The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.——NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1849.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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

Notice.

No person is authorized to receive for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duverger, our book-keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Buck and Delanoix, our collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE.

New-Orleans, 30 April 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

DUNCAN F. KENNER.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,

LOUIS BORDELON.

For Congress,

FIRST DISTRICT,

O. P. JACKSON.

SECOND DISTRICT,

CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Tuesday Morning, May 22, 1849.

The Correct Reading.

"I have no private purposes to accomplish—no party projects to build up—no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country."

The above quotation from the first Allison letter, concerning Nicholas Lanier, has been most outrageously perverted and altered to suit the purposes of those who hope to overthrow the administration of a man who never occupied the chair but once, even at the request of the nation, to render aid in representation. It has been by various Democratic journals that he has endeavored to reward his enemies to punishment.

There is a perceptible difference between these stolen and incorrect versions of the quotation. The original didn't say anything about "role"—and the whole tenor of his note shows that he would not even advance a friend willingly to the detriment of the national interest—much less to reward his enemies to punishment. He is a perceptible difference between the version which goes to encourage a friend's promotion, and one which would redound to the advantage and honor of the public service.

But he has no "enemies to punish," the version which makes removals in accordance with, in his opinion, those who are "enemies" to the public interest he considers a sacrifice, then General Taylor may be a tyrant! If public honors and competent men are to be, to the exclusion of the deserving and competent, be consigned a crime, then the Free Soil party be convulsion, as obnoxious to the charge as those who entertain such unpatriotic opinions. If his opinions "have not taken root in the hearts of the people" they will be set down as eccentric, I should be inconsistent with that country, be kept hot-house for forty years, but he has not had time to learn to serve anybody else.

But those Free Soil gentlemen—don't you wish to engage in my service to make hay of your hobby, and "root" that which he has uprooted.

Foreign Changes.—The bark *Florida*, Capt. M. Culley, arrived yesterday, having left Charleston on the morning of the 8th inst. Captain McCulley reports that the steamers Oregon and Cherokee had arrived at Panama on the 5th instant, bringing a number of deputations, Capt. Beale, from San Francisco, to Washington—Capt. Jones, on board the Cherokee, and some other passengers, on board the Oregon.

Capt. McCulley states that there were at Panama the four Revenue vessels on pay for San Francisco, and more were expected daily. The officers of these vessels from California refused to visit Panama, waiting the arrival of the commissioners sent from the United States. There were no vessels at Chagres with the Panama mail.

We learn, on Saturday, May 12, That the Hon. Thomas W. Ogle, Navy Agent at Washington Navy Yard, is set down at about $4000. He had held the office for about 10 years—a salary assigned as the place may change.

We learn, on Saturday, May 12, That Hon. Daniel Duncan of Ohio, a Member of the last Congress from the Columbus District, is lying dangerously ill at his lodgings in this city, where he has been confined since the adjournment.

CHOLERA.—We learn that there were four or five additional cases of Cholera reported on the 9th and one death in Angelica. The disease continued confined to localities, and the general health of the city was good.

A Mayville a number of cases of Cholera has occurred, at four latest.

CHOLERA AT ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* of the 15th says: The number of cases reported to the City Register, as having occurred on Sunday, was thirty-nine and eleven deaths. On Monday, twenty-eight cases, and three deaths were reported.

MORE OF IT.—Ship Furness, which arrived at New Bedford yesterday, from Sandwich Islands, brings 50,000 in good dust, for Samuel F. Morse and Deming Jarvis. Ship Uncas, also from Sandwich Islands, below New Bedford yesterday afternoon, is said to have on board 500 in dust.

SUSPENSION OF *Land Sales*.—The notice issued by the above proclamation, to be in force at Land Offices at Sault Ste. Marie, Mount Pleasant, on the 15th Feb. or June next, and on the 1st of September next, will be suspended until further notice. Its grounds are that the Government intends to survey and dispose of the minerals, from the agricultural lands, of which due notice will be given.

RICHARD M. YORNO,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

A CURIOSITY.—An English paper states that there has been exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall London, a large gold mummy of a female discovered by Mr. Eades in a block of marble which he was preparing for an obelisk, discovered perfect in itself. Mr. Eades thus describes it:

"This unprecedented phenomena of human features is most mysterious and truly astonishing—the right mummy of a body, three thousand years old, in the costume of the aristocracy of the present time, possessing the most accurate and amazing features, graceful figure, beautiful arms—upon the head of a female a cream coloured bonnet, to which is attached a superb veil; under her arm she carries a fashionable muff, which has the appearance of one of the most recent shade, the Hudson Bay Company. The incomparable mummy has been examined by several eminent antiquaries, scientific gentlemen, first rate artists, and numerous distinguished ladies and gentlemen, who have unanimously pronounced it to be the finest specimen before them, and may be challenged against the world"—so perfectly uniform in every particular, combining grace and elegance that it appears a production of Mr. Martin's or some other celebrated artist."

NEW WORKS.—We are indebted to MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, for the following new publications:

Eighteen Hundred and Twelve, or Napoleon's invasion of Russia; an historical romance, by Louis Reybaud. This is a work respecting which all critics entertain a highly favorable opinion.

Fernande, or the Fallen Angel, by Alexandre Dumas. One of this prolific author's interesting romances.

The American Joe Miller. Brimful of fun and frolic.

JENNY LIND has re-appeared as her Majesty's Theatre, London. She was greeted with the liveliest manifestations of enthusiasm. She is still unmarried, all the reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHOLERA AT CINCINNATI.—On the 14th the board of health reported forty-six cases and seven deaths, during the 24 hours preceding.

☞ The Abbe GERBOUX, proprietor of one of the oldest papers in France—*La Gazette de France*—is dead.

European Intelligence.

Additional Items by the Hibernia.

By yesterday's mail we have received total abstracts of the intelligence brought by the *Hibernia*. It is one of the wonders of the Telegraph that three days ago the advices by the *Canada*, which sailed a week after the *Hibernia*, were received; and it is more than probable that ere the details brought by the former come to hand, we shall be in possession of seven days later news. The Telegraph, however, interfered sadly with the clear and connected accounts of European intelligence. When prominent points are transmitted instantaneously by lightning and particulars come crawling along eight or ten days after, the latter are neither expected with anxiety nor perused with interest.

We throw together such portions of the news as have not been previously given, or require publication in a more detailed form:

The steamer *Niagara* was seen from on board the *Hibernia*, one day out from Liverpool, and she probably arrived in port at an early hour on the 30th.

The Boston packet ship *Winthrop*, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th, in a passage of 18 days. The day following, the *Ashburton* and *Guy Mannering* arrived from New York, the former in 17 3-4 days.

The amount of specie brought by the *Hibernia* is stated to be £83,000.

The Bremen ship *Emigrant*, from the United States for Bremen, with a cargo of tobacco, has been made a prize and sent into the port of Copenhagen.

The late of the navigation laws is sealed. A majority of 61 has been obtained upon the third reading of the bill in the House of Commons.—It is not likely to be rejected by the Lords.

Father Matthew will positively sail for New York, in the *Ashburton*, on the 22d May.

France.

It is said that M. Napoleon Bonaparte has been recalled, or rather dismissed from Madrid. Certain it is, that he was known to be on his way to Paris. M. Napoleon is reported to have protested against the suicidal intentions of France in the affairs of Rome. The Journal des Debats announces that the French Minister at Turin has been instructed by his government to reject the terms of peace attempted to be enforced by Marshal Radetsky. It is added that orders have been forwarded to the Sardinian Admiral to remain in the Adriatic until the existing difficulties have been removed.

In the Assembly, on the 23d, the bill for indemnifying the proprietors of slaves in the French colonies, passed in second reading—the bill allows six millions of francs in the 5 per cent Rentes and six millions of francs in money—one-eighth part of the six millions of rentes which goes to the colonies of Guadeloupe, Martinique and the Island of Bourbon, is to go to the establishment of a bank in each of those colonies. The sitting of the 24th was entirely occupied in considering the bill introduced by Count Lamoriciere for the organization of the army; he proposes to also on drawing by conscription and to reduce every one rather to immunity services. M. Fraisoul, the envoy extraordinaire from Rome, has presented a protest to the Government against the occupation of Civita Vecchia. He declares that his Government was willing to accept the mediation of France, and the fact was made known to the French government on the 12th.

The only answer he got was that France could not negotiate with what did not exist; that Rome, so far as France was concerned, was the Pope; that France interposed in order to prevent an unauthorized revolution; in order that the principle of separation might be applied as largely as possible in the administration of the State. The firmness and consistency of Louis Napoleon from this far behind the precipice of his enemies, and even the hopes of his friends. In a recent conversation he is stated to have said, the Legislative Lawe proceeded, me ad a means of bringing the system which is coming around me. The Red Republic has voted for me to save itself from the martial law of Cavaignac. I have been used as a wedge to keep the rotten assembly and protect them from falling on each other—they thought me a wedge of wood—they will find I am the oak.

France continue to be excessed as to the liberty of the army, among which the spirit of secession is affirmed to prevail more extensively than is generally considered. Nevertheless the fact, it is stated that the 9th regiment of light infantry and the 32d regiment of the line were ordered to quit Paris on the 22nd, at four months notice, in consequence of some appearance of disaffection. Just before the squadron got under weigh from Marseilles, for Civita Vecchia, Gen. Oudinot issued a proclamation, in which he says he trusts that the Government, he resolved to maintain, in its quarters of the globe, their old and legitimate influence, would not allow the decisions of the Italian people to be at the mercy of a foreign power, or a party which is not a nation.

It has continued to be charged, said he, the French, that, in attacking the Roman territory, as a striking symbol of our sympathies—the Government has appropriated five hundred thousand francs to guard against the spread of the Cholera. During the last six months the Cholera has attacked fourteen departments, and taken on 4,500 persons—2,500 of whom have died. The cholera raged for seventy departments, and also lost 18,000 inhabitants. Cholera cases are disappearing in the hospitals of Paris. The number of new cases reported from the 9th to the 23d inst. amounts to 187.

Denmark and Prussia.

The town of Koling, which lies about a mile and a half from the frontier of Schleswig, and ten from the frontier of Fredepoi, was taken by the Schleswig troops, and 1 gun found on the 20th instant, fighting continued for four hours in the streets, before the town was evacuated by the Danes. The loss in killed and wounded is not given. Hamburg papers of the 21th contain no further intelligence from Kooling, except that the city has suffered much from fire. The German troops are in quiet possession. It is ascertained that steps have been taken to induce Leopold, king of the Belgians, to act the part of mediator. Whether he will or not accept that office is not yet known, the last accounts were that the Dunes were assembling in large numbers on the heights beyond Kooling.

Prussia.

It was rumored at Berlin on the 17th, that the king of Prussia had determined to accept the imperial crown, on condition that the acceptance of the constitution should be suspended until after its revision at the sitting of the Chambers on the 22d. A resolution, accepting the constitution, as it stands, was strongly opposed by Count Brandenburg in the name of the government, alleging that the alteration made on the second reading at Frankfort, rendered it impossible for Prussia to accept it unconditionally, the resolution was, however, carried by a majority of 179 to 150.

Austria.

The Austrians have been again defeated in a general battle, and Weiden, the best General in the Austrian service, as he has been called, has not been more successful against the Hungarians than was his predecessor. On the 20th, Weiden concentrated all his forces, withdrawing even the garrison from the Peath and from the camp in the neighborhood of Ofen, for the purpose of making a general combined attack upon the Hungarian forces, Weiden attacking them in the front, and Jellachich and Schlick taking them in flank and rear. This grand combined attack took place on the 20th and 21st, at Gran, and ended in the complete defeat of Weiden.

The accounts state that the Austrians were driven back, with the loss of 20 guns and 2000 prisoners, and that they had been compelled to raise the siege of Comorn. It is reported in Paris that a murderous engagement had taken place under the walls of Comorn, in which Gorgey had defeated the Austrians, that the latter had evacuated Peath, and that the Hungarians were under the walls of Vienna. It was reported at Vienna, on the 10th, that an insurrection had broken out at Cracow.

As an offset to the foregoing, it is asserted by the Vienna correspondent of the Constitutional Zeitung, a strong under date of April 20, 9 p. m. that the Hungarians were totally defeated near Gmon, their loss in prisoners alone being 2000. The Austrian Government has decided to credit 200,000,000 florins Hungarian Treasury Bonds when they are tendered in payment of taxes. The Ross Gazette states that 40,000 Russians had entered Montravia by the Burkowitz,—they bring the answer of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to that of Olmutz, to the question of what condition Prussia would place her diplomatic and material resources at the disposition of the Austrian Government. It is said that the abandonment by Austria of all influence in the Danubian principalities, is the price demanded by Russia for services.

Sicily.

The London Sun of the 27th, says that news from Naples is that the Government of Palermo has offered to surrender on such terms as Admiral Baudin can procure for them. We don't believe a word of this intelligence; it comes from Naples. It speaks of Admiral Baudin as though he were at Palermo—the fact being that Admiral Baudin is at Jacio.

Italy.

The nation is triumphant at Florence, and the latest news from Leghorn announces the embarkation of the republican chief and the approach of the Tuscan re-actionary troop to that city. The authority of the Grand Duke appears to have been established every where in Tuscany except at Leghorn.—There the populace were exceedingly turbulent, have shut the gates, barricaded the streets, and expressed a full determination to defend the town to the last extremity. Avezzana has arrived at Rome, for which city the legion of the Garibaldi is in full march to protect it against the French entering Rome. The provisional government will retire to Ancona.

Sardinia.

There is an interruption of the negotiations between Sardinia and Austria so energed on at Milan between the envoys sent to negotiate a truce. The conditions required hitherto, by Austria were such that Piedmont could not listen to. They were—1st. The joint occupation of Alessandria after the should have refused her army. 2d. The payment of 200 millions, equal to £5,000,000. 3d. That King Victor Emmanuel should of his own authority modify the statutes in respect to the law of elections, and put down the liberty of the press—in a word, violate the Constitution which he had sworn to a new dayzzgo.

These conditions, especially the last, rendered it impossible to make any advance on the pending negotiation; but suddenly Austria has altered her tone, and her plenipotentiary has directed the plenipotentiary to adjourn negotiation for a fortnight and then convene a Congress at Verona, to which France and England will be invited to send agents. It is suspected that the cause of this desire is that Austria wishes to gain time to send 30,000 of her Italian army to assist her forces in Hungary. The Piedmontese Ministry have already directed that the provisions and armement of Alessandria should be continued with the utmost activity, and that a camp of 40,000 men should be formed under the protection of the cannon of the fortress, and of the line extending between it and Geneva. They have now given fresh directions to the War Department, to prepare for the immediate resumption of hostilities, as for an event likely to crush the Sardinian fleet in the Venetian waters.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—Emigration from Germany to the British colonies and to America is increasing. In order to facilitate the movement, arrangements have been made by which the persons emigrating may more quickly and economically reach the point of embarkation. Bodies of men and families will now be carried by express trains both to Havre and Antwerp. Those who proceed to Antwerp will be conveyed at the beginning and end of each month, whilst those who make Havre their port of embarkation, are to leave Cologne for Lille via Mouscron every Wednesday.

London Chronicle, April 24.

THE REVENUE TO GREAT BRITAIN.—We have now before us the balance sheet of the public income and expenditure for the year ending on the 5th of the present month. The statement of revenue which it gives includes that of Ireland, which the quarterly return, published on the 6th instant, did not. The addition amounts to no more than £3,350,302 15s., as to which we may have some remarks to make on another occasion. The net income of the United Kingdom for the year 1848-9, minus the cost of collection and some other deductions, is therefore £53,017,732 25s. The total expenditure has been £53,287,110 14s. 1d. There is consequently a deficit upon the year of £260,377 19s. 1d. This amount, it is true, is not large; still the fact of a deficit is one which ought never to pass without animadversion. It must always be regarded either as a sign of national decrease, or as a blot upon financial management.—*London Chronicle, April 24.*

THE EX-KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The King of the French, since his arrival at St. Leonard's on Sea, has been in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. His ex-majesty, in common with the rest of the illustrious family, appears to enjoy the retirement from all and all this delicious watering-place; and the late boisterous weather has not prevented him from enjoying boating excursions to the various points of attraction along the coast.—*London Times, ... 23.*

The New York Riots!

It appears from the latest New York papers, that on the 12th inst. the excitement in relation to the riots had almost entirely subsided. The press and the public clearly sustain the course pursued by the city authorities. Rowdies and ruffians were and congregating about the corners of the streets, muttering threats and striving to arouse their partizans to further displays of violence, but the calm sense of the people and the sober second thought even of those whose innocent friends and relatives were stricken down in the melee, rebuke the spirit of lawlessness. We believe that the outbreak is effectually quelled, and are moreover convinced that it will be the last heard of for many years to come, even among the unnaturalized population of which the rabble of New York is mainly composed.

The *Tribune* of the latest dates furnishes a few additional particulars which we annex:

We are requested to contradict the statement of Mr. Hunnewell's death in a riot. The people in the store corner of Eighth street and Third avenue, in stock another man, who was breathing his last there when our reporter called to inquire for Hunnewell.

Mr. John Jones, 219 Sullivan street, was not killed, as reported. We are glad to learn this from Mr. Jones himself.

Mr. Monroe, the proprietor of the New York Hotel, was slightly injured in the face in attempting to barricade the doors of his house, to prevent the entrance of a crowd in quest of Mr. Macready, who had occupied rooms at his house.

Mr. John Byrne, connected with *The Nation*, received a bullet through his coat, which passed under his arm without doing the slightest injury.

Mrs Brennan, housekeeper for Mr. Kernochan, corner of Second avenue and Ninth st., while passing up the Bowery, on her way home, leaning on the arm of a man, was struck by a ball in her left thigh, which passed through the fleshy part of this and the right thigh, without injuring the large vessels or the bones; wounds no mortal.

Mr. Macready left the city in the uniform of a soldier, and was escorted out of the city by several officers. He went to New Rochelle, in disguise. He seemed greatly shocked by the account of the scenes which were transpiring as he left.

Sixty-three persons were taken into custody last evening by the police at Astor place, on charges of throwing stones at the police and soldiery.

The Mayor, Mr. Woodhull, has issued the following final proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
New York, May 12th, 1849.

The Mayor congratulates the citizens upon the spirit of obedience to the laws which, with few exceptions, pervaded the city last night, while the cannot too highly commend the alacrity with which the civil and military force, as well as the great mass of the people, responded to the demand made by the authorities in the name of the law for the maintenance of public order.

He trusts that a renewal of the disturbances of the past two nights is not to be apprehended; but at the same time he feels bound to urge upon the FRIENDS OF ORDER to abstain from frequenting the streets for a few nights to come.

In the meantime, he assures the citizens that the WHOLE CIVIL AND MILITARY FORCE of the County continues actively engaged in the discharge of its duty, in UPHOLDING AND MAINTAINING THE LAWS HAZARD THE LIFE OF THE CITY.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, Mayor.

While upon this subject, we take occasion to express our unequivocal approval of the conduct of the authorities in this calamitous affair. Its consequences are deplorable; persons guiltless of aught else than the indiscretion of mingling with a lawless and infuriated mob, have been killed or wounded by the bullets of the military—but this is a circumstance which, though most deeply to be regretted, should not shake one jot of the commendation due the civic power for the proper and energetic performance of its duty. The soldiers did not fire, except in the last extremity. They bore patiently and uncomplainingly with the rough taunts and rougher treatment of the mob. They were received with shouts of derision; were pelted with stones and brickbats; many of them were severely injured, and yet so long as they stood their ground quietly without an active effort to resist the incendiary movements around them, they were utterly powerless, and the mob omnipotent. There is a limit to moderation, and it is found exactly at that point when the law is about to be crushed beneath the heel of violence, and when private property is about to be sacrificed to glut the infernal passions of a lawless crew. Yet even at this crisis, the mob was once more warned. At the risk of their lives the authorities presented themselves before the populace and bade them disperse or take the penalty of violence. The monition was received with disdain. An effort was vainly made to intimidate the throng by firing a volley over their heads; and then when every possible peaceful means of preserving the theatre from being sacked and burnt had been fruitlessly employed, the stern agency of the citizen soldiery was invoked and with fearful, though successful power. Had the authorities yielded to the mob; had they blenched from the helm when storm blew loudest, the City of New York would have been utterly and eternally disgraced; our institutions would have been subjected to the reproach of containing no preservative principle within them; while the rabble would have triumphantly asserted its supremacy over every social and legal safe-guard. God be praised that it is otherwise!

☞ The *Journal of Commerce*, of New York, one of the most sober, able and judicious of papers, fully approves of the conduct of the authorities during the riots in that city. If, says the editor, we wink at the destruction of an opera house because it is an opera house, another class of citizens may wink at the destruction of a church because it is a church.

"To draw the lines of troops, as was done during the Abolition riots, revive or fifteen years ago, and compel them to look on in silence, while the work of destruction is going forward under their very eyes, is humiliating to them, and encouraging to the mob. They had much better be away. Their very presence should signify to the mob that resistance is at hand, and will be inflicted if publicr means fail. There has been too much trifling, prevarication, in the use of the military. They have been asked out when there was no sufficient exigency, or if there was, have been only used as a target for the jeers and missiles of the mob. No wonder the belief have begun to have, at times, that it will not be so hereafter. Deplorable is indeed as is the lesson taught on Thursday night, it will be of immense value in deterring from such violence in time to come. Men who are disposed to trample the laws under foot, will spend the cost."

Later from California.

Capt. BEALE, bearer of despatches for the Government, from Governor SMITH, arrived yesterday from San Francisco, via Panama and Chagres. We understand that this gentleman brings important news from California, and we looked after him yesterday in all directions but in vain. Neither the St. Charles, nor Hewlett's, nor the Verandah, had the honor of shelter ing him, and we were very reluctantly compelled to give up the search. All we could learn was that the steamship *California* had arrived at Panama from San Francisco, and that the *Oregon* had reached the same place, destined likewise for California. It is possible that before we go to press we may obtain some inkling of the intelligence brought by Capt. Beale.

Since writing the above we understand that Capt. Beale left for Mobile a few hours after his arrival.

Appointments by the President.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

George P. Kane, Baltimore, Maryland, vice William H. Marriott, removed.

Thomas Ireland, Annapolis, Maryland, vice Richard Sands, who did not qualify.

John H. Allen, Oxford, Maryland, vice Nicholas Willis, removed.

SURVEYOR OF THE CUSTOMS.

Elias T. Griffin, Baltimore, Maryland, vice William H. Cole, jr., removed.

John Blackistone, Llewellensburg, Maryland, vice Aloysius Thompson, removed.

John T. Stump, Nottingham, Maryland, vice Thomas W. Hoyt, removed.

George W. P. Smith, Snow Hill, Maryland, vice Charles Parker, removed.

Robert C. Coleman, Louisville, Kentucky, vice Nathaniel P. Porter, removed.

NAVAL OFFICER.

Thomas K. Carroll, Baltimore, Maryland, vice James Polk, removed.

LAND OFFICERS.

Robert N. Carman, of Indiana, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Vincennes, Indiana, in the place of Samuel Wise, removed.

John C. Clark, of Indiana, to be Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, Indiana, in the place of James S. Mayes, removed.

John Baird, of Indiana, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in the place of Bennett W. Engle, removed.

John Ewing, of Indiana, to be Register of the Land Office at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in the place of John W. Rush, removed.

MARSHALS.

James H. Kent, of Maryland, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Maryland, in the place of Marcus Gordon, removed.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Manuel White, of Louisiana, to be Pension Agent at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the place of Greenbury Dorsey, removed.

City Intelligence.

MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.—Agreeably to adjournment, the joint committee of the First and Second Municipality met yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee of surveyors as appointed at the sitting on Saturday. The following is a copy of the report:

Gentlemen—We have the honor to inform you that agreeably to your wishes, expressed in Council on Saturday last we proceeded on Sunday morning to make an examination of the overflowed region along the Bayou St. John, Metairie Ridge and New Canal. Our examination of the Ridge extended from the Bayou St. John to the Carrollton road across the race course, and the impracticability of the route by horses, compelling us to postpone our further examination of the crevasse in the Ridge. Our present examinations tend us unanimously to the following conclusions:

1st. That closing the Crevasse at Mr. Shaw's plantation is the only practical method of relieving the *city* city from overflow; 2d, that the overflowed section between the Bayou St. John and the front of the New Canal, may be reclaimed from water in five days, by repairing the north levee of the New Canal, and draining off the water by means of the steam engines in the Bayou St. John. 3d. That no material reduction in the elevation of the water can be effected by cutting the levee at Shaw's plantation the probable period of high water in the Mississippi River, on the closing of the Crevasse. 4th That the water above the New Canal, which has been nearly stationary for the last seven or ten days; and that the quantity of water now passing over the north bank of the New Canal, is not sufficient to reach the city of the city, if confined to the New Canal, would be discharged without producing any material rise in the waters above the Canal. 5th That we would call your attention particularly to the City Canal and repairing the north levee of the New Canal.

We beg leave to inform you that time is the element on, on this occasion, to enter into details. Tuesday by noon according to the provisions of an Ordinance of the charter, will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 4th June next, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

SAM. C. BELL, Chairman.
NEW ORLEANS, May 19th 1849.

THE election for seven Directors of the Canal, Mechanics' Insurance Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of June next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. at the office of the Mechanics Insurance Company, actually existing in Royal street.

LEVI PIERCE,
JOHN PEMBERTON,
FELIX LABATUT,
L. HERMANN,
P. CONREY, Jr.,
FELIX LABATUT, } Commissioners.

A report is so also hoped in by Mr. Commoy, in which those gentlemen state that he has now completed 35 cuts through the natural embankments on the shores of the Lake between the Bayou St. John and the New Canal, and that a considerable quantity of water is passing out of those cuts.

The Committee adopted a resolution providing for the immediate repair of the Levee on the North Bank of the New Canal, and it was also concluded for the present to abandon the works back of the Race Course as they had taken no steps for the desired object of carrying off a large body of water. The Committee adjourned to this morning at eleven o'clock.

MEASUREMENT OF THE WATER.—The water at the outlet of the Bayou St. John, had risen one inch since Saturday, at Marigny's Canal it is two inches higher, at the Draining Company's Engine three inches, and at the head of the Basin five inches. The water is now seven inches below the level of the high water occasioned by the hurricane of 1841.

THE OVERFLOW.—The water in the inundated district continued to rise yesterday, and has now encroached on the upper part of Rampart and Carondelet streets. Canal street, up to its junction with Dauphin, is overflown, whilst in the second Municipality the water has reached nigh to Carondelet street. The wind still blows freshly from the southward, and until a change takes place we cannot look for any decided abatement of the flood. Should a heavy rain intervene, it will prove at the moment, it would cause the water to back up to Royal street for a period of several hours.

THE CREVASSE.—Captain Grant has commenced his labors at the Saint crevasse, by fortifying the Levee at the points where it has broken, so as to prevent any further encroachments where it has broken. To-day, we presume, he will begin on the main works, and from his well known tact and perseverance, we entertain strong hopes that he may be enabled to stop the breach in the course of a week. Success to him.

THE CREVASSE BELOW.—The break at Tunnebury continues in the same position noticed yesterday. The contractor is hard at work, but the job before him is somewhat difficult, as the breach has now attained a width of 125 feet.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Mrs. Barton, a favorite and accomplished artist, will take her benefit to night at the Orleans Theatre, and we heartily trust that her numerous admirers will step forward handsomely on the occasion.

SUSPECTED.—We learn that the Collector of the Port suspended yesterday two of the night usque ... for some remissness in their duty.

SAD ACCIDENTS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn that on Sunday there was one who was working between ... in the unoccupied portion of the First Municipality, was bitten in the leg, probably by a mad cossin snake) and shortly afterwards expired. On the same evening a little lad was bitten by a snake by a similar animal or a *congre*, and died soon afterwards from the effects.

THE SMOUGLING CASE.—J. Meyer was sent yesterday by Recorder Genois, before the United States District Court, there to be tried on the charge of smuggling three cases of vanilla, the particulars of which we have already related. Watchman Delaney has made an affidavit, stating the manner in which he made the arrest. He is an attentive and efficient guardian.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.—This body met last evening pursuant to adjournment, fourteen members present and Recorder Genois in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. Adjourned for a period of four months. A message from the Mayor was received enclosing the resignation of Gen. Pierre Pollock, as member of the Municipality, and stating that he had appointed Mr. Dejean to fill the vacancy, pro tem. A resolution was adopted by the Council, that the vacancy take place at the next regular sitting. A special committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Fabre, Dunean and Lanata was appointed, to whom shall be referred in future the securities offered by the officers of this Municipality. Mr. Lanata introduced a resolution, providing for the immediate payment of the men engaged on the labors of the crevasse. The gentleman stated that the laborers were poor, and had threatened to commit some outrage, unless they were paid.

Mr. Duncan was excessively indignant and violent in his remarks regarding these threats. He was willing to throw himself into the breach, (why not stop that particular one at Shaw's?) and would not allow himself to be bullied and bluffed in the Council, simply because poor men come into the chamber uttering threats. The gentleman continued in this strain for some time, though his remarks did not appear to produce much effect on his members. The matter was subsequently dropped, by adopting a resolution that the Mayor be authorized to draw his warrants on the Treasurer for the *pro rata* settlement of these claims. Various securities presented by officers were referred to the special committee. Afterwards, a communication was read from the Treasury, stating that he had issued various bonds amounting to $94,000, in payment of various claims and renewals.

A letter was read from Major Gally, offering, in view of the great public calamity that afflicts our city, to establish the camp of the Artillery Battalion, consisting of 60 tents, and capable of accommodating it to 100 persons on the public square.—This would create an asylum to the unfortunate families that are now homeless. The offer was thankfully accepted by the Council. A resolution was offered authorizing the Surveyor to purchase a sufficient quantity of the Nicaragua Lumber, for the repairs of the overflow, had adopted—Referred to the joint committee of the city