The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 853. VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. } VOL. XXIII.—WHOLE No. 3943. }

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.——NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1849.

WAGNE & WEBBER, Proprietors. No. 69 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily—Large one year in advance.....$12 00
Country Paper—Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, in the first insertion, and sixty cents for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

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

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Tuesday Morning, April 3, 1849.

The Election.

The Municipal Elections yesterday went off quietly, creating but little excitement, except in one or two Wards, and calling forth a comparatively small vote. With the general result we are amply satisfied, retaining a majority in the First and Second Municipality Councils, and what is more important, in the General Council. An irregular Whig ticket for the General Council in the First Municipality lost us one member, for the ascendancy in that body will still remain with the Whigs. The Second Municipality sends four Whigs, the First, three Whigs and one Locofoco, and the Third—where there was no opposition—four Locofocos. The General Council will therefore stand 7 Whigs, 5 Locos.

The Municipal Councils of the First and Second Municipalities will have large majorities. The success of the Whigs has been attained almost without an effort. The party were poorly organized, or rather not organized at all—otherwise they would have swept the platter.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.
General Council.

C. Rosselius,	1464—Elected.	
J. Benit,	1399—Elected.	
R. Vonnet,	1258—Elected.	
L. Sorg,	1202—Elected.	
P. Sigur,	1154	
D. Augustin,	1137	
Ph. Wiltman,	1061	
T. N. Blake,	912	
L. J. Harris,	446	

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

1st Ward.	R. W. Montgomery,	251—elected.
	L. C. Duncan,	234—elected.
	R. Hagan,	191—elected.
	C. M. Emerson,	170
2d Ward.	*R. Richardson,*	134—elected.
	Wm. Salk,	118—elected
	Wm. Laughlin,	96.
	J. H. Morrison,	73
3d Ward.	J. Lanata,	277—elected.
	A. Mazureau,	250—elected.
	J. Michel,	30
4th Ward.	J. L. Fabre,	284—elected.
	P. Blanque,	289—elected.
	L. P. Bureau,	204
	J. F. Belcher,	61
5th Ward.	*Emile Wolfe,*	225—elected.
	G. Clark,	145—elected.
	L. Colongne,	139
	E. M Crozat,	135
6th Ward.	E. Gignel,	477—elected.
	J. A. Bonneval,	372—elected.
	A. Dubles,	360—elected.
	J. Burtes,	263
	J. Creon,	118
7th Ward.	*A. Dupre,*	198—elected.
	C. Jumonville,	192—elected.
	E. Barthe,	69

N. B—The Democrats are in italics.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.
General Council.

George Avery,	Whig,	1583
J. L. Cazabat,	"	1600
Nicholas Tompkins,	"	1659
W. Jarvis,	"	1596
J. C. Larue,	Democrat,	1182
Eli Footman,	"	1198
M. Canon,	"	1190
J. H. Moore,	"	1205

The above vote is exclusive of the 5th Ward, which gives a clear Whig majority of 206.

1st Ward.	W. H. Cook,	Whig,	183—elected.
	J. M. Bell,	Dem.,	160—elected.
2d Ward.	H. Renshaw,	Whig,	181—elected.
	Jas. Gallaher,	"	186—elected.
3d Ward.	John Leeds,	Whig,	334—elected.
	J. W. Stanton,	"	318—elected.
4th Ward.	M. Freeman,	Whig,	408—elected.
	D. Carll,	"	245—elected.
5th Ward.	A. Montague,	"	288—elected.
	C. Lawrason,	"	243—elected.
6th Ward.	S. I. Peters,	"	353—elected.
	D. Dixon,	"	339—elected.
	J. B. Walsh,	"	326—elected.
7th Ward.	C. Bringier,	Dem.,	377—elected.
	J. G. Swoope,	"	286—elected.
	J. McCormick,	"	370—elected.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.
General Council.

James Beebee.
J. M. Vandergrift.
This Theard.
Peter Marcey.
John Gubenson.

N. B—It is uncertain which of the two last candidates was elected.

Municipal Council.

1st Ward.	R. J. Warner.	
	F. E. Guerin.	
	J. B. Crozat.	
2d Ward.	D. Beebee.	
	— Hooper.	
	B. Dugatte.	
3d Ward.	P. S. Wilie.	
	— Coiens	
	— Flanders.	
4th Ward.	Jos. Solomon.	
	— Page	

Important from Canada.

Buffalo papers of the 24th ult., contain interesting accounts of the progress of popular excitement in Canada. On the 21st, the Representative was lost in the House of Assembly by one vote. Mr Papineau voted against it. Nothing has transpired to indicate the course which the Government will pursue in respect to the Indemnity bill, and the agitation of the public mind on the subject has already resulted in serious excesses. On the night of the 22d, at Toronto, Messrs. Baldwin, Blake and Mackenzie were burned in effigy. They were carried through several streets, elevated on long poles, passing from the residence of Mr. Baldwin to the residence of Mr. Blake, and then returning to Mr. Baldwin. Their effigies were then burnt.

The mob, to the number of some thousands, then proceeded to the house of Mrs. McIntosh, where Mr. McKenzie was stopping, where his effigy was burned, and the house assailed with stones and all manner of missiles, completely ruidding the windows.

The gas light in the vicinity were put out, and the police resisted.

The house of Mr. Montgomery, which is situated nearly opposite, was attacked, and the windows much damaged.

Mr. H. Price, son of the Hon. J. H. Price, was severely beaten, and on being conveyed to the residence of Dr. Rolph, that gentleman's house was assailed by the mob, and slightly damaged.

This is but the beginning of the end. It is not the comparatively impotent French minority who are engaged in these turbulent outbreaks, but that portion of the population hitherto the most steady and loyal. When Saxon blood is stirred to such a fever, it argues a distemper of the body politic not to be assuaged by ordinary placebos. We look upon the Colonial connection between Canada and Great Britain as in imminent danger of a sudden and violent rupture. The news from that quarter for some time to come will be fraught with extreme interest.

☞ A despatch in yesterday's *Crescent* says: Some sixty Postmasters in the interior of Pennsylvania have been appointed by the Department. Robert Morris will be Postmaster at Philadelphia, and Walter Forward at Pittsburg. Mr. Norris has declined the Collectorship of Philadelphia.

A later despatch announces that Samuel Rosenberg has received the appointment of Postmaster, Mr. Forward having declined the office.

☞ William Lloyd Garrison writes to Henry Clay that he regards him as a "pitiable object." This reminds the Boston *Transcript* of a story of the French Minister at Washington, in Napoleon's time. He was at a party, where he encountered an old lady, who began scolding him about the warlike depredations of France, remarking that she had "a supreme contempt for the Emperor's character," or as Mr. Garrison would have said, that she regarded him as a pitiable object." The minister bowed, and replied with perfect composure and good breeding, "Indeed, Madam, the Emperor will be seriously distressed to hear of your unfavorable opinion." Indeed, Mr. Garrison, your expression of contempt will seriously disconcert Henry Clay.

Further News by the Canada.

The New York and Baltimore papers furnish some additional intelligence to that already published. The *Canada* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday the 22d ult., at about 9 P. M., having experienced very severe weather on her passage. She was detained 15 hours off the harbor, in one of the most terrific gales known on the coast of Nova Scotia. The same gale, which was from the south-west, was most severely felt in the Bay of Fundy, and no doubt has caused many marine disasters.

The Canada left Halifax at 12 o'clock, and was expected to arrive at her wharf, New York, early on Sunday. She has 99 passengers.

France.

Trial of the insurgents.—Public attention seems to be divided between the intrigue of the various parties respecting the election, and the proceedings of the High Court at Bourges—Barbes and Blanqui, with other state prisoners, have been transported to Bourges, which is strongly protected by troops. The account of accusation against the prisoners has been published, and recapitulates all the acts of the accused on the memorable 4th and 15th of May last, on which latter day it will be remembered Barbes and Louis Blanc invaded the National Assembly, and succeeded for a few hours in seizing the reins of government. There can be no doubt that the guilt of most of the prisoners will be clearly established, and it is supposed to be the intention of government, should any of the prisoners be sentenced to transportation, to send them to the Marquesas Islands. The trials commenced on the 7th instant, when the court was constituted, and much was the interest excited, that there were reporters from the United States in attendance to take notes.

The celebrated Vidocq is one of the witnesses, as also Lamartine, Arago, Marrast, and about 200 others. It is thought that the trial will elicit some curious facts relating to the Provisional Government of last year. An interesting debate took place in the Assembly on the 8th, with reference to the attitude to be taken by France in relation to Rome and Tuscany, and which is the cause of much uneasiness at present. In this Lamartine, Drouin l'Huys, Ledru Rollin, Gen. Cavaignac and others took part. We have a report of the first days' proceedings at the trial of the prisoners for political offences at Bourges, but there were no cases elicited of general interest. It is asserted that the French government has resolved to withdraw the troops from the island of Oberon.

Cavaignac's Marriage.

The marriage of Gen. Cavaignac with Mad. Baudin, widow of the former Receiver General and banker of that name, is talked of in the fashionable circles of Paris. Mad. Baudin possesses a fortune, which is estimated at 3,000,000 francs.

Russia.

March of the Imperial Guards.—The Continental news will be read with more than ordinary interest, and is, in fact, of the highest importance. Perhaps the most striking feature is the march of the Imperial Guards of Russia from St. Petersburg. These men, numbering 32,000 strong, have not quitted the Capital since 1831. They have proceeded through Wilna to the frontier, and will no doubt take such a position as to be able to keep in check the disaffected Poles on the Prussian frontier, support the imperialists in the Hungarian struggle, and assume such an attitude as shall plainly indicate the intention of the Czar, to control as much as possible any disposition to revive the scene which so unhappily occurred during the last year. A Russian Note has appeared, in which the Czar declares his resolution of adhering firmly to the treaty of 1815, and any attempt to infringe it he shall deem a casus belli.

The entrance of 10,000 Russians into Austrian Transylvania, only evidences the disposition of the Czar, who assuredly will not consent in any change in the territorial districts of Italy, unless with the entire consent of Austria.

Denmark.

The Schleswig Troubles.—The armistice of Malmo will cease after the 26th March, and the King of Prussia declares that he will no longer be bound by it. The Danes are ready to resume hostilities, and are concentrating large forces at Kolding. It is very doubtful, however, whether the belligerents will again come to blows. We cannot doubt that the Danish right to the Duchies will be maintained invulnerable. Russia has refused to admit the Schleswig Holstein question into her pots unless under the Danish flag.

Prussia.

Opening of the Chambers.—The king of Prussia opened the Chambers on the 26th ult. The royal speech proposes no new feature.

Hungary—Austria.

Severe Battle in Hungary.—The Austrian war in Hungary has proceeded with variable success in the south of Hungary. The German population, finding the insurgents carrying destruction in every quarter, called on the Russians, who now occupy Cronstadt and Hermanstadt. Several severe battles have taken place, one in the neighborhood of Olmutz, lasting two days, with considerable slaughter. The Imperialists seemed to have had the advantage.

Reports have been circulated that in the engagement Bem had both his legs shot off, but the last report is that he had not left Transylvania for Hungary. As the insurgent troops amount to 140,000 men, split up into many divisions, it is difficult to ascertain the actual progress of the war, the termination of which it seems and to be very remote.

Ferrara seized.—While Austria is pushing on the warm Hungary, she is not unmindful of Italian affairs. She has marched a body of troops upon Ferrara, and seized upon the city and levied a fine upon the citizens of 200,000 scudi, which she handed over to the Pope.

Italy.

The Revolution in Tuscany.—The revolution of Tuscany is complete. The Republic has been proclaimed at Leghorn. Florence and a central Italian Republic have been formed in union with the Romans. The Grand Duke has protested against this revolution, and has entreated all the powers of Europe to refuse to recognize new authority, which he declares to be a violation of the constitution agreed to by all parties last year, committed by a few factious men only.

Rome.

A Bonaparte Vice President.—The Prince of Canino has been elected Vice-President of the republic of Rome.

The Pope, after halting between abdication and soliciting foreign intervention, has now, it is said, made an application to Austria, and it is confidently stated that Spain is about to send a division of 10,000 men to aid in restoring his holiness.

The latest intelligence from Italy states that the Roman municipal had communicated to the assembly that a joint intervention of Austria, Spain and Naples is announced. France had not decided what part to take.

Spain.

Spain remains as very as where.

Piedmont has resolved to intervene in Tuscany to hinder civil war and oppose the Austrian intervention. It seems probable that Naples on the south, and Austria on the side of the Pope, will overrun the Papal States, but still the question of Constitutional Government at Rome and Florence can scarcely be settled at the point of the bayonet. The relations of Sardinia and Austria and further difficulties to the general confusion, which prevails from the foot of the Alps to the Mediterranean.

From Turkin, all is in a distracted state, while Genoa seems ripe for republican movement, altogether the elements of disorder were scarcely ever more rife in Italy, than at this moment. It is only the quiet attitude of France, and the peaceful efforts of England which prevent their combustible material from bursting into a flame.

The Evening Picayune contains some further details of the news by the *Canada*, which vessel arrived at New York on the 25th. The accounts from India confirm in every essential particular the sanguinary nature of the conflict between the Sikhs and the British troops. On no former occasion in Indian warfare have the latter achieved victory at so fearful a cost.—Twenty-six officers were killed, sixty-three wounded, and 2500 slain or disabled. Two regiments were nearly cut to pieces; the 24th foot for instance, losing its colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 3 ensigns and 218 men killed on the spot, and 1 major, 2 captains 7 lieutenants and 244 men wounded. Lord Gough, who achieved this disastrous triumph, is most severely blamed. An English paper says:

Awful is the responsibility of those who have so long maintained in command a general whose incompetence they never hesitated to confess, and who have tendered the feelings of an obstinate old man at the expense of a cause which has filled so many households with mourning and deprived the British army of hundreds of its choicest soldiers.

A joint intervention of Austria, Spain and Naples is announced on behalf of the Pope, and there appears but little doubt that he will again obtain possession of his secular power.—Russia is also in favor of his restoration, whilst France has not yet decided what part to take. A considerable sensation has been caused by the announcement that the Austrians had crossed the Po and occupied Ferrara.

Official notice has been given that the existing armistice between Germany and Denmark would terminate on the 26th March.

The following embraces the latest intelligence by Express and Telegraph transmitted for the associated press of New York:

London, Saturday Morning.—In the House of Commons, last night, the debate on the Navigation Laws was prolonged to midnight, when the House adjourned, without bringing the debate on a division. It will be proceeded with on Monday.

Ireland.

Liverpool, March 10, 1849.—By letters from our Belfast, Dublin, Limerick and Cork correspondents, dated yesterday, we find that the great topic of discussion among all classes of the Irish people is the "rate in aid" proposal of Lord John Russell. From every part of Ulster and Leinster, and even in disloyal Munster, meetings have been numerous, loud and indignant, been sent forth against the proposition. Messages are being held daily in the northern counties to petition Parliament against the scheme. The language used thereat is not only bold, but very daring—a less violent tone in royal speeches has suggested certain orators to a long imprisonment under the *habeas corpus* suspension act.—The proposal of Sir Robert Peel for the remedy of Irish grievances, has been the landed interest by storm, but it is so popular as many at first suspected it would be. Efforts to aid the Pope in his misfortune, are now general throughout the country, and although the masses are said to be starving, his Holiness is likely to receive a sum from the "Isle of Saints."

Mr. Burke, the notorious juror in the case of Mr. Duffy, has addressed a second letter to Lord Brougham, on the subject of his lordship's remarks in the House of Lords relative to his (Burke's) conduct as a juror. The latter is placed in a most unenviable position, and most long ere this, rue the furious onslaught he made on Shelbourne Burke.

Mr. Gavan Duffy refuses to have any public subscription made for his defence against the prosecutions of the law officers of the Crown.

France.

Paris, Friday, March 9, 1849.—The weekly report of the Bank of France is again favorable, as compared with last week. The notes in circulation have increased half a million; treasury notes seven millions; specie nine millions, in round numbers. Protested bills are also slightly reduced. Tranquility at Blois is restored.

Italy.

Later advices from Italy have come to hand. It is stated that the Pope demands French, Austrian, Neapolitan, and Spanish intervention on his behalf. A battle is said to have been fought between the Romans and the Neapolitans. No details have reached us, nor is it yet known on which side the victory is claimed.

Advices from Rome of the 17th February state that the forced loan is so extremely unpopular that it is likely to react upon the Government greatly, in favor of the restoration of his holiness, the Pope. A Roman populace has ever been one of the most fickle assemblages in the world, and it is now the upper and wealthier class that are discontented exceedingly with the Government. They have set up, and will probably take the opportunity of a hostile army appearing on their frontier, to strike a blow in favor of the Popedom.

Northern News by Telegraph.

Philadelphia, March 26—8 P. M.

Judge Kane has fully committed Thomas Hand, who is charged with having stolen the Government jewels.

Mr. Bidlack, Charge d'Affaires to Bogota, died on the 6th of January last.

Pittsburg, March 26—8 P. M.

There are 17 feet water in the channel and rising. The Allegheny is rising rapidly. A large amount of timber, shingles, and lumber is floating past the city.

The boilers in Fife & Bro's batting factory, in Allegheny city, exploded at 11 o'clock this morning. The explosion raised the roof off the building and threw the fragments of the boilers forty feet. Five bodies have been dug from the ruins, and several other persons are missing and it is supposed have been killed. J. Fife was killed. Many persons were seriously injured.

Five dwellings were consumed by fire to-day. By the falling in of the chimneys, four persons were badly hurt.

Cincinnati, March 26—8 P. M.

The river is on a stand, the weather is pleasant.

Yesterday morning, Cooper & Blunt's furniture warehouse and J. B. Child's store warehouse were totally destroyed by fire. The loss is about $30,000.

New York, March 26—8 P. M.

Flour is dull, and prices remain as last quoted. There is less doing in Corn, and prices tend downward. The supply of Wheat is good and rather pressing on the market. White Wheat 120c. White Corn 52c. Yellow 56@57c. with sales of 1,500 bushels.

The sales of Pork are to a fair extent, but the market is easier.

Sales of 100 bbls Whiskey at 22c.
Sales of 30,000 pounds of Grease at 5½c.
Sales of 100 bales upland Cotton at 7½c.

Philadelphia, March 26—8 P. M.

Holders of Flour are firm at present, but buyers do not yet appear; holders are asking $4 75.

Sales of 12,000 bushels red Wheat at 103@102c. Yellow Corn 52c.

Sales of Whiskey at 21@22c.
Sales of Treasury Notes: new loan at 8½.

Cincinnati March 26—8 P. M.

Sales of Flour at $4 50@$4 75, the market closing firm.

Grain is unchanged.

Sales of Whiskey at 19½@19¾c. The receipts of Whiskey and flour by the Miami canal are heavy.

Sales of Mess Pork at 6c. Sales of 60,000 pounds bulk sides at 4c.

Sales of 1,200 kegs Lard at 6¼c.

[Telegraphed to Nashville for the Louisville Journ.]

New Orleans, March 26.

Cotton is firm and market active. Sales for the past two days were 22,000 bales at former rates.

Sugar sold to Corn at 6c., white 5c at 4¾c.

Pork is stationary, sales to retail dealers at 6c.

Lard in bbls 5¾@5¾c, kegs 6@6¼c.

There is an active demand for Sugar, but prices are unchanged.

Molasses are in small demand; prices as last quoted.

Sales of bulk Pork at 3½c.

Whiskey is dull and prices are drooping. Sales at 17c.

Sales of choice Cheese at 7c.

Seaman's Home.

We had designed offering some remarks on the propriety of seconding the views of those of our citizens who are desirous of ameliorating the condition of distressed seamen; but the subject is so clearly and forcibly set forth in the subjoined circular, as to need no further argument to recommend it:

"The undersigned have had their attention drawn to the condition of seamen, arriving at this port from every part of the world. They have been forcibly struck with their situation in this great emporium of the South-west, compared with what it is in Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, New Haven, Providence, Boston, Salem, Portsmouth, Portland and Bath. None of these cities are without their societies, their "Homes," and savings banks, which benevolence and humanity have established expressly to promote the physical and moral condition of this large and important class of men. But this city, where such institutions are much more needed, is without any organization of the kind.

Why is this so? Can it be that the citizens of New Orleans are wanting in that liberality and humane feeling that have characterized our commercial compeers in other parts of the country? We are not willing to admit this. Can it be that the necessity of the sailor is not so great here as in other places? A very little investigation will show how urgent are their wants, and how strong are their claims upon our humanity. Take a survey of that part of our city where the sailor boarding houses now are, and scarcely anything meets the eye but dirty dens, and miserable hovels. The instant the sailor arrives here from sea, he is taken to these houses, where he is plied with liquor and robbed of his hard earnings; and generally placed on shipboard for the next voyage drunk and almost naked, and when he returns to his situation, is quite beyond the reach of justice. Innumerable instances can be cited of outrage, shocking to christian feeling, only known to those who have investigated the matter. There are men whose regular business is to go on board of vessels as soon as they arrive, enticing the sailor from his duty, and taking him where he is brutalized by intoxication.

We have abundant facts, not only showing the awful situation of the sailor in our city, but also showing the impossibility of relieving himself, and therefore his case appeals to your sympathy in the strongest manner.

In view of these facts, we ask, cannot something be done to ameliorate the condition of this down-trodden and suffering class of men? Humanity and a common regard for our fellow-beings, as well as our commercial interests, demand it. We feel that something can and must be done—that the citizens of New Orleans are not, and will not, be behind those of their sister cities, in efforts for the welfare of a class of men so important in their commercial intercourse with other quarters of the globe.

We have purchased a lot of ground, measuring 90 by 150 feet, at the corner of Sixette and New Levee streets, for eight thousand dollars, and propose to erect upon it a "Sailor's home," and place it under the care of a Board of Trustees, to ensure its becoming what its name indicates, where the Sailor can find a home in reality—where he will be comfortable and safe from the dangers and temptations which now beset him here.

Besides paying for the land, an equal sum will be required for the necessary buildings this year, and we now confidently appeal to our citizens, and to all others, to co-operate with us in this great and good work of promoting the best interests of the sailor, and thus fulfilling a duty to a needy body of men, who largely contribute to the wealth and prosperity of our city.

Leonard Matthews, Peter Conrey, Jr., Robert Geddes, B. B. Sommer, James H. Low, Henry Renshaw, Z. Taylor, David Hadden, Richard Lloyd, Charles D. Beck, Barthan Jarvis, Moses Greenwood, T. A. Adams, Peter Maxwell, J. O. Harris, John Egerton, Wm. H. Dameron, J. J. Day, R. W. Mibank, J. N. Lee, W. P. Campbell, T. C. Jenkins, Wm. H. Dameron, Joseph Harrod.

New Orleans, March 18, 1849.

Great Fire at Pekin, Ill.—On Friday morning, 23d ult., about 2 o'clock, a destructive fire broke out in an extensive woollen goods store kept by Mr. Wagoneiler, in Pekin, Ill., and before the flames were subdued, ten or twelve buildings were consumed. Mr. Wagoneiler's loss is about $10,000, upon which there was an insurance of $5,000. The damage to the others is not known. The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

Poisoned.—The Indianapolis *State Journal* of the 21st ult., says:

Some ten days ago Mr. James Sanders, a resident of this city, died very suddenly and was buried. A few days since his friends suspecting that there might be some foul play in regard to his death, they had him taken up, and from a post mortem examination, it appears that he was poisoned. Suspicion rests upon his wife, who is now in custody and undergoing an examination. We will give the particulars of the trials in our next paper.

Special Election in Adams County, (Pa.)—Wm. McSherry, Esq., the Whig candidate, has been returned to the Legislature from Adams County, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Cooper, (who has been elected to the U. S. Senate) by upwards of 1,800 majority, there being no organized opposition to him.

Great Fire in Louisville.—A destructive fire occurred in Louisville on the 25th ult. It originated in the grocery store of B. G. Cutter & Co., and extended with great rapidity. Before the flames were subdued the boot and shoe store of B. F. Baker, the china and queensware establishment of T. B. Van Winkle, and the Cincinnati mercantile establishment of Shreeve & Co., were more or less injured. The loss of the three former was serious and to the extent of $40,000, while that of the latter was but small. The parties were all insured sufficient to cover the losses.

The high water in Illinois.—Cairo is reported inundated by the flood. But few houses are out of the water. The Ohio and Mississippi are both higher at that point than they were ever known before.

A recent number of the St. Louis *New Era* informs us that several members of the Bar in Illinois who had been attending court in Fulton county, and resided in Quincy, were compelled to come down the Illinois river and then ascend the Mississippi to Quincy in order to get home. It was impossible to cross the country from the Illinois to the Mississippi, in consequence of the overflow of the Illinois bottoms and the impassable condition of all the streams. The like has never before been known.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate

William Pennington, of New Jersey, to be Governor of Minesota.

William S. Scott, of Louisiana, to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

George M. Dewey, of Flint, Michigan, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Genesee, Michigan, in the place of Charles C. Haskell, whose term of office has expired.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Francis M. Gunnell, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, vice Alexander Robinson, deceased.

Edward Anstey Inspector Jesse Gay to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy, from the 31st of October, 1848, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Faron, jr.

Accident to the Steamer Buena Vista.—This boat which reached port this morning, came very near being destroyed by fire on her trip up from New Orleans. From her officers, we learn that while passing Kaskaskia on Sunday morning, she was discovered to be on fire. The boat was immediately run over to the Illinois shore, and every exertion made by those on board to extinguish the flames, which, after the lapse of a few minutes, was successful. The fire originated in the hold immediately under the boilers, but from what cause is not known. She had on board a heavy cargo of assorted merchandise for Cincinnati in this city, a portion of which was in part or wholly destroyed, but the exact loss cannot be ascertained. The boat was but slightly damaged. A pilot was engaged before Lyon's Eckies, Esq., of Kaskaskia landing.—*St. Louis Repub., 27th.*

City Intelligence.

Fourth District Court.—*Judge Strawbridge.*—The Louisiana State Bank.—A rule was taken on the 29th ult., by F. Gonas, counsel for intervenors, (the old Board), on the plaintiff (the State), and the defendants (the new directors), to show cause why auditors should not be appointed to report on the affairs of the Louisiana State Bank and their pecuniary value on the 5th February last. The case having been made absolute was argued at length yesterday morning before Judge Strawbridge, the Attorney General being present on behalf of the State, and J. R. Grymes representing the defendants. We deem it quite superfluous to give any detailed report of the speeches made on the occasion, suffice it to say that His Honor decided that the auditors appoint experts this morning at 10 o'clock, in default of which the Court itself will then proceed to nominate the respective auditors.

New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, } Monday, 2d April, 1849. }

At the regular meeting held this day, it was unanimously—

Resolved, That the Chamber has learned with sincere regret, the death of the late Chief Magistrate, "James Polk," and that upon this occasion they deem it their duty to express their high feeling of regard which they entertained for him, and in condoling with its numerous friends upon this loss they would unanimously bear testimony to the kindness and amenity of his disposition, to which is to them the attention of his intimate associates, as well as to the high character displayed by him as a merchant, which commanded for him the respect of all his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published once in all the city newspapers.

A true copy from the minutes,
Chas. J. Manson, Sec'y.

Police news.—Our city news to-day are necessarily brief, as owing to the election the Recorder's courts were closed yesterday.

Committed.—John Rogers and John Murray were committed yesterday by Recorder Genin before the First District Court, on a charge of having assaulted G. Barton, and his wife.

Larceny.—A man named John Rourke was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality on the charge of having stolen a piece of Calico, we could not ascertain where the theft was committed.

Fire.—A fire broke out at 5 o'clock yesterday in the collar room of Hawkins & Riley, on St Charles st., immediately opposite the Commercial Exchange. The building was entirely destroyed, as were the small tenements on each side. There was no insurance on the property.

Arrested.—Philip Horn, mate of the steamboat Gipsey, was arrested yesterday afternoon by J. Bennett, of the First Municipality Police, for having severely assaulted John Welsh a deaman, and also for beating the officer.

☞ This day, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the St. Louis Exchange, by N. Vignie, Auctioneer, one large and deep tract of Land, fronting on the Bayou Road at its junction with Esplanade street, together with the improvements and about 50 or 60 Orange Trees, full growth. The new line of Omnibuses, now running on that Road, and which will soon be extended to Carrollton, gives a great value to said property by facilitating the means of going thither.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Monday Evening, April 2, 1849.

The Cotton market was rather quiet to day, parties being disinclined to operate until the receipt of their private correspondence which will come through to morrow. The sales were confined to 2,500 bales.

Sales of Sugar, 500 hhds., with a dull market. Of Molasses, 500 bbls. were purchased at 16c. 18c & gallon.

The Flour market is very flat and sinking, owing to the absence of all export demand. Corn is lower, good shipping lots having been sold at 39c. 40 bushel.

Provisions are unchanged. Mess Pork $10; Prime $9. A sale of 70 tierces Prime Mess Beef was made at $15 50 ⅌ tierce. Bacon Lard are selling freely at former rates.

Sales of Rectified Whiskey to a moderate extent at 17½@18c ⅌ gallon.

Exchanges are as before quoted. Sterling, 4½@6% ⅌ cent prem. France, 5f 20½@5f. 40. Bills on New York, at 60 days, ¾@¼ ⅌ cent. discount. Checks, ¼ ⅌ cent discount to par.

Freights continue steady.

Foreign Market.

PER STEAMER CANADA.

Latest Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

March 10, 11½ A. M. The money market opened at yesterday's quotations, with no important change in the tone.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

March 10.—The market has opened with a quiet but steady demand this morning, and the full currency quoted in yesterday's circular maintained. Sales expected to reach 4,000 bales, chiefly to trade.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

March 10.—The reports received this morning from the markets held in London and Wakefield yesterday, tend to keep the market in a very dull and languid state. This morning there is hardly anything passing, and to effect sales to any extent in wheat, flour, or Indian Corn, holders would willingly accept still lower prices than those current at yesterday's market.

MANCHESTER GOODS AND YARN MARKET.

March 10.—A somewhat unfavorable feeling is declaring to manifest itself in the market, arising out of the present state of our affairs in India, and the reports of warlike movements in several parts of the Continent. To day, holders' both of goods and yarn seem much more desirous of realizing, and prices are weaker; indeed, some things can be obtained rather lower than they were sold for. Home home dealers are doing a fair business.

GLASGOW, Saturday Morning, 9 o'clock.—The others is disappointing, the same cause since Monday are 11; deaths 7, and recoveries 20. Our Cotton market is quiet, and prices have a declining tendency. The iron market is active and fall prices paid. In Manchester very little business is doing; prices shade are on the decline. Indian Corn is not worth more than 38s@39s ⅌ quarter for white and yellow. Barrel flour sells very slowly at 18s@19s for Western canal.

PARIS, Friday, March 9.—The Paris money market opened heavy, and up to the post hour but little business was transacted, and prices had a drooping tendency.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—We have a telegraphic report from Havre, yesterday, which states that there was no material change in the market, it was heavy and prices not firm.

HAMBURG.—By way of Hull, we have a day's later intelligence from Hamburg. The commercial interests affords a slight improvement in business. Sugar on London was in demand and business transacted at upland quotations.

☞ The ship SOUTHERNER, Captain James Sullivan, from New York, is now discharging at Post 3, St. Joseph street wharf. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods at the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

J. W. PEARTON & Co.
Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

Council of Municipality No. One.

Office of Monday, 2d April, 1849.

The Council was to meet this day pursuant to adjournment.

Half an hour after the appointed time for the meeting, the Hon. J. Genois, Recorder and President, took the chair.

There being no member present, on account of the election, the President adjourned the Council *sine die*.

JOSEPH REYNES' Sec'y.

☞ The ship SUNBEAM, from Boston, is discharging opposite the Orleans Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee; otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.

L. H. GALE,
10 Commercial st.

City Bank,
New Orleans, 2d April, 1849.

THIS BANK will be closed on Friday next, the 6th instant, (*Good Friday*). Notes and bills falling due on that day, will be payable on Thursday, the 5th inst.

E. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

THE subscribers have entered this day into partnership, under the firm of F. V. GOURDAIN & KERN, per an act passed before Joseph Cavelier, Notary Public, in this city. Office, 7 Conti street, between Chartres and Levee.

F. V. GOURDAIN,
CHARLES KERN.

New Orleans, 2d April, 1849. 6t 3

Heavy Cotton Fabrics.

PLANTERS and Merchants, who buy heavy Cotton Goods, are respectfully invited to examine what we now have on sale, comprising some of the best brands of Cotton Osnaburgs, of different widths, made in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and Louisiana.

Also—The old Massachusetts Lowell Osnaburgs and Twills.

J. H. FARMER,
56 Gravier.

PALM LEAF AND MEXICAN HATS—100 cases, just received and for sale by
FROST & CO.,
10 Magazine st.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of Mesie & Davis, expired on the 31st March last, by limitation.

Having associated myself with my brother, Sam. Bozan Davis, I will continue the Feed business at the same place, No. 11 Conti street, under the style of Davis & Co.

SYL. DAVIS.
SYL. COLOMBE DAVIS.

WET NURSE WANTED—French, German, or a free colored woman to nurse a child. Apply to GEORGE A. PORDICK,
corner of Royal and Toulouse sts.

FAMILY WINE—The subscribers have now a large assortment of Claret and White Wine, in casks and half casks, which they offer for sale at reduced prices.

—ALSO—

Stock of Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Fruits in their own line, Brandy Fruits, Truffled Fare, Almonds, Dry Raisins and Grapes, Cordials, Liquors, Champagne, Madeira, old Whiskey, Spices, &c.

FERRIS FERRES,
Corner Royal and Dumaine.

BRANDY COGNAC—In the Custombouse store, 10½ pipes E. Dubuc 4th proof Brandy; 18 bbls E. Dubuc 1st proof Brandy, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
Corner Royal and Dumaine.

CHAMPAGNE—96 baskets Blue Anges' brand; 65 Cabs. Ruinart Pere & Fils; 60 bd do. Double Crown do; 49 do. Crescent do; 794 do. Imp do; 50 do. Rose do; 183 do. Tower do; 98 do. Swan do, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

MARBLE DUST—To ship Newark, for sale by
HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
88 Magazine st. and 11 Red Store.

SODA ASH—In bbls., barrels and bbls., for sale by
HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
88 Mag. st. and 11 Red Store, 3d lty.

SALT—10,000 sacks Liverpool coarse and fine. Turks Island, Bonaire and St Martins Salt, for sale by
C. J. WHEELER, Brewer,
Corner Royal and Bienville.

STORAGE—For light goods, such as bagging, rope, &c., will be taken at low rates, in the splendid store No. 73½ Magazine st, by
CARTER & CO., 73½ Magazine st.

HAVANA CIGARS—75,000 Cigars, assorted P. L. qualities, now landing from brig Titi, from Havana, and for sale by
J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

TRIPLE ORANGE FLOWER WATER—15 cases Water in large bottles; 60 do in small bottles, for sale by
on7 O. VALETON & CO., 91 Tchoupitoulas st.

CLARET 18 CASES—30 cases Margaux; 8 do Chateau Margaux, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

SUGAR! SUGAR!—We can store 1000 hhds. sugar at moderate prices.
EMERSON, TOURNE & CO.,
156 Tchoupitoulas st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—94