The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.——NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1849.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 82 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 month.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Notice.

No persons are authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duverger, our book keeper, and Messrs. F. Morton Clerk and Delanoix Vernon, our collectors.

MAGNE & WEISSE.

New-Orleans, 3d April, 1849.

Thursday Morning, April 5, 1849.

☞ To-morrow being Good-Friday, in accordance with our usual custom, no paper will be issued.

☞ The northern mail failed yesterday from beyond Richmond.

Tribulation of Democracy.

Since the inauguration of President TAYLOR, the selfish and interested motives of the Locofoco party have been completely unmasked. While basking in the sunshine of power and patronage, they professed to be guided by certain high and momentous principles of policy, and raised much of "democracy," "popular rights," "Jeffersonian doctrines" and the "resolutions of '98." But with the installation of a new President, their feigned devotion to the fundamental articles of their political creed seems to be completely forgotten in an insatiate eagerness to boil on to place, and a clamorous outcry against removals. The ex-official paper takes the lead in this wretched system of cringing mendicancy, and indites article upon article to convince the President that he would act wisely and wisely in allowing one hundred thousand democratic office-holders to retain their position, and in denying to the great party which elected him the rightful participation in the fat Votes at the disposal of the Executive.

Now it this is exceedingly pitiable. A large and imposing party which for twenty years have held nearly an exclusive control over the patronage of the federal government, are for once disconcerted, and do no sooner are their opponents inducted into office, than the democracy whine like whipped school boys, because forsooth, they dread being deprived of Government pap. Instead of accepting their lot with manly fortitude, they whimper and snivel over their misfortunes. Instead of proudly awaiting their eviction, or boldly anticipating it by resignation, they, through their organ, descend to the meanness of imploring Executive grace. They would honest and disinterested souls be entirely content with a Whig President, if he would only leave them their tat offices. Their modesty is so very compressing, so infinitely elastic, that if secured in the enjoyment of the crumbs that fall from the table of the White House, it would be readily condensed into the smallest possible compass, and would cease to be either noisy or prominent.

This, then, is democracy, tested by a fiery ordeal. It has resolved itself into a love of the spoils grasped covetously while its exponents were in power, and clung to with unyielding desperation, even when its foes have triumphed. We have rarely witnessed a more humiliating spectacle than is presented by the daily homilies of the Washington *Union* on this subject. Principles appear forgotten; radical antagonisms of sentiment between the two parties are unknown. All that perplexes and torturous the Union is the question whether General Taylor will or will not indulge in an indiscriminate proscription. The editor is sorely agonized by indecisive hope and fear. He cares not greatly what measures the President may recommend. Even the slavery question is viewed with comparative indifference, and scarcely provokes a passing paragraph. But the question of removals is a spectre that is constantly conjured up by his terrors. He dreads lest patronage of office be bestowed upon Whigs. Despite this horrible incubus, the paper still is bound on this single point, and he is prepared to meet the new administration with cavil and malcontentedness. How contemptible must this petulant spirit appear to those high-minded and honorable members of the opposition with whom "party" is a synonym of "principle, and not of" spoils"!

From New Mexico and Santa Fe.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 30th ultimo says: "One of our mercantile houses received by the express mail from the West, a letter from M. S. ALLEY, the *White Cloud* of the Indians, dated at Santa Fe on the 5th ult. In this letter Mr. Alley says: "Col. Fremont was to be here in a few days. He lost all his mules about two days before in number, in the march he conceived of his men, and, such was the extreme destitution to which they were reduced, that they were compelled to eat the reins and two or three of the men of the party! I saw him in Taos last week." He said that he never would go about the mountains in the winter season again; he was sat shed with trips of this kind and no more!

An expedition left this place this morning for the Arkansas river, to take and bring in all the government trade goods with the Kiowa Indians. If the Indians refuse to comply with this request, the troops are ordered to make war upon them. The expedition consists of two companies of United States dragoons, under the command of Maj. BEAUX.

Mr. Alley stated in his letter, but lost, by the severity of the winter, seventy-five mules and had about the same number stolen from him by the Indians in the mountains.

The same paper contains the following still later intelligence from Santa Fe, derived from Mr. Folger, who left Santa Fe on the 24th February:

"Fremont, of whose desperate expedition we have already given an abstract, and in another respect a serious account, left Santa Fe on the 15th ult. on his way to California. Of the dreadful easier which he had been in the mountains, we have this account. The published letters of Col. Fremont and his friends, set him as being in the mountains and within five or six miles of Santa Fe. But this elevation he never reached. A storm came up, which forced him to retreat and to seek shelter in the valley below. He was in and the snow drifted and swept so as to the depth of thirty or forty feet, and he was cut off as the animals and everything else in the valley. Col. F. and his party were driven to seek shelter on the sides of the mountains. In this emergency, Bill Williams, a hardy mountaineer, and two others, volunteered to go to Taos for the greatest assistance, and promised to return that they should return in twenty days. As they failed to do so, however, Col. Fremont and one of two others, resolved upon a venturing to reach Taos, and on the sixth day from their leaving camp, they overtook Williams and one of his companions. The other Mr. King of the District of Columbia, was represented to have died of the exposure and of hunger, and in an extremity to which they were reduced, the survivors were forced to eat a part of his body.

Col. Fremont made his way to Taos, obtained aid, provisions and horses, and then set out in search of his party. But more than one third of his men had, in the interval of his absence, died from exposure and hunger, and one or two had given out, and were left to die, when he came up with them. The number who thus perished is stated at eleven, of whom we have the names of only three—Mr. Wise, of St. Louis county, and Mr. King and Mr. Preuss, of the District of Columbia. Captain Cathcart, of the English army, was among the survivors. We shall receive to-day, most probably, full accounts, and it is not necessary to go into further detail. Col. Fremont lost his whole outfit—his mules, instruments, baggage, and every thing else of value.

On his arrival at Santa Fe, he was furnished with horses by the Quartermaster, and with stores by the Commissary of the United States, and after recruiting his party, he again set off for California—taking the route pursued by Col. Cook, in 1847. He and his party have suffered terribly in this expedition, and it will be a warning to all others never to attempt such a journey in mid-winter.

Lieutenant Beale, United States Navy, was more fortunate than Colonel Fremont. He procured his journey to Santa Fe, and reached there without much difficulty. Mr. Folger left him at Socorro, on Cook's route to California, in excellent health, and quite sanguine of reaching his destination in thirty days.

We learn that L. F. Thruston, Esq., who has filled several offices under the American government in New Mexico, died in Santa Fe during the winter. He was a native of Louisville, Ky.

THE CABINET.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says: "A great mistake has run through the papers, with telegraphic speed, that Mr. Lawrence wanted the Treasury, and would take that only, and that he was ultra-Tariff. "A lie," as Fisher Ames used to say, "will travel forty leagues before truth can get his boots on." Lies now travel with the lightning. Mr. Lawrence would have preferred the Navy to any department, if his health had allowed him to take any. Then, as to the Tariff, he is moderate, even in regard to his constituency; and, in regard to himself, he is for *the extreme left*, as they say in France. He would be willing to level the Tariff to the lowest possible rate of revenue. I well remember the time, and there are those among you who also remember it, when Mr. Lawrence was the very first man in the country who came out boldly and effectively in favor of the compromise act of 1832, and in opposition to Mr. Webster. I remember well the sensation produced here by Mr. Lawrence's letter to Mr. Clay at the time, approving of and encouraging his course. In regard to Mr. Evans, his course would have been moderate, as to the Tariff, if he had been selected for that financial post, which, as the retiring Secretary often declared, he was better able to fill than any man in the nation. As to the present Secretary, Mr. Meredith, I may say a word on this point. He has been claimed as a free man, and as a protective man. Neither claim has any foundation. A casual letter addressed to some coal men has been picked up and produced in evidence of the fact that he is of the ultra-Tariff school. The letter, if properly examined, would amount to nothing more than Gen. Jackson's famous declaration that he is ultra on any subject. That he will consult the great interests of his State, there is no doubt; but, that he deems those interests as best promoted by moderate measures, there is as little doubt. I do not wish to enlarge on this topic, but merely to contract statements which I have seen in all the papers, and which are altogether unfounded.

So much for the tariff question. Then as to the slavery question, I cannot see that the South has anything to apprehend from the present Cabinet, to say nothing of the President. Clayton, Meredith, Johnson, Crawford and Preston, are all on Southern ground. There is no strength in the old issues to induce such an administration. The opposition must retire and coalesce, as they will do, on the free soil question, and be beaten on it.

The corn trade forms an exceptional item in the category of rising produce markets—the advance with which the opening of the ports was ushered in not being maintained; on the contrary, since the effervescence attendant upon that event has passed off, a decline has supervened to the extent of 2c. to 3c. per quarter of wheat, and other articles in proportion—American flour is nearly at the same price in the London and Liverpool markets as in those of your shipping ports; so that, without a considerable decline with you we are not likely to take largely of American breadstuffs for a while. The fact is, Great Britain is the only country in the markets of the world requiring heavy imports of grain at this moment, and she will, in all appearance, *get* what she wants near home. France and Belgium continue to feed our south coast, over and above the supplies appearing from the Black sea and the Mediterranean, rendering importers much discouraged at the continual loss attending their operations—The question begins to be asked, if, in a year of acknowledged home deficiency, our corn prices are thus driven down by free imports to about 5s. per quarter for wheat, how low are we to go when we have a average crops in this country?

We take the foregoing, says the Louisville *Journal*, from a letter dated London, Feb. 23, and written by the able London correspondent of the National Intelligencer.

Perhaps more than one half of our population, or over eleven millions of people, are pecuniarily and deeply interested in securing the best market for our surplus breadstuffs. The late Secretary of the Treasury and his planet commissioner of the patent office, the one from a cotton growing State, and the other from a State whose chief staples are granite and codfish, undertook, by elaborate reports, to prove to the people of the middle and western States that they might look with entire safety to Great Britain as a market for all the surplus agricultural products they could raise—that a free trade policy here would be met with the same policy on the part of the British government, and that the repeal of the British corn laws would result in the immediate and rapid appreciation of our farms, in the enhancement of our farmers' profits, and in the enlargement and support of our commercial marine. Well, Mr. Walker was allowed to make some progress in breaking up our home manufactures and the consequent and corresponding destruction of our home market. The British ports are open to our corn, and the result is, that our flour is worth no more in Liverpool than in New York, and neither the party of Sir Robert Walker nor that of Sir Robert Peel will transport the flour from New York to Liverpool free of charge.

Of all the political humbugs ever stated, this of transporting bulky, perishable, and cheap breadstuffs across the Atlantic is the most preposterous.

No country is rich enough to import any considerable portion of its food.

Louisiana.

THE RIVER.—The Southern *Tribune* of the 31st ult., says:—Since our last the river has receded about 7 inches, and is still falling slowly. The upper rivers appear to be all falling. At Louisville, the night of the 19th the river receded about 1 inch, with 7 1-2 feet water on the falls. In the canal there were 11 feet 2 inches water by the mark. The river at Peru on the 18th was falling fast, at Peorio, also, the Missouri on the 21st had risen between three and four inches, but it was then at or nearly on a stand.

There was quite a change in the weather on Thursday evening last. It had been very warm all day, when about dark it clouded up and we had quite a heavy shower. The wind then chopped round to the North, blowing very hard all night, and towards the next morning it turned quite cold.

The Bayou Sara *Ledger* of the same date has the following:

THE WEATHER, WATER, &c.—For the last two or three days past the weather has been exceedingly cool, and the wind has been blowing steadily from the north east during the greater part of that time.

The water had fallen some four or five inches up to Thursday evening last, but on account of a heavy rain the Bayou and the water surrounding our town had risen some two or three inches, up to the hour of going to press.

FIRE IN FRANKLIN.—Last Sunday night a stable, belonging to Mr. J. S. Tarkington, near this place, took fire from some cause unknown to the public, and was burnt to the ground.—The stable contained 100 sacks of corn and eight horses, all of which were destroyed by the fire, and one other horse was so badly injured by the fire that he has since died. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—*Franklin Banner, 31st ult.*

LAND SLIDE.—Another land slide took place on Wednesday, the 28th ult., in the parish of Pointe Coupee, by which a portion of the levee disappeared in front of the house of Mr. Custavis, a few yards above our office. The inhabitants despatched their forces with their usual alacrity and prevented an overflow.

HOAXED.—It will be seen by what follows, says the Raleigh *Register*, that some one has imposed largely upon the credulity of our contemporary of the "Boston Atlas," and through that journal upon the Northern press and public generally. The Editor of that most excellent print, as of course, it is to be expected, must know but little of the fun-loving propensities—only occasionally and then very quietly manifesting themselves—of our Chapel Hill students. We, less remote, who have sometimes been the victims of their jokes, are more circumspect of their communications. The peaceful denizens of Chapel Hill will doubtless be astounded to learn that they have an El Dorado in their midst, and that the tide of emigration is likely to be diverted from California, towards their own beautiful hamlet.

The letter states "that on the 10th inst., a student of the University, while kneeling at a brook to drink, displaced a stone, with the weight of which his attention was arrested; and on searching the place, assisted by a companion, several more stones of the same kind were found. These were carried to the laboratory of Prof. Mitchel, who decided that they contained gold, and that a vein of the precious metal had been discovered. The excitement in consequence is immense. The college has been deserted, and every body is digging for gold, as if his life depended on it, &c.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW.—The March number of this sterling periodical has been sent to us by Weld & Co., No. 72 Camp street. It is a capital number, and abounds in literary and political disquisitions of interest. The articles are as follows: The Southern Cause; The Dominican Republic; Idioms and Provincialisms of the English Language; A Battle for Life and Death; Remarks on English Novelists; Organization of the Ohio Legislature; Three Stages of the French Revolution; The Convict; Sonnets; Congressional Summary; Foreign Miscellany; Critical Notices.

HISTRIONIC SOCIETY.—We are requested to state that on Saturday evening next, an extra performance will take place at the Theatre of the Association, for the benefit of the Treasury. London Assurance and a favorite farce constitute the evening's entertainments. None but members and invited guests will be admitted. Contributions in aid of the resources of the Association will be received at the door; or may be handed to Mr. Hunter, the Secretary under the St. Charles Hotel, near Common street.

CHEAPENING LEGISLATION.—The editor of a waggish French paper called the *Corsaire* starts a projects for an entirely new system of legislation, one which he thinks adapted to the meridian of France, but which might lessen the expenses of law-making materially on our own side of the water. The plan of the *Corsaire* is, that WORK BY THE PIECE shall be substituted in the National Assembly for WORK BY THE DAY! Let the representatives, he says, have so much a law, and say no more about it. It is true, he continues, that piece work is the *exploitation de l'homme par l'homme*; but at the same time it must be admitted, that representative work by the day greatly resembles the *exploitation* of the purse of the country by the purse of the constituents. At the rate at which matters are going on now, contends the wag of the *Corsaire*, the organic laws will not be passed by the National Assembly before the year 1870, if them.

SWORD FOR GEN. TAYLOR.—The Messrs. Ames manufactured, by order of the Virginia Legislature, a magnificent sword, to be presented to Gen. Taylor. It is said to be the richest and most elaborately finished production of the kind yet brought out by that eminent company, and is a fit present to the General whose prudence and ability won for him so high a renown in the first campaign of the Mexican war. The hilt of the sword is of solid gold, richly chased; the scabbard is of silver, thickly plated with gold, and adorned with heavy gold mountings. The whole embraces 200 pennyweights of gold. The value of the sword is $1000. The scabbard has the following engraved inscription: "Presented by Virginia to her distinguished son, Major General Zachary Taylor, for his gallant and good conduct at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista."

SEVERE WEATHER.—The St. Francisville *Chronicle* of Saturday says that on the preceding Tuesday a pretty severe frost fell, which has materially damaged the corn and cotton. The fruit trees suffered, and we think it will shorten the incoming crop. We have had but little fain for some two months, and, naturally enough, there is a great abundance of dust.

Since writing the above we have had a delightful shower, which will do the crops a great deal of good.

THE RIVER AT LOUISVILLE.—The *Journal* of the 28th says—The river was on a stand last evening, but according to the telegraphic despatches it is rising again at Cincinnati.

The Quincy Whig says that the people residing on the islands and on the bottoms of the Mississippi were compelled to desert their habitations.

A POINTED THRUST.—The Columbus *Enquirer* is very severe upon a certain class of editors in the following paragraph:

"It is natural as well as profitable to some editors to indulge in these newspaper controversies. A man can in no other way extend the circle of his acquaintance, who sees and feels that his only hope of giving interest to a dull and dirty sheet is a low and blackguard quarrel with his contemporary, or to indulge his natural instincts, and at the same time enlarge, peradventure, the circulation of his paper by such a policy."

ST. LOUIS, March 30.

The river continues to recede slowly, and is now about three feet lower than when at its extreme height some six or eight days since. All the upper rivers are reported falling, and the presumption is fair that the water opposite this city will gradually recede to a moderate stage.

The steamer Gen. Jessup, on her way up from New Orleans, encountered a snag, which tore away a portion of her guard forward of the captain, and came very near cutting a hole through the hull.

THE TORNADO IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 28th says:

We are still receiving details of the damage done by the storm last week. The Elizabethtown Register has a letter from Big Spring, which estimates the loss in that village at $50,000. A child of Samuel Knott, and Mr. Gorman and child were killed. Samuel Knott and wife, Mr. Gorman, James Collings, C. Calvert, Edward Yates, wife, and children were seriously injured. A child of Mr. Calvert had its skull fractured, and two daughters of Mr. Wisehart were carried from the second story with their bed and badly injured—one, it is feared, mortally. All the houses occupied by these persons were destroyed, as well as the Methodist church, a seminary, stables, &c. Several horses were killed. The buildings now standing are all more or less injured.

The storm passed over Hindingburg, blowing down the houses of Mr. Marshall and Scott, the latter of whom was killed.

The Frankfort Commonwealth has a letter from Mercer county, which states that many buildings were blown down, but no lives lost. In Salvisa and Oregon much damage was done.

FROM THE PLAINS.—We take the following from the St. Louis *Republican* of the 30th ult.:

Yesterday evening we had the satisfaction of shaking the hand of Capt. VANVLEET, United States Army, direct from Fort Childs, at the head of Grand Island, on the Platte River. The Captain passed the winter at the Fort, and represents it as one of extraordinary severity. The snow is said to have been deeper, and the cold more intense, than it has ever been known by the oldest Indians in that quarter. The condition of many of the tribes is represented as miserable in the extreme. Many of them are subsisting entirely upon their horses, and numbers of them have perished from hunger. Some of the best mounted tribes, it is believed, will not be able to raise a respectable show of horses in the spring.

The Captain came in with a small train, but experienced great difficulty in traveling, from the depth of the snow and the condition of the streams. He left the Fort on the 28th of February, and only learned the election of President TAYLOR on his arrival at Fort Leavenworth. The winter has been so severe that all communication with the settlements was cut off.

THE SLANG OF POLITICS.—The moderation which has marked the conduct of the new administration has not prevented the outcry of certain journals, whose columns abound with such phrases as "proscription," "victims," "the "guillotine," the "working of the axe," "chopping off heads," and the like. These are terms of daily use, and have got to be so much a part of the political vernacular as to be no longer regarded as figurative.

Considering the source from which such outcries come, the sensitive mind is touched. These claimants of sympathy, these ministers of woe, who express such horror at the idea of proscription, are peculiarly entitled to consideration from the fact that they are speaking in behalf of a party that never proscribes. How forcible is their appeal! The call upon their friends in office to stay there—as long as they can. One gentleman, in the possession of a good place, has become a hero by announcing magnanimously that he would do so; and a certain journal has revived some reminiscences of the leaving of the capital by declaring that it behoved put out its neck like an old Roman, rather than leave its nest.

It is in the beautiful propriety of the thing to which we invite the reader's attention—the admirable consistency! Satan rebuking sin, rose to a loftier attitude of the sublime. Passing the bounds of ordinary impudence, the denounce of this outraged patriotism ascends to the height of a most imposing effronitery. It is so ethical in the boldness of its fanatical conception; it illustrates the picturesque of politics, the rhapsody of humbug.

The Black Hussars of proscription converted into meek wayfaring pilgrims; political adventurers, who have become placemen, turned suddenly into patriots; devourers of spoils, the homeless and tender nurslings of the Treasury. Such a metamorphosis has not been seen since the Ovid, who tells us how a hunter became a stag, and that Jupiter himself was disguised in a shower of gold.

It will be borne in mind that the new Administration has not made itself liable to the charge of proscription in any sense; but it is also to be remembered that the ejection from office, or the refusal to reappoint men whose sole or chief claim to place is founded upon the doctrine of "spoils," is not proscription. Quite the contrary. It is the very sort of reform which the times require, and which good men will approve. Not, indeed, that the places of such shall be filled by new incumbents upon the ground of the same doctrine, but by men honest, capable and faithful, who are recommended for their merits, and respectability to the place on the score of their distinction upon the occasion.

FRENCH SEWING MACHINE.—This machine is the invention of an humble mechanic, who has a great mechanical genius, and who has been engaged for thirty years in the perfecting of his invention. He received a patent for it in France a few years ago, and it is said that he more than twenty-one years, he remained at ease to make it work, and that the thought flashed at once upon his mind regarding its truth and perfect practicability. The machine was introduced into London last year, and has attracted much attention in that metropolis. It is very cheap; some are sold for twenty dollars, and the price varies from that to thirty. The machine is fixed on a table, and is a very small box. It is worked by a treadle, and every movement of the foot produces a corresponding action in the needle; so that three hundred stitches can easily be made in a minute. The hands are merely used to guide the material being sewn, and by turning a screw, the stitch is easily varied. The machine will sew, stitch, and form cords and plaits. The stitch is the tambour or crochet stitch. The whole value of the invention consists in making machinery do what was hitherto done with the fingers, and thus resolving a problem supposed impracticable. The beauty of this machine is, that it can work button-holes and embroider. M. Magnen, who exhibited it in London, wore an entire suit worked by it, consisting of coat panis, vest, and all their appurtenances. To France belongs the credit of this invention. M. Thimonnier is the name of the inventor, and his fame will go down to posterity with that of Jacquard.

City Intelligence.

A SAVAGE CUSTOMER.—Florinda Landis made a complaint yesterday to Recorder Genois, that one Jose Menis had come to her premises in the morning with two loaded pistols, expressing a determination to discharge the contents of both weapons at her on the first convenient opportunity. A warrant was issued for his apprehension.

ATTEMPT TO ASSON.—An attempt was made on Monday night last, by Henry McGlath, to set fire to the premises of John Myers, at the corner of Chartres and St. Ferdinand streets, Third Municipality. Recorder Buisseneus, on being informed of the circumstance, issued a warrant for the arrest of McGrath.

LARCENY.—Henry Thomas made an affidavit yesterday, before Recorder Beauseneus, charging one George Jefferson with having stolen a quantity of linen shirts from the premises of Judge Canonge. The accused was arrested and committed for trial before the First District Court.

SHOT DOWN.—Frederick Shellman was committed yesterday by Recorder Beauseneus before the First District Court, on the charge of having assaulted and beaten one Wm. Cobb.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Johnson was shot in the leg by the accidental discharge of a pistol on Saturday last, receiving a severe, though not a dangerous wound. It appears that an individual by the name of Bill Moore was examining a loaded pistol at the *coffee-house corner of Bienvenue Fields and Levee*, when it went off, lodging the contents in Johnson's leg.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man named Gay, Bushridge, aged 25 years, and a native of England, who came to his death by drowning. The deceased was a book pedlar, and in endeavoring to cross from one ship to another on a log at the second Municipality landing, on Tuesday afternoon, he fell off, and though every exertion were made to rescue him, and the body was recovered in ten minutes, life had become extinct. Verdict accordingly.

THE BARONNE STREET MURDER.—Capt. Joseph Bradley, who has now entirely recovered from his wounds, was brought yesterday before Recorder Baldwin, and on being asked if he was ready to undergo examination, he requested that the matter might be referred to the First District Court, which was accordingly done, and the accused was committed to prison to await his trial.

COMMITTED.—John Gilton, James Garity, Francis Bradley, who had been arrested, were committed yesterday by Recorder Baldwin, before the First District Court, on the charge of having assaulted Michael Campbell, and two Watchmen, on Tuesday night last.

Board of Health.

List of Interments in the city of New Orleans for the week ending 31st March, 1849, at 12 o'clock, M.

Accouchement,	1	Eclampsia,	1
Asthma,	1	Enteritis,	2
Apoplexy,	1	Erysipelas,	1
Ascites,	1	Fever,	1
Brain, Congestion of	2	Bilious	1
Dropsy of	1	Typhoid	1
Cancer,	1	Typhus	6
Catarrh,	1	Gastro Enteritis,	5
Cerebritis,	3	Hepatitis,	1
Cholera,	1	Intemperance,	2
Asiatic	73	Larngeitis,	1
Morbus	4	Marasmus,	1
Consumption,	11	Meningitis,	1
Convulsions,	7	Old age,	3
Croup,	1	Pneumonia, Typhoid	1
Croup,	1	Pneumonia,	1
Debility,	5	Pericarditis,	1
Delirium Tremens,	1	Peritonitis,	1
Dentition,	3	Pleurisy,	1
Diarrhoea,	3	Repletion,	1
Dropsy,	1	Rubeola,	1
Dysentery,	3	Suicide,	1
Chronic	7	Tetanus,	1
Drowned,	3	Uncertain,	2
		—Total,	178

of which 68 were under 10 years; 124 were white, and 54 colored.

Where born—America, 2; Connecticut, 1; Austria, 2; England, 5; France, 6; Germany, 17; Georgia, 1; Holstein, 1; Ireland, 16; Italy, 1; Louisiana, 1; Lafayette, 1; Mississippi, 1; Maine, 2; Michigan, 1; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Missouri, 1; Norway, 1; N. York, 4; N. Jersey, 1; Prussia, 1; Portugal, 2; Poland, 1; Scotland, 3; St. Louis, 1; Spain, 1; St. Domingo, 2; Sardinia, 1; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 1; Tennessee, 1; Virginia, 1; Uncertain, 13.

A. D. CROSSMAN, President.

A. HAYNE, Sexty.

Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods.

☞ The attention of Dealers is called to the Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods to take place THIS DAY, 5th April, at 10 o'clock, at F. H. Peltier's auction room, No. 8 Canal street.

☞ We are requested to call attention to the sale which takes place THIS DAY, at 12 o'clk, at the St. Louis Exchange, by Messrs. Lewis, of Plates belonging to the estate of Mrs. Vernier, born d'Espagne. See advertisement.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of purchasers to the sale of Wagons, without limit, which will take place THIS DAY, at the store No. 31 Old Levee st, by Bernard Turpin, Auctioneer.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

WEDNESDAY, EVENING, April 4th, 1849.

The good demand for Cotton which we noticed yesterday continues to day, and the sales have reached 7,500 bales, at previous rates, say 5@6c. for Low Middling to Good Middling qualities.

No change in Sugar. Sales to day, 500 hhds. Fair 3¾@4c. @ lb. A better enquiry for Molasses, and 300 hhds. sold at 16@17c. @ gallon.

The Flour market continues dull and heavy. A sale of 2000 bbls. Illinois unbranded was made at $3 62. Ohio is selling from $4@4 12½. The Corn market is inactive.

There is no change in Provisions. Sales of Pork confined to small lots at $19 12½, and $20@20 12½ for Mess and Prime. Lard is in moderate request at former prices. Bacon continues in good demand.

Whiskey is selling to a moderate extent, at 17¾@18c per gallon for rectified.

Exchanges are rather dull. Sterling, 4½@6 per cent prem. France—*S.* 22½@5f. 40. Bill on New York at 60 days 2@¼ per ct. dis. Checks, ¼ per cent dis. @ ¼ per cent prem.

Freights continue steady. A vessel was taken for Havre, at 1¼c.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, 4th inst., ALEXANDER EUGENE CROUSHET, aged about 52 years, a native of St. Jean de Luz (Pyrenees) and for the last 25 years a resident of New York.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this morning, at nine o'clock, from his late residence, No. 85 St. Peter st., between Royal and Bourbon sts.

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

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

MANY VOTERS.

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

J. W. STANTON & CO.
Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

BANK of Louisiana.

New Orleans, 1st April, 1849.

THIS Bank will be closed on the 6th inst., (Good Friday.) Notes and Bills falling due on that day, will be payable on the day preceding.

R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK.

Tuesday, April 3d, 1849.

THE Bank will be closed on Friday, the 6th instant, and notes falling due on that day, will be payable on Thursday, the 5th, which will be the offering day for discounts on Saturday, the 7th.

RICHARD KELT, Cashier.

CITY BANK.

New Orleans, 3d April, 1849.

THIS BANK will be closed on Friday next, the 6th instant, (*Good Friday*). Notes and Bills falling due on that day, will be payable on Thursday, the 5th inst.

R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

Notice.

THE undersigned, partner of the firm of Merle & Davis, notifies all persons indebted to said firm to refuse payment of said debts until further notice, in consequence of having had no settlement of accounts up to this date, and that judicial measures have been taken to order a legal liquidation.

C. ANDRE MERLE.

Notice to the Proprietors of Newspapers, Notaries, Printers, Merchants and the Public generally.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for one of the largest and most extensive Paper Manufactories in France, have the honor of informing Printers, Notaries, Merchants, Bookbinders, and the public generally, that in the course of a short time, they will receive from Bordeaux, (the seat of factory is at Angoulême,) a full and complete assortment of Paper for the above mentioned purposes, and with the offer to the public on the most reasonable terms.

They would also give notice that they are at present ready to receive orders to any amount for any of the papers above mentioned.

FEO. DE FUENTES & CO.
98 Common st.

HAVANA CIGARS—A splendid assortment of the Havana cigars consisting in Regalias, Conchas, Cortes, Principes, Cabanas, Cazadores, Havanas, Half Cazadores, with various qualities, Shapes, Sizes, Colors, Flavors, Strengths, Ishaks, Bouquets, Wildmoys, Whatmoys, Victorias, Sumatras, Portos, Cubas, &c. &c. Just received by FEO DE FUENTES & CO.
98 Common st.

HAVANA SEGARRITOS—Just received, fine long Segarritos, of the Havana Segar Manufactory, in store and for sale by
FEO. DE FUENTES & CO., 98 Common st.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, 4th April, 1849.

IN accordance with the 6th section of the act to equalize representation, in the Municipal Council of the city of New Orleans, approved 25th January, 1847, the undersigned Mayor and Recorders of the several Municipalities of the city of New Orleans, met this day at the office of the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, and there proceeded to the examination of the returns of the Elections held on Monday, the 2d instant, in the several Wards of the city of New Orleans, for members of the General Council and Municipal Councils, and hereby certify the following to be the result thereof.

Members of the General Council.

MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.

	Votes.		Votes.
C Rosselius,	1460	P Weitzman,	1061
J Bonis,	1407	J N Bates,	973
E Vionnet,	1235	T N Bisby,	794
L Burg,	1026	L J Harris,	466
J L Sorget,	1163	J Labatut,	99
D Augustin,	1157		

MUNICIPALITY NO. TWO.

	Votes.		Votes.
George Alive,	1861	E Fonbonne,	1696
J E Caldwell,	1689	J C Lanes,	1596
W C Tompkins,	1647	M Cannon,	1537
N Jarvis,	1664	J H Moore,	1394

Third Municipality.

	Votes.		Votes.
J M Vandergriff,	878	L Duvignaud,	964
Thos Theard,	908	J B Leefe,	898
Junius Beebee,	818	W C C Claiborne,	916
J Culbertson,	544	H Davis,	67
J Lobeau,	988	Gueneo,	60
P Marcy,	984	C Dumoy,	48
Scattering,	18		

For Municipal Council.

MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.

	FIRST	WARD.	
R W Montgomery,	284	Richard Hagan,	191
L C Duncan,	254	C M Emerson,	170
	SECOND	WARD.	
R Richardson,	134	W W Laughlin,	96
Wm Bill,	119	J H Morrison,	73
Scattering,	1		
	THIRD	WARD.	
J Lansin,	277	J Michel,	28
A Mazureau,	250	Scattering,	2
	FOURTH	WARD.	
J L Fabre,	200	L P Bureau,	104
P Blanque,	198	J F Bertier,	61
	FIFTH	WARD.	
Emile Wills,	225	F Lepinasse,	120
G. Clark,	146	F M Cronat,	225
	SIXTH	WARD.	
R. Tiquet,	177	J Baffin,	283
W A Boneval,	277	J Cross,	118
A Derbes,	268	Scattering,	3
	SEVENTH	WARD.	
A Dupre,	194	E Bairbe,	69
C Jumonville,	198		

For Municipal Council.

MUNICIPALITY NO. TWO.

	FIRST	WARD.	
W H Comb,	183	Chas M Stanton,	126
J W Bell,	160	Jas H Lee,	79
	SECOND	WARD.	
H Renshaw,	181	J L Levy,	119
Jas Golding,	198	Chas Maes,	120
	THIRD	WARD.	
J Leade,	256	J C Carman,	91
J W Stanton,	318	S Wasson,	1
	FOURTH	WARD.	
M Eastman,	699	Isaac F Stockton,	99
D B Clark,	945	Jas H Lyons,	1
	FIFTH	WARD.	
A Montayne,	280	G C Lawrason,	283
Scattering,	5		
	SIXTH	WARD.	
S J Peters,	253	J B Walsh,	261
C Dunn,	239	Jas H Caldwell,	197
W C Auld,	173	Thomas Jamison,	197
	SEVENTH	WARD.	
C Bragiones,	277	J N Burks,	203
Thos McCormick,	261	Wm Barnes,	200
Jas. C Pratt,	268	J H Rain,	849
	THIRD	MUNICIPALITY.	
	FIRST	WARD.	
J L Warner,	197	W of Wilder,	195
F G Guerin,	261	G Smith,	11
J B Cornat,	264	G Tournade,	26
Jos. Clarke, Sen.,	160		
	SECOND	WARD.	
B Dugatte,	227	S Mary,	208
D Beebee,	205	J Phelps,	45
G Hooper,	223	J Gill,	3
	THIRD	WARD.	
F G Colins,	161	J P Barthelemy,	136
B F Flanders,	157	J A Bouhet,	134
F B White,	185	T J Morgan,	97
C Fields,	169		
	FOURTH	WARD.	
J Solomon,	55	S H Page,	31
C Dubosch,	3		

The following persons are hereby proclaimed duly elected:

General Council.

**FIRST MUNIC