The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
No. 81 Chartres, and 12 Camp street.

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P. E. DE GOURNAY, Collector.
No. 11 Exchange Passage.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

From the Paris Fashion.

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HOLLIDAY'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, ...

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Southern Daguerreotype Portrait Gallery, and Picture Framing Establishment.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Monday Morning, April 5, 1847.

The Election To-day.

It is not often that an election for Aldermen of the Three Municipalities is considered important enough to require special notice, or warm appeals to party; but on the present occasion so much excitement has grown out of the contest, in one particular section of the city that the entire community in that quarter look upon it as a struggle fraught with momentous consequences, and both parties are determined to contend for the field with the utmost energy and spirit. The course of the Locofocos, who, last year, for the first and we trust last time, obtained a bare majority in the Second Municipality Council, has been so utterly hostile to the welfare and true interests of the Municipality, has tended so seriously to its impoverishment and discredit, has jeopardied so materially the great cause of public education and has effected so vitally the prosperity of the corporation that the citizens, albeit unused to take more than a passing interest in an election for Aldermen, have banded together with a common and firm resolve, to put down the knot of demagogues whose accidental supremacy has already inflicted evils of such magnitude. Hence it is, that while in other parts of the city, the election will be conducted with comparative tranquility, in the 2d Municipality it will elicit demonstrations of intense feeling and will probably call forth as large if not a larger vote than has ever been polled before.

The signs of the times are most suspicious for the overthrow of misrule and demagogueism. The Whigs have it clearly and conclusively in their power to oust the Locofoco pseudo-reformers and retrenchers, who after getting snugly in their places, falsified unblushingly all the promises they had previously lavished upon the dear people. Our party have but two things to accomplish in order to ensure a splendid triumph. To get in all their own good legal votes, and to keep out all the spurious ones which the adversary may offer. These results are, of course, only to be effected by organization. If the requisite preliminaries have been neglected or the proper committees have not been appointed and the wards not thoroughly and effectually canvassed, it will be vain to talk about success, and boots to expect aught but defeat. But we rejoice to know that for once, our friends have worked as well as talked, that they are going into the battle prepared to do their whole duty, and knowing this, we entertain a reasonable confidence that they will trounce Locofocism handsomely.

With respect to the First Municipality, although there has been little concerted action in our ranks, we cherish a hope that the Whigs will turn out manfully, and in all the Wards stand by their own political friends. In particular, let them sustain with their utmost strength the Whig ticket for the General Council. The names on that ticket are those of honest, upright, trustworthy, intelligent men, who have diligently and faithfully served their constituents, and whom to evict, now, would exhibit a groundless and fatal want of the best interests of the Corporation. Remember, fellow citizens of the First Municipality, that GEORGE CRUZAT, I. SUSS, L. F. MARMET and T. ZACHARIE are he the old and faithful members of the General Council, who now invoke your suffrages as the best evidence of your approbation of their course. TO THE POLLS, then, voters of all Three Municipalities, and do your duty as becomes enlightened and intelligent citizens.

Vote Early.

The citizens of the Second Municipality are solicited to deposit their votes in the ballot-box as soon as possible, and then to devote the day to hunting up laggards and stimulating the lukewarm. Every merchant, after voting himself should send his clerks to vote. There is not an earthly doubt that we have the strength—it depends upon our ability to call it forth—Vote early!

SIXTH WARD.—A dead set will be made to-day again at that able and unflinching Whig, SAMUEL J. PETERS. The Locos will try hard to swap votes so as to defeat him, whom they consider their bitterest foe. Let no Whig be caught by such propositions. Vote a clean TICKET Whig. No compromises of any kind with the adversary. Let him beat us fairly, if he can.

Two Years' Citizenship.

We trust that the Inspectors at the several polls will bear in mind that by the Constitution of Louisiana one of the qualifications of a voter is, that he must have been TWO YEARS a citizen of the United States. A foreigner may have resided in New Orleans twenty years, and yet cannot vote until two years from and after the date of his naturalization. In case, therefore, that a voter's right is challenged, the Inspectors are earnestly requested to ascertain distinctly the period when the individual offering to vote if an adopted citizen took out his naturalization papers. Attention to this particular point will prevent many mistakes, and some attempts at fraud.

RESIDENCE AND QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.—After the adoption of the Constitution, which abolished the qualification requiring a voter to pay a tax, and which introduced universal suffrage, the Legislature, in order to check the qualification of voters under political corporations, subject to the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution of the State, passed the following act, on 29th March 1846:

Be it enacted, &c. That in all elections by the people for officers under political charters, granted by the General Assembly of Louisiana, the qualifications of voters shall be the same as those prescribed at the time being by the Constitution of Louisiana, for the electors of Representatives in the General Assembly.

On the 25th of January 1847, the Legislature passed a law to regulate elections in the parish of Orleans. Among other provisions, it made the following:

Sec. 20 *Be it further enacted*, "That each voter shall vote in the precinct in which he resides at the time of the election, and he shall be deemed to *reside where he has lodged or slept for the last three* months. *Provided however*, That no person shall be deemed to have lost a residence in one District until he shall have acquired a residence in another."

Now, as by the act of 9th March, 1846, the publications, etc., of a voter, at our Municipal elections, must be the same with those of a voter at the State elections; and as the act of January 1847, provides that at State elections a voter "*shall be deemed to reside where he has lodged or slept for the last* THREE MONTHS," and shall vote in the precinct in which he resides; it becomes necessarily that at the Municipal election to be held, no voter can lawfully vote in any precinct unless he has resided there for the last three months.

Citizens of there the least hardship in this provision; for it is the express language of the law, that no voter shall be deemed to have lost a residence in one ward or precinct until he shall have acquired one in another.

THE MAIL yesterday brought nothing from the North later than the evening of the 25th ult. The Charleston papers came in as late as due.

MICHIGAN.—On the 16th ult the Senate rejected the bill which passed the House some time since, providing for the payment of interest on the State debt after 1849.

VIRGINIA.—Walter D. Leake, Esq., is the Locofoco candidate for Congress in Richmond district. John Minor Botts is the Whig Candidate.

TENNESSEE.—Gen. NEIL T. BROWN, of Giles county, has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor of Tennessee. The Locofoco candidate will probably be AARON VAIL BROWN. So let who will be elected, the affairs of the State are perfectly certain to be done brown.

DEATH OF AN M. C. ELECT.—Hon. J. M. Hawley, M. C. elect from the Wayne District, N. Y. died of apoplexy, in the village of Lyons a few days ago.

ODD FELLOWS CELEBRATION.—We learn that our talented fellow townman J. L. MATHEWSON, Esq., has been appointed the orator at the celebration of the various Odd Fellows Associations in our city on the 26th instant, and that he has accepted the appointment. Mr. Mathewson is a scholar and a gentleman of taste and education from whom something good may be expected.

DEATH OF A POWERFUL MONARCH.—A great Emperor of India, little known in Europe, but who, nevertheless, was the chief of thirty millions of men, has recently died. We mean Min-Meah the ruler of Anam, Sovereign of all Cochin-Chine, of Tonquin and of Cambodia. The event is important. Min-Meah after the example of the Emperor of Japan and the former example of the Emperor of China had constantly refused all relations with foreign powers. It is said that his successor is determined to open the ports of the Empire of Anam to the vessels of all commercial nations.

VICTORY! VICTORY!!
Bombardment of Vera Cruz and the Castle!

SURRENDER OF BOTH CITY AND CASTLE AFTER FIVE DAYS' BOMBARDMENT.—THE KEY TO THE CAPITAL IN THE HANDS OF THE AMERICANS.

The U.S. steamer *Princeton*, Capt. ENGLE, having on board Col. Totten, of the corps of Engineers, bearer of despatches from General Scott, and acting master Huger, bearer of despatches from Com. Perry, arrived off the South West Pass on the morning of the 2d, from Vera Cruz, which she left on the evening of the 29th ult. She brings intelligence of high moment and stirring interest—nothing less than the conquest and surrender of the city of Vera Cruz and the redoubtable castle of San Juan de Uloa.

The news was brought to the city by Messrs Stone, Gideon, and McIlwaine, of the Gulf Squadron, who came up Saturday afternoon on board the steamboat *Hercules*. The *Princeton* proceeded to Pensacola and from thence goes to Philadelphia. Com. Conner is on board.

We take the following narrative of the memorable event from the Extra of the *Evening Mirror*. It is connected and clear, and furnishes a very intelligible account of the progress and consummation of this great achievement.

Gen. Scott having completed his entrenchments on the 22d ult., his line was nine miles in length, completely surrounding the city, opened his batteries, consisting of nine mortars, four 24-pounders and two 10-inch howitzers, at about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of that day. The city and castle commenced firing shot and shell from the very moment our troops were discovered taking position, and the firing between both parties, from the time our batteries opened until the night of the 25th, was heavy and uninterrupted. On the 25th, in particular, the damage done to the city was immense. A battery of 32-pounders and four 68-pounders, from the squadron, manned by seamen, and commanded by officers from the squadron, was placed directly in the rear of the city on the evening of the 24th, and opened its fire on the morning of the 25th. This battery told with such powerful effect, that of the twelve batteries of the enemy surrounding the city, five were directed to it, without having the least effect in dampening the ardor of those who worked it. It was manned by one hundred and fifty seamen and commanded by five or six officers, the party being relieved every 24 hours. Our position, and it is universally admitted that no guns in our whole line were worked with better effect. This, however, is not the only participation of our gallant Navy in the siege. On the evening of the 22d, what is termed the Mosquito fleet, consisting of the steamers Spitfire, Capt. Tattnall, and Vixen, Capt. Sands, and schooners Petrel, Lieut. Shaw; Bonita, Lieut. Benham; Reefer, Lieut. Sterrett; Tampico, Lieut. W. P. Griffin; and Falcon, Lieut. Gibson; each vessel having one heavy gun, and commanded by Capt Tattnall, moved up from the anchorage at Sacrificios, and took position on the extreme right of our line, close in shore, and commenced firing shot and shell into the city. They remained this position until the morning of the 25th, when they got under way and stood within about one quarter of a mile of the castle, at a point to the north of the Washerwoman Shoal, so that both castle and city were within range of their guns. They remained in this position during two or three hours, firing alternately into the city and castle, and notwithstanding its close proximity to the castle, and the continued fire of shell and shot from that point of the enemy's defences, and from Fort Santiago, at the southern extremity of the city, not a life was lost, a wound received, or one of the vessels injured.

At the expiration of two or three hours the fleet was recalled, but during the period it was engaged it did much destruction to the city, and annoyed the castle considerably by throwing shell into it.

During the 26th an extremely violent Norther blew, and the fire on both sides was suspended during the whole day. The fire from our batteries on the 25th being so destructive to the city that the people clamored for a surrender. Morales, the Governor, having declared his intention never to surrender while it was possible to fire a gun, was deposed, and Landero elected in his stead; and on the morning of the 27th a flag of truce was sent with an offer to surrender the city by itself, to which Gen. Scott replied that he could take both city and castle, and that he would accept only the surrender of both. The flag of truce returned, but during the day negotiations were again opened by the enemy, which ultimated in the surrender of BOTH THE CITY AND THE CASTLE.

Without entering into the details of the terms, it will suffice, perhaps, to state that the garrison, numbering in all about four thousand men, surrendered prisoners of war, and the city and castle were delivered to us on condition that they should be preserved in their present condition until the difficulties between the two nations are settled by a treaty of peace. The troops delivered up their arms, and were permitted to retire into the interior on condition of not serving against us again during the war.

The 29th was fixed upon as the day upon which our army should take possession, and on the morning of that day Gen. Scott, with Gen. Worth and his division, accompanied by the chief officers of the army and a large retinue of attendants from the squadron, entered and took possession, the enemy at the same time marching out with the honors of war. At the American flag was hoisted in the Plaza, and over San Juan de Ulon, salutes were fired simultaneously from the castle, the batteries of the city and the squadron. Gen. Scott immediately took up his quarters in the Palace, and invested Gen. Worth with the command of the city, assigning at the same time the command of the castle to Col. Belton; that of Fort Jago, at the southern extremity of the city, to Major Scott.

The smallness of our loss during the siege is wonderful; including Capts. Alburtis and Vinton, of the army, and Midshipman Shubrick, of the Mississippi, the latter of whom was killed while employed in the naval battery in the rear of the city, our whole loss in killed is only 17, and in wounded 28. That of the enemy's garrison our informant did not learn, but understood that Gen. Valdez was among the killed. The loss among the non-combatants has unfortunately been very great. The number of women and children killed is variously estimated at from 500 to 2000.

The enemy assigns as a reason for the early capitulation a desire to spare the blood of non-combatants, and because they were out of provisions, both in the city and castle. Several of the inhabitants of the city stated, after its surrender, that there was a month's provisions there—but however that may be, after the terms of capitulation had been agreed upon, Gen. Scott, on being informed of the scarcity of provisions in the city, sent in four days' provisions for their relief.

Com. Perry, during the seige, was extremely strict in preventing any intercourse between the foreign vessels of war and the enemy, and Gen. Scott refused to afford the British and French consuls an opportunity of leaving the city when they found the fire becoming a little too warm for their safety, as they had refused to avail themselves of his first notification for all foreign residents to leave the city. The destruction of the city is very great. Fully one-third of it is in ruins.

During the siege, Col. Harney, with 150 dragoons and two pieces of artillery, had a brush with 1500 of the enemy's cavalry and two pieces of artillery, at Madelin, a small town about 6 or 8 miles south of Vera Cruz, and repulsed the enemy. The Mexicans had command of a bridge over a small river, which runs through the town, and were driven from it with a loss much greater than that suffered by Col. Harney. This is supposed to have been the advance of 10,000 of the enemy which are at Perote, and which it is supposed designed coming in the rear of our line by a circuitous route, and creating a diversion in favor of the besieged.

Gen. Scott, it was supposed, would advance soon on the capital. Gen. Twiggs' brigade, when the *Princeton* left, was under arms, prepared to march to Jalapa, and Gen. Quitman's brigade was preparing to march on Alvarado, which, it was supposed, would be taken without much difficulty, as no preparations had been made for a land attack.

Midshipman Rogers is still at Perote, but it is not believed that it is designed to harm him, and the general opinion is that he would have been liberated at Vera Cruz, were it not from the fear that he would impart to our forces important information in relation to the defences of the city.

The *Princeton* has gone on to Pensacola, where she will remain a short time and then proceed to Philadelphia for repairs. She has on board Com. Conner and Col. Totten, Chief of the Engineer Corps, who is the bearer of despatches to the Government from Gen. Scott.

During the norther on the 26th, nearly thirty merchant vessels were driven ashore at Sacrificios, and it was supposed the greater number of them would be lost.

The death of Capt. Vinton of the 3d artillery, will be deeply regretted. He was a most gallant and noble officer, the soul of honor and of chivalry.

In the engagement between Col. Harney's dragoons and the Mexicans near Medelin, the latter lost 40 or 50 men in killed, while our loss did not exceed 3 killed and 6 or 8 wounded.

The reduction of the city and castle has been effected with very slender means, in consequence of the delays in forwarding a large number of mortars and artillery of heavy cavalry. It is well remarked by Mr. KENDALL in one of his letters that if so much has been affected with the limited means in the hands of the engineers, what would have been done with the entire amount of ordnance called for, including Alger's big gun, which has arrived at last! Why, Vera Cruz would have been a heap of shapeless, sightless ruins in twenty-four hours after the bombardment had commenced, while the *morale* upon the entire Mexican nation would have been immense. The prowess of an enemy is always worthy of respect, and the conduct of MORALES, the commander of Vera Cruz, who could not be induced to surrender while ammunition remained to charge a single gun, displays a gallantry and devotion, entitling him to honorable mention.

SALUTES were fired on Saturday evening, and at day light Sunday morning, in honor of the capture of Vera Cruz and San Juan de Ulloa.

Later from the Brazos.

By the arrival of the U. S. transport schooner *Sarah*, Capt. Eldridge, we have received advices from the Brazos to the 28th ult. Major Ben McCulloch, of the Texan Rangers, Major Caldwell, quartermaster, Capt. McManus, of the Mississippi volunteers, Capt. Eustis, of the 1st Dragoons, and Captains Bell and Josselyn, of the quartermaster's department, came passengers on the *Sarah*.

There was no local news of interest at Matamoras. The *American Flag* of the 27th, contains a letter dated from Tula, the 11th March, written by a Mexican officer to a friend in Matamoras. The letter says Santa Anna arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 8th ult. He returned at the head of a remnant of one of the divisions of the army with which he marched out to attack Gen. Taylor—the remaining two divisions having marched in directions where food might be procured for the famishing soldiery. The writer remarks of the battle and retreat: "We have suffered a far greater loss than in any engagement ever before fought in the country—upwards of four thousand were left on the battle-field or died on the retreat—the army was destitute of provisions of any kind, and the soldiers were rendered ferocious by their privations and sufferings—desertion is wide-spread throughout the ranks, and I may say, the army under Santa Anna is virtually broken up." This letter also mentions the death of several citizens of Matamoros, officers in the Mexican army, who were killed in the late battle.

With respect to the movements of Santa Anna, the rumor of his march from San Luis towards the city of Mexico at the head of a division of 4,000 men, is not at all improbable. His object, it is said, is to take sides with the clergy, and give the ascendancy to the peace party. The news from Vera Cruz will be likely to quicken his intentions.

Old "Rough and Ready" at the last accounts had left Monterey in pursuit of Urrea. A letter in the *Flag* dated the 23d ult. from Camargo says

Old Zack is down on this side of the mountains, hunting up Urrea with a sharp stick—The Old Hero is wanky at being sans-le-jim his rear and having his bread carts demolished, and if he but lays hand on the Mexican general will flay him alive. Urrea will doubtless effect his escape, for he would sooner meet the devil fixed for sail on Old Zack. At the last accounts he was at Linares, making a straight shoot for the Rio Paso.

The Kentucky Cavalry are here, having been sent down by Gen. Taylor as an escort to a train. They return immediately, accompanying the Mississippi and Virginia regiments of infantry, who proceed through by the way of Chiua.

VICTORY OF BUENA VISTA.—The last great achievement of the American arms, says the Charleston *Mercury*, was celebrated in this city yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. The national flag was displayed in a number of places, and the shipping of the port gaily decorated with the ensigns of different nations. A salute was also fired at the Battery by a detachment of Capt Torre's fine Company, the *Washington Artillery*.

The city of Augusta was likewise illuminated, and rockets, fire works and bonfires contributed to the brilliancy of the spectacle.

Important from Santa Fe

We are indebted says the *St. Louis Republican* of March 30, to Capt. DENNIS of the steamer *Archer*, for the following exciting information, containing a slip from the Independence Expositor of the 25th inst.

Thomas Campbell, has met you in from the plains, and from the tenor of the sad intelligence of the massacre at Taos, Gov. Chas. Bent and several other Americans, are the victims of a cool-blooded assassination.

Among the dead is L. L. Waldo, a citizen of our county, and brother to Capt. David Waldo, of Col. Doniphan's regiment.

Mr. Caldwell left El Paseo on the 12th January and Santa Fe on the 3d February—he saw no thing of Capt. Sublette, and heard nothing of his whereabouts. He left Col. Doniphan in possession of El Paseo, waiting for the artillery to arrive, when he intended to move for Chihuahua. Nothing was known in Mexico of the change in Gen. Wool's position.

Mr. Caldwell learned from a reliable source that they had declined putting Mr. James Magoffin on trial for treason, and that he was at large in Chihuahua.

The insurrectionists consisted of about 2,000 men, and started for Santa Fe. Col. Price sent word about 30 miles off to meet them; they met about twenty-five miles from Santa Fe, when an engagement took place—the Mexicans drew up 2,000 strong, but at the first fire from our forces Mexicans, thirty-six of them left dead and the balance fled.

Capt. Morin, of Platte, who was in command pursued them through the Moro valley, and burned the whole town and ranchero of Don Sublette, and killed seven there.

The inhabitants fled to the mountains, where they are bound to starve, as Morin leaves them nothing whatever to subsist on—a proclamation for their assassination of innocent people.

☞ Mr Caldwell was passing out, he heard at a distance, the sound of artillery, and learned, from rumor in the edge of the settlements, that the American army had whipped them worse than ever. Capt. Hendly, of Roy county volunteers, was the only one killed on our side, and some seven slightly wounded.

SOMETHING RARE.—We take the following passage from an article in the Augusta *Constitutionalist* on the battle of Buena Vista. The *Constitutionalist* is a warm locofoco sheet, and the sentiments expressed in the extract are so uncommon in journals of that stripe, as they are honorable and praise worthy.

There was another, who, we very many awaking thrill of emotion and enthusiasm, from one end of the Union to the other. The name of Henry Clay is a spell that has charmed into admiration, that there was a person bearing it, indemnified with all the great events in our country's history for the last forty years—it has shone bright among the brightest in the galaxy of great names—and it has never been tarnished by dishonor—unsuspected of want of devotion to his country. Men have differed from his opinions, but no generous mind ever doubted that his ardent nature was imbued with the soul of patriotism. His voice has been for ages a clarion through our land, in his country's cause, when foreign aggression called for rebuke. It has been the battery of her woes, and prepared the hearts of the people for war, when insult and outrage were perpetrated upon our flag. That voice, still rich and musical as when it charmed a listening Senate, and crowded galleries, has been recently heard to say, that age had no far enfeebled his arms as to prevent his being raised in this war against MEXICO, "*to defend the rights and wrongs of his country.*"

Many have been the years that he has laid upon the altar of his country—the last is that of his son. Paternal influence might, possibly, had it been exerted, have detered him. But such were not the feelings that beneath the rural shades of Ashland. Col. Clay inherits the spirit eager for his country's service, and worthy his illustrious name. He was among the first of the gallant band that went to encounter the enemy, to obey their country's call, and was slain among the first to seal his patriotism with his son's blood. Green be the turf over the graves of their fallen heroes of that well fought field, and long be their memories cherished by a grateful people.

"There in a tear for all that die,
A mourner o'er the humblest grave,
But a nation swells their funeral cry
And triumph weeps above the brave."

THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Vicksburg *Sentinel* of a late date has the following:

The river at this point is said to be within ten inches of its highest rise in 1844, and it is still slowly rising. At other points we hear it is higher than in '44. As yet the levees have stood remarkably well, and the swamps are free from overflow. But we hear accounts from waters above sufficient to justify the worst apprehensions of an overflow. All the rivers above are either full or rising, and if the stage of water here is maintained until the new freshets come down, an overflow of the two latter is clearly inevitable. The destruction and distress that would follow such a calamity are almost inconceivable

BOLD AND VILLAINOUS ROBBERY.—A most daring robbery was perpetrated on Monday evening, in our County. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, the residence of Mr. James C. Kenniston, on School-House Lane, about a mile from Germantown, was entered by three men, whose faces were painted and disguised, otherwise as to prevent their being identified. Before entering the house they proceeded to the barn and secured the coachman, threatening his life if he made any alarm—one of the arms tied they took him to the kitchen part of the house where they secured one or two servants in the same manner, and then to make themselves doubly safe in their operations, they locked their prisoners up in closets.

When they proceeded to the sitting or dining room, where Mr. Kempton was alone, the rest of the family being on a visit to a neighboring house, and with threats, presenting a pistol and bowie knife, they tied Mr. K. rendering him entirely incapable of resistance. They demanded to know where his plate and other valuables were deposited, and so guarded were they in their movements that they would not let him approach any spot where danger might be apprehended. Securing the possession of all the silver plate, jewelry and watches about the premises, to which there was access, they placed Mr. K. in a closet and decamped. The family soon afterwards returned home, and found the inmates in durance, and suffering intensely from the state of suspense and terror into which the transactions of the evening had thrown them. During the day three individuals were seen in the neighborhood, and from inquiries they made from some of the persons about the premises, it was evident they were acquainted with the movements of the residents thereabouts.—*Phil. Ledger.*

City Intelligence.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY WATER WORKS.—A new trial of these works, previous to their delivery to the proper authorities, took place on Saturday afternoon, before the aldermen of the First Municipality, and other persons, invited by the polite contractor, Mr. Bell, who took great pleasure in explaining to the by-standers all the minutia connected with the machinery. The result was all that could be wished. The engine, constructed by Leeds & Co, after a plan of Mr Cumming, late Surveyor, worked admirably. Twenty-five gallons of water are thrown into the reservoir at every stroke of the cylinder. This reservoir, placed at a height of seventy feet, in order to give to the stream a due impetus, will be filled for the night, and in case of fire, may easily supply the engines with an abundance of water, which can be obtained by simply removing the plugs at the intersection of every street. We congratulate the citizens of the First Municipality on the benefit which they will derive from the city Council, and more particularly the Second Council thereof, say, three for the first ward, two for the second, two for the third ward, two for the fourth ward, one for the fifth ward and three for the sixth ward, and two for the seventh ward; a tithake place on MONDAY the 5th day of April proximo, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. at the places and under the superintendence of the persons hereinafter named, viz:

For the First Ward, at the Custom House; J. P. Walden, C. J. Stewart, S. McNeil Inspectors. J. G. Hord and H. Lanes Clerks.

For the Second Ward at Cabrau's Coffee-house, corner of Tremé and Bienville streets—B. M. Carter, A. Emanuel, N. Peck, Inspectors. A. Pitchney and F. Gardner, Clerks.

For the Third Ward at the City Coffee-house, corner of Bourbon and Chartres streets—B. Wan Gaffery, F. Avegno, L. Fontinal, Inspectors. A. Boisminault and Gustave Jacquet, Clerks.

For the Fourth Ward, at Balsano's Coffee-house, Opelousas street—Poulin Bunique, Justin Durel, Joe Normin, Inspectors. J. H. Lamothe and Victor Jonneron, Clerks.

For the Fifth Ward, at the Trotter Exchange, corner of Tremé and Orleans streets—Adolphe Lange, E. Planchard, J. Desvergers, Inspectors. E. A. Maspero and Charles Cosgrove, Clerks.

For the Sixth Ward, at the Bank of Barrow's Coffee-house, corner of Royal and Hospital streets—Martin C. Barthet, J. M. Wells, F. Corteyelles, Inspectors. Isidore Montgomery and Theodore Bayon, Clerks.

For the Seventh Ward, at the Pure Source Coffee-house, corner Girard street and Bayou Road—Jean Gabriel Rhodi, F. Bonnabel, Inspectors. Jules Cantrelle and J. D. Lambert Clerks.

DROWNED.—On Saturday last, a free colored man named D. Hubbard, a sailor on board the barque Leda, lying at the foot of Spain street, Third Municipality, fell overboard in a fit, and was drowned. The coroner held an inquest on the body. Verdict accordingly.

Major General BUTLER of the Army, arrived at Washington on the 25th ult.

☞ Thanks to the steamer GLENCOE for late St. Louis papers.

Voters of the Fifth Ward! Mechanics and Firemen!

To-day that honest and independent mechanic, JAMES LILLY solicits your suffrages as a candidate for Alderman of the Fifth Ward First Municipality. In the Council, if elected, no member will surpass him in energy, industry and usefulness combined, straightforward, upright and true, of active business habits, thoroughly acquainted, from a practice of residence in the Ward, with the wants and improvements of the city, as well as the wants and improvements of the Municipality, he will be an important acquisition to the Council, and, as a business man, of paramount utility in all measures of improvement.

In single mindedness of purpose and pure rectitude of intention JAMES LILLY ranks second to no man in the city; what his grade of professional knowledge may be, he leaves his candidature for Municipal favors. An honor to his avocation, a credit to mechanics, among whom he is proud to rank himself, and a true worthy denizen of the city of his adoption, he will have equal claims on the voters of the Ward As a neighbor, kind and courteous as a forest breeze, and more forgiving, and as a friend, when friends are tried and known as such, unequalled, for, to the whole world PAINTER, no one is parting aid or soliciting a favor has ever unavenging applied.

In recommending JAMES LILLY, we are influenced by no other motive than that of witnessing an honest, conscientious man—having no ambitious views to subserve—regulating the interests of the residents of the Municipality, in short, an individual, to whom no one can attribute a breath of fault, nor reproach with an act of dishonor.

MANY MECHANICS AND CITIZENS.

From New York.

Correspondence of the BAY PORT'S By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, MARCH 25, 8 P. M.

There is no special change to notice in the stock market to-day. Money is on a fair call at the rates of yesterday. Exchange on London 9 3-4 @ 1 per cent prem.

The movement in flour is not quite so brisk to-day, but prices are firmly maintained. Sales of 7,000 bbls at $6,50 @ 6,62 1-2 for common to fair Ohio, and $6,75 @ 7 for extra do. Philadelphia brands at $6,50. Small transactions in Southern at $6,50, it is held by some at $6 1-4 @ 6 3-4 for the former; there is also 37 and small sales under that figure.

The grain markets less active. Sales of prime Western red wheat at 112 cts per bushel. Corn 74 cts. Sales of 3d at 70 cts per bushel; white corn at 84 to 86 cts, and 20 cts per bushel yellow at 93 to 94 cts. These quotations show a decline, ranging from 45 a 48 cts. Sales to-day of rye at 70 cts per bushel. Oats are in demand at 38 cts per bushel. Oats are in demand at 38 cts per bushel. Oats are in demand at 38