, and with irresistible liberty, to return his heartfelt thanks for the unexpected distinction that had been conferred upon him not only without his solicitation but without his expectation. Buried in the bosom of the native Attakapas, and devoted quite to the cultural pursuits, he little dreamed of the honor in store for him and was unaffected when he learned that the Convention had designated him as the Whig candidate for the approaching contest. The weighty responsibility beyond the humble duties of the position he called to him, in a manner at once so unlooked for and so gratifying, he could not decline, but otherwise than accept, and he owed it to the great party that had conferred on him so distinguished an honor, to spare no efforts to achieve a triumph.

Gen. DECLOUET then passed a splendid eulogy on Gen. Taylor as well Mr. Benjamin, and rejoiced the assembly that these gentlemen had shrunk from the contest for fear of being defeated. He referred to their past lives, and their frequent and successful encounters with the great leaders on the democracy, as evidence that no craven spirit or fear could agitate them In conclusion, he expressed his determination to meet his opponents on all occasions—to exhibit his views frankly and fearlessly, and do battle for the great cause and the glorious party of which he had been made the champion, with all the ardor and all the resolution that the consciousness of truth and sound principles could inspire.

The remarks of Gen DECLOUET were received with immense applause, and it was easy to be seen that his modest and manly bearing and intelligent sentiments had created a highly favorable impression. When the cheering had subsided, it was again called forth by the appearance of the Hon. DUNCAN F. KENNER on the stand. This gentleman spoke in substance as follows:

Mr. KENNER began by expressing his warm regards for the citizens of New Orleans on account of the calamity from which they were now suffering. He professed to be a thorough friend of this great metropolis, and as an advocate of concrete and strenuous, of internal improvements. He trusted that no effort would be spared to induce Congress to make appropriations for the protection of New Orleans from future overflows. This was, in his opinion, a legitimate and constitutional exercise of power, and the people should expect no persons to office who at least entertain such opinions.

Turning to the present campaign, and at once coming to the subject of an Elective Judiciary. He said that this question must be met. It had been before the people for some years; it had rapidly gained ground, and their opponents had recently seized it as a stalking horse, upon which they hoped to ride into power. Mr. KENNER would briefly advert to the history of the question. It had been brought forward in the Convention that had framed the present State Constitution. *It was not there agitated as a party question.* On the speeches made in favor of it, some or two were by whigs; and the most powerful speech that he ever listened to in his life, was made *against* an Elective Judiciary by PIERRE SOULE. When the vote was taken, only twenty members of the Convention sustained the question, and out of these four voted for it in obedience to the wishes of their constituents, leaving but 16 in favor of the principle.

But there was another consideration with this vote that merited attention. In the immense body of men on that occasion, figured the names of the strongest and staunchest Democrats in Louisiana. GEORGE EUSTIS, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana; PIERRE SOULE, the brilliant orator, who now holds a seat in the United States Senator; and, above all, SOLOMON W. DOWNS, another United States Senator—the man who is considered the representative and embodiment of the Democracy of the whole West—*all voted against an elective judiciary.* He, himself, was then equally opposed to the project. But the spirit of change was irresistable; the tenure of the judicial office was reduced from life to six years. Nature proved this reform, grew this question of elective judiciary. It has gained strength every day—ministers of men of all parties approved the principle, and finally, when the proposition was submitted to the State Senate, to take the sense of the people on the subject of amending the new Constitution, so as to make the judiciary elective, the Senate voted for it unanimously. Were there no Whigs in that body? Yes, fellow-citizens, Whigs and Democrats cordially united in sustaining, and nevertheless, with these facts before them, the Democratic Convention, at Baton Rouge, had the hardihood to claim the paternity of the principle for the Democratic party. Mr. KENNER knew not why they thought proper to make this a party question, but it was fair to presume they had seized it, because of its growing popularity. For his part, whether elected or defeated, he should never change on the subject. He was one of those who, in the State Senate, was among the unanimous vote for it, and he should continue to advocate it, whatever the result might be to him personally. He was taken up by the Convention with a full knowledge, on the part of that respectable body, of his vote in the Senate; they had, by nominating him, approved of that vote, and he would on every occasion, endeavor to vindicate the Convention for so doing.

Mr. KENNER was unwilling to say much on National politics, as this was a State canvass; but he could not help alluding to the reckless hostility manifested by our opponents towards ZACHARY TAYLOR. He referred to the declaration made by the Washington *Union*, that General TAYLOR was no more fit to be president, than the humble porter who stood at the door of the White House and ushured in visiters; and he called upon the Taylor men of Louisiana to stamp with their indignant condemnation a party that could so wantonly calumniate and abuse the virtuous, high-minded, honest and able old hero. Mr. K. proceeded in this strain for some time, eloquently exhorting the Whigs to stand by their President, and show by their votes that they had not faltered from that noble position they assumed last November, when they bravely stowed upon him the highest office in the gift of the people.

Among the means which the Democrats had already attempted to employ to the injury of ALEXANDER DECLOUET, was the the revamping and republication of what purported to be old letters written by Mr. D., and the dissemination of charges that he had been opposed to emigration and was a violent Native American in principle. That falsehood could be easily disposed of. When the Native American question was popular in Louisiana, when many Democrats who now affect to look upon it with horror, were noisy and brawling advocates of the repeal of the Naturalization laws; when to oppose Native Americanism required nerves of steel and desperate courage, what was Mr. Declouet's conduct. That gentleman was then a member of the State Legislature. A resolution was introduced requesting our Congressional delegation to use their best efforts to procure a modification of the naturalization laws, ALEXANDER DECLOUET with only four others, stood up and boldly voted NO!

Mr. KENNER's speech was received with every mark of enthusiastic applause. The candidate for Congress in the Second District, Mr. CONRAD, was next called upon. He spoke for a few moments with his usual energy and fluency. He expressed his delight at the presence of so large an assemblage and at the excellent impression produced by Messrs. DECLOUET and KENNER. He said that the Whigs had nominated men who did not thrust themselves forward for public favor, men, who when informed of the distinctions conferred on them, had been found like Cincinnatus, at the plough. He predicted their triumphant success, and called on the Taylor party to verify his claim to the spirit of prophecy. He briefly and appositely returned thanks to his constituents for his own nomination to Congress, and stated that if elected, he would do all in his power to sustain the honest and brave old man who occupies the presidential chair. Mr. CONRAD resumed his seat in the midst of warm applause.

The meeting, despite 90 degrees Fahrenheit, was clamorous for more speeches, and accordingly Samuel Flower of this city, Mr. Heydenfelt of Moorehouse, and Joel G. Sever, Esq., of New Orleans, all addressed the meeting, in concise, well timed and vigorous harangues. We understand—for we had left the assembly—that Mr. Sever's speech was a splendid effort of extemporaneous eloquence.

The canvass has now fairly opened, and henceforth the Whig motto will be, "ONWARD!"

That Letter.

Locofocoism is welcome to all that it can make by republishing the letter written by Mr. DECLOUET five years ago. It appears that he was then opposed to an elective judiciary. So were SOULE, EUSTIS, DOWNS, and three-fourths of the Democrats in the Convention. The latter have changed their views. So has *Mr. Declouet.* It appears further, that Mr. DECLOUET was then not much disposed to favor universal suffrage. Neither were thousands of good democrats, and notably so among the Creole population. The latter think otherwise now. *So does Mr. Declouet.* That gentleman's opinions are foreshadowed in the speech of Mr. KENNER, and the Locos will learn soon enough that their boasted issue is one which all parties in this State mean to maintain. More hereafter.

WASHINGTON, June 2d.

Col. James O. Hinger, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Special Agent of the Post Office Department for mail depredations. His long acquaintance as a contractor, etc., for the department, qualifies him for the post.

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

It is stated on high authority, that Mr Butterfield, a distinguished lawyer of Illinois, and formerly U. S. District Attorney, will receive the appointment of Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice Judge Young.

PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.—On the morning of the 6th ultimo, when Lieut. Beale left Panama, a steamer was coming into port, which must have been either the California or Panama, probably the latter, on her way from New York to San Francisco. The California from San Francisco was daily expected at Panama, and the Oregon was already there. The Panama took from the United States only about eighty passengers, and could accommodate about one hundred and thirty more, which number she would receive on board at Panama. There is a prospect now, that the line of steamers between Panama and San Francisco, will run with a good degree of regularity. The Company, as we lee by an advertisement, are issuing tickets for the July steamer, half of which are to be disposed of at New York, a quarter at New Orleans, and the remainder at Panama.

FIRE IN CHARLESTON.—On the morning of the 4th a fire broke out in the rear of a building in Lynch street, occupied by Mr. Albert Bile. The flames spread with considerable rapidity, and destroyed six or eight dwelling houses. The aggregate loss is estimated at $18,000.

☞ A paragraph in the Charleston *Mercury* partly explains the meaning of an obscure passage in the telegraphic advices from New York. The paragraph is as follows:

"The Island of Newfoundland is reported to be entirely surrounded by ice, and that the steamer Canada was unable to land her passengers, the Bishop of the Province among them. Some of them took to the ice, and after travelling on it for forty miles, four of them reached the shore in safety.

☞ The Vicksburg *Sentinel* of Thursday last says: For a week past we have had frequent heavy showers of rain, day and night. This is very unfavorable to our farmers, as it renders it impossible to kill the grass, an abundant crop of which is in the fields. Many have almost given up in despair, and have come to the conclusion that nothing but the frost in the fall will enable them to "get out of the grass." Early fields of corn are very promising, but the cotton, early and late, needs sunshine.

☞ It is said, upon good authority, that the following diplomatic appointments have been definitely decided upon by the cabinet:

Abbott Lawrence, of Massachusetts, Minister to England.

William C. Rives, of Virginia, Minister to France.

Wm. A. Graham, ex-Governor of North Carolina, Minister to Spain.

Bailie Peyton, of Louisiana, Minister to Chili.

Geo. P. Marsh, (ex-member of Congress,) of Vermont, Minister to Berlin, or Constantinople.

Thos. L. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Consul to Liverpool.

Lorenzo Draper, of New York, Consul to Havre.

Edward Kent, ex-Governor of Maine, Consul to Rio Janeiro.

D. R. Foote, of Buffalo, Consul to Bogota.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to D. WELD & Co., No. 79 Camp street, for the April number of the Westminster Review, and the May number of Holden's Magazine—both excellent publications.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to J. C. MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, for two choice and favorite works of fiction, viz: Family Feltman, by the author of the Unexpected Husband, and Georgian Hammond, by the author of the Poor Cousin.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of Virginia has reconvened from its recess, and determined to remain at Richmond—chosen by no choice.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Steamship Crescent City, with One Million of Specie.

The steamship *Crescent City*, Capt. Stoddard, arrived yesterday evening from Chagres, bringing the following late and highly important intelligence from California, for which we are indebted to the polite attention of her commander:

The steamship Crescent City left New York at 4 P. M., on the 23d ult., with 30 passengers, for Chagres, where she arrived on the 3d June, having been detained twenty four hours off the land by thick weather.

The advices from San Francisco are to the 1st May, inclusive. By the accounts from the passengers per steamer California, Captain Forbes, the statements respecting the enormous quantities of gold are by no means exaggerated. The Crescent City brings nearly half a million in gold dust and specie on freight, and the passengers on board have nearly as much more, which they bring from the mines.

There appears to be no limit to the extent of the gold regions. Recent discoveries have proved it to exist to the southward of Santa Barbara, and downwards towards the line of Lower California. The assertions heretofore made respecting the enormously high prices of, labor, &c., are, beyond a doubt, true, and there are now at San Francisco upwards of fifty vessels, of different nations, whose crews have deserted them; nor can the inducement of $100 per month as wages tempt them to return to their duty.

The U. S. ship Warren arrived on the 30th April, and 15 men deserted within 24 hours after. It is almost impossible to retain men on board of government vessels.

The steamer California, after innumerable delays, through the untiring exertions of Captain Forbes, succeeded in leaving San Francisco on the 1st of May at midnight. From the 26th March to the day of sailing Capt. F. was occupied in gathering a crew together, the former crew having deserted upon his arrival. The California arrived at Panama on the 21st May, having been under canvass alone 48 hours.

The Panama, Lieut. Porter, arrived at Panama from New York on the 6th May, making the passage in 35 days and 7 hours running time. Left on the 11th for San Francisco with 300 passengers.

The Oregon, Capt. Pearson, arrived on the 5th of May from San Francisco, and sailed May 30th full of passengers. The California will sail about the 15th June for San Francisco and the coast.

From arrangements made for a supply of coals, there is now no doubt of a regular communication between Panama and California. The only difficulty apprehended is the desertion of the crews, but as the Company are determined to run the steamers, this difficulty will be overcome by the payment of the high wages demanded by seamen. This was done in the case of the California, and will be resorted to whenever it shall be found necessary.

Panama was deserted, with the exception of a few persons waiting for the California, (to sail on the 15th) *all* had gone up the coast, no doubt "on their way rejoicing." Panama was healthy.

The mail from Cruces to Panama is the one now travelled, although the entire route had not fairly set in, that is, it rained only occasionally. I failed to believe that this road needs macadamizing.

The Crescent City brings (by special orders) three mails, consisting of 15 mail bags from California—some of them as far back as March last. The cause of their delay has been the detention of the steamer at San Francisco from want of fuel and hands, and the want of regularity in the departure of the mail steamers from Chagres. These mails doubtless will bring corroborating evidence of the correctness of the statements respecting the auriferous regions, and are sanguine in consequences of the King of Naples and to Gen. Oudinot, to induce them to retire. In the meantime, Oudinot has been reinforced by sixty thousand troops, and he has probably now a well organized army under his command; but the enthusiasm of the Romans is raised to the highest pitch, and if a single-handed or combined attempt to bombard and take the city by storm should be made, the defence of the city by means of barricades and by the courage of the people, will be so well maintained, that the Austrians are by no means certain of success.

All foreign concur that it will be impossible to restore the temporal power of the Papacy in any form.

We have before us most frightful details of Prench Troops changed form their hiding-places by the populace and put to death—their bodies have been hacked into the smallest pieces and then cast into the Tiber.

The combined powers of Europe will scarcely be able to restore to his throne the occupant of the throne of the Vatican. The tide of feeling has overflowed him, and the Romans seem now bent on excluding sacerdotal and political authority for ever.

Intelligence by telegraph has been received from General Oudinot to the 13th instant, at which time there was a strong probability that the French troops would be permitted to enter Rome without opposition.

In the General's dispatch he says: "Serious propositions of submission are made to me."

Already the anchors of safety to the Roman —the 900 French regulars in Rome—were accompanied to Palo with all possible demonstrations of joy.

A letter of the Times announces the landing at Fiumicino of a Spanish force which was marching on Leghorn.

A fresh attempt was being made at Palermo to get up an armed resistance against the Neapolitans, but it appears of doubtful success.

Germany.

The plot gradually reveals itself in Germany. The sovereigns have evidently combined for the overthrow of the Liberalists.

The Prussians have a formidable garrison at Dusseldorf, on the Rhine, but it has been suppressed.

At Frankfort the riot was becoming more revolutionary and anarchical every day. All the moderate members in consequence left it.

Prussia has followed the lead of Austria, and withdrawn her delegates from Frankfort. The other principal powers will now doubtless do the same. The Grand Duke of Baden has been obliged to fly from the capital, while in Eberefeld, Dusseldorf, Hagen, Coelinn, and in all the market towns in Rhenish Prussia, the insurgents have erected barricades, and make the Constitution a pretence for their movements.

At Berlin a sort of Congress has assembled, and Baron Gagern's scheme of a German federal state has been revived, a double confederation to be the basis. Austria desirous to a closer connection with Germany; the German States and Austria are never to go to war; they are to form a defensive alliance, and a foreign war may be carried on by either power, if the power do not succeed in proving to the other that its interests are mutually involved in the dispute. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, as hereditary chiefs of the new Germ n Federal State, are to appoint commissioners, who are to act and advise as the executive power. The Diet of Frankfort, should the scheme has now received the attention of Europe, but its realization depends upon many contingencies.

Hungary.

The war in Hungary has assumed no new feature; the fighting goes on unremittingly, and the fortunes of the Hungarians are reported to be in the ascendant. They are said to be within a few days march of Vienna, to which point the Russians are pressing forward as rapidly as possible.

It is thought that the strong present of France, seconded notably by England, may have the effect to check the advance of the Russians.

Sicily.

Sicily is again in a state of insurrection for the hundredth time.

Russia.

The Emperor reached St. Petersburg from Moscow on the 25th inst. There had already marched into Gallicia, on route for Hungary, to the assistance of the Austrians, 180,000 Russians, with 350 cannon and 27,000 cavalry. Gen. Bem is prepared to give them a warm reception, and there must be warm work before it is over. Georgey has joined about noiters, that whoever refuses to take bank notes shall be hanged.

City Intelligence.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—The "items" that transpired at the Recorder's court on Sats day are not of sufficient importance to be chronicled in our columns. Those who are at all interested in the matter have already read them in yesterday's papers.

SUICIDE.—A negro man named Griffin, belonging to Mr. Dupuy, of the parish of Plaquemines, and who had been under a reprimand, committed suicide on Saturday night at the corner of Conti and Robin and Annunciation streets, by hanging himself with his suspenders to the door of the cell in which he was confined. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and returned a verdict accordingly.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a German named Kaiser recently arrived in the country, who died suddenly at the boarding house corner of Levee and Bienville streets. Verdict—"Death from ous stroke."

LARCENY.—A negro man named Moses was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, at the residence of Capt. Hooper, of the steamer Princess, charged with stealing a tin box and a pair of pantaloons from the same.

THE OVERFLOW.—The water in the swamps district has receded four inches from the highest point, and continues to fall. This auspicious change is due to the favorable progress of the works at the crevasses.

☞ Most somebody do something for Mr. T. J. Rider, the inventor of the great Caveman rifle? He had exhibited one of his guns at the Fair, and if the exhibition will only give him half a chance he can reap the revenues, dry up the flood, and restore to the cultivated soil at once and for all time the inexhaustible fertility of the Mississippi valley. Mr. Rider is an ingenious mechanic, and has invented, we believe, a good many other useful things besides the Caveman rifle. Let him have a chance, we say, and he will show the world what he can do.

FROM TAMPICO.—MORE INDIANS.—By the arrival yesterday of the schooner Renaissance, from Tampico, which port she left on the 5th inst., we learn from Capt. Busson that it was reported when he sailed that there were 10,000 Indians within 12 miles of Tampico, and the inhabitants expected to be attacked by them daily. The U. S. sloop of war Saratoga was lying off Tampico bar, and communicating with the Consul when the R. sailed.

Telegraphic Items.

BOSTON, June 1, 1849.

The ship London, from New Orleans, bound for his port, went ashore on Nausett Beach yesterday. The ship is total loss, but the cargo has mostly been saved. The latter was insured here.

CLEVELAND, (O.) June 1—6 P. M.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire has occurred in our city, destroying the large warehouse of Barney & Wring, containing 10,000 bushels of wheat and 5,000 bushels of corn. The building was valued at $10,000, and was fully insured. The grain was partially insured.

DETROIT, (Mich.) May 31.

The boilers of the new ferry boat Argo burst this afternoon, whilst crossing, killing Mr. Foster, the builder of the boat, and severely injuring Mr. Towner, the engineer.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES IN HONOR OF GENERAL GAINES.—We take the following from Saturday's Mobile *Advertiser*:

The remains of this gallant and noble veteran officer reached here yesterday morning in the steamer Oregon, from New Orleans. They were escorted to the Battery by our military, and there remained until 5 o'clock, when they were carried to the Presbyterian Church on Government street. The flags upon the Arsenal and upon the vessels in the harbor, were at half mast, and a single gun fired at intervals on the hill an hour during the day.

About 5 o'clock P. M. the military assembled. The commissioned officers of the division under Maj. Gen. McCoy—the first volunteer regiment consisting of the City Troop, Artillery, Washington Light Infantry, Rifle Corps, Cadets and Fusileers, the Masonic orders and a vast concourse of citizens, proceeded to the church, where the throne of Divine Grace was addressed in a fervent prayer by the Rev. Dr. N. T. Hamilton. A hymn was then sung appropriate to the occasion, and the services in the church closed with an eloquent and appropriate address by Dr. Hamilton, portraying in life and services of the distinguished chieftain and impressing on all that in the midst of life we are in death.

The procession was then formed. The hearse robed in black—a platform with an obelisk surmounted by a gilded eagle—was drawn by six blooded horses. The coffin was therein placed. The Philadelphia says, the corpse of the veteran soldier was carried in the full uniform of his rank, with the hat and sword buckled to his side.

The selection of the funeral; the military procession and the entire arrangements, the Corporate Authorities, the Masonic fraternity, citizens followed in the order of precedence, to the cemetery, were characterized by military honours, the Cadets firing minute guns during the procession to the grave.

The remains of the gallant dead were deposited in the vault of the Masonic Cemetery, to be removed to Washington City, when the family arrive.

Thus has been paid the last tribute of respect to the memory of the brave and lamented dead, and he was respected and admired while living. Peace to the brave and honour to the memory of the gallant Gaines. Gaines he leaves a soldier as ever trod on hostile ground, and one of the most honorable and even splendid civil careers that ever adorned the annals of our country's history.

THE CHOLERA has nearly disappeared from Louisville.

☞ A despatch to the N. Y. *Herald*, dated Washington, June 1st, says:

Lieut. Beall procured his despatches, four in number, this morning, to the Secretary of the Navy, who declines to publish them; but, at the same time, we are authorized to say that the statements published in the Herald on Wednesday are fully borne out by Commodore Jones. Nothing is said as to the civil organization of the territory, and but little with reference to the abundance of gold. What is said of the latter, however, confirms the published accounts.

The despatches principally refer to private matters connected with the squadron; there is nothing in them which would interfere the public, beyond what we have stated.

We feel authorized to say that a force of dragoons will be promptly detailed to the Rio Grande to put down the Indians, with instructions to pursue them till captured or annihilated. The people of Texas are to be protected from further invasions of the Comanches.

It is said that when the news of the Indian outrages was read to Old Zach, he rose from his seat, and exclaimed—"First of all, the business must be stopped;" and sent for Mr Crawford.

We understand also that the President is gratified with the conduct of the Mexican General at Matamoros, and will probably require an explanation of the American officer for refusing the assistance offered to pursue the Indians.

[From the American Art Union Bulletin.]

THE TOMB OF NAPOLEON.—A French paper gives the following details relating to works at the tomb of the Emperor Napoleon. An immense circular crypt has been dug beneath the dome, within which, on three shafts of green marble, the sarcophagus containing the Emperor's coffin will repose. The block of porphyry which the curious are now flocking to see on the Quai d'Orsay, is destined to cover the sarcophagus. A lower gallery, paved in Mosaics and lined with marble has reliefs representing the principal events in the Emperor's life, will admit the public to circulate about the sarcophagus. Twelve colossal statues in white marble—of which six are already placed—will sustain an upper gallery, whence it may be looked down on and its details examined from above. Those allegorical statues, from the chisel of France, represent the principal branches of human activity—Science, Legislation, War, Arts, etc. A magnificent altar of black marble is raised in white rases in front of the tomb. Four large and beautiful columns, also of black and white marble, support the canopy of carved and gilt wood. Two broad steps, each cut from a single block of Carrara marble, lead up to the funeral altar. Beneath the altar is the passage to the lower gallery above spoken of: whose entrance is guarded on either side by the tombs in black marble of Bertrand and Duroc—dead mistress keeping watch at the door of the imperial dead.—The marble employed in the construction of this tomb cost not less than a million and a half francs ($300,000) in the rough; the sculptures and bas-reliefs executed by Bonnetti, cost a hundred thousand francs ($120,000.) The block of porphyry for the covering of the sarcophagus weighs 45,000 kilogrammes, its extraction and carriage to Paris cost one hundred and forty thousand francs ($28,000.) It comes from the shore of Lake Ontario. Between the tombs of Bertrand and Duroc, a shrine will be erected to receive the sword of Austerlitz, the Imperial Crown, and eighty standards captured under the Empire.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 9, 1849.

The sales of Cotton to-day reached 1,000 bales at yesterday's prices, say from 7@7¾c ₩ lb for Middling to Good Middling.

Small sales of Sugar and Molasses were made to-day at old prices.

The Flour market is flat with no sales of consequence. Corn is likewise dull

There was an improved demand to-day for Pork, and 1,200 bbls Mess were sold at $9 50@9 62½. Holders now ask $10.

Whiskey is selling at 16@16½c ₩ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges are firm. Sterling, 6@9 ₩ cent prem. France, 5⅛@5⅜. 30¾. N. York 60 day's 5@6¼ per cent. discount. Checks ¼ @ 1 per cent prem.

Freights are unchanged.

☞ Mr. F. P. DUCONGE, No. 30 Chartres st., is our Agent during our absence.

jel2 2t B. & A. POULIF.

☞ The packet ship CLIFTON, Capt. Ingersoll, from New York, is now discharging at St. Joseph street wharf. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods as she arrives, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

J. W. STANTON & CO.,
jel1 Cor. Magazine and Lafayette st.

☞ During my absence from this city Mr. CHRISTIAN SCHNEIDER is my duly authorized agent and attorney in fact, as per act of procuration dated the day before yesterday. Notary Public. jel2 It JOHN FRIEDRICH.

☞ Union Line—Packet ship MEDIATOR, Pitcher, master, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. First 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.

J. O. WOODRUFF & CO.,
jel0 93 and 95 Magazine st.

☞ The Consignees of 60 bags and 10 casks Mustard Seed, marked B. S., consigned to order, per ship Mississippi, from New York, is requested to make his residence known to the undersigned, corner of the Levee, opposite the Vegetable Market, First Municipality, otherwise the same will be stored at his risk and expense.

J. O. WOODRUFF & CO.,
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J. O. WOODRUFF & CO.,
jel0 93 and 95 Magazine st.

Incendiarism.

$500 REWARD.—The sum will be given to any person or persons who will make known the incendiary or incendiaries, who, on the night of the 8th to the 9th instant, set fire to the country residence of Mr. Mace, formerly the property of Madame Dubreuil Berger, situated at Algiers, distant about a mile from the First Municipality Ferry Landing. This reward will be paid on conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries.

jel1 2t CHARLES MACE.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 16th May last, from the plantation of Mr. J. V. B. Marmillion, parish of St. John Baptist, the American negro boy Charles Jackson, aged about 20 years, red complexion, five feet six or seven inches in height. The above reward will be paid to whoever will lodge him in one of the gaols of this State, or bring him back to his master. Apply to M. MARTIN.

jel1—3t No. 11 Old Levee.

☞ TO RENT—A three story HOUSE, with six cross yard, servants', dwelling &c., situated on Bienville st., between Conde and Royal. First Municipality. Apply to

jel1 G. M. LUCAS 30 Bienville.

DEMIJOHNS—1,000 Demijohns, 5 gallons each; 250 do 3 gallons; 200 do 8 gallons. All delivable—to arrive per ship Mediterranean, from Havre, for sale by D. LANATA.

jel1 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—to arrive per ship Carolina, from Marseilles:

9 bales Almonds; 150 boxes French Soap, 150 boxes Mustard Mixed; 30 boxes Cognac, for sale by

jel1 D. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

NOTICE—The co-partnership existing between Messrs. Rodat & Bonnet, has been dissolved since the 6th of June, 1848, all the debts contracted by each of the partner, will be personal and shall not bear, in any way, on the establishment.

A. SEMER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from my dwelling house in St. Peter street, on the 30th ult., the negro boy JOHN, about 21 years old, 5 feet 6 in 7 inches high, slim made and rather bow legged, has a scar on his left cheek, has one or two teeth missing in his under jaw, with red lips; speaks English only, and was bought of Mr. Bouland about five months since. Had on when he left a black coat, black vest and colored pantaloons, and a Palm Alto black hat, brims turned up. A further reward of $50 will be paid, if caught out of the State and brought to any of the jails of the city.

jel0 6t VICTOR DAVID, 26 Old Levee.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

WE again invite upon the police attention of the police, and would respectfully solicit an inspection of two cases of beautifully cut flashed Irish linens, received this morning per steamship Falcon. [jel0] THOS. READY, 31 Chartres st.

BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS.
—207 cases landing from ships Nan cy Trent, Anacreon and Cabarga. For sale by

R. G. SOBIE,
jel0-6t 19 Conti street.

FOR SALE—A DRUGG STORE—having a good run, in the Third Municipality. Apply to

jel0 P. LEMAND,
cor. Royal and Bienville sts.

WANTED—A good druggist. CLERK, speaking English and French. Applyat the drugg store of P. LEMAND,
jel0 cor. Royal and Bienville sts.

LINE—3000 bbls. fresh Tennessee Meadow Rock Lime, for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
jel0 93 Magazine st., and 11 Red Stores.

PLASTER—100 bbls Worcllestonpan and 100 Cog glue for sale, Philadelphia, in arrive; 200 bbls Plaster of Paris, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
jel0 93 Magazine st., and 11 Red Stores, 3d M. y.

SODA ASH—100 bbls., therein and bbls; also, 10 cks Barilla, for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
jel0 93 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

TOBACCO—20 bales Havana Leaf Tobacco, for stripping and filers, landing per brig P. Bonta, for sale by

THORNDIKE & LAMPRE, 28 Old Levee.

TILES—1000 English, assorted sizes, for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
jel0 93 Magazine and 11 Red Stores.

SUGAR—207 hogsds white Sugar, landing from brig P. Bonta, from Havana, for sale by

THORNDIKE & LAMPRE, 28 Old Levee.

MARBLE DUST—20 bbls Newark, 20 do White Mag. for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
jel0 93 Magazine st. 11 Red Stores.

PORK—25 bbls Cincinnati Mess, New Orleans inspected, for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
jel0 93 Magazine st. 11 Red Stores.

PLASTERING HAIR—500 bales and 50 bbls for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
jel0 93 Magazine st., and 11 Red Stores.

SUGAR—207 hogsds Sugar, landing from brig P. Bonta, from Havana, for sale by

THORNDIKE & LAMPRE, 28 Old Levee.

COFFEE—25 bags of prime Rio coffee, landing from brig P. Bonta, from Havana, for sale by

THORNDIKE & LAMPRE, 28 Old Levee.

LEAF TOBACCO—100 bales Virginia & Ohio Tobacco, of different qualities, for sale by

D. CASALLERO, 30 Old Levee.

HAVANA SEGARS—Constantly on hand a complete assortment of the best brands, for sale by

J. N. RICHIN, 17 Conmon st.

COFFEE—300 bags Rio, for sale by

C. M. SIMPSON, No. 98 Chartres st.

COFFEE—100 bags Rio, for sale by

C. M. SIMPSON, No. 98 Chartres st.

COFFEE for sale by the entire stock of PANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, which, owing to the lateness of the season, and the uncertainty which has so seriously affected the trade of New Orleans, he will greatly reduce the prices of, for the purpose of offering the remainder unbroken to the city and country purchasers.

J. H. PALMER, 30 Cravier st.

LANDING, ex ship Pactolus, from Bordeaux—
25 casks Red Wine, St Emilion St Georges No. 1;
16 do do do do No. 2;
70 do do do do No. 3;
9 hf casks do do do No. 2;
8 do do do do No. 3;
2 do do do do No. 4;
also 1 hhd casks Host Vinegar, for sale by

jel FeJ LACOSTE 26 Royal st.

SPERLING GOODS.
SELLING OFF.

THE subscribers, being dissolved, to reduce their stock, will sell, after this date, at cost—Many of the goods have been bought at great sacrifices, and bargains will be offered.

W. H. & J. LAPSLEY,
jel2 13 Chartres st.

COGNAC—20 hhds pure Cognac, Magnac, 1831; 20 quarter do, do, do, do, 1835, 1836, 1837, now landing ex ship Valiant, from Bordeaux, and for sale by J. & J. TARDOS,
jel1 15 Conti.

CURRENTS IN THE JUICE—30 barrels Cognac, brand binding ex ship Valiant from Bordeaux, for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC,
jel1 24 Old Levee.

FOR SALE—Landing ex ships Rockingham and Pactolus, from Havre and Bordeaux—20 casks of Sillery Wine; 100 barrels Haut Sauterne Wines Vieux, old; 20 casks Absynth, of Verdet & Lecocqs manufacture.

H. DeGOUY & RIFFLARD,
jel1 21 Old Levee.

CLARET WINE—1000 boxes White Cargo, ex ship Cook, landing at ship Dacar, from Bordeaux, and for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 24 Old Levee.

COGNAC—25 bbls very old and superior Cognac 1 hhd proof, J & J Prans & Co. brand, in store and for sale by F. DE PUENTES & CO.,
jel7 3t 99 Common st.

BARILLA—Hoods, Tar, Pine Brick and Tiles, White Hearths and Slabs, Lathe, and every variety of building materials, for sale by

H. DeGOUY & RIFFLARD,
jel1 21 Old Levee. 26 Magazine st.

CORKS—Constantly on hand, a large assortment of fine, superfine and quart fine, for sale by

PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.,
a25 27 St. Louis st.

SOAP—300 boxes Winchester's brand, landing from ship Gen. Vezzie, for sale, for sale by

mi1 E. MORGAN & LAMPRE, 18 Old Levee st.

NORTHERN PEANUTS—Best choice pea nuts able in the northern market, for sale by

mi17 E. HART & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING ex ship Esperanza, from Genoa—200 bags Tarragona Almonds, 1st quality; 200 do Macaroni;