# The New-Orleans Bee.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

## Notice.

[illegible] Author [illegible] right for the proper[illegible] Bee. [illegible] MAGNE & WEISSE. New-Orleans, [illegible]

Thursday Morning, May 10, 1849.

### Army and Navy of Great Britain.

[illegible] London correspondents of the N[illegible] Tribune, [illegible] a shrewd and sagacio[illegible] Government, and gives extracts from his correspondence of a startling character. [illegible] Ministry are apt to over-[illegible] we have given a condensed [illegible] extracts of the [illegible] parliamentary representation, com[illegible] most interesting details furnished by [illegible] In pursuing his investigations, he [illegible] the army and navy, and brought to [illegible] such information that will be new to the [illegible] reader.

[illegible] Ministry in England is attentively en[illegible] to the consideration of the most avail[illegible] means for the purpose of reducing the na[illegible] expenditure, which presses with terrible [illegible] on the people. The increase of the [illegible] expenditures within thirteen years [illegible] from the last of that in 1835, [illegible] to forty-four millions, and in [illegible] to forty-five millions of pounds sterling. A [illegible] proportion of this enormous sum is [illegible] for military and naval establishment [illegible] For the last three years the ar[illegible] department alone, [illegible] has been the source of abuse. It [illegible] $15,000 annually one third [illegible] France, but costing two thirds [illegible] Many causes contribute to produce [illegible] enormous expense, but among the [illegible] the unnecessarily large num[illegible] officers, and the extent to which [illegible] operations have been [illegible] supplies for the army [illegible] commissions are purchasable, an [illegible] £350 to a cavalry cornet, £700, and a [illegible] lieut. In the majority of cases no [illegible] military education [illegible] family influence [illegible] unnecessary. This system [illegible] in the position with the prodigal be[illegible] Brevets have occasioned a [illegible] 1838, Sir Hussey was 251 gene[illegible] generals, and 189 colonels [illegible] Many of these officers [illegible] never served [illegible] Prince Albert, the [illegible] from the first two are [illegible] commander-in-chief, [illegible] colonels of different regiments, [illegible] their regular stations as such, of [illegible] Prince Albert [illegible] Colonel Jerdwe seems [illegible] commander.

[illegible] Ministry [illegible] Venezuela seems, from [illegible] to be amicably [illegible]

[illegible] Navigation Laws.—The reply [illegible] United States Government to inquiries [illegible] the British Charge d'Affaires respec[illegible] the proposed relaxation of the British Navigation Laws, has been published and presented [illegible] House of Commons of the British Parliament. The reply states that a parallel proposal [illegible] made by the President of the United States to the British Government, through Mr Bankhead, in a note addressed to Lord Palmerston, [illegible] November, 1847, to conclude a [illegible] treaty providing that British ships could trade from any port in the United States, and be re[illegible] free, and, in respect to charges and [illegible] treated like American ships, if reciprocity [illegible] American ships could in like manner trade [illegible] any port of the world to any port under the dominion of Her Britannic Majesty."

[illegible] Connecticut.—The Legislature of Connecticut met at Hartford on the 1st inst. Much interest is felt in reference to the political character of the body, inasmuch as it will be called upon to elect a Governor and other State officers. The vote will be very close, but the Hartford Courant claims, confidently, a Whig majority.

### The America's News.

The accounts received by telegraph are unusually meagre and obscure. Such as they are, however, we give them, copying from the *Picayune*, in default of dispatches which we had every reason to expect:

BALTIMORE, May 4—3 45, P. M.

The America brings £200,000 in specie.

Baring's circular says that cotton, owing to the unfavorable accounts from the Continent, had further declined 1-8 (one eighth.)

The stoppage of the supply of breadstuffs from the Baltic is beginning to have a favorable effect on the market. The actual advance, however, during the last week (the week ending the 26th ult.) owing to other adverse influences, has been but slight.

Money continues abundant, notwithstanding rather heavy drafts of specie. Consols during the week fluctuated from 91 3 4 to 92 3-8, closing on the 20th at 92.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 4—6 P. M.

Baring's circular says the decline in cotton applies more in common quality of American than any other. Sea Island has declined 1-2 penny; long staples of all kinds are heavy and dull, and common and ordinary qualities almost unsaleable at the lowest quotations.

The stock of bacon in first hands does not exceed two weeks' consumption. Very limited inquiries for pork, which is lower by fully two shillings. The demand confined to the best demands, prime mess for ship stores ranging from 51 to 56 shillings, according to quality.—The supply of cheese is limited, and prices range from 37 to 43 shillings.

Nothing doing in rice. Sales of 300 tierces at 16 and 6 pence, to 18 and 6 pence. Sugar is in less active demand, no material alteration in prices.

From the manufacturing districts the accounts are less encouraging, though there has been no diminution of employment.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 4—8:25 P. M.

**Steamer's news on N. York Markets.**

The America's news has unsettled the New York markets, and both cotton and breadstuffs are depressed. No quotations could be made.

Provisions are more firm and active under the effect of the news.

Flour is lower in the Liverpool markets than it ever was before.

Government stocks in New York are slightly depressed.

### Canadian Affairs.

All was quiet at Montreal yesterday, but the parties were organizing for action in case the Queen should refuse to grant their demands.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 5, 8 A. M.

**The French Expedition to Rome.**

The expedition sent from France for Rome is of 18,000 men, and profess to be to protect French citizens and secure free and liberal government for the Roman people by armed intervention. To reinstate the Pope is, however, the main object of the Government. It caused a lengthy debate, in the National Assembly, but was carried by 100 majority, and the expedition had already started.

**Cholera in Paris.**

The cholera has increased in Paris, carrying off many of the upper classes. Up to the 19th, there had been 13,020 deaths.

**French Funds.**

The closing prices in Paris of the three per cents. was 96 francs and 10 centimes, a marked improvement; it should be 56f. 10c; prices of five per cents. 88 francs and 19 centimes.

**Germany.**

Germany is still in confusion. Prussia is said to have obtained the consent of some of the small States to the assumption of the imperial dignity by the King. Austria is violently opposed, of course, as are also France and Russia. Russia and Austria are consequently assuming a more warlike attitude.

**The Italian Peninsula.**

Venice is besieged by the Austrians by sea and land, and must surrender. The struggle is commenced with dreadful severity.

A decisive battle took place at Genoa, and the city was taken and sacked.

Leghorn surrendered without resistance.

The Marquis de Gerbinet is again defeated by Radetzky.

The last two items we do not clearly understand.

**Governor of Connecticut.**

The Legislature of Connecticut has elected Trumbull, the Whig candidate, Governor.

**Canadian affairs.**

The excellent correspondent of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, keeps that paper well posted up in Canadian affairs. We copy several telegraphic dispatches which, although not as late as the last intelligence from Montreal, possess the merit of giving a succinct and connected narrative of events:

MONTREAL, April 28—9 P. M.

The prisoners had just been released.

A crowd of several thousand followed them to the *Place d'Armes* where they were addressed by a liberated gentleman in turn.

The multitude dispersed quietly.

In consequence of a message from the British party, to the effect, that if the Government did not disarm the Canadian French immediately, they would arm and do it, the Ministry have issued orders to disarm them.

In the evening a proclamation was issued by the Governor forbidding tumultuous assemblies being held in the streets. Notwithstanding which, a large mob assembled in the Haymarket, and partly dispersed at the earnest request of their favorite leaders.

MONTREAL, April 30—11 A. M.

Mr. John Young has been appointed Chief Magistrate of the city of Montreal, in the Mayor's place, who is suspended for bail.

His Excellency is to go down to the Parliament House at five o'clock.

A riot is expected.

The principal cavalry have arrived in town.

A dispatch has just arrived here from Thetford in the Montreal Courier office from Brockville, in which it is stated that the information had just been received at that place of the arming of the French Canadians by the Government, and that steamers will be chartered for the purpose of bringing down armed men to the assistance of Montreal, and that this may shortly be expected.

In Hastings, Frontenac and Glengarry, the news is to the effect, that all the populace of these counties are arming and waiting orders to march on the Metropolis.

In Quebec, the strong fold of the French Canadians, the Governor was burnt in effigy.

MONTREAL, April 30th, 5 P. M.

Lord Elgin came to town at 3 o'clock to-day.

The carriage was escorted by a troop of Provincial Cavalry.

The streets were lined all the way to the Government House by the people, who hissed, cursed and pelted the chariot as it passed.

When the escort had passed the Parliament Cathedral into Notre Dame street, a company of the 23d Regiment closed in behind to protect the carriage.

Opposite the Government House, his Lordship was struck by a stone on the head and by an egg in the face.

The troops were then separately cheered.

The members of Parliament then proceeded to the Government House to present their address.

As they passed through the crowd they were actually covered with dirt and the yolks of eggs.

The members were proceeding in such a plight, escorted by soldiers, to receive the Governor-General of Canada, to present to him an address from the Parliament, congratulating him on the quiet state of the country.

During the passage of the members through St. Paul street, the riot act was read, and the troops charged.

No lives were lost, though the crowd was very dense. This is a sign how troops whose hearts are with the people, can act if necessary.

The Governor proceeded out of town by the suburbs.

A Major Bouches has arrived from Kingston, and has waited on Sir Benjamin D. Urban, to represent to him the dreadful state of the country, and to urge that if something is not done the people will march on Montreal.

Riots are feared to-night.

MONTREAL, April 30—5 P. M.

At about 6 o'clock Saturday night, a few boys assembled in the Hay Market, evincing a riotous disposition, and their numbers being constantly increased until a large mob had gathered and but for the efforts of Col. Gugy and the State prisoners, (who were liberated at 10 o'clock,) much damage would have been done. They were finally induced to disperse by their leaders.

On Sunday the city was quiet, but considerable excitement was created by the arrival of a troop of cavalry.

John Young has been appointed Chief Magistrate of the city. He is a strong partisan, and is supported by the present ministry.

Dispatches from Quebec state that the Governor was burnt in effigy in that city on Saturday night, and that the authorities were using cautious efforts to preserve the public peace.—Upper Canada shares the same late, and the effigy of the Governor has been burned in many places, and at Brockville the authorities were compelled to arest in the ceremony!

The St. Andrew's Society and the Thistle Club have expelled Lord Elgin from their ranks.

To-day the people are quiet upon the assurance of the Governor that the French shall be disarmed.

The Governor is to go to the Parliament House at 6 to-night, and much trouble is expected.

PROGRESS OF POPULATION IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The population of France in 1801, was twenty-seven millions three hundred and forty-nine thousand, and in 1821, was thirty millions four hundred and sixty-one; the increase in twenty years being about eleven per cent. The population of Great Britain, in the period, increased from ten million nine hundred and forty-two thousand to fourteen millions four hundred and eighty-one thousand, an increase of more than thirty-two per cent.

GEN. TAYLOR'S VISIT TO BOSTON.—The Massachusetts Legislature has taken steps towards providing for any expenses which the expected visit of the President of the United States to the modern Athens' may create.

### City Intelligence.

THE CREVASSE.—Since we mentioned the subject yesterday, the efforts of the workmen to stop the breach have been indefatigable. The latest accounts last evening stated that the work was proceeding favorably, and that not more than twenty-five or thirty feet more of plank remained to be done. It is, however, somewhat doubtful whether this barrier, even when completed, will prove an effectual obstacle to the immense force of a volume of water from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five feet wide, with a fall of about eight feet. The dreadful inclemency of the weather has, in some measure, impeded the activity of the operations, and the violence of the torrent itself is almost sufficient to dishearten the laborer. We have hopes, however, that the gap will be firmly closed before the rise of water can effect much damage in the rear of our city, or reach the densely inhabited quarters.

In the meanwhile, however, the torrent has flooded a large portion of the Second Municipality in the neighborhood of the New Canal, Dryades, Hercules, Benton and Bacchus streets, and has already occasioned distress and damage enough to enable one to form an imperfect idea of the fearful amount of havoc which would follow our complete subjection to the invading element. The New Canal, from the foot of Julia street to the commencement of the Shell Road is flooded, and the Canal itself is completely full and only prevented from overflowing its banks on this side, by the dykes and levees which have been hastily thrown up. In Benton street the water is from eighteen inches to two feet in depth throughout its extent, and skiffs and floats are navigating it without fear of encountering snags. Hercules street is partially submerged and the body of water has even extend ed to Dryades street, Gormly's Canal is entirely full, and is pouring its contents into the classic regions of Melpomene, where the frogs bid fair shortly to have undisputed possession. All Bouligny and its neighborhood are under water, and the Carrollton Railroad, between the termination of Lafayette and the town of Carrollton is pretty much covered by the descending flood. The people living in the vicinity are moving away as rapidly as possible; and the rush of the water, the inundation of streets and injury occurring to the poorer classes, all present a spectacle at once dreary and alarming. Let us trust that the means employed for arresting the threatened devastation will prove efficient; otherwise we shall soon be called on to record calamities far more serious than any which the crevasse has thus far occasioned.

ANOTHER CREVASSE.—At about 12 o'clock yesterday, the Levee gave way on the other side of the river, immediately opposite the Powder Magazine, some 3 miles below the city, and in a short space of time an immense volume of water was pouring through an aperture 80 feet wide, and inundating all the surrounding neighborhood. Fortunately the fall of the water is only four feet, and if prompt measures are forthwith adopted, we are of the opinion that the breach can be stopped very speedily. When the break occurred there was a considerable quantity of powder on the Levee, all of which was sweet away, and in case the opening should not be shortly closed, the magazine itself can not stand the rush of water and must follow suit.

As soon as Mayor Crossman became advised of the calamity, he immediately dispatched assistance to the scene of destruction. A pile driver was procured and towed across, and by this time we trust will have done such good service as to prevent at least any further encroachment. A quantity of lumber and other materials was also sent over, and the police jury of Algiers immediately convened, and a special meeting of measures for the common safety. As no time has been lost in proposing requisite aid, we trust that this crevasse at least will be effectually stopped.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.—The lateness of the hour at which we received the report of the Grand Jury on Tuesday excluded it from our columns on Wednesday morning. It is so important a document, however, to be passed over without analysis. The report first speaks of the Third Municipality Work-house in terms of commendation for cleanliness, neatness and general convenience for the prisoners. The jail of the Third Municipality was likewise found in good condition, and well managed. Of the Parish Prison the report speaks at some length. The provisions, cooking, discipline and order are all excellent. The only complaint made is of the delays in bringing on the trial of the prisoners. The chief cause of this is the absence of witnesses, who the Grand Jury think should be prevented by stringent enactments.

The Work-house of the First Municipality was found in good order, with the exception of the departments for the prisoners, which were filthy and ill ventilated. Their frequent and thorough cleansing is recommended. The jail of the Second Municipality is in good condition, but is inconveniently small. The Second Municipality Work-house is in all respects well managed, clean and neat, with a supply of good, wholesome provisions, and in a general economy marked by excellent discipline and constant attention. The House of Refuge in the same quarter progresses admirably under the judicious management of Mr. and Mrs. Williams. The report suggests that youths over fifteen should not be admitted into the Asylum, as their presence has then too difficult to be reformed, and their influence over their comrades is considered dangerous. The Grand Jury trust that this noble institution, which since the war has been destroyed by fire, will be speedily rebuilt.

The report finds fault with the several Recorders for sending accused persons before the First Recorder, without previous adequate investigation of the charges—thus neglecting their duty, and adding to the already incumbered docket of the Criminal Court.

The Grand Jury advert to the numerous violations of the peace and laws of Bacchus which have of late occurred, and invoke the various courts and juries, firmly and vigorously to enforce the law. The report concludes with expressing the highest approbation of the zeal, and efficiency of the Judge of the First District Court and of Sheriff Lewis.

BURGLARY.—*Blowing up a Safe.*—The store of Messrs. Wheeler & Blake, at the corner of Customhouse and Old Levee streets, was entered at o'clock yesterday morning by some burglars, who blew up the iron chest with gunpowder, and abstracted $130 in money, a gold watch and various papers and accounts. As usual, the watchman on the beat was quite ignorant of the affair, his sure having been quite insensible to the moderate noise produced by the explosion of a safe. It was fortunate that the burglars selected such an early hour of the morning for their exploits, as otherwise the store might have been burnt down, for when the clerk came to open the premises, he found the wooden work of the chest in flames, which, in the course of half an hour, would probably have extended to the building itself.

LARCENY.—August, a slave belonging to Mr. Buck, was brought up before Recorder Genin yesterday, charged with having stolen the sum of $75 from the pockets of Mr. Theodore Gabelle, a boatman on the Carondelet Basin. Auguste was acquitted on a severe whipping for the offence.

COMMITTED.—Wm. Allwood, whose arrest we noticed yesterday, has been committed for trial before the First District Court on the charge of burglary. It appears that he entered the premises of O. Stavers, at No. 67 Chartres street, on Tuesday night, but was caught before he succeeded in abstracting any booty.

MISDEMEANOR ARRAY.—An affray took place on Tuesday night, in Perdido street, between Henry Cassidy and Wm. Duncan, in which both were wounded, the former so severely that his life is despaired of.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—A man named H. H. Edge was arrested yesterday, in the First Municipality, on the affidavit of H. Klein, keeper of a boarding house in St. Peter street, who charges him with having set fire to his premises on two occasions on Tuesday last. The accused has been committed for further examination.

VAGRANTS.—Thomas O'Harn, John Conroy, Geo. Williams, Melady Flinn and Ellen Cassidy, were arrested yesterday in the First Municipality as vagrants, and committed to the workhouse for thirty days.

VESSEL WRECKED BY A WHALE.—A letter from Nicaragua says:—We had quite a singular loss of a brig called the *Frederic*, Capt. Splisoln, off Porto Anna, in Nicaragua, the other day. On the 4th of July he sailed from Railjo, and when he had made four days' sail, standing about 60 leagues from off this point, a whale came with tremendous force against the keel, carrying away it and several planks; and, of course, the water began to fill the vessel immediately. The captain, to save her, began to throw out his cargo, but all to no purpose; and after a fruitless attempt of some twenty-four hours, he was obliged to abandon her. Cargo and vessel a total loss. She had a cargo of near $40,000, belonging principally to the inhabitants of San Miguel. She was loaded with indigo and hides, and bound for Lima, where she was owned; and I am under the impression that nothing was insured, owing to the fact that we have no way of insuring on this coast.

☞ The Cherokee *Advocate* of the 9th ult., has the following:

"A deputation of Camanches, who lately came in to see and ask the advice of their 'red brethren, the Seminoles,' had a friendly 'talk' with the Seminoles at the house of the polite and efficient Seminole Agent, Mr. Da Val, on the 26th of March. Wild Cat told the Camanches that the Whites were a great and powerful people, and it would be better for the Camanches if they would be friendly with 'Uncle Sam,' as he had once been at war with them. You had better *go home and raise corn and stock*, as the Seminoles do, and be friendly with all the nations." He, Wild Cat, hoped that peace would soon be established over the *whole world*, (the prairies.)

"The Camanche said whatever his friends told him to do he would do. The Camanches were sorry for what they had done, and would be friendly with the whites, and those who were going across the Prairies to the big Waters should be safe from the depredations of the Camanches. Good news this for the California emigrants. But if the Camanches keep their 'talk' no better than the United States have their treaties with the Cherokees, this profession of friendship will be all *talk*."

### From Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship *Globe*, Captain Ellery, we have received papers from Galveston to the 5th, and from Brownsville to the 3d inst.

The Cholera has created great consternation in San Antonio. All the inhabitants who are able have fled the city. The disease has been particularly severe among the Mexican population. On the 19th ult. there were 14 deaths in the town and neighborhood.

We learn from the San Augustine *Union* that Gen. Rusk, on the evening of his arrival, on the part of ex-President Polk, presented the sword voted to Gen. J. P. Henderson, by the U. S. Congress, for his conduct at Monterey.—Gen. Henderson declined receiving the honor in public.

On the 3d instant the brig *Mary* arrived at Galveston from San Juan de Nicaragua, at which place she was chartered to 121 California emigrants, all whom were safely landed.—They expect to proceed by water up the river San Juan to Lake Nicaragua and to within 40 miles of the Pacific. The Galveston *News* says:

The place called San Juan Nicaragua is a miserable little port of the Mosquito Kingdom, having about fifty huts constructed of reeds, or something resembling cane, and without floors. The inhabitants, males and females, go nearly naked, and many of them entirely so. The country is a dependency of Great Britain, and the British Consul is much the greatest man in it, not excepting the King himself. Its latitude is about eleven degrees this side of the equator. From this place to San Francisco this company will have to pass over some 28 deg. to the north and 35 deg. west, making the voyage not much less than one across the Atlantic! This, we believe, is the first attempt to take this route to California. But every possible course is being taken and explored, so that we shall probably know which is the best by and bye.

This company is under the direction of Mr. Gordon, who is President. They carried with them a small steamer, in pieces, for the purpose of establishing a line of transportation from San Juan to the point on the Lake nearest the Pacific port, with a mule conveyance thence to the port. A few men belonging to the company had been sent round Cape Horn some time ago, for the purpose of providing some vessel on the Pacific coast to convey the whole company to San Francisco. They depend upon finding such vessel in readiness as soon as they cross over.

The following memorandum, which has been handed us, may be of some interest to such persons as may be inclined to pursue this route to California:

I am of the opinion that San Juan de Nicaragua is a very healthy place. We find a moderate sea breeze blowing constantly, which makes it a most delightful refreshing breeze instead of a hot one. The air is not as oppressive as the air of our northern cities. I find nothing in the soil or location indicating an unhealthy miasma; thermometer ranging from 70 to 80 deg. in the shade; the evening is soft and airy, unlike our northern summer evenings. I am very much disappointed in finding the place so healthy.

J. VAMESE NEWMAN, M. D.,
Physician to Gordon's California Association.
San Juan de Nicaragua, March 23, 1849.

SALEM, MASS., April 30.

*Arrival of Gold Dust from Africa.*

The bark Chusan, has arrived from the port from Africa, with large quantities of gold dust, which is said to be found there in considerable quantities.

BOSTON, April 30.

*Dreadful Disasters—Six Persons Drowned.*

Yesterday, at Fall River, Mass., six persons were drowned by the upsetting of a sail-boat in the harbor. Those drowned were Englishmen. They had been down the harbor on an excursion, and were returning.

**Cholera on Ship-board—Dreadful Disaster—Six Persons Drowned, &c.**

BOSTON, Monday, April 30—7 P. M.

The ship Bruton has arrived at the port, from Liverpool via Lough Foyle, Ireland, where 27 of the passengers died of cholera; 12 more were left sick at the hospital there, and one died at sea. There have been no new cases since, and the ship is now considered healthy.

The ship Caledonia, from Glasgow, arrived at Boston yesterday, has been detained in quarantine, and the crew and passengers are all well.

The Boston Pilot says:

Yesterday, at Fall River, six persons Englishmen, who had been down to the harbor, on an excursion, were drowned by the upsetting of their sailboat.

Iowa—The *Hawk-Eye* of the 19th announces the election of William McKay, Esq., Whig, as Judge of the Fifth Judicial District of Iowa, situated in the Des Moines Valley, over Th. S. Baker, Esq., (Loco.) This is the district which should have included the Mormon county of Pottawattamie, but it was so arranged by the Legislature as to cut off any district in order to elect Baker.

The Hawk-Eye further states that defaulters of the Mormon votes in Pottawattamie county have been presented, although the regular return was stolen and destroyed, so that Daniel F. Miller, the Whig Congressman elect, will be able to secure the seat on a contest.

THE CROPS AND THE WEATHER.—The *Plantation Banner* says: Our late rains have been the salvation of our crops in St. Mary. For more than two months we have had no rain of any consequence until within the last week. The crops were beginning to suffer severely from the drought, but vegetation now begins to look up, and the planters prospects appear more cheering.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1—6 P. M.

GRAND FIREMEN'S PROCESSION.—*Attack on the firemen.—The markets.*—The Firemen's parade came off to-day, and altogether was a magnificent affair, surpassing any attempt at description.

The procession, after forming in regular order, was held off by the Hibernian Engine and Company. The engine was ornamented with a white silk canopy. Following it was the United States Engine, drawn by thirty horses, richly caparison-ed, each bearing shields and the coat of arms of the several States. This was greatly admired. Next followed the Liberty Engine—spanned over it was a triumphal arch, and under this chariots, in which were elegantly dressed females, representing the Goddess of Liberty, Ceres, Minerva, &c., &c. The Phœnix Hose Company's Engine was made to represent a mound, covered with beautiful natural flowers. This also drew forth great admiration. The Vigilant, Neptune, and Diligent Companies formed an independent parade. The day was very appropriate, which caused a large turn out.

The different streets through which the procession passed were crowded with spectators.—The doors and windows of houses also exhibited a galaxy of beauty. The whole affair was truly splendid. The only interrupt ion was occasioned by the various bands of music who had been employed for the occasion, refusing to turn out in the procession because bands of colored musicians were allowed to perform in the lines.

Wreaths of flowers were thrown from the windows at various points as the procession moved on its route.

A party of rowdies from the Moyamensing district made an attack upon the Good Will Hose Company this evening, while the latter were passing through the district. The assaulting party got effectually beaten. Nothing else occurred to mar the proceedings of the day. The procession started at 7 o'clock in the morning and dispersed after six in the evening.

☞ The following paragraph from the *Boston Post* shows that some of the President's removals, proscriptive as the *Union* deems them, are highly acceptable to other and equally influential organs of the Democratic party:

MARCUS MORTON, whose removal from office the Democrats here have laboured so effect for several years—whose removal was recommended by a Democratic caucus of the members of the Maine Legislature, and by a unanimous vote of the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention—will end his official career this day. If Mr. Polk and Mr. Walker had done their duty faithfully, we should not have been dependent upon Gen. Taylor and Mr. Meredith for a favor we now most gratefully acknowledge viz: the riddance of Marcus Morton. The cannon's voice will to-day proclaim the satisfaction the Democrats of Boston experience at the event; we wish it could be loud enough to reverberate among the hills of Tennessee.

THE DUEL AT OLD POINT.—The Portsmouth *Daily Transcript* says:

☞ We understand that the recovery of Mr. James Hope (one of the principals concerned in the late duel) is considered somewhat doubtful, the ball having entered his side just above the hip, where it still remains. Passed Midshipman J. P. Jones is slowly recovering, the ball having been extracted from his side.

"The pistol used by Mr. Jones in this affair is the same which was in the hands of the grandfather of Mr. Hope, Com. Barron, in the memorable duel with Com. Decatur, in which the latter was killed. Mr. Hope, we learn, received his wound immediately in that part of the body which proved so fatal to Com. Decatur."

☞ Within the last day or two we have heard of the arrival in our city of the following gentlemen:

Hon. E. H. Allen, of Boston, formerly a Representative in Congress from the State of Maine.

Hon. James Brooks, Representative in Congress elect from the State of New York.—*National Intelligencer.*

SPECIE BY THE AMERICA.—The steamship *America* brings £200,000 in specie.

☞ The Hon. THOMAS EWING, Secretary for the Department of the Interior, has returned to Washington from his visit to the State of Ohio.

☞ We are happy to learn that the Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, has so far recovered from the serious injuries received a few months ago in his right arm as to be enabled to use the pen with his right hand.

MR. OVIDE LACOUR, a planter of Pointe Coupee, and universally esteemed for his many kind and noble traits of character, died of Cholera on Friday, the 27th ult. His little daughter was attacked and died suddenly of the disease on the same day, as "also several valuable negroes."

☞ The cholera, we are pained to learn, has again made its appearance in the vicinity of Thibodauxville. No cases, so far, have occurred in town; and we sincerely hope that none may, as the citizens have had quite enough to contend against for the last two months, in that most loathsome of all diseases—the small-pox.

FAILURE.—Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, has failed for $250,000, and is said to be able to pay only a trifling portion of his vast liabilities.—Most of this money is said to have been spent in building churches and chapels. The fortune of Mrs. Doane, formerly Mrs Perkins, of Boston, is not in the crash. Her income is said to be $12,000 per annum.

NEGRO VOTING.—The Red River *Republican* says: The Grand Jury of the Parish have found a true bill against some of the negro voters of "Ten Mile" and vicinity for voting, and against the commissioners for allowing them to vote.—This is an important matter, and one that all lovers of the constitution and laws will be glad to hear of. As long as the constitution confines the right of suffrage to white men, it should be strictly adhered to, and if any of the mixed race are to be allowed to vote, the clause should be struck out, and all be allowed to do so.

☞ The Pointe Coupee *Echo* of the 5th says: "The crevasse at Morganza is spreading its ravages to a frightful extent. It is now more than a quarter of a mile wide, and of such force and volume, that the roar of waters may be heard several miles distant. A portion of the Morgan plantation is overflowed in the rear; the water will run to a five feet against the side levee which looks weak and threatening in places. There is now no way of traveling to the Fordoche except in skiffs. A committee appointed, by the Police Jury, to examine the possibility of stopping the crevasse, report it totally impracticable.

### Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4, 1849.

SIR: Many of your fellow citizens are desirous to testify in some way their sense of what is due to you for the untiring zeal with which you have for many years, and under the greatest difficulties and most discouraging circumstances, sustained the position of the only theatre in the United States in which the standard productions of the French dramatists and of the greatest composers of music are offered to the public in all their native purity.

Few amongst us are ignorant that it is mainly to your unfatiguable exertions, guided by rare experience and refined and cultivated taste, that New Orleans is indebted for a theatre which is indisputable of such great attractions, and which acknowledges no superior on this side of the Atlantic.

In view of the character of the past season, which, owing to the presence among us of a frightful malady, has been peculiarly unfavorable to theatrical establishments, they have acquired a pecuniary recent would not be inadequate to take to you.

The undersigned, therefore, on behalf of themselves and many others, beg leave to tender you such a token. If this suggestion should meet your approbation, you will please inform us what sum it would suit your convenience that such a benefit be given.

We remain with great respect,
Your obedient servants,

EDM. J. FORSTALL,
N. N. WILKINSON,
H. H. CERNA,
A. H. CENAS,
E. M. CONRAD,
JOHN PEMBERTON,
GEO. URQUHART,
F. PESCHIER,
A. K. JOSEPHS.

To P. DAVIS, Esq.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5, 1849.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated yesterday, and to inform me in the first instance to thank you for the flattering appreciation of my services as conductor of this theatre. It will be true that my exertions have contributed to sustain the opera in our city, it is equally so that those efforts have been freely accorded by the discriminating taste and liberality of its population, and the sympathy which has in this instance been so abundantly lavished upon me is but one of the many proofs of the existence of the Grand Ideal and decorative principle in our Grand Jury to trust that this noble institution, which since the war has been destroyed by fire, will be speedily rebuilt.

The report finds fault with the several Recorders for sending accused persons before the First Recorder, without previous adequate investigation of the charges—thus neglecting their duty, and adding to the already incumbered docket of the Criminal Court.

The Grand Jury advert to the numerous violations of the peace and laws of Bacchus which have of late occurred, and invoke the various courts and juries, firmly and vigorously to enforce the law. The report concludes with expressing the highest approbation of the zeal and efficiency of the Judge of the First District Court and of Sheriff Lewis.

BURGLARY.—*Blowing up a Safe.*—The store of Messrs. Wheeler & Blake, at the corner of Customhouse and Old Levee streets, was entered at o'clock yesterday morning by some burglars, who blew up the iron chest with gunpowder, and abstracted $130 in money, a gold watch and various papers and accounts. As usual, the watchman on the beat was quite ignorant of the affair, his sure having been quite insensible to the moderate noise produced by the explosion of a safe. It was fortunate that the burglars selected such an early hour of the morning for their exploits, as otherwise the store might have been burnt down, for when the clerk came to open the premises, he found the wooden work of the chest in flames, which, in the course of half an hour, would probably have extended to the building itself.

LARCENY.—August, a slave belonging to Mr. Buck, was brought up before Recorder Genin yesterday, charged with having stolen the sum of $75 from the pockets of Mr. Theodore Gabelle, a boatman on the Carondelet Basin. Auguste was acquitted on a severe whipping for the offence.

COMMITTED.—Wm. Allwood, whose arrest we noticed yesterday, has been committed for trial before the First District Court on the charge of burglary. It appears that he entered the premises of O. Stavers, at No. 67 Chartres street, on Tuesday night, but was caught before he succeeded in abstracting any booty.

MISDEMEANOR ARRAY.—An affray took place on Tuesday night, in Perdido street, between Henry Cassidy and Wm. Duncan, in which both were wounded, the former so severely that his life is despaired of.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—A man named H. H. Edge was arrested yesterday, in the First Municipality, on the affidavit of H. Klein, keeper of a boarding house in St. Peter street, who charges him with having set fire to his premises on two occasions on Tuesday last. The accused has been committed for further examination.

VAGRANTS.—Thomas O'Harn, John Conroy, Geo. Williams, Melady Flinn and Ellen Cassidy, were arrested yesterday in the First Municipality as vagrants, and committed to the workhouse for thirty days.

VESSEL WRECKED BY A WHALE.—A letter from Nicaragua says:—We had quite a singular loss of a brig called the *Frederic*, Capt. Splisoln, off Porto Anna, in Nicaragua, the other day. On the 4th of July he sailed from Railjo, and when he had made four days' sail, standing about 60 leagues from off this point, a whale came with tremendous force against the keel, carrying away it and several planks; and, of course, the water began to fill the vessel immediately. The captain, to save her, began to throw out his cargo, but all to no purpose; and after a fruitless attempt of some twenty-four hours, he was obliged to abandon her. Cargo and vessel a total loss. She had a cargo of near $40,000, belonging principally to the inhabitants of San Miguel. She was loaded with indigo and hides, and bound for Lima, where she was owned; and I am under the impression that nothing was insured, owing to the fact that we have no way of insuring on this coast.

☞ The Cherokee *Advocate* of the 9th ult., has the following:

"A deputation of Camanches, who lately came in to see and ask the advice of their 'red brethren, the Seminoles,' had a friendly 'talk' with the Seminoles at the house of the polite and efficient Seminole Agent, Mr. Da Val, on the 26th of March. Wild Cat told the Camanches that the Whites were a great and powerful people, and it would be better for the Camanches if they would be friendly with 'Uncle Sam,' as he had once been at war with them. You had better *go home and raise corn and stock*, as the Seminoles do, and be friendly with all the nations." He, Wild Cat, hoped that peace would soon be established over the *whole world*, (the prairies.)

"The Camanche said whatever his friends told him to do he would do. The Camanches were sorry for what they had done, and would be friendly with the whites, and those who were going across the Prairies to the big Waters should be safe from the depredations of the Camanches. Good news this for the California emigrants. But if the Camanches keep their 'talk' no better than the United States have their treaties with the Cherokees, this profession of friendship will be all *talk*."

☞ The following paragraph from the *Boston Post* shows that some of the President's removals, proscriptive as the *Union* deems them, are highly acceptable to other and equally influential organs of the Democratic party:

MARCUS MORTON, whose removal from office the Democrats here have laboured so effect for several years—whose removal was recommended by a Democratic caucus of the members of the Maine Legislature, and by a unanimous vote of the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention—will end his official career this day. If Mr. Polk and Mr. Walker had done their duty faithfully, we should not have been dependent upon Gen. Taylor and Mr. Meredith for a favor we now most gratefully acknowledge viz: the riddance of Marcus Morton. The cannon's voice will to-day proclaim the satisfaction the Democrats of Boston experience at the event; we wish it could be loud enough to reverberate among the hills of Tennessee.

THE DUEL AT OLD POINT.—The Portsmouth *Daily Transcript* says:

☞ We understand that the recovery of Mr. James Hope (one of the principals concerned in the late duel) is considered somewhat doubtful, the ball having entered his side just above the hip, where it still remains. Passed Midshipman J. P. Jones is slowly recovering, the ball having been extracted from his side.

"The pistol used by Mr. Jones in this affair is the same which was in the hands of the grandfather of Mr. Hope, Com. Barron, in the memorable duel with Com. Decatur, in which the latter was killed. Mr. Hope, we learn, received his wound immediately in that part of the body which proved so fatal to Com. Decatur."

☞ Within the last day or two we have heard of the arrival in our city of the following gentlemen:

Hon. E. H. Allen, of Boston, formerly a Representative in Congress from the State of Maine.

Hon. James Brooks, Representative in Congress elect from the State of New York.—*National Intelligencer.*


☞ At a large and respectable meeting of the Whigs of the parish of Orleans, living on the right bank of the river, held at Algiers on Wednesday evening, May 9th, 1849, the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the Whig Convention to be held at Baton Rouge for the nomination of State Officers:

THOMAS REES, E. GAZIERE,
J. R. CUNNINGHAM, JAMES MARTIN,
A. B. SEGER, Chairman.
W. A. HALL, T. B. HOOK, } Secretaries.

☞ Consignees of the following goods, consigned to order, per ship UNION, from New York are requested to make their entries known this day to the discharging clerk, at St. Joseph street wharf, otherwise the same will be stored at their expense and risk.

N—44 bales Gunny Bags.
M Z—Six cases Prints
T—(in a trunk) 20 cases Clocks.
JOHN O. WO