The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.——NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1849

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Notices of Annual Advertisers must be handed in before 10 o'clock, A. M., to insure their insertion that day.

Notices, and communications intended for insertion in this paper, must be addressed to the Editors.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Friday Morning, Jan. 12, 1849.

☞ The Nashua mail failed again yesterday from beyond Charleston.

Tribute from a Foe.

In an article over a late number of the London [illegible] following paragraph, referring to the recent Presidential election in this country, met [illegible]

"However we may be the fate of popular government, it is a greater testimony could be offered to the stability of [illegible] in America, than that one [illegible] which twenty years ago [illegible] carried out so vast a social [illegible] in a time of almost [illegible] without resorting to that which is [illegible] of their system—the election [illegible] Magistrate. And it is not more [illegible] that which is [illegible] has been conducting around us, and whilst it has been so fashionable to malign the people as in every instance the sole cause of the wrecks which have taken place and the confusions which have prevailed, the only political [illegible] which has not only stood firm amid [illegible] but has not even been assailed by a [illegible] which rests upon a purely Democratic basis, in fact, begins and ends in the [illegible]

[illegible] the foregoing paragraph [illegible] and the opinion in the succeeding [illegible] entirely from the source of [illegible] matter, to that which is [illegible] of their system—the election [illegible] Magistrate. And it is not more [illegible] that which is [illegible] has been conducting around us, and whilst it has been so fashionable to malign the people as in every instance the sole cause of the wrecks which have taken place and the confusions which have prevailed, the only political [illegible] which has not only stood firm amid [illegible] but has not even been assailed by a [illegible] which rests upon a purely Democratic basis, in fact, begins and ends in the [illegible]

[illegible] the Charleston Courier [illegible] Hayti, [illegible] the schr. *Hester*, which [illegible] Boston, on the 30th ult., [illegible] Dominicans [illegible] great preparations to meet the [illegible] people of the West [illegible] Hayti, the Haytiens, who were said [illegible] a force of 50,000 men [illegible] following vessels at St [illegible]

[illegible] for New York, in 10 [illegible] *Rover*, Bush, for do, loading [illegible] *Tarrytown*, Hilliard, for [illegible] *Eagle*, Hawkins, for [illegible]

[illegible] the Charleston Courier [illegible] Mr. Gibbes, who came down [illegible] Camden, that a rare [illegible] curiosity in the interior, that [illegible] was passing in Charleston in a [illegible] was informed by a [illegible] passenger, coming from Columbia, that [illegible] was reported there the evening previous, that [illegible] telegraphic despatch had been received from Charleston, announcing that there were fifteen [illegible] cases here on that day. For the information [illegible] friends in the interior, we are [illegible] that there is not the slightest [illegible] in our city, not a single [illegible] having yet appeared in our [illegible]

☞ The Legislature of North Carolina [illegible] the election of Gov. Graham [illegible] the city of New York, [illegible] Mr. Graham's position [illegible] the coming session of [illegible] Senate. This was a session, especially when [illegible] Senate was [illegible] population seven times as large [illegible] of less tax than the city. Massachusetts, with a population more than twice as great, pays a tax less than one-sixth.

A WORD TO PIERCE.—The New Hampshire Legislature was on the 20th and 21st ult. the scene of a fierce ward discussion on the question, who is the New Hampshire Botanic Medical Doctor, should be interrogated. The speeches [illegible] Thompsonians, and the [illegible] Thompsonians, and the latter [illegible] and the [illegible] passed by a vote of 125 to 107.

HEALTH OF NASHUA.—The *Courier* of the 6th instant says

The city continues remarkably healthy, the terrific reports in the country to the contrary notwithstanding. We have been told that it is rumored in some of the interior that the cholera is prevailing here in an epidemical form. If such be the case it is certainly a singular kind of epidemic. We cannot hear of any cholera cases, none of our friends can, and lastly and best of all, the doctors have no cholera practice.—How such reports obtain circulation is more than we can imagine.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1849

The New Year has opened joyously and happily—may it close in prosperity upon all who have witnessed its advent.

The Committee on behalf of the Southern States convened on Saturday, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to arrest the movements of the North against slavery. Various propositions looking to settlement were suggested, but none of them were regarded with favor by Mr. Calhoun or his friends. The project for admitting New Mexico and California, on the terms upon which Arkansas and Michigan were received, was met with evident opposition by this interest—I deed, there are two parties in Congress, wholly disinclined to any adjustment which may silence agitation. They represent the feelings of the extremes of the Union, and both are equally intolerant. Unless the conservative interests of the North and South can unite upon some common and safe ground, and determine to stand there in defiance of the fanaticism and denunciations of these factions, serious if not fatal consequences must inevitably follow. Such a spirit is now cherished, but it has to combat with desperate resistance from fanatics, who will recognize no compromise short of their own ambitious aims.

Mr. Foote, of Miss., and Mr. Venable, of N. C., neither of whom occupy positions of consideration in Congress, or before the country, advocated immediate and violent measures, but their views were not seconded by the body of the Committee.

Finally, at the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun, a special Committee of five was appointed to take the whole subject into consideration, and to report at an adjourned meeting. That Committee consists of Mr. Calhoun, of S. C.; Mr. *Clayton*, of Del.; Mr. King, of Ala.; Mr. *Morehead*, of Ky., and Mr. Bayly, of Va. The object of this direction is understood to be a wish on the part of Mr. Calhoun to send out an address to the South, with a view of enlisting the cooperation of the Legislatures of such Southern States as may be in session. He has already sketched the plan of this appeal, which will be distributed under different heads, embracing the action of the Northern States and their judicial tribunals in reference to the recaption of fugitive slaves, the movements in Congress in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, the preparations for abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and other "aggressions," which he regards as inimical to the rights of the South. Whether the Committee will approve or reject the address cannot be determined upon, until the full extent of the plan of redress is developed in any event. Mr. Calhoun will probably cause it under the attention of his friends. Such a proceeding, at the present moment, is not calculated to allay excitement or to bring about a better state of feeling between the North and South. On the contrary, it is more likely to produce retaliation, and to strengthen the ill-will now existing. But moderation is not the temper of the hour, and the voice of wisdom will hardly be heard amidst the fiery contending factions.

Despatches from Mexico announce that the movement is extensively in which parties and the [illegible] of Congress was placed. Anticipated before the opening of Congress, to decide [illegible] they have done, or to be reserved until [illegible] agents are here to obtain an attitude of seeming [illegible] A part of the design is to make [illegible] in Georgia, the seat of Government of the Southern Confederacy. The [illegible] session of such a contingency as separation is sufficient to chill the blood of every American heart, and to make the patriot despond of the experiment of free government. But there is cause for hope and safety amid all these gathering [illegible] and the very apprehension of this [illegible] arrest from Europe has confirmed the worst anticipations of the friends of liberty. Louis Napoleon is President of France, and in [illegible] we may read the beginning of the end [illegible] Republic. In the first step which [illegible] the ambition with which it is identified, [illegible] How plainly is the reflection, when France had commenced the great work of popular revolution in the old world, under such favorable auspices, that she should have stopped on a half-way [illegible] into a condition even more deplorable than that from which she sought to escape. The flood tide of liberty's political redemption is passed, and cannot be recalled or diverted.

The nomination of Mr. Cass will probably be suspended, and Wednesday is fixed as the day. Mr. Hunter's name is mentioned in connection with the Presidency, and some of the friends of the Senator have betrayed an anxiety in relation to his nomination, which greatly transcends the importance of the nominee. They wish to save the Senator from any implied decision by staying the sun from its course. And even this interest in hoisting his announcement upon the Senate, in the face of the attracted public, is not [illegible] the wonderful incompetency of this [illegible] Congress. Mr. Hunter's friends have exposed all their energies and influence to secure his nomination, and the signs of the earth less days indicate a chance of their success, unless the intelligence of the Pope having fled from the Capital, may produce reaction, by suspending the present necessity for the mission. In all the circles of the Metropolis, the feeling is one of indignation towards the President and Gen. Cass, for that gross attempt at imposition up on Gen. Taylor's Administration. In every aspect, it is mean, dishonorable and unworthy and in a character with the [illegible] which has been [illegible] date of the "Democracy." Called at dictating the whole official career, of saving the public treasury under circumstances, with and without the machinery of law!

The [illegible] are [illegible] from Detroit, representing that Gen. Cass will be returned to the Senate, and with instructions to vote for the Wilmot Proviso. What an admirable commentary it has presented under such circumstances, will be upon the beauties of his Nicholson letter. That document was devised to suit a particular occasion and latitude and having served its day, is now discarded like an old friend, who is incapable of further use. The separation from Gen. Cass many conspicuous vantage, for he has a fidelity of political conscience which can adopt one to any necessity.

According to a time honored custom, the President's mansion was thrown open for the reception of visitors after the formal presentation of the foreign Ambassadors, which takes place in private. The entrance was by large [illegible] to commodious and [illegible] ball-room. There was evidently very little light in the assembly—people came through curiosity and went without ceremony. It was a [illegible] of no sovereignty, but of a popular President, [illegible] witness the pageant, and having gratified that desire, to depart without remembering the presence of Mr. Polk. Few left the White House to-day, without remembering the anniversary of a reign which has desolated more hearths and entailed more calamitous consequences upon the country, than any that ever preceded it.

Mrs. Madison was more generally visited than the President, and the venerable Mrs. Hamilton received the congratulations of a number of admiring friends. Altogether the day passed off pleasantly and happily.

HOMO.

Melancholy Scenes in Mobile.

The *Register* of Wednesday gives the following account of a distressing case of suicide, which occurred in that city on the day previous:

Mr. Van Kleeck was a member of the house of R. Desha & Co., in easy circumstances, with a prosperous business, and a young family, to whom he was much attached. He was of an extremely sensitive temperament, and had not been in good health for a great part of the year. Early in the season his close attention to business had exhausted his strength and sadly shattered his nerves, so that his friends felt alarm for him and advised a trip of pleasure to the North. He was apparently recovered, and resumed his duties again this winter—but some private personal matters are said to have lately much disturbed him, and to have led to this unhappy catastrophe.

The act was committed at his house, corner of Church and Jackson streets, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. It appeared, on the examination before the inquest, that he was in a desponding frame of mind, and spoke to his brother, Mr. Edgar Van Kleeck, of the causes of his trouble, and of ending them by suicide. No grave importance was attached to his words, although his brother removed a gun, which had been standing in the corner of the room, where the conversation took place. Shortly afterwards, however, while attention was directed elsewhere, he took a pistol from a drawer, where it had been concealed, and the first intimation of his design was the report of the discharge and his fall. He had placed the muzzle behind his ear and blown his head to pieces. No other persons appears to have known that there was such an implement in that place; of course he had made no preparations to do the deed. It is a shocking affair, and has produced a deep sensation in this community, where Mr. Van Kleeck, although of a reserved disposition, not seeking acquaintances, was very much esteemed.

☞ The following interesting paragraph appears in Galignani's *Messenger*:

FRANKLIN'S ELECTRIFYING MACHINE.—A scientific acquisition has just been made by M. Andreaud, the engineer so well known by his works and experiments on compressed air. At the shop of a dealer in second-hand articles, he discovered and purchased the electrifying machine—still, after a lapse of nearly eighty years, in an excellent state of preservation—of Benj. Franklin, which is supposed to have been made at Philadelphia.

FLORIDA SENATOR.—We learn from the Tallahassee *Journal*, that Gen. Worton was elected Senator of the United States on the 1st inst., by the Florida Legislature. He is a true Whig and takes the place of Mr. Wescott, after the 4th March next.

☞ There is, says the Mobile *Tribune*, a place in Kemper county (Miss.) called Nuptial Bower. We see that two Alabamians, from Sumpter, were recently married there. We think people oughtn't to go thither until after the ceremony.

From Texas.—By the arrival of the steamship *Palmetto*, we have received Texas papers to the 9th inst. They contain nothing of special interest.

At Victoria, the 8th [illegible] has [illegible] somewhat from Cholera.

A desperate affray occurred in Washington county, a few days since, which the *Civilian* describes as follows:

We are informed that Wayne Barton was killed, and Edward Burleson, Jr., badly wounded in a rencounter in Washington county, a short time since. Burleson and a cousin of his bearing the same name were engaged on one side, and Barton on the other. As the story goes, several shots were fired, two of which took effect on E. Burleson, and one or more on Barton, when the Burlesons rushed in, beat down Barton with their guns, and left him for dead, though he afterwards regained his horse, rode home, and lived two days. He had received a wound in the back of his head, apparently from being struck with the cock of a gun, through which the brain worked out, causing his death. Burleson was hit in the right arm and side with buckshot, and a ball passed through his left shoulder. His recovery is considered doubtful.

This is a sad affair. The parties killed and wounded were brothers in-law. In an election row at Bastrop, year before last, a brother of Burleson was shot by Barton, and the surviving brother had sworn to revenge, from which nothing could dissuade him. The late fatal meeting is the first he had been able to obtain with the object of his resentment. Barton, who was as brave a man as any, had endeavored to keep out of the way, through kindness to his wife, who was a sister to the Burlesons, and by the persuasion of her father, Gen. Burleson, who, although he deplored the death of his son, entertained no resentment towards Barton. Whether the late meeting was accidental or sought by young Burleson, we have not learned.

The parties are all highly respectable. Gen. Burleson, the father and father-in-law, is well known beyond the limits of Texas, having held many high positions in the country, including that of Vice-President of the late Republic. They are people of warm temperament, however, and carry their friendships and resentments equally far.

Later from Mexico.

By the arrival from Vera Cruz, of the schr. *W. E. Collis*, which sailed on the 3d inst., we have received full files of Mexican papers, from Vera Cruz to the 3d, and from the city of Mexico to the 28th ult.

From a rapid examination of our files we should infer that the Government is almost in a complete state of demoralization. Its power appears insufficient to check the turbulence and insubordination of the populace, to put a stop to robberies which are constant, even in the capital, or to terminate the horrible excesses of the revolted Indians in the more distant provinces. Its treasury is bankrupt, and its rulers without influence over the masses, or credit with those who hold the purse strings.

The Congress of Mexico was in session. It was feared that a quorum would not be obtained by the 1st January. The Chamber of Deputies had passed several stringent decrees respecting absentees.

Every number of the *Monitor Republicano* contains accounts of robberies and murders committed in the very heart of the city, with the utmost impunity. Counterfeit gold and silver coin is likewise in circulation. The police of Mexico seems to be an absolute nullity.

The atrocities committed by the Indians are appalling. On the 7th ult., a party of seventy ravagers attacked the inhabitants of the village of San Lucas, killed 20, wounded many more, and carried off eight young persons, with many valuables and a number of horses. A few hours previous the same party plundered a neighboring rancho, and on the 8th, at Ojo Azules, they killed several individuals, wounded a one others, and made prisoners of four young men. T is is but one out of a countless series of barbarities regularly chronicled by the press. In Durango, Guanajuato, Guadalajara and Aguas Calientes, the work of plunder and assassination is carried on wholesale, while both the local and central governments are wholly impotent, and expend their sympathy in feeble and futile lamentations.

We perceive that our old whilom captive Gen. La Vega was in the city of Mexico at the last accounts, preparing to assume the post of Commandant General of the State of Tamaulipas, to which he has been appointed.

The *Monitor* notices the robbery of the Paseo Office at Washington, and transmits all the particulars, for the benefit, it says, of those who desire the Government of the Yankees, under the impression that there are no robbers amongst them.

Gov. Cardenas, of Tampico, is out with a proper manifesto, defending himself from the imputations of favoring the cause of annexation.

A decree was passed early in the month of December, withdrawing the National Guard from services, and substituting the body of Invalids in their stead. By a subsequent decree, however, we notice that a reenactment of the Guard has been commanded.

The Minister of Finance has been unable to negotiate the loan of $600 000, in consequence of the proposals not conforming to the terms of the law. The Government experiences considerable embarrassment from this failure.

The National Palace is to be lighted with gas. This is an improvement in the stand-still policy of Mexico worth recording.

At Vera Cruz precautionary measures are being taken to preserve the city from a visitation of the cholera.

A Senor Ajelon proposes to place two steamboats on the canals of Xochimilco, Tezcoco and Chalco. The famous fortress of Chapultepec has been converted into a pleasure garden.

The people of Puebla complain bitterly of their impoverished condition, in consequence of the admission of cotton and other articles free of duty.

From Mazatlan we learn that D. N. Vieto, Colonel of the battalion, with several of his officers, has been expelled, in consequence of suspicion touching their loyalty and good faith.

General Robles has resigned his appointment, as one of the Commissioners to fix the boundary line.

A band of no less than 3,000 robbers is said to infest the passes of Sierro Gordo. There are many white men among them.

Gen. Bancs has been entrusted with the command of the troops stationed at Puebla.

We have likewise received our files of Puebla papers to the 20th ult. They are filled with lamentations over the present, and regrets for the past. Robberies and murders are the constant topics of the press. The people call on the Government for succor, and the Government can offer them nothing but useless pity. What is true of Puebla, is equally true of every part of distracted and unhappy Mexico. A series of national woes have been entailed upon her from which she struggles vainly to escape.

CINCINNATI.—A despatch dated Cincinnati, 6th inst., states that three cases of cholera had occured in the city on that day.

An extensive fire occurred at Pittsburg, in Water street, on the 6th inst.

The despatch further states that the river Alleghany was closed with ice.

FINANCES OF GEORGIA.—The Committee appointed by the Governor to examine into the condition of the Treasury, Central Bank and Penitentiary; and also into the state of the Public Debt, have recently submitted a report to the Executive, a copy of which appears in the *Georgian* of the 2d inst. We condense from that journal the following synopsis:

On the 21st October, 1847, there was in the Treasury $362,251 50

During the fiscal year ending on the 20th October, 1848, there was received from the general tax of 1848, '47, and small items from that of preceding years; from bank stock, dividends and other sources, 367,585 60

This added to the sum on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, makes an aggregate of 729,837 10

The total disbursements during the year amounted to 364,249 37

This subtracted from the total receipts and the sum in the Treasury on the 21st October, 1847, leaves, 365,587 73

SAVANNAH, Jan. 4—8 P. M.

FORTUNE'S FAVORITE.—Mr. F. Hernandez, of this city, to-day drew a prize in the Augusta Lottery of $4000. The ticket was sold at Mr. Geo. Wylly's office. Mr. H. is an honest mechanic and merits his good fortune.—*Republican Extra.*

A RACE.—A bet of $20,000 has been made by citizens of Valparaiso, that the American bark *Undine* will outsail the United States ship *St. Mary's*, probably the fastest craft in our navy.

City Intelligence.

We subjoin the report of the Board of Health for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday at noon:

Board of Health.

List of interments in the city of New Orleans for the 24 hours ending Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock, M:

Consumption, 3; Convulsions, 1; Cholera, 17; Dysentery, 1; Diarrhœa, 1; Enteritis, 1; Heart, hypertrophy of, 1; Hydrocephalus, 1; Smallpox, 1; Tramno Nascentium, 1; Unknown, 3. Total, 29.

Of which, 22 were white, and 5 under 10 years of age.

Where Born—New Orleans, 4; Ireland, 6; Germany, 4; Portugal, 1; Virginia, 4; Pennsylvania, 1.

A. D. CROSSMAN,
President Board of Health.

A. HESTER, Secretary.

RECAPITULATION OF INTERMENTS.

Cholera in Catholic Cemetery, (1st. My.)
Other diseases,
Cholera in Protestant Cemetery,
Other diseases,
Cholera in St. Patrick's Cemetery,
Other diseases,
Cholera in St. Vincent de Paul Cemetery.
Other diseases,
Cholera in Potter's Field, Charity Hospital, and Cypress Grove Cemeteries,
Other diseases,

Total,

A. HESTER, Secretary.

DISMISSED.—The case of Thomas Fellows, accused by C. D. Bunce of a breach of trust, has been dismissed by Recorder Genella. We stated the particulars of the affair at the time, the accusation being based on the passing off of a check to the complainant, which he discounted, but nevertheless alleged that the proceeds had been misapplied. The matter being of some importance, we subjoin the decision of the Recorder:

The defendant comes before me under a charge of swindling brought against him by C. D. Bunce; and it becomes my duty to decide whether or not the facts on which the charge is based are such as would justify me in committing the accused for trial before the First District Court.

The facts as disclosed by the evidence, are as follows:

On the 25th of March last, 1848, Watts, who was then in business in this city, drawn a check on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of this city, dated the 3d of April by the name of $275, and obtained the discount of the same, through the means of the accused, Fellows, who is a broker of this city. The amount of the check, as per testimony of Watts, was applied to the payment of a flatboat loaded with lumber.

At the falling due of the said check, Watts being unable to meet the same, it was renewed and was due the 10th of April. On that day, at about half past two o'clock, P. M., Fellows applies to Bunce and offers the check to be discounted, telling him (as Bunce testifies) that the check was good, and would be paid when due, that the drawer, Watts, had no account in the aforesaid Bank, and wanted the money before three o'clock to meet the payment, on that day, of a flatboat loaded with lumber, and further engaged his own indorsement. Finally, Bunce discounts the check, which had seven days to run, at a discount of $5. When it became due, the check was returned under date of the 22d of April, the amount discount of $5, and subsequently the check not being paid, Bunce ascertained that Watts had no account in the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank, and contends that the money received from him by Fellows on the 3d of April had been appropriated to the payment of a flatboat. But on examining the testimony of Watts with that of Bunce, as to the number of times the check was renewed, it remains doubtful whether the check was or not, in the first instance, discounted by Bunce. It may be inferred that it was. In that case, it would seem that the proceeds received from Bunce were ready used, as represented by Fellows, to pay for the flatboat. The checks and respectability were examined, and all concurred in stating that, to answer common a purposes, checks are drawn payable at a short period, by merchants and others on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, and on several occasions the drawer was found to be in the same—that said checks are considered as promissory notes. After weighing the testimony and examining the law, I am of opinion that the representations of the accused, which induced the purchase of the same. They were the sole inducements to the parting with the money. The lively interest paid at each renewal of the check, the personal guarantee offered by Fellows, must have been considered largely in the transactions. Whether Watts had or had not an account in the Mechanics' Bank, could be ascertained at once, and any deficiency, it was evident, could be made up by funds thereby at the time; and therefore Bunce gave a credit upon Fellows' responsibility, and not upon the faith of the means being in Bank, at the time. Under the circumstances, to commit Fellows for trial, the doors would be opened to numerous criminal prosecutions before this County and might give rise to many to resort to the Criminal Court, and I have a discretionary to impose the interest of committee. I therefore dismiss the case.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A fire was discovered on Wednesday night, at 11 o'clock, in a house in St. [illegible] street, and when the doors were burst open, a woman named Helen Hull, was found lying upon the floor, burned to death. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning, on the remains, and returned a verdict accordingly. It is presumed that the poor creature had fain down on the floor in a state of intoxication, and that her clothes took fire.

COMMITTED.—The ubiquitous John Smith, who is charged with being concerned in breaking open and robbing the store of C. Leighton on Royal street, was sent yesterday by Recorder Genella, to the First District Court, on a charge of burglary.

A PITIABLE CASE.—A poor German, named Anthon Greiner, appeared before Recorder Genella yesterday, stating himself to be in such utterly destitute circumstances, that he requested admission to the Workhouse. The appearance of the unfortunate individual was in keeping with his representations, and the Recorder therefore sent him to be taken care of for one month. The man cannot speak a word of English, and we have made known his case in the hope that the German Society may take some cognisance of the matter.

A RIOTOUS SET.—Two individuals named Whitley and Robbins, were arrested on Wednesday night, in the Third Municipality, by officer Seymour, for the crime of kicking up a row and disturbing the peace, as will appear presented at the corner of Victory and Frenchmen streets. On being conveyed to the watch-house, they are followed by a man named Hugh McGuire, who commenced abusing and insulted them to fight their way out. They accordingly set to work in good earnest, and managed to floor some of the guardians before Capt. Kennedy came in and effectually secured them. Hugh McGuire being brought up yesterday morning, before Recorder Seuzeneau, to answer for his unruly behavior, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and to be imprisoned for 48 hours.

SENT DOWN.—John Malenthy, J. McDonald and J. Burns, were arrested yesterday, in the Third Municipality, for entering the premises of Jacob Faust, at the corner of Enghien and Levee streets, on Wednesday night, and throwing stones into the windows and acting riotous behavior. Recorder Seuzeneau sent them before the First District Court.

VAGRANTS.—Wm. Anderson, Wm. Thompson and Robert Kearney were arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, charged with being notorious vagrants. They were sent to the Parish Prison for one month.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Charles Tirrel alias John Ferret alias Canadian Bob was arrested yesterday by the First Municipality police; as a dangerous and suspicious character. He has been brought up on several previous occasions for larceny, and is constantly prowling about the streets at all hours of the night. The Recorder sent him before the First District Court.

EXCITEMENT AT THE AFRICAN METHODIST CHURCH, AND FATAL RESULT.—On Sunday evening last, about 9 o'clock, as a large congregation of colored persons had assembled in the Methodist Church on the corner of East and Bourbon streets, for the purpose of participating in religious exercises customary on New Year's eve, an accident occurred, which, although trivial in itself, produced an excitement and panic in the assembled congregation that ended very seriously. At the time mentioned, one of the men in the eastern gallery accidently let fall his hat, which struck in its descent a camphine lamp, breaking one of the chains, causing the lamp to topple over, and the burning fluid to run down upon the people in the pews below. Only one or two persons were slightly burned by the camphine, but such was the excitement and alarm which seized all present, that without waiting to ascertain the true position of affairs, every one, both male and female, set themselves to work to get out. The windows, up and down stairs, were nearly all broken out, and many jumped from those in the gallery —a height of some 20 feet. One man was in such a hurry that he forced himself out of a second story window, without even taking time to raise the sash, and carrying the glass and all before him, landed without breaking a bone on the pavement below. Others, both men and women, jumped from the galleries on the men below. In this way many were considerably bruised, and one woman named Louisa Chew was knocked down and trampled upon to such an extent by the crowd in their rush towards the doors, that she died about 1 o'clock the same night. When rescued from her painful situation she was found to be in a dying condition, and expired before she could be conveyed to her residence in Salsbury st. We have been informed at the scene of the accident, that a woman named Green had her collar bone broken by jumping from one of the second story windows, and that another named Ann Grant received such severe injuries in the church that her life was thought to be in danger. Whether these reports were true, we could not ascertain, but from the appearance of things at the church, it is certainly a matter of wonder that the affair was not attended by results still more serious. Such was the precipitancy with which the congregation vacated the building, that one half of them left their bonnets, hats and other articles of dress behind them, and yesterday morning the church looked not unlike a second-hand clothing store, such was the number of hats, bonnets, cloaks, and other articles too numerous to mention, that lay scattered about, or were hanging upon pegs.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

A FLOATING CHURCH—that of the Reformers—is attracting a good deal of attention in Philadelphia. It was brought to that city on the 29th. The *Ledger* says of it:

"Its progress along the city front was hailed by the ringing of the steamboat bells. The exterior is painted to represent brown stone, and the style throughout is Gothic. The boats supporting the structure are 90 feet long and 30 feet broad, the deck is 90 feet long, the building is 80 feet long by 34, and has a passage all around it. The interior is 64 feet long, having a vestry room at the rear 6 feet by 24. The tower and spire are at the west end and are a beautiful feature of the structure; from the deck to the ball on the spire is 80 feet, and above this is a fine staff 16 feet high. The tower contains a stairway leading to the belfry and organ loft. The latter now contains a small parlor organ, but is to be furnished with a larger instrument now building by Mr. Pucher, of New York. The interior of the church is beautifully finished, being painted in fresco, to resemble stone, with a grained Gothic ceiling, supported by cornice and pillars of the same style. The windows are of stained glass, which greatly heightens the effect. An aisle runs up the centre, the pews will seat 550 persons, and are all to be free. The chancel rails and pews are painted in imitation of black walnut. A stained glass window is at the east end, and immediately below are tablets containing the Lord's prayer, ten commandments and creed. On the other side of the chancel is a door communicating with the vestry room. The pulpit is on the left hand side, and on the right is the lectern or reading desk; the font is in the centre, immediately in front of the common table, on either side of which are the bishop and priest's chair. These latter articles are of black walnut, suited to the architecture of the church, and are the handiwork of C. L. Denningten, of New York, the architect and builder of the whole edifice. A fine toned bell is to be suspended in the belfry. The building will be consecrated by Bishop Potter, the chaplain, who is to have charge of the church is the Rev. Mr. Trapier, formerly a Lieutenant of the U. S. Navy, and now an ordained minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was built at a cost of $9270, for the Churchmen's Missionary Association, and is designed for the use of the seamen and boatmen of the city."

General Council.

Sitting of Wednesday, 10th January 1849

The Council met this day pursuant to adjournment.

Mr Allen was called to the chair

Members present—Messrs Allen, Beebe, Bernard, Ins and Vanderpool—5.

Absent—Messrs Bent, Mahanon, Rice, Rusellus, Burge, Smith and Wilson—7.

Mr Smith absent on leave.

The Council adjourned to its regular sitting, on second Wednesday, 14th February next at 5 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD HAGAN, Sec'y.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 11th, 1849.

The Cotton Market was on the quiet to-day, and the sales did not exceed 300 bales. There is no quotable change in prices for they are slightly in favor of buyers.

The sales of Sugar to-day were 300 hhds at steady prices. Molasses was in good request, and 700 bbls were disposed of, principally at 20c ₱ gallon, with some at 20½.

The market for Flour is advancing. Holders refuse $4 75 from first hand. A sale of 500 bbls St. Louis was made at 4½. Sales of Corn, 20c sacks, at 45½ @ 46c.

Provisions are very firm at former prices. Small lots of Mess Pork sell at $11 75@12, and Prime, at $10

Sales of Whiskey have been made to-day, at 18c ₱ gallon for rectified.

Exchange rule at our last quotations, say Sterling, 7 @ 8 per cent. Paris, 5f 25 @ 5f 30c. Bills on New York at 60 days, ½ @ ¾ per cent discount. Checks, ¼ @ ½ per cent.

The rate remains unchanged.

Institution of Messrs. Merrill & Garrean.

☞ We would call the attention of our friends to the Prospectus of the above Gentlemen in our columns.

☞ Their day and night school is now in successful operation at 129 Barracks street. They have an elegant Philosophical Apparatus, Globes, Maps, Charts, Cabinet of Minerals, and every other facility for giving a thorough and practical education.

☞ It is not true, as has been reported that Mr. Garreau left the Institution. We would say to parents, go and see for yourselves, and you will be pleased.

J11 17

☞ E. F. de FREITAS, consignee per brig FLORENCE from Madeira, is discharging at Port No. 20 in the Basin. Consignees are requested to attend to the landing of their Sugars, and to see that the casks marked J F W & Co. are delivered at the office of the undersigned and settle their bills.

J11 J. F. WHITNEY & CO., 73 Camp st.

☞ The ship TIMOLEON, Capt. Freeman, from Boston is discharging at Port No. 20 in the Basin. Consignees are requested to attend to the landing of their Sugars, and to see that the casks marked J F W & Co. are delivered at the office of the undersigned and settle their bills.

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☞ W. GEORGE BATTERSHILL is in New Orleans, he may hear of something to his advantage by calling on

J11 C. J. WHEELER Broker, 5 Bank Place.

☞ REMOVAL.—Dr J. U. LANDREAUX has removed to Conti street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, opposite Messrs. Boyer and Perel School.

J10 1m

☞ W. L. HUGGENS & CO.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
No. 11 Front Levee—New Orleans.

☞ THE subscriber informs the public that he was duly authorized by the Parish Judge to sell at public auction, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange, the following property, belonging to the succession of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, deceased, viz: One lot of ground, situated in the city of New Orleans, in the Second District, bounded by Bourbon, Dauphine, Conti and Bienville streets, measuring 60 feet front on Bourbon street, by 120 feet in depth, with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms of sale—Cash.

J10 3t* PETER PRATTS.

☞ PEPIN,
LOOKING GLASS MANUFACTURER,
No. 213 Royal street.

HAS just arrived from Paris, with an assortment of Hanging Paper of the last pattern. He publishes the Looking Glasses and restores their primitive brightness, plating, framing and gilding in every style, at very low prices. J10 1m

TO RENT—A Magnificent OFFICE. Also, a STORE. A well [illegible] upper stories, which may be used as a dwelling, or otherwise, with a splendid gallery, 14 feet wide, in front. Enquire at the office of the Revenue Exchange, corner of New Front Levee and Canal sts, facing the Custom House. J10 4t

TWO SUGAR PLANTERS—Cast and Wrought Iron Sugar Kettles, of 80 gallons each, on hand and for sale by J. Y. de EGANA.
J12 47 Bienville st.

☞ BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—510 cases landing from ship Essex, Tinsdeen and Huron for sale by
J12 6t H. G. HOGGES, 12 Commerce st.

☞ BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—95 cases now landing and for sale by ship John Cashin and Timoleon, for sale by
J11 G. W. HUNSAKER, 70 Customhouse st.

SALT—1000 bags Turk's Island Salt, landing and for sale by
J12 C. J. WHEELER, Broker, 5 Bank Place.

GUNNY BAGS—150 bales new 2¼ bushel, for sale by
J12 C. J. WHEELER, Broker 5 Bank Place.

GUNNY BAGS—80 bales 2 1-4 Bushel Gunny Bags, in store and for sale by
J12 J. F. WHITNEY & CO., 73 Camp st.

IRON—20 sheets heavy boiler Iron, in store and for sale by
J12 J. F. WHITNEY & CO., 73 Camp st.

COFFEE—Prime green Havana Coffee, in store and for sale by
J12 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

CUT TOBACCO, for paper Cigars, well adapted for the Mexican market, for sale by
J12 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK—Bills drawn in Havana, at sixty days sight, for sale by
J12 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

BAGGING AND ROPE—1500 pieces and coils, for sale by C. J. WHEELER, Broker,
J12 5 Bank Place.

HAVANA SUGAR—190 boxes white and brown, landing and in store, for sale by
J12 WM. H. SIMMONS, 70 Gravier st.

COFFEE—980 bags prime green Havana, in store and for sale by
J12 WM. H. SIMMONS, 31 Gravier st.

SODA ASH—1000 casks Solid Ash, landing and in store, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
J12 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores, 3d My.

BARILLA—15 casks in store and for sale by
J12 HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores, 3d My.

CLARET WINE—250 boxes Claret Wine, Just received in store, and for sale by
J12 FUENTES & CO., 99 Common st.

WOOL HATS and Hair Seal CAPS, for Plantation use, for sale by
J12 FROST & CO., 10 Magazine.

PAPER CIGARS—8 bbls Conch Paper Cigars, just received from Havana and for sale by
J12 Fds. de FUENTES & CO., 99 Common st.

BAGGING AND ROPE—150 pieces and coils, for sale by C. J. WHEELER, Broker,
J10 5 Bank Place.

WOOL SACKS—200 dozen heavy country, for sale by
J11 FROST & CO., 10 Magazine st.

SUGAR—1000 boxes white, yellow and brown Sugar, in store and for sale by
J7 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

HONEY—15 casks and bbls white Honey, landing from brig P Steele, from Havana, for sale by
J7 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

WANTED—A situation for a responsible Lad; would accept a very low salary. Apply to
J4 tf C. J. WHEELER, Broker, 5 Bank Place.

PLASTERING HAIR—3000 bushels in bbls, bdy. and sacks, for sale by
J4 JOHN STROUDE & CO., 146 Commerce.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—1,000 baskets Champagne, various brands, shipped to Agents, for sale by
J2 EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
Head M.st. Louis st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, about 16 years old, either English or American, to be employed in a Boarding School, in the country, as teacher of the English Language and Arithmetic—Apply at this office. J11 3t

British Consulate,
New Orleans, 10th January 1849.