The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.——NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1848.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Thursday Morning, April 27, 1848.

THE NORTHERN MAIL is still one day behind hand, and compels us to draw largely on the express news.

General Taylor's Whiggery.

The letter of General TAYLOR will, in our opinion, tend to secure his nomination by the Whig National Convenion, more certainly than any document or political manifesto which he or his friends have hitherto put forth. On all the cardinal principles which constitute the Whig faith, Gen. TAYLOR is with the party. He is with them in the love of peace; in the opposition to wars of conquest and subjugation; in the uncompromising hostility to Executive influence; and in the stern disapproval of the employment of that gigantic and monarchical prerogative—the veto power. The Locofoco press is right in considering Gen. TAYLOR as a Whig. He is one of the truest and purest and staunchest of Whigs in all that concerns the advocacy of the fundamental doctrines professed by that party.

Gen. TAYLOR, for instance, holds that the President should respect the will of the People, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress, and should be guided and regulated by their action. This is sound Whig sentiment. Let Congress repeal the Sub-Treasury, and should Gen. TAYLOR be President, no tyrannical veto need be feared. Let the National Legislature enact a Tariff Act, better suited to the necessities of the Government, and the wishes of the people than the law now in force, and it will meet with his hearty approval.

Again, Gen. TAYLOR entertains a rooted aversion to all attempts, direct or indirect, to interfere in National Legislation, to bend it to the Executive will, to overawe it by party menaces, or to subvert it by party patronage. He would leave Congress free and unfettered; free from the slightest subservience to the will of the Executive. The Executive power of dictation, so much loved by the slaves of the Democratic party, is hateful to the President. The Whig doctrine, and disinterestedly too, is the practice of the dominant party. If the administration, as we should not wish, exhibit the degrading spectacle of the Cabinet presiding at Congressional deliberations, and bringing the patronage of the Government to bear upon members with the freedom of opinion. The several departments would retain their entire independence, and the Executive would adhere to his Constitutional functions, without seeking to trample on their minds, and to promote their power to ephemeral party triumphs!

If the Whigs throughout the Union are not satisfied with Gen. TAYLOR's views, they must be hard indeed, to please; and, assuredly, unless they are madly bent upon their own disorganization and speedy dissolution, they will give him their formal and enthusiastic support. With him as our standard bearer, victory is certain—with any other, defeat will be our portion, and the consequences of defeat will be that of old, viz., the virtual annihilation of that great Conservative party, which, though seldom in power, has invariably exerted a wise and salutary restraint upon the excesses of a headstrong and reckless democracy.

Arrival of the Sarah Sands, NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Telegraph furnishes intelligence of the arrival at New York, of the steamship *Sarah Sands*, which left Liverpool on the 3d, and consequently brings advices nine days later than the *Hibernia*. The despatch given by the Charleston *Courier* is as follows:

ARRIVAL OF THE SARAH SANDS.—We received at a late hour last night, a telegraphic despatch, giving us the following summary of news brought by the steamer Sarah Sands, at New York, which vessel left Liverpool on the 3d instant.

AN EUROPEAN WAR HAS COMMENCED.—The Austrian troops were expelled from Sardinia. Poland is in a state of insurrection. Russia was about sending troops South, but they were likely to be opposed by Prussia and France.—The French army was marching North.

MONEY.—Console, 81 1-4; Stocks dull on the Continent, owing to further failures. In London the Grain and Flour markets are dull, in consequence of increased receipts and fine weather. No change in trade in Manchester. Leeds woolen market somewhat better.

COTTON.—Bowed, 3 3-4 a 5 5-8; New Orleans, 3 7-8, 5 a 5 1-2. Sales of the week, 21,670.

FLOUR.—20 a 28s; Wheat, 7s a 8s 9d; Lard, 1s 2s lower.

From the tenor of the above despatch the news may be regarded as of high importance. A general European war is probably inevitable. There is no mention made of the failure of the Roxscuts, nor does the *Courier* of the 21st, which contains a summary of the accounts by *Darkes d'Orleans*, make the slightest allusion to the rumor. We, therefore, somewhat confirmed in the belief that the statement will prove erroneous. It is hardly to be supposed that so serious an occurrence would have been overlooked by those who transmitted the news received by both vessels.

REPORT ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—We invite attention to the perspicuous, able and eloquent report made by ALBERT FARRE, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Schools of the First Municipality. It is an extremely interesting document and will repay perusal.

THE NEWS by the *Duchess d'Orleans* telegraphed for the Charleston *Courier* and inserted in that paper on the 21st, does not differ in the slightest respect from the accounts published here on Monday last. We shall probably have full advices by mail to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES give the following account of the excitement in Washington consequent upon the incendiary publications of the abolition sheet in that city.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 9 1-2 p. m.

Great excitement meeting in front of the Patent Office. The National Era office to be removed, and the city has been in a most unparalleled state of excitement since dusk. At about 8 p. m. not less than 3000 persons had assembled in front of the National Era office—an abolition paper, which has been published more than a year past. Through the efforts of a number of our most popular citizens the assemblage was prevailed on to move in the front of the Patent Office, where they are now being addressed by Messrs Lenox Radcliff and others. A resolution has been adopted to appoint a committee of thirty-five to wait immediately upon the proprietors of the National Era, and warn them to quit instanter. In case of their refusal to remove all their material within a given time, the committee are instructed to cause them to be taken out of the District themselves. The committee has just been appointed and the meeting is still in progress. The excitement is unabated.

IMMIGRANTS COMING.—A letter from an American sea Captain, dated March 25th, leads us to expect an innundation of European immigrants here, shortly. He says:—

"About three thousand left here (Liverpool,) last week. As many more are to leave next week for Boston and New York. The *Koppahannock*, *Henry Clay* and *Finland* for the latter port, and the *Washington Irving* and *Gen. Taylor* for the former, will take out great numbers."

A THOROUGH POLITICIAN.—The editor of the Poughkeepsie *Journal and Eagle*, in announcing his entrance upon the twenty first year of his editorial labors in Duchess county, makes the following statement:—

"We have never missed being present at each Whig county convention, never missed voting at every political election of any kind, and never failed to attend the polls to distribute tickets to the voters from their opening to their close, when there was any contest. There are few editors in the country who have held in one position and in one establishment so long.

SHIPWRECK.—The packet brig *Sterling*, from New York, for Savannah, went ashore on Tybie Island, on the 20th inst, and bilged. She may be got off, but the cargo will be greatly damaged.

☞ We learn by Magnetic Telegraph that the body of Mr. E. L. Andrews, of Mobile, has been recovered.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, April 17th, 1848.

The recent movement of the Democratic Legislative Caucus at Albany, has thrown the party into confusion and at last aroused the official paper and its patrons, into a sense of the impending defeat.

On the eve of the adjournment of the Legislative, the Democrats of both Houses convened in Caucus and adopted a series of resolutions, the most important and the most conspicuous of which—inasmuch as it is the file leader of all the others—is the following:

Resolved, That, while the Democracy of New York will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the constitution, and maintain all the reserved rights of the States, they declare—since the crisis has arrived when that question must be met—their uncompromising hostility to the extension of slavery into territory now free, which has been or may be hereafter acquired, by any action of the Government of the United States.

The other resolutions denounce the proceedings of the "Old Hunker" wing of the party, and declare their unyielding purpose to resist any union or connection with it. The *Evening Post* and the *N. Y. Globe*, two of the most influential and able exponents of the party in the North, give a full and emphatic endorsement to the Caucus manifesto, and affirm, that they will neither compromise nor surrender one iota of the principles proclaimed. The address defines the case to be simply one of exclusion or admission of their delegates at the Baltimore Convention—they will not consent to divide the honors with their rivals, or make conditions for the right of their seats, claiming them by virtue of original organization, and anathematizing their competitors, as "conservatives," and a "New Party," conjured up to advance the views of particular men.

Our venerable friend of the *Union* regards this proclamation as the sound of the trumpet, which summons his party to judgment. He says, if the people carry out the views of the "Democratic members of the New York Legislature, we *should doubt the success of any Democrat in the next election!*" Thanks for your candor, Mr. Ritchie.

We know very well that "the people" of New York elected Mr. Fillmore our Whig Comptroller, by some forty odd thousand majority at the last election; and those who are not wilfully ignorant of the condition of parties in that State, must know, that the directions of our opponents, will probably swell our majority in the Presidential canvass, by additional thousands. Mr. Ritchie needs no information on this head—it is as distinct to him, as was the hand-writing on the wall to Belshazzar, and this sign is the sure signal of defeat to Democracy in the approaching contest.

It is not the great vote of New York alone, which secures our triumph, although that, with the support which we shall obtain from the old Whig States, would be more than sufficient for the object. The strength of a mighty Whig party consists in the *prestige* which her influence will exert on neighboring and doubtful States, and upon individual opinions, which flow with the current and are always found under the successful standard. Give our opponents every probable and plausible advantage which they may claim, and still, with New York enlisted on the Whig side against them, there is no reasonable hope of success. This will be felt by tens of thousands of those camp followers, who take values keen in the wake of a victorious army. The question is already so—but, if the Whigs have but the good sense to act well enough alone. We want no appliances or expectants, but a *fresh* candidate and a fair field. Give us these, and this spurious invention called Democracy—an elastic constructure, without cohesive principle—adapted to every extreme, and professing sympathy with every creed, will be crushed beyond redemption. Let us be admonished then to possess "patiently in our souls" until the Convention presents our nominee, and then, with one heart and one voice, let us carry him gloriously into the Presidency.

The investigation before the Senate and the developments that have grown out of it, have produced a coolness between the President and Mr. Buchanan, which may lead to his separation from the cabinet. Mr Buchanan will not retire voluntarily—he loves place and power, and to keep it, no sacrifice of personal consideration would be considered. It is said Mr. Polk has already given him to understand that their former cordiality no longer exists; but, the Secretary is not the man to be *kicked* out of office. He will hold on until the last link is broken.

Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll—better known as the most jesuitical demagogue of the House—introduced a set of resolutions this morning, directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on all articles imported from France not exceeding 30 per cent, *ad valorem*, to 15 per cent. This would exclude wines and the like. Mr. Hudson of Mass., exposed the Jesuit pretext, by informing the gentleman that if he desired to render a real service, he would have extended the benefit to all the manufactures of the Tariff of 1846, as would afford benefit to our great interests of iron, coal, manufactures and the like, that required the fostering care of Government.

Mr. Ingersoll replied in defence of his proposition, by saying that his object was to give France the opportunity of purchasing our iron, &c. Dr. Eckert, of Pa., inquired of the member whether he had exported any iron to France. "None," said Mr. Ingersoll. Then, replied Dr. E. do you expect to export any, until labor in this country, is as cheap as it is in France. This pungent interrogatory Mr. Ingersoll pronounced the greatest humbug of the age; to which Dr. Eckert promptly answered, "except the gentleman's resolutions." The subject was then unceremoniously laid on the table, by the motion of one of Mr. Ingersoll's political friends. Thus was this contemptible trick, not only ridiculed by the chamber, but, disdained by a summary disposition, which expressed the contempt felt for its author.

Mr. Vinton, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, made an effort to have the regular appropriation bills assigned to special order; but the drill sergeant of Locofoconism, Linn Boyd—he who could not be hired to undertake the gubernatorial canvass against Mr. Crittenden—considered an amendment to tack on the Ten Regiment Bill, and other party schemes, that are now lying on the Speaker's table. This manœuvre did not succeed, but its defeat entailed the necessity of delaying the appropriations. The public will take notice how this postponement was occasioned.

On Saturday night, between thirty and fifty slaves, belonging to different persons in Georgetown and this city, decamped on board of some northern bound vessel. Steps have been taken, which it is hoped may secure their capture. The conduct of fanatical demonstrations which can result in nothing else, than impairing the confidence between the master and slave, and necessarily, in restricting his condition. When will this affected philanthropy take a practical shape, or be content with inculcating its dogmas in a manner not detrimental to the cause which it advocates?

Mr. Walker's friends are endeavoring to press an alliance between him and the anti-slavery wing of the northern Democracy, in the hope of opening upon the Baltimore Convention. The suggestion does not meet with much encouragement, except among the dependents of the Treasury, whose existence depends upon the breath of his nostrils. The proposed union is Robert J. Walker for President, and John A. Dix, for Vice President. This is modest and becoming—it is characteristic of the retiring delicacy of the little Secretary. Whatever may be said of the politics of Mr. Dix, he is a man of integrity, of reputation and of ability. He is not a disgraced bankrupt, nor has he been suspected of dishonorable collusions with brokers, when the Government Loans were in market. He cannot, therefore, feel much complimented, if he respects himself, by this *disinterested* association. HOMO.

ARREST OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* gives the following account of the pursuit and capture of the slaves who escaped from the District of Columbia:

The escape, pursuit and recovery of the slaves from this District, seventy-eight in number, has created as much consternation here as the French revolution. There was one on board in the party from the Virginia shore, belonging this city. It seems to have been quite a double fold scheme—the whole thing being executed with quiet and dispatch. The pursuit was managed by young men from Georgetown, without the aid of police officers, and with great skill and energy. They ought to be entitled to salvage. The vessel was snugly moored in Cone river, and would soon have been ready to go outside of the Capes.

The pursuers made an examination in their little steamer, and were upon the point of returning, when they discovered the vessel, and caught the whole party napping, the danger of recapture being in their opinions entirely over.

The three white men found in the vessel are in jail with the blacks, and there was so much excitement against the skipper himself, that it was rather difficult to get him into the jail in personal safety.

The persons who have tampered with these poor devils and deluded them into this scrape, ought to be severely punished if they can be caught. Mr. Giddings availed himself of the occasion to offer one of his sympathetic resolutions, and it was well remarked by Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, that should it be entertained, there should be an inquiry whether the wretches who enticed away the negroes ought to be hanged. But Mr. Giddings's proposition was met by derision and laughter.

NEW LOAN.—The Government has put forth its proposals for the loan of sixteen millions—the bids to be opened on the 17th June. No bid will be received below par; the bids must be unconditional; offers will be received for the lowest denomination of certificates allowed by law—fifty dollars. The successful bidders must deposit the amount in five equal instalments in the months of July, August, September, October, and November.

THE RAMSHACKLE MURDER.—The Grand Jury of Philadelphia have found a true bill against Lenhifield, on the charge of having murdered Mrs. Redgrecher.

☞ All citizens fed. vol. twelve in the lower part of the city of New York on the night of the 18th. The light in Jersey City was so vivid that a book could have been read by it.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

—REPORT—

The Superintendant of Public Schools, in compliance with the duties prescribed to him by law, has the honor to submit his annual report upon the condition of the Public Schools of the First Municipality.

The First Municipality Public Schools were established in February, 1844. On the 31st of March, 1844, the whole number of Pupils in attendance was 615.

In March 1848, the number of Schools was increased from six to eleven, and 1,725 Pupils were in regular attendance—an increase of 1,110 since March 1844.

In a period of four years, 5,950 children have been admitted into the Schools, and have participated in the benefits of public education.

These facts, it is presumed, afford ample evidence of the growing popularity of our Schools, and of the faithful manner in which the appropriations heretofore made by the Council, have been applied to the great objects contemplated by the originators of our present system of public instruction.

The annexed table contains some interesting information relative to the progress of the Schools since 1844, and the age, birth-place, &c., of the Pupils on the 31st of March, 1848.

Pupils in Attendance.		Age of Pupils.	
March 1844	615	Between 5 and 8	685
" 1845	1,029		
" 1846	1,351	Between 8 and 11	581
" 1847	1,519		
" 1848	1,785	Between 11 and 16	459

Recapitulation.	
Girls	884
Boys	841
Whole number	1,725

Birth Place.		Language Spoken.	
Louisiana	866		
Other States	365		
France	159	French	744
Germany	139	English	698
Great Britain	98	German	210
Ireland	113	Spanish	49
Spain	30	Italian	22
Italy	28	Russian	2
Canada	5		
Mexico	3		
Russia	2		

The receipts of the First Municipality Public Schools, for the year commencing on the 1st of April, 1848, may be calculated approximatively as follows:

Fines collected by the Recorder,	$ 1,200 00
Net proceeds of the tax on Ballet,	1,200 00
Amount to be paid by the State in December,	20,000 00
	$22,500 00

Total.

The School expenditure during the same period, may be estimated at $ 49,500 00

Appropriation to be made by the Council, $ 27,000 00

A saving of about $9,000 on the appropriation of the preceding year.

The increased expenditure that has become necessary to support the Public Schools can easily be accounted for. To provide for the large accession to the number of our pupils that has taken place during the preceding year, five new Schools were established in September last; and when it is considered that the Municipality owns but two of the houses at present occupied by the scholars, and that the other buildings are rented by the Board at extremely high prices, not to mention the expensive rents that are constantly required to keep them in good order, and to adapt the rooms to the number of scholars in each division, the amount expended by the last Board can not be justly considered as exceeding the proper bounds of strict economy. This is a subject to which the Superintendent begs leave to call the most serious attention of the members of the Council. It will be for them to consider whether the example set by our neighbours of the Second Municipality should not be followed, and whether it would not be wise in the authorities of the Municipality to liberate itself from the heavy tribute now levied upon it by a few property holders, and to erect the requisite number of School-houses in that part of the Municipality comprised between Canal, Esplanade, Rampart and Claiborne streets, which, besides being at a convenient distance from the river, would obviate the necessity of maintaining primary Schools in the second and seventh municipal wards, and would contribute in no inconsiderable degree to the improvement of that rapidly growing portion of the Municipality.

These suggestions are made not merely on the ground of economy, but also in view of the numerous advantages that would result therefrom to the people, who are now compelled to an inconvenient and badly ventilated rooms, where discipline is maintained with the utmost difficulty, and where the task of the teacher is rendered much more arduous and laborious than it would be under ordinary circumstances.

Yet, in spite of all the difficulties that have so far embarrassed their progress, the Superintendent feels pleasure and pride in being able to state, with some degree of confidence, that the march of improvement in our Public Schools has been compensated with the gratifying increase in the number of their scholars, and that they have never been in a more flourishing and satisfactory condition. No efforts have been spared to secure the services of experienced and competent teachers, to foster a spirit of emulation and to raise the moral and intellectual standard in all our Schools. Of the talents, the industry and efficiency of our present corps of teachers, the Superintendent cannot speak in terms of too high commendation. The rapid fruits of long experience are found happily blended with the requirements of refined scholarship—in all, or almost all, the same zeal and praiseworthy ambition have evinced to do justice to the exacted and noble trust confided to them.

But in our High Schools, especially, are all the best and most interesting features of our system exhibited and developed in a manner that cannot fail to attract the attention of the most indifferent, and to command the approbation of the most fastidious. There are the two great languages chiefly spoken by our population; there are the higher branches of instruction—the practical appplications of science, the treasures of classical and modern literature, and the arts that tend to refine the taste, to elevate the mind, and to purify the heart, placed within reach of all the pupils, whose excellent deportment and studious habits have been rewarded, by promotion into the High Schools, and who, themselves, may, at no very distant period, act an important part in the great work of improvement, and shed honor on those who unborn, the great blessings of education. Nor is this an idle speculation;—already have many of our former pupils been admitted as teachers in the First Municipality Public Schools, and proved themselves worthy of the distinction thus bestowed upon them. There shall the seeds of future improvement be sown, and a bountiful harvest gathered for the generations to come, in the pulpit, the forum, and the humbler and quieter, though not less ennobling, pursuits of agriculture, and the industrious and mechanic arts. There shall the virtuous wife and fond parent, the hardy and industrious citizen, the merchants and laborers and legislators of futurity, be prepared for the cares, the toils, the duties and the high destinies of life. There shall the foundation of our national greatness be laid broad and deep in the hearts and in the minds of rising generations, for the lasting benefit of the human race, and the perpetuation of our free institutions. The attacks of misguided ignorance, and the senseless declamations of misguided individuals, are now forever hushed; the cry that "common schools are good enough for common people," has been consigned to ignominy and silence, and if there be one voice will raised against the Public Schools, that voice can surely find no sympathy and no echo among the respectabilities of the intelligent and enlightened people of the First Municipality—Let malice and ignorance do their work—the facts, the results, the priceless benefits conferred by our Schools, are there—they speak for themselves—they are not to be gainsayed or destroyed by mere empty declamation; the people are not to be persuaded that the monopoly of learning belongs to any particular class of citizens; and when the State—that great parent of all—assumes the duty of educating the people, it declares and proclaims the light of all its children, on an equal shire in the great national boon—and it is only by a faithful discharge of the sacred obligation thus incurred, that it will secure its moral and political greatness, and open the way to a glorious and splendid future.

ALBERT FARRE, Superintendent.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 19—6 p. m.

The market for Stocks is firm at yesterday's rates, and sales to a fair extent. Exchange on London is heavy at 9 1-2 and 10 1-2 per cent, premium. Whiskey dull, with a downward tendency.

We have had unusually disagreeable weather. It has been snowing all the morning and the streets are in complete slush. A strong north-east wind prevails, and fears are entertained for the safety of vessels on the coast.

PHILADELPHIA, Apl. 19, p. m.

We have the most disagreeable day of the season. Assistance has been in progress, which is accompanied with snow, rain and sleet. The French sympathy meeting, called for to-morrow evening, has been postponed to Easter Monday afternoon, on account of the anticipated inclement weather. Stocks are firm, with moderate transactions.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, MOBILE, April 25th—7, P. M.

The sales of Cotton here, to-day, amount to 1,000 bales, but prices are irregular: Middling, 5a5 1-4 cts. Business rather quiet.

The body of Mr. E. L. Andrews was found in the dock this morning, near the wharf where his hat and umbrella were found. His funeral took place this afternoon.

News per the steamer *Sarah Sands*, arrived at New York, confirms the previous accounts brought by the *Duchess d'Orleans*, except the failure of the Rothschilds.

War has commenced in Sardinia, and the Austrian troops have been driven out. Holland is in a state of insurrection. Russia is sending large bodies of troops South, which are likely to be opposed by Prussia; and the French army is moving towards the frontier for the purpose of contesting the advance of the Russians, or any other hostile forces.

Consols are quoted at 80 to 81 1-4. Stocks of all kinds are dull on the continent, in consequence of further continual failures. The London grain and flour markets are dull. No change in the Manchester or Leeds markets.—A Liverpool paper of the 3d inst. quotes Cotton, bowed, at 4 to 4 5-8d.—New Orleans, 3 7-8 to 5 1-2d. Sales of the week, 30,000 bales.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Martin Blanchard, charged with stabbing with intent to murder, was yesterday put upon his trial, and found guilty of assault and battery.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT—There is now pending in this court a very important case—that of P. A. Champomier vs. J. M. Scott. The taking of testimony, which was commenced in December last, was concluded before Judge Kennedy. The matter at issue is the ownership of the steamboat Belle Creole. It appears, from the evidence, that the boat was originally owned by Champomier and another man. Scott, who was the commander of the boat, became a purchaser of the latter's, and gave his notes, endorsed, for $15,000. Champomier avers that he paid all these notes himself, and instituted the present suit, to claim the entire ownership, and to dispossess Scott, who has, up to the time of commencing the suit, commanded the boat. The defendant, avers in his answer, that the aforesaid notes were paid by the earnings of the boat, thus making good his interest in it. The court appointed two accountants to examine the books of the boat and report thereon, when a decision in the case will be given.

ALGIER'S ELECTION.—An election will be held to-day, in the town of Algiers, situated on the other side of the river, for members of the police jury. The poll will be opened at 9 o'clock in the morning, and closed at six o'clock, in the evening.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—Peter Craig was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin, charged with having, on the 18th instant, assaulted and knocked down one Thomas C. Bello. The parties agreed to leave the matter of $500 to appear before the First District Court.

RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—Bill Curren, charged with unusually assaulting and beating Mr. Frederick Berry, was yesterday brought up before Recorder Seuzeneau. After a careful examination of the case, the accused was committed for trial before the First District Court.

Recorder Seuzeneau gave orders to Captain Magerat to close all the public halls frequented by loud women within the limits of the 2nd Ward, 3rd Municipality.

SWINDLING.—Luther A. Calvin was brought up yesterday morning before Recorder Baldwin, charged with swindling Mr. J. L. Prosbury out of $180. It appears that the affiant, who was represented to him that he had two flat-boat loads of flour and whiskey lying at Carrollton, and by this representation induced him to advance the amount of money. The complainant states that he has since learned that Calvin did not possess any such property, as he represented himself the owner of. The case will be investigated on Friday next.

BOLD ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night last, at about half past eight o'clock, when the French ship Mary Captain Thomas, was moored to the wharf in the Third Municipality, Le Havre, Mr. Maret, one of the passengers, wishing to put some clothing in one of his trunks, discovered that he was robbed of $2500 in gold. He was so keenly affected by the disappearance of his money, that he fainted. He had not yet recovered his senses when the vessel left the wharf. It is, at least, some time before the theft was committed, inasmuch as his trunk and had probably forgotten to lock it.

POISONING AND MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—On Sunday evening last, a most outrageous and revolting case of poisoning and an attempt to murder occurred at the flatboat landing of the Second Municipality. It appears that on that evening, a Spanish boat, from Bayou Sara, arrived, returned from a walk, and attempted to cause the death of the crew of the crew, by poisoning the coffee which was prepared for supper. Of course, they took good care not to drink any themselves. The men were almost all sick, but they have since recovered. During the same night, the Captain and one of the men were attacked and cut with a hatchet in the most savage and inhuman manner, by the same two sweepers who had attempted the poisoning. The villains have fled, but we hope the police will find them out, and bring them under the pale of justice.

☞ We seldom or ever copy intelligence from our contemporaries without giving them due credit. The omission to do so in the case referred to by the *Evening Mercury*, was inadvertent.

BENEFIT OF MADAME FLEURY JOLLY.—The accomplished prima donna of the Orleans Theatre takes her benefit this evening, and offers to the public for the first time, the French version of one of Bellini's exquisite productions—*I Puritani*. The music of this delightful opera should alone suffice to attract a crowded audience; but when we take into consideration the rare merits of the fair beneficiary, we feel persuaded that one play going population will give Mad Fleury Jolly a real bumper.

THE CONCERT of the distinguished artists, Desvernine, Bottesini and Arditi, which was to have been given last evening, has been postponed till Friday. We perceive that the programme has been enriched by the promise of some vocal music from Signora Grili, who sings a romance from Lucrezia Borgia, and a cavatina from Beatrice di Tenda. Bottesini's performance on the double-bass is worth more than the price of admission to the whole entertainment. He is to that intractable uncouth instrument what Thalberg is to the piano, what Paganini was to the violin, what Grisi is to song. He is a miracle of musical genius combined with a steady perseverance in the mastery of mechanical difficulties, that is unique. The Union of splendid talent with indomitable labor and industry has rendered him marvellous. It is worth a dollar to see him at will making the double bass to imitate every instrument in the orchestra, from the blare of the trumpet to the shrill squeaking of the wry-necked fife.

SINGULAR OUTRAGE.—Tuesday's Mobile *Herald* says:—A few days ago, Judge Jones, of the Criminal Court, was assaulted while on his way to Portersville, a village some fifteen miles from this city. A desperado, named Copeland, stopped his buggy on the road, and with gun in hand, ready cocked, swore that he intended to shoot him. The Judge inquired the motive, and was told by Copeland that it was because he had sentenced his brother to the penitentiary. The reply was, that that was done according to law—that his brother had been convicted by twelve lawful men and treated as he was merely the instrument, &c. The desperado, his gun resting on the wash-board of the vehicle, asserted, with an oath, that all this plea made no difference, he intended to shoot him any how. Finally, the Judge, as usual, got the better of the argument, and Copeland declared that he would desist from his purpose, if the Judge would take a drink with him.—This the legal functionary positively refused to do, even under the threats of the ruffian. The matter, however, we are told, was compromised by a gentleman who was driving in the buggy, taking the place of Mr. Jones. The parties separated, after this, in a very excellent humor.

THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE in Philadelphia, mentioned a day or two ago, is thus described in the Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 19th: Shortly after eight o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered breaking out in the rear of the extensive store of Robert Patterson, No. 110 South Wharves, between Lombard and South streets. The alarm was immediately given, and every endeavor made to master its fury; but before the firemen had gathered in sufficient force, the flames had obtained such headway among the goods with which the store was filled, that all their efforts were fruitless. In a very short time the whole concern was engulfed, from the wharves to Little Dock street, a distance of one hundred feet in depth. The building was a four story brick, and the stock in it was principally composed of Dry Goods, Cordage, Bagging, Rope, Bale Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Tobacco, Segars, Cigars, Wines, Liquors, Oil, Paints, Glass, Ship Chandlery, Ship Stores, Ship Bread, Flour, Provisions, Groceries, Cotton, Wool, Hemp, Flax, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, Saltpetre, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Oil, Cheese, Lard, Butter, Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Cranberries, Cocoa, Chocolate, Mustard, Pepper, Spices, Starch, Soap, Candles, Brooms, Brushes, Tubs, Buckets, Cordage, Twine, Bags, Bagging, Rope, Tobacco, Segars, Cigars, Snuff, Cutlery, Hardware, Glass, Ware, Tinware