The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. ..... NEW-ORLEANS WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1849.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily (Price one year in advance).....$12 00
Tri-Weekly (Price Semi-weekly; one year).....5 00

[illegible] the subscriber must give one week's notice of discontinuance he can be allowed to discontinue.

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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.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors No. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 14, 1849

Investigations in Physiology.

We have had for some days in our possession a pamphlet by Dr. BENNET DOWLER, of New Orleans, entitled "Contributions to Physiology." Every body in the medical profession and many intelligent persons out of it, are more or less acquainted with Dr. DOWLER's productions. For some years he has been distinguished as a most philosophical and intrepid explorer of the domain of animated nature. His paper on the "Vital Dynamics" is the offspring of an ingenious, original and highly analytical mind, and it embodies suggestions in relation to the sources of human longevity that are entirely novel and singularly fascinating.

In the *brochure* before us, Dr. DOWLER enters upon a new field of investigation, and carries his progress by the same hardy spirit of [illegible] contempt for the mere dogmas of [illegible], but elsewhere characterize his [illegible]. His object was to ascertain to what [illegible] the functions of the mind and the [illegible] would be impaired, or whether they would be wholly extinguished and annihilated by such lesions of the structure as are [illegible] thought to be immediately followed by death. The animal selected for these experiments was the Louisiana alligator, and the results are extremely curious, and involve [illegible] on the supposed laws of life, that seem so irreconcilable with any of the previous notions of the indispensability of the brain [illegible] narrow to the development of [illegible] and self. Take for instance, the following remarkable illustration. The neck of the animal was divided and the spinal cord severed [illegible] the body was cut across between the [illegible] ribs, the cord again divided, [illegible] the abdomen exposed. What [illegible] the other parts of the body [illegible] was divided in two [illegible] the wrong nerves of the muscles [illegible] sensation, volition, and [illegible] motions of a vigorous character. [illegible] the spinal cord, the spinal [illegible] a pecking body, above [illegible] the brain, and the other, notwithstanding the division of the cord, [illegible] spasms in this kind of [illegible] washed on discovering the very [illegible] the animal lying on its back [illegible] to the place where [illegible] the heart continued to act as long as it was [illegible] after it had been roughly handled and removed from the body.

Repeated experiments on analogous characters, yielded results and gave the same results. From these experiments the division of the spine, [illegible] was introduced into the cavity and the [illegible] of a broken spoke, or the main beam [illegible] perception and reasoning are confined to several lobes. In another, the animals being entirely [illegible] the head each lobe of the brain [illegible] sensation, perception, vision, [illegible] motion. It saw [illegible] smell, when a foreign body approached [illegible] The spinal contracted or distended [illegible] change of right. The [illegible] higher degree, sensation, motion, [illegible] and desires, was directed to [illegible] Pitching, curving, turning were all [illegible] avoided. In fact, for the time being, the body of the alligator appeared to be endowed with all the functions [illegible] exercised upon it by the brain, but [illegible] and been removed from its connection with the trunk of the animal.

These are startling facts, and seem to upset a prevailing notion in phrenology. Dr. DOWLER infers from them that voluntary motion is independent of the brain, [illegible] a part of the spinal marrow; that [illegible] as the brain, thinks, feels and [illegible] the seat of sensation is not restricted to the spinal cord, but is diffused, though [illegible] in a diminished degree in the periphery, and that actions take place [illegible] in opposition, which are sensational [illegible] and voluntary.

[illegible] says that time has been, that [illegible] were one, the man would die, [illegible] Dr. DOWLER shows that it [illegible] degree of motion, lives and has [illegible] the actions are not. These [illegible] are inconsistent to the hypothesis [illegible] that decapitation is a cruel [illegible] which no survives for some minutes [illegible] consciousness of connecting link between [illegible] and the body.

[illegible] FUEL.—The total number of [illegible] Coal have left the United States for Canada from the commencement of the excitement, as follows: Ships, 183; barks, 175; brigs, 119; schooners, 83; steamers, 7—total 573.

The above there have arrived at California, as follows: Ships, 55; barks, 12; brigs, 25; schooners, 24; steamers, 1—total 117.

The number that have sailed the past month, [illegible] is as follows: Ships, 18; barks, 3; brigs, 15; schooners, 15; total 65.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday in Charleston.

☞ The U. S. Steamship TELEGRAPH, at anchor off the Battery, sailed on Monday morning, November 12th, at 12 o'clock. [illegible] by order of the Navy Department, [illegible] the Stock Exchange, the U. S. Steamship Telegraph, as she now lies at the Government Wharf, Long Island City. Persons wishing to visit her are requested to go on board and examine. The sale will be positive—an inventory can be seen at N. Vignes's Auctioneer office, Commercial Place, for further particulars, see advertisement.

☞ [illegible] PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—We [illegible] that magnificent work of art is expected to reach this city in a few days, and for exhibition to public exhibition. It represents the Mississippi river and its varied and picturesque scenery, from the falls of St. Anthony to the mouth of the Ohio, and it is said to be most vividly and faithfully executed. The work is the production of a native pencil of Louisiana, and as such should be munificently patronized.

THE ELECTION.

Since our last publication, the returns—unofficial of course—from the parishes of Rapides, Catahoula, Franklin, Madison and Vermilion, have been received. They sum up as follows:

Declouet's majority in 32 Parishes, 780		
Rapides,	173	
Catahoula,	128	
Franklin,	67	
Madison,	7	
Vermilion,	94	
	881	378

Whig majority in 37 parishes, 503

It is proper to state that there were many rumors current yesterday, that the returns from Rapides and Vermilion were incorrect; that the one had given 843 majority to WALKER, and that the other was very close. There was likewise a report, that Lafayette, instead of giving 66, had given 300 for WALKER. These statements may be true, but we discredit them, inasmuch as the official vote has rarely in every instance tallied with the first accounts received here. Supposing that the vote given above is correct, the remaining parishes may be estimated as follows *Democratic* majorities: Bossier 50, Bienville, 100; Caddo, 50; Calcasieu, 125; Claiborne, 200; De Soto, 75; Jackson, 75; Nachitoches, 150; Sabine, 50—total 875. *Whig* Union, 50. This would leave WALKER 825 votes ahead, from which deduct 503, and his majority in the State would be 322. But this is only an estimate, and calculations are often fallacious.

KENNER and BORDELON can hardly be beaten, if WALKER's majority is under 500. In 18 parishes the official returns put KENNER 300 and BORDELON 100 ahead of DECLOUET. We still believe they are both elected.

LEGISLATURE.—The Senate will probably be Locofoco by 2 majority—possibly by 4. To the House the Whigs have elected 49 members—a majority of one. They expect to carry one more in Union, one probably in Sabine, one in Caddo, and hope for one in Jackson, besides having a fair chance in Natchitoches and Rapides to gain one or more. These chances are in favor of a Whig majority on joint ballot.

FURTHER STILL.

By the arrival of the steamer Caddo, last night, we have received the following additional returns. They settle the matter pretty well, so far as the Governor is concerned. Rapides it will be seen, has given a much larger vote for Walker than was at first reported. Hitherto there is 259. None of them are official, though, we believe, tolerably authentic and reliable, but liable to be varied by the official vote.

Rapides.—Walker, 259 maj.; Plauche, 224. For Auditor—Ledoux, 196 maj. Congress—Morse, 133 maj.

Natchitoches.—Walker, 181; Morse, for Congress, 168 maj.

Sabine—27 majority for Walker.

Bossier.—150 majority for Walker.

Caddo.—Walker, 319; Declouet, 287. Plauche, 315; Kenner, 291. Morse, 341; Ogden, 298. For Senator—Wood,* Whig, 335. Philips, Dem., 308. Representatives—Grange, Whig, 330; Gregg, Dem., 311.

De Soto has elected a Whig Representative by a large majority. Caddo sends a Whig representative to the Legislature, has given the Whig Senator a majority, and elected Watson* Whig, Sheriff. The ascendancy of the Whigs in the House, by *three*, is now a *fixed fact*.

* The Caddo Gazette, Dem., says Wood's majority in Caddo is from 40 to 60. He is probably elected, which will have a Whig gain in the Senate.]

Florida Tobacco—Florida Products.

We are gratified to learn that our Gadsden county friends have made fine crops of the varieties of tobacco, which they cultivate so successfully, and we are also informed that they obtain a good price for the article, purchasers being ready and anxious to buy, which shows that the supply by no means exceeds the demand.

It is not generally known in the United States, that the tobacco above referred to, and which has as yet been grown nowhere to any extent except in Gadsden county, finds a ready market in Germany, being principally shipped to Bremen, and pays the planter as high as twenty five cents for the first quality.

What makes the culture of tobacco so profitable to the planters, is the fact that it is almost a surplus crop—they being able to make a tobacco crop, and at the same time to make three-quarters of a cotton crop, and enough provisions besides. Fodder cannot well be made with tobacco, but the loss of this crop may perhaps be compensated by the hay, which we learn some of our planters manage to cure from the grass to be found in the fields.

As yet none but new lands have been cultivated for tobacco, the cut-worm prevailing to such an extent in the old lands as to prove very destructive to the plant; we have no doubt, however, but that the skill and energy of our farmers will enable them to provide a remedy for this evil, and that all rich and strong land, having the right kind of chemical constituents in its soil, will be made to produce good tobacco.

What with sugar, rice, indigo, tobacco, Sea Island, and short staple cotton, tropical fruit productions which our soil will yield and our climate will allow of being cultivated with success—the live oak, pinjper, cedar and pitch pine of our interior—our turpentine, and last, not least, our fisheries—our State offers strong inducements to the skilful and industrious agriculist, not to be surpassed by the much coveted Island of Cuba, nor by any of the most favored regions of the New World. Nature has here been lavish of her bounties—we only need the sweat of man's brow to yield rich fruits to reward his industry.

The vaunted advantages held out by the friends of Texas, turned the tide of emigration away from Florida. Our Indian war did a good deal towards the same result—but we are led to think, from what we have seen and heard, that "sober second thought" has convinced many who passed by Florida to go farther West, that they erred in so doing; and we are the more convinced that such is the fact, from having seen and heard of a number of persons, who had been to Louisiana and Texas and "located" but becoming satisfied that Florida afforded better advantages to the planter, have returned and settled in our State.—*Apalachicola Advertiser.*

MUSIC BY TELEGRAPH.—We had the pleasure this evening, says the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, of listening to the transmission of music by telegraph over the wires from Boston to New-York.

We happened to be in the office, at 5 Hanover street, in this city. When there was a pause in business operations, Mr. W. Porter, a young but skillful operator in the Boston office, asked us what tune we would have. We replied, "Yankee Doodle;" and, to our surprise, he immediately complied with our request. The instrument commenced drumming the notes of the tune, as perfectly and as distinctly as a skillful drummer could have made them at the head of a regiment. Many will be astonished to hear that "Yankee Doodle" can travel by lightning.

We then called for "Hail Columbia" when he notes of that national air were distinctly beat off. We then asked for "Auld Lang Syne;" he notes or sound of which were also transmitted.

A friend called for "Old Dan Tucker," when Mr. Porter sent that tune, and, if anything, in a more perfect manner than the others. So perfectly and distinctly were the sounds of these tunes transmitted, that good instrumental performers could have had no difficulty in keeping time with the instrument at this end of the wires. This is one of many telegraphic novelties.

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—The entire population of the British Provinces, according to the latest authorities, is little more than 2,000,000, distributed as follows:

Provinces and Islands.	
Canada West,	750,000
Canada East,	790,000
New Brunswick,	180,000
Nova Scotia,	280,000
Prince Edward's Island,	30,000
Cape Breton,	30,000
New Foundland,	100,000
Total,	2,120,000
Cities.	
Montreal,	50,000
Quebec,	40,000
St. John,	15,000
Halifax,	20,000
Toronto, } Canada,	20,000
Kingston, } West,	14,000
Total,	179,000

VOTE FOR THE OHIO STATE CONVENTION.—The vote in all the counties of the State (save Warren and Medina) for and against a Convention to remodel the Constitution, is as follows: For Convention, 141,225; against it, 50,927. The whole number of votes in the state, [illegible] the Representatives was 229,284. The required number of votes to call a Convention, therefore 113,643—being a majority of the Representative vote—showing a constitutional majority in favor of the Convention of 28,959.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

FURTHER NEWS BY THE CAMBRIA

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.

The fears of a general war in Europe have subsided, inasmuch as the Emperor of Russia has lowered his tone in consequence of the firm position taken by the English and French Cabinets, in relation to the Hungarian Refugees.

The English fleet has actually entered the Dardanelles, and a large portion of the remaining vessels of war are stationed at Gabartepoit! (Can't tell what this means, probably some point near the Dardanelles.)

SEIZURE OF JOURNALS.

The *Moniteur* and *La Republique*, two Paris papers, have been seized by the Government for having published letters from Louis Blanc and other political refugees in London.

Austria.

The Emperor of Austria has refused permission for the remains of the Duke of Reichstadt to be taken to Paris, and deposited near the tomb of his father, the Great Napoleon.

Several young men have been arrested at Vienna for singing the Marseilles Hymn.

General Haynau has resigned his command, in consequence of having received orders to stop his wholesale butcheries.

One hundred and sixty Hungarian officers are on the eve of departing from Bremen to New Orleans. Amongst them is the brave Gen Klapka.

Spain.

It appears from our despatch, which at this point is somewhat obscure, that the cabinet of Narvaez had been dismissed, then again reinstated, and subsequently turned out of office anew. Great excitement prevails at Madrid in consequence.

STATE OF TRADE.

The state of trade in the Manufacturing Districts of England is represented as active and healthy.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

There had been quite a panic in the Havre Cotton market during the week preceding the departure of the Steamer, and prices declined *few francs*.

MONETARY

The London money market continues easy, and capital is abundantly supplied. Consols closed on Friday, the 26th inst., at 92¾.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton market has been well supported since the receipt of the news. Sales on Saturday 3000 bales, chiefly for shipment. Fair Uplands, 7½c., and in active demand.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY

The steamship *Empire City* has arrived at New York, with the mails from California and half a million of gold. She brings no later news.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Appointment for New Orleans.

Michael Amie has been appointed Treasurer of the Mint at New Orleans.

Further News by the English Papers.

LIVERPOOL—English papers have been received to the 27th. Imports of cotton for previous week 73,000 bales. Of the week's sales, speculators took 11,000, exporters 1,500.

LIVERPOOL—Sugars, 1½ per cent premium English.

Paris—Government Stocks firm—Fives closed a eighth eight twenty.

Havre, Nov. 7—New Orleans Cotton ranged from seventy eight to one hundred and twelve. Mobile eighty two to ninety, and Upland, ninety to one hundred and twenty two thousand bales. The imports of the week amounted to eighteen hundred bales.

Massachusetts Election.

The House is Whig by a large majority. Gov. BRIGGS is elected by the people. PALFREY has been defeated by a larger vote than before. Mr. Phillips' vote is ten thousand small less than before and Scattered's much larger.

THE DUTCH COLONY IN MICHIGAN.—The founder of this colony is Dominus Van Royalter, a man of great energy and determination. The colonists follow the nomenclature of the country they left, reproducing the designations of places most familiar to them. The city is Holland, and in its age and environ there is Groningen, Zealand, Drenthe, Vriesland, Overyessel, Gratschaap. In all 630 houses. The whole population is over three thousand. There are three thousand acres cut and in process of clearing. Great attention is given to education. The schools are dutch and English. The teachers must not only impart the knowledge of the elementary branches, but also of the Heidelburg catechism.

FALL OF MANNA.—The following letter appears in the Gardener's Chronicle, England, and is dated Erzeroom, July 2, 1849:—"Two months ago a report was current in Erzeroom that a miraculous fall of an edible substance had occurred near Byazid, but as the simplest facts are often gradually distorted and exaggerated in this country, and the most unblushing falsehoods circulated, in connexion with anything of unusual occurrence, the European residents here were not inclined to listen credulously to the accounts of this "wonderful fall of bread from Heaven." The report, however, instead of being soon forgotten, gained daily more ground; specimens of the substance were brought hither, and travellers from Byazied bore testimony to the fact of several showers of these lichens having taken place. Finding that there was some foundation for this phenomenon, I thought that the matter was deserving of investigation, and just you would be interested in knowing it. I therefore applied to Dr. Heinig, the assistant physician at Byazid, (the only European residing there,) to furnish me with information, which I elicited by means of a series of questions. It is the result of these inquiries which I now have the pleasure of submitting to your notice. About the 15th or 19th of April last, at a period when there had been for a whole fortnight very rainy weather, with strong winds from the S. E. and E. S. E., the attention of the shepherds and villagers, frequenting the country near Byazid, was attracted by the sudden appearance, in several localities, of a species of lichen, scattered in considerable quantities over certain tracts, measuring from five to ten miles each in circumference. Dr. Heinig describes two of these spots as follows:—One situated three miles east of Byazid, behind a range of rocky mountains stretching from the north gradually towards the southeast. The other is five miles to the south of Byazid, near a similar range of rocks, running in the above named direction. It is remarkable that no one had ever before observed these lichens in the neighborhood, not even the shepherds, who often pasture their flocks on the crags and in almost inaccessible places; and Dr. Heinig, who has been on Mount Ararat (which is close to Byazid,) and who appears to have a taste for rambling over mountains, says he has never met with any.

What seems to confirm the assertion that these products were not known previous to their unaccountable appearance is, that last year the crops were greatly injured by locusts, and a famine threatened; and had the substance been known to exist anywhere in the vicinity, it would assuredly have been eagerly sought after and collected last autumn, when the price of wheat had risen to more than double its usual value. A similar phenomenon is said to have occurred at Byazid seventeen years ago, from it is probable that the edible qualities of these lichens became known to the natives, unless showers took place previous to that period, which I have not been able to ascertain. Suppose the lichens to have been blown off some adjoining inaccessible places, and in such great quantities, too, how is the rarity of the occurrence accounted for? and how is it that they covered such large tracts of country?

No proof has been adduced of any one having seen the fungi fall; but as the first intelligence was brought by villagers, who, early one morning, had observed the lichens strewed over a tract of ground where they had not observed any on the evening before, it is probable that the showers must have taken place in the night. In some localities, the one or the other kind of lichen alone was found; in others, the two species mixed. On the 19th of June, another quantity of lichen was discovered, and as the spot was a well-frequented one, it seems likely that the fall had occurred only a few days previously. From all accounts, the quantities collected have been very great. Dr. Heinig says that a person could collect at the rate of 1 1-2 pounds in an hour, which, considering the lightness of the product, is a tolerable quantity. The substance is ground up with wheat and made into bread, or eaten simply in its raw, natural state.

☞ George Cruikshank, the distinguished artist, presided at a late English celebration of the formation of a Mechanics' Institute, and in the course of the proceedings gave his personal view on the subject of Caricature, in terms honorable to his character as a man, and well worthy adoption by the youthful members of his profession:

"At the time," said he, "when my talents were directed and misled by others, and before my own mind was fully formed, I must have done many mischievous things as a caricaturist. But when my mind was formed, I began to act for myself; I determined—and had always been against my own private feelings to have the leanings of others—I determined never to commit a personal caricature; and feeling that, as a gentleman, and as an independent man, I never could work for the benefit of any political party, I naturally left personal and political caricature; since which I have done the best I could to amuse, and, where I could, to instruct the younger portion of the community."

THE PICAYUNE.—This excellent journal comes to us in a new dress, and with a beautiful engraving at its head, from the brain of the accomplished SHIELDS. The *Pic* has no necessity for our good wishes in its behalf. Its extended circulation and brilliant prosperity are established facts.

MUSICAL CURIOUS.—Since Herr Smash we have been favored with M. Strikhardi, a performer, we do think, who will excite a violent *furror* in the United's States'n. He does not call himself the "lion pianist," but there is a good deal of the animal about him for all that. Since a "Little more grape Capt Bragg," he does anything more sublime than his first set onto the keys. He entirely differs from the Herr in style and intonation. In the former, he is more sprangling; in the latter, he possesses a greater degree of varnish. We think his elbows are bent at an obtuse angle, and his fingers exhibit a more unfortunate degree of curve. His crash is much softer; his grace notes are more airy; his touch more crisp and crackling, but in the slam-bang passages we think he might bear the effect of his playing, which was electric in a degree. In one piece, he imported a *diddle-did* which almost effected us to tears. In another, he stretched out his arms in a string or series of rapid gandalquivers and semi-demiquavers, which seemed to say in Orsini's wonderful scene of Rob Roy, "O, Mr. Obaldistone, save me!" At another time, we were walking through meadows, and see the little finches sporting in the stream. But if he did *trill*, he sometimes gave evidence that he could *thunder*. If he did *giggle* it was again apparent that he could *laugh how!* Such are his merits; but if we would express our opinion on the table, though he took the precaution to cover it up with his hands. Of a sudden the elderly person played the grab game, and ran off with the money, while Boon started in pursuit, but his pretended friend came up and caught him by the arm, producing a check which had been left behind, and which he advised Boon to get cashed. By this time, however, he saw through the trick, but the other had in the meanwhile turned the corner and was out of sight. His assistant take wise took to his heels, and up to this time neither Mummery nor the thieves have been discovered.—From the description given by Boon, it is presumed that an old scoundrel, by the name of Asa Brown, had a finger in the pie, and the police are now in search of him.

COMMITTED.—Ann McCabe, F. Finerty and F. Dewitt, were brought up yesterday before Recorder Genin, on the charge of having robbed J. McMahon of $25, on Monday night. They were committed for trial before the First District Court.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—The prisoner's dock was crowded yesterday morning, but with one or two exceptions, there was not a case of any interest. Recognizances were committed for vagrancy, and others who had been kicking up a row were required to furnish security to keep the peace, and a few assaults were appropriately disposed of.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.—A dangerous character by the name of Saul Pinch, was arrested yesterday, in the First Municipality, with concealed weapons about his person. The Recorder sentenced him to pay a fine of $50, and in default of forking up, he was committed to the Workhouse for one month.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Dr. HUNT, professor of Physiology and Pathology in the University of Louisiana, will deliver an introductory lecture to the Course, this morning at 12 o'clock. The reputation of the Professor will ensure a large attendance

COMMERCIAL

The Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13

The Cotton market was very quiet this morning and up to 1 o'clock, only 300 bales had sold at former prices, chiefly for shipment. Soon after 1 o'clock, however, 500 bales were taken at 7½c. Subsequently the positive asking price by the country was 7½c., showing that not a case of general war in Europe had been allayed, in consequence of the moderate position assumed by the Czar, relative to the Hungarian refugees—our despatch also announce that there is also a complete panic in the Havre Cotton market, resulting in a decline of *five francs* during the week. The order of French buyers has a cheapening effect, and hence the latitude in prices was low after the receipt of our despatches. Buyers for England are backward, awaiting an increase of ease, which will come to them probably just in time to prevent the execution of their orders. As far as the Havre market is concerned, we are accustomed to such fluctuations. Our Gulf friends are very apt to jump from one extreme to the other. Some three years ago, if we remember right, Cotton went down ten francs in a week, and then in the present instance, they advanced it to 10 francs in a fortnight! We have no doubt of seeing the week following, and within a week after, remarks of ten francs in the next week or two. We attach no importance whatever to the decline quoted in our despatch. One thing is very certain, that the controlling near left of Liverpool must continue to advance for the present, or the other. Prices have already reached the figure at which we quoted it, and it is quite possible—nay probable, that they will advance a penny beyond the mark. It will then be time to look out for a rise.

There was a large business done in Sugar and Molasses. Sales of the former 550 hhds. at bid prices, and 1,000 Molasses, 2,000 bbls. at 19½@20½c. 9 gallon.

The Flour market is unchanged, and the business moderate. Sales to day, 1 stable, at $5 60@5 75 ⅌ bbl. Of corn, some 2,500 sacks were sold at 52 @55c. ⅌ bushel.

The Provision market is dull, but without any change in prices.

Exchanges are heavy, and a considerable amount offering. The rates, however, remain as quoted yesterday.

SUNDRIES—35 ca Strawberries in their juice, 2 cases containing 200 boxes Mushrooms, 4 do of 100 boxes and 200 half boxes natural Truffles, 20 gran Peas, in whole and half bottles; 2 boxes truffled Peas, assorted, 250 boxes of Cassia, 5 boxes most celebrated marks Clarets Burgundy Wine; 15 cases Pauillac red Wine; 4 qr pipes Cognac, of J. Meerier Freres, for sale at low prices, on the usual consignments, by DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO, n14 35 Natchez st

LANDING ex bark Conway, from Marseilles—1100 baskets Olives, in brine, for sale by PAUL JUGE FILS & CO. 27 St Louis st.

WINES, BRANDIES, &c., landing ex ships Hanes and Oscar, from Bordeaux—
60 casks St Julien Claret;
50 bbls Cognac, 4th proof, Grape brandy;
18 qr pipes Cognac, 8th proof, J. Augustin;
8 bbls do do do;
6 bbls do 1st proof, M Vauthier;
15 qr pipes do 4th proof, J J Dupuy;
10 bbls do do;
150 barrels Brandy (Cherries, some crop;
6 cases French Mustard, for sale by
RAYMOND CAHUZAC,
n14 34 Old Levee st.

FOR SALE, by the subscribers, landing ex ships Hanes and Oscar, from Bordeaux—
12 casks Montferrand Claret;
15 casks do containing each 100 half boxes Sardines, in oil;
25 do Strawberries and Gooseberries, in their juice, in whole and half bottles;
2 do containing 100 half boxes Green Peas;
1 do containing 100 boxes Mushrooms, for sale by DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO, j11 35 Natchez st.

REFINED SUGAR—120 packages Boston and New York Refined, Loaf, Crushed and Powdered, landing and in store, for sale by
n14 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 96 Old Levee

MONONGAHELA WHISKEY—Old Bourbon, Apple Whiskey, for sale by
n14 E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CHAMPAGNE—500 baskets of the marked Blue and green tapes, of Marquis de Lavison, Duc de Valmont, in whole and half bottles, for sale by
H. T. Vienne, sent in his resignation—Accepted.

The Finance Committee substituted the customary resolutions for the payment of various accounts. Mr. Peters, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted a report of the financial condition of the Municipality, together with the necessary measures to provide ways and means for the coming year. The preamble sets forth, that after a thorough examination of the financial affairs of the corporation, it is evidently apparent that the last year has been fruitful of extraordinary disasters to the city, causing a continued and heavy drain on the resources of the Treasury. It has, consequently, been necessary to rely almost exclusively on the credit of the Municipality, to meet the pressing demands growing out of the various misfortunes that have befallen us during the past year. There have been expended on streets, repairs, &c., $101,268 22c. during the past year, and the sum of $167,817 05c. yet remains to be expended, less probable reimbursements which may amount to $43,000. Had no extraordinary expenditure been incurred, it is estimated by the Surveyor, that only $1,000 would have been required during the year.—On the new Municipal Hall $67,217 32c. have been expended, and there yet remains an outlay of about $15,000.

The direct expenditures for stopping the Suave crevasse reached $113,526 13, from which deducting the amount of $37,865, received from the 1st Municipality, will leave a sum of $75,111 73. Other corporations, though deriving equal benefit from this large outlay, have in a trifling and disreputable manner refused to contribute towards the expense incurred. Irrespective of the above sum, the amount of expense caused by the late high water in spring, was $60,000. It results therefore from the foregoing, that the extraordinary expenditure on streets, landings, wharves, &c., comprises a total of $490,879 37. The extraordinary expenses of last year, in contradistinction with the ordinary disbursements which cannot be avoided, were estimated at $130,000, whilst from the causes already cited, this amount has been exceeded by $360,000. Of the tax imposed last year, only $300,000 out of a list of $380,000 has been collected.

The report estimates the ordinary expenses of 1850, at $624,000
Extraordinary Expenses, 76,000
Bills payable in 1850, including notes in favor of Robb & Co and Bank of Louisiana, 891,000

Making a total of $1,923,000

Of the last named item about $300,000 may be renewed, leaving a sum of $1,923,000 to be provided for.

The report estimates the income of 1850 at $480,000, and to provide for the balance $800,000, a tax of *two per cent* on the real and personal estate of the municipality is recommended. The report proceeds to state that such a tax must no doubt be severely felt, but as the causes of this increased expenditure were not within the control of the corporation, it became the citizens to meet the emergency manfully. This was the only way of recovering with promptitude, from the visitations of the past year.

On motion of Mr. Peters, this report, with the accompanying resolutions were made the special order of the day for the next meeting.

Mr. Peters, on behalf of the same Committee, likewise submitted a resolution, providing for the appointment of three tax collectors, instead of one. This was likewise made the special order of the day, for the next meeting.

The Council then proceeded to the election of a commissary for St. Mary's market, in lieu of H. T. Vienne, resigned. F. J. Add was unanimously elected.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday next.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—John Tiebles was arraigned yesterday in the First Municipality, on the charge of having assaulted Chas. Krausenshire, on the night of the 5th instant, and struck him with a knife. The accused gave bail in the sum of $1000 for his appearance.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a white female infant found dead in a *sugar box* in St. *Ferdinand street*. The body was in such an advanced state of decomposition that the jury were unable to ascertain the cause of its death.

Also, on the body of George Heinrich, aged 3½ years, a native of Denmark, who died at the Charity Hospital.

RETRIEVING IS—An unsuspecting stranger, by the name of Wm. Boon was victimized yesterday to the time of $700. In the course of his wanderings, he met with an industrious individual, who, of course, was going up in the same boat, and they naturally concluded to take a little walk and see some of the sights down town. Being in a thirsty mood, a drink was suggested, and by *mere chance* they stepped into a cataret at the corner of St. Ann and Burgundy streets. Whilst at the bar an elderly *gentleman* stepped up and proceeded to tell the fortune of the industrious individual. This led to a conversation, and a bet of $1000 was offered by the fortune teller that he could make some astounding developments. Our *chevalier d'industrie* had none of the needful on hand, but lots of tin on board of the boat. Nothing easier, therefore, than to obtain that for formality's sake; it would be necessary to show some funds. Could's have a friend accommodate him for a moment? Boon, therefore, launched out $700 in American gold, and placed it on the table, though he took the precaution to cover it up with his hands. Of a sudden the elderly person played the grab game, and ran off with the money, while Boon started in pursuit, but his pretended friend came up and caught him by the arm, producing a check which had been left behind, and which he advised Boon to get cashed. By this time, however, he saw through the trick, but the other had in the meanwhile turned the corner and was out of sight. His assistant take wise took to his heels, and up to this time neither the money nor the thieves have been discovered.—From the description given by Boon, it is presumed that an old scoundrel by the name of Asa Brown had a finger in the pie, and the police are now in search of him.

COMMITTED.—Ann McCabe, F. Finerty and F. Dewitt, were brought up yesterday before Recorder Genin, on the charge of having robbed J. McMahon of $25, on Monday night. They were committed for trial before the First District Court.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—The prisoner's dock was crowded yesterday morning, but with one or two exceptions, there was not a case of any interest. Recognizances were committed for vagrancy, and others who had been kicking up a row were required to furnish security to keep the peace, and a few assaults were appropriately disposed of.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.—A dangerous character by the name of Saul Pinch, was arrested yesterday, in the First Municipality, with concealed weapons about his person. The Recorder sentenced him to pay a fine of $50, and in default of forking up, he was committed to the Workhouse for one month.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Dr. HUNT, professor of Physiology and Pathology in the University of Louisiana, will deliver an introductory lecture to the Course, this morning at 12 o'clock. The reputation of the Professor will ensure a large attendance

City Intelligence.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This body met last evening, pursuant to adjournment. A message from the Mayor was received, enclosing the communications from Messrs. Emmerson and Whitney, also one, relative to the hull of the steamer Yorktown. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings. Various proposals for paving, repairing and ditching were received and appropriately referred. Several petitions were read and disposed of. Messrs. Edgell, Mulford & Co. inform the Council, that in the event of any further efforts being made to remove the wreck of the burnt steamboats, they will be ready to submit proposals, having all the necessary apparatus for undertaking the work. Referred to Committee on Streets and Landings. The Commissary of St. Mary's Market, H. T. Vienne, sent in his resignation—Accepted.

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Office Agency Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
New Orleans, Nov. 10th, 1849.

THE undersigned respectfully submits to those who do business with this Agency, the following statement of the affairs of the *Sun Mutual Insurance Co.*, on the 6th day of last month, and to state, that they continue to take *Fire, Marine* and *River* risks at their office at the corner of Camp and Common streets.
L. MATTHEWS, Agent.

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, New York, Nov. 1st, 1849.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the Affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 10th Section of the Act of its incorporation:—

Premiums on Risks not marked off 4th October, 1849	$ 935,546 50	
Premiums received for the year ending 4th October, 1849, viz:—		
On Marine Risks	$ 961,818 09	
On Inland navigation and transportation risks	97,250 41	
On Fire risks	320,453 27	1,379,515 80
		$1,345,062 30
Earned Premiums during the year ending as aforesaid		1,211,150 50
Less Return Premiums		46 956 31
Nett Earned Premiums		$1,164,392 19
Losses during the same period, on Marine Risks	$515,349 60	
On Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks	50,166 23	
On Fire Risks	112,601 53	