The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 331, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 5040.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1848.

HAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
No. 61 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper, (one year in advance).....$12 00
Tri-Weekly Paper, Semi-weekly (one year in advance).....5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

Advertising—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, on 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 Revenue 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.

Saturday Morning, April 1, 1848.

FOR MAYOR,
A. D. CROSSMAN.

☞ Two Northern Mails arrived yesterday, bringing dates from New York to the 23d March.

Telegraphic Despatch.

MOBILE, 31st March—7 1-2, P. M.

No news. Rumor says the steamer's news went over to New Orleans in the boat of to-day.

☞ This is ALL FOOLS DAY. Take care of Hoaxes!

Mr. Van Buren and the Party.

It is the opinion of some of the Northern journals that the great object of the movers of Wilmot Proviso in New York and elsewhere, is to resuscitate Mr. VAN BUREN as a candidate for the Presidency, and the movements of that gentleman, who for some months has been in the city of New York, in confidential communication with his old political friends, appear to give countenance to this conjecture. It would be a curious consummation, if Mr. VAN BUREN, after being uncteremoniously and ungratefully set aside by the Baltimore Conventions four years ago, to make room for so small a specimen of the genus politicians as JAMES K. POLK, were to live long enough over the efforts of his contemporary, and old rival, Democratic Political aspirants. We do not, however, look for such result. Mr. VAN BUREN can never counter strength enough to obtain the nomination of a Democratic convention even as the *protégé* and *pupil* of a party, selected in the outset unjustly for removing the individual cause of others. His influence never very potential, has declined since 1841, and at the present day it could not be aroused into anything like efficient and general activity, even by the galvanic agency of an anti-slavery cry. At that Mr. VAN BUREN could do no, as the party which brought him into vogue, is now arrayed against the principles he avows. He can, if he so wishes, be considerable. He is wilier, and much more longer and vindictive. He has already thrown his son John into an unusual excitement for the destruction and disorganization of the Democratic party in New York, and is ever, beyond a presidential case, the soul of that great State, for the Whig candidate, whoever he may be. Not on a conclusive, that the same elements of success are at disposal may be moused into the deliberations of the party in other States. Wherever anti-slavery prejudices predominate, there will flock VAN BUREN and his Partisans commence their work.

Nothing can be more suspicious than to witness this beautiful fruit course among the Sage Elements of the spoils. Van Buren was wicked out of the Baltimore Convention, in 1844, and now having recovered somewhat of a consistent vigor, it shows its teeth and is determined to avenge its wrongs and insults. Besides all this, it is a Kinderhook wonder determined that justice shall be done to their favorite, or that the party shall not triumph. They appear to have embraced Mr. Cameron's tactics, and are resolved to rule or ruin. What wonder, then, if it not difficult to divine. They cannot rule, and they will strive to ruin; and from the examples they have already given of their ability in that line, we may reasonably conclude that they will prove entirely successful.

☞ THE FIRST WARD.—By a notice in another column, it will be seen that the Whigs of the 1st First Ward, First Municipality, assemble this evening, with a view to organize for the approaching election, and to nominate a Whig ticket. We hope every Whig will be present, and cordially operate actively in the effort to rescue the ascendency of the party in this initial stronghold of our principles.

French Sympathy Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22—9 P. M.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held this evening in the Chinese Saloon, the object of which was to express sympathy for the French nation under its present difficulties.

The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. Wm. Wilcox, a gentleman who, in an appropriate and eloquent manner, stated the object of the meeting.

Mr. Wm. A. Stokes then came forward and offered a set of resolutions, expressing sympathy for the oppressed of France, &c., which were unanimously adopted.

The resolutions were then addressed in eloquent strains by General Smith, Edward D. Ingraham, Robert Tyler, and others. It was an occasion of most exciting and patriotic scene.

☞ If the new regiment bill become a law, and the Louisiana *fourmil*, the President will have the appointment of two hundred and forty-seven new officers. This will enable him and his members of his cabinet, to provide for a multitude of partizans, who are no doubt very clamorous and troublesome. But does not every-body understand that the object of their appointment, though probably not expressed in their commissions, will be to recruit for the party, and not for the army?

MELANCHOLY.—The Columbus Ga. *Enquirer* says: An accident of a most melancholy character, happened on the 18th, at Walk's Bridge, in the South eastern part of this county, by which one man, Dorsey Gresham, was instantly killed, and ten others more or less wounded, two of which are feared to be dangerously. The accident occurred at the building of a bridge across the Upatoie, at the above place, one of the arches upon which nearly all the hands were at work from the slight manner in which it was put together, gave way and fell, carrying with it all but three who were engaged on the work, and resulting in the manner in a catastrophe above stated. One man had his leg broken in three places.

ROSS, FORTIS, DAY—BROADWAY COURSE.—Three mile heats—Purse $300, 10 per cent added.

This was one of the most extraordinary races, perhaps, ever contested in the South. For two or three heats, a blanket perhaps, would have covered three of the contestants, and so with a little deviation may be said of the 4th heat. An immense concourse graced the occasion, among whom were a large number of the beauty and fashion of the State. Several distinguished gentlemen were present, such as Col. Johnson of Philadelphia, Ex-Governor, Poindexter, and Co. Wm. R. Johnson of Va.

The ladies appeared to have gathered the excitement, and it is said some pretty tall betting manifested itself among them. The weather was fine, and track in good order.

There were four entries, which are as follows:

Lecompte & Co's ch c Gulatin, by Wagner, dam by imported Leviathan—3 years old.

R. Ten Broeck's b h. Mons Bertrand, by Mons Tonson, dam by Bertrand.

Harrison & Henry's ch f Miss Forte, by Gray Grencoe, dam Fanny Strong—4 years old.

D. F. Kennedy's c c Eolus, by Grey Medoc, dam by imp. Leviathan—1 years old.

Gulatin,	3	3	4	1
Mons Bertrand,	1	4	1	2
Miss Forte,	4	1	2	3
Eolus,	2	dist.		

Time—1st heat—5 45 1-2
" 2d " — 5 48 1-4
" 3d " — 5 56 1-4
" 4th " — 6 18 3-4

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The steamer Sarah-ann, Captain Leake, brought down from Nashville, Capts. Patterson, Grant and O'Brien, with their Companies of Col. McClelland's Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers, 300 men, and landed them at Carrollton.

BY TELEGRAPH.—We learn from last evening's *Mercury*, that the mail failed yesterday in Mobile, from beyond Montgomery. The Eastern mail will consequently not agrive in our city to-day.

☞ A second vote of the people of Vermont has just been taken on the question of rum or no rum. From the returns received, the chances are that rum is elected by a handsome majority.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, March 22nd, 1848.

The debate on the item in the deficiency Bill, appropriating for a *charge d'affaires* to the papal States, was brought to a close yesterday, after Mr. Dix, Mr. Badger, Mr. Cass, Mr. Mangum and others, had spoken.

During the discussion, an episode occurred between Mr. Badger and Mr. Foote, which produced some sensation in the Chamber. Mr. Badger was replying to a point advanced by Gen. Cass, when Mr. Foote interrupted him for explanation. He declined to yield and continued his argument without noticing in the slightest degree, the interruption. Subsequently, Gen. Cass rejoined and when he concluded, Mr. Foote took the floor, under evident manifestations of excitement and passion.

He proceeded to say, that he had been charged by the press, as debasing the dignity of the body, and it had been stated, that Senators had determined not to notice him in one shape or another. This annunciation, corresponded somewhat with the conduct, which the Senate had witnessed at the hands of the Senator from North Carolina. He therefore called upon him to know if any insult was designed.

Mr. Badger rose with much dignity and said, he was answering the remarks of the Senator from Michigan, and not being able to discover, what bearing any explanation of the Senator from Mississippi, could have, he had refused to yield his right to the floor.

Mr. Foote expressed himself satisfied, and then went on to maintain that the acknowledged no superiors in that Chamber. That he had been charged with discourtesy, but he meant none, and he should always insist upon the full exercise of all his rights and privileges.

There was much that was offensive to the dignity and decorum of the Senate in this gratuitous braggadocio, and the exhibition was regarded on all sides, as exceedingly gross. The gentleman seemed evidently oppressed with an accumulation of *gas*, which having once found a channel of escape, could not be checked.

In my day, no member of the Senate has so suddenly fallen under the general ban, as this pragmatical person from Mississippi. Hardly a day passes, that he does not commit some offence, and there is scarcely a member of either party, who has not had to complain of his impertinent interruptions. Mr. Webster gave him a lesson the other day, that any ordinary being would have remembered, but, its effect passed away with the hour at which it was administered. The whole aim of this individual seems to be, to make himself notorious by a quarrel with some Senator of distinction. In this he will not be gratified, as there appears to be a perfect understanding to let him go unnoticed, until he learns to respect the proprieties of the body and the sensibilities of the gentlemen who compose it.

In the correspondence between Gen. Scott, the War Department, Mr. Trist, &c., which have been submitted to the House of Representatives, there is much gabbling and suppression, designed to give a favorable coloring to the conduct of the administration, at the expense of the Commanding General. There is enough, however, to establish, that he was not supported by supplies, transportation, or the military chest, and that all he did accomplish, in defiance of the imbecility and hostility of the Government, was effected through the indomitable gallantry of the troops and by his skill and scientific knowledge. The policy which was pursued towards Gen. Taylor, was that which was contemplated by the administration throughout the war.

The Executive, infuriated with the ridiculous idea, "that every battle would bring peace," never afforded that cooperation which would have enabled us at the outset to have struck terror into the enemy. With 50,000 men at his command, from the day in which the war was recognized by Congress, he dissipated them through Mexico in driblets, not to reinforce the Generals, but, when public sentiment demanded it the President *designed to sacrifice* the troops—by the way, not an unreasonable suspicion, if the history of Buena Vista be true—which no one has yet successfully controverted. It was well said, yesterday, by Col. Haskell, in the House, that the administration by its blunderings, imbecility, and secret enmity to distinguished officers, was responsible for every unaccomplished success that had befallen the army—for the imperfect victory at Monterey, and for the enormous sacrifice of life, occasioned solely by the want of men and means, which the President had at his command, and refused to supply.

As the period approaches for the assembling of the Loccfoco Convention, the anxiety of aspirants increase, and their efforts are more directly concentrated. Up to this time, Cass has still the lead, but there have been many combinations, instigated by the President, to break him down. He will go into the Convention with Ohio, with the bulk of New York, (if the old Hunkers are voted in their seats, as they will be, and as the second choice of Pennsylvania. This is a great start, independent of the many States that are always controlled by these large influences. If the effort succeeds to vote down the two-thirds rule, as the friends of Cass have informed me, they mean to attempt at the outset, then, his chances for the nomination on the second ballot, are in advance of any other candidate.

Mr. Polk, however, being now seriously in the field, and being urged upon by members of the House daily, by his friends from Tennessee, may yet accomplish much through the agency of patronage. He has no hesitation in employing it, and they to whom it will be addressed, have never yet exhibited much reluctance in acknowledging the force of the argument.

Mr. Buchanan will receive the maiden vote of Pennsylvania; but, after that, he will be left to seek consolation, wherever he may find it. If there was such a possibility, as his nomination, the Dallas men would find their revenge precisely as did the friends of Mr. Van Buren in New York, at the last election. But there is no hope of such an event, and we shall, therefore, have no opportunity of showing the Secretary of State, the real estimation in which he is held by the country.

The East has made a spasmodic effort for Judge Woodbury, and his partizans now ornaments (?) the rotunda of the Capitol. The Judge is not a man of rapid gait. He is a practical exemplification of the philosophical axiom; that large bodies move slowly. In this Presidential race, he ought to be entitled to long odds, considering the enormous weight he has to carry. It is amusing to see how he exerts himself in the training. No half dozen gentlemen be met on the public promenade, are so *coame il faut*, (so far as he knows how) as the fat Judge from New Hampshire. He is "your humble servant" to every body. Indeed, notwithstanding, he does not progress, for it requires a stout horse to carry such a load as Woodbury into the Presidency.

In truth, our Locofoco friends know not where to seek consolation. They feel the premonition which has descended, and the more sensitive of them, are ready to abandon the contest without an effort.

The House continued the discussion on the Indian Appropriation Bill, without the occurrence of any incident worthy of remark.

In the Senate, Mr. Atherton called up the Loan Bill, and went into an elaborate and distressing calculation to uphold the Secretary of the Treasury. This had the effect of thinning the galleries and leaving the Speaker with a "beggarly account of empty boxes."

HOMO.

NAVAL.—The Norfolk *Herald*, of the 23d ult, contains the following correspondence:—

TUCION, 18th Feb., 1848.

Please publish, for the information of the friends of the officers of the squadron, the following:

The *United States* arrived here on the 16th from Mahon. The *Supply* sailed from Mahon about the 8th, for her destination. The *Taney* is on the cruise. The *Princeton* is either at Messina or Naples. The *Marion* we left at Mahon, and will sail in about ten days for Marseilles.

The *United States* is in splendid order, and her crew in the finest possible discipline. We shall sail as soon as the Commodore can communicate with our Navy Agent, Nathaniel Dorlby, Esq., at Marseilles. Our destination is not known, but I suppose for the present Naples, via Genoa.

All well on board.

Yours, &c., FRIGATE U. S.

☞ The Mobile *Tribune* learns that the French Opera Troupe of this city, will commence a series of Operas at the Mobile Theatre, on the 10th inst.

MONST. ARTISTES.—We take the following from the police report of the *Journal of Commerce*:

The police of the 5th Ward, on Tuesday night, arrested 5 young girls, all of whom were of well known bad character, for exhibiting themselves in a state of nudity, as "Diana," "Venus," &c., in a house in Canal street. The man who received the tickets of admission at the door was also arrested, and also the man who occupied the premises. Justice Drinker has ordered the parties to give bail in $500 each, to abide the action of the Grand Jury, to whom the matter has been referred.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A sad accident occurred at Black Rock Dam this morning, by which a party of laborers were much injured. It is believed that six of them cannot recover. About 30 lbs of gunpowder had been placed in a chest in the small building on the bank of the canal where the tools of the workmen were also deposited. The explosion took place at the time the workmen went into the building this morning to procure their tools. It is supposed that one of the men had a pipe, from which fire was communicated to the gunpowder. At the notice of the explosion eight persons were in the building. We hear that four of them were Irishmen, and the other four were Germans. They were engaged on the State works. Some of them were terribly mangled, eyes out, nose and part of the face blown off. The accident was rendered more destructive in its effect by the powder being under the shovels, pickaxes and drills, and the men and tools all being blown up together.—*Buff. Com. Adv.*

Mr. Webster's Speech.

The proceedings in the United States Senate, on the 23d March, were extremely interesting. The Loan Bill being under consideration, Mr. WEBSTER took occasion to define his views in relation to the war and other matters connected therewith. The following is an abstract of his speech as reported by the correspondent of the Baltimore *American*.

Mr. WEBSTER rose and stated, that on Friday a bill had passed the Senate for raising ten new regiments, and they are informed that that bill is soon to be followed by another to raise twenty regiments of volunteers for the same service. He had desired on Friday to express his views, and would now do so, in opposition to the policy which they were intended to promote. The bill now before the Senate, was a measure to provide the means for the support of these thirty regiments. The scenes through which we have passed, and are passing here, are various.

For a fortnight the world supposed them to have been occupied in the ratification of a treaty of peace. And though the world had been shut out, strong assurances had been given us of the prospect of a treaty of peace, to console us. Not a temporary peace—but a permanent one, which shall cut off their expenses, and return our children from the land of slaughter and still more deadly climate to our fireside.

Scarcely had these notes died away, when we were called upon for this additional force, to press home by fire and sword, the claims which we had put forth against a fallen, he had almost said an ignoble, foe. The doctrine put forth by the Senator from Michigan was, that not only was it necessary to secure peace, but to press the war with increased vigor.

What then should all this mean? Was it an admission that we were no nearer a peace than when we snatched up a piece of paper and passed it through this body. His strong desire had been for peace. The actual order of proceedings had been to negotiate first and ratify afterwards. But we had reversed the order of proceedings, had ratified a treaty and then sent agents to negotiate. It struck him, that the course which they had adopted was strange, was grotesque—unprecedented in the history of diplomatic intercourse.

We were in possession of California and New Mexico, and were informed of the intention of the President to retain them as provinces proper to be added to the United States, and these troops were to coerce Mexico into a cession of this territory. This is the object of these additional regiments, in his opinion, the identical object for which the war was commenced. All—all for Mexico.

The members of the other House had all been elected since the declaration of the 11th March 1846. That other House had declared by their vote that this war was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced by the President of the United States. In that declaration he concurred, and he believed the majority of the people also.

There was another proposition, equally capable of demonstration, that this war was begun, and has been prosecuted for the acquisition of new territory, with a view to bring new States into this confederacy.

And this force is to be used to force Mexico into an acquiescence in this design, on our part to bring in new States for territory. We all know that the Mexican people will never accede to this treaty, unless compelled by irresistible force, and for this, it was, that these thirty thousand troops were to be sent into Mexico.

It was apparent to all, he said, that the war was substantially over—that there was to be no more fighting. It was his opinion, that the people would not sustain the war. He hoped the ten regiment bill would not become a law—and for this, he supposed, that he should be called a Mexican Whig. For saying, that he would not acquiesce in a message proposed by the administration, a man was now to be termed an enemy to his country, or what was deemed the same thing—an enemy to the President.

He did not know, he repeated, Mr. Clayton, the Senator from Michigan. He had said, that his object was to frighten Mexico, which would be more humane than to harm her. This was said in the hearing of Mexico, and even of the people of the United States. This was on the eve of the Generals, but, when public sentiment demanded it the President *designed to sacrifice* the troops—by the way, not an unreasonable suspicion, if the history of Buena Vista be true—which no one has yet successfully controverted. It was well said, yesterday, by Col. Haskell, in the House, that the administration by its blunderings, imbecility, and secret enmity to distinguished officers, was responsible for every unaccomplished success that had befallen the army—for the imperfect victory at Monterey, and for the enormous sacrifice of life, occasioned solely by the want of men and means, which the President had at his command, and refused to supply.

As the period approaches for the assembling of the Loccfoco Convention, the anxiety of aspirants increase, and their efforts are more directly concentrated. Up to this time, Cass has still the lead, but there have been many combinations, instigated by the President, to break him down. He will go into the Convention with Ohio, with the bulk of New York, (if the old Hunkers are voted in their seats, as they will be, and as the second choice of Pennsylvania. This is a great start, independent of the many States that are always controlled by these large influences. If the effort succeeds to vote down the two-thirds rule, as the friends of Cass have informed me, they mean to attempt at the outset, then, his chances for the nomination on the second ballot, are in advance of any other candidate.

Mr. Polk, however, being now seriously in the field, and being urged upon by members of the House daily, by his friends from Tennessee, may yet accomplish much through the agency of patronage. He has no hesitation in employing it, and they to whom it will be addressed, have never yet exhibited much reluctance in acknowledging the force of the argument.

Mr. Buchanan will receive the maiden vote of Pennsylvania; but, after that, he will be left to seek consolation, wherever he may find it. If there was such a possibility, as his nomination, the Dallas men would find their revenge precisely as did the friends of Mr. Van Buren in New York, at the last election. But there is no hope of such an event, and we shall, therefore, have no opportunity of showing the Secretary of State, the real estimation in which he is held by the country.

The East has made a spasmodic effort for Judge Woodbury, and his partizans now ornaments (?) the rotunda of the Capitol. The Judge is not a man of rapid gait. He is a practical exemplification of the philosophical axiom; that large bodies move slowly. In this Presidential race, he ought to be entitled to long odds, considering the enormous weight he has to carry. It is amusing to see how he exerts himself in the training. No half dozen gentlemen be met on the public promenade, are so *coame il faut*, (so far as he knows how) as the fat Judge from New Hampshire. He is "your humble servant" to every body. Indeed, notwithstanding, he does not progress, for it requires a stout horse to carry such a load as Woodbury into the Presidency.

In truth, our Locofoco friends know not where to seek consolation. They feel the premonition which has descended, and the more sensitive of them, are ready to abandon the contest without an effort.

The House continued the discussion on the Indian Appropriation Bill, without the occurrence of any incident worthy of remark.

In the Senate, Mr. Atherton called up the Loan Bill, and went into an elaborate and distressing calculation to uphold the Secretary of the Treasury. This had the effect of thinning the galleries and leaving the Speaker with a "beggarly account of empty boxes."

HOMO.

NAVAL.—The Norfolk *Herald*, of the 23d ult, contains the following correspondence:—

TUCION, 18th Feb., 1848.

Please publish, for the information of the friends of the officers of the squadron, the following:

The *United States* arrived here on the 16th from Mahon. The *Supply* sailed from Mahon about the 8th, for her destination. The *Taney* is on the cruise. The *Princeton* is either at Messina or Naples. The *Marion* we left at Mahon, and will sail in about ten days for Marseilles.

The *United States* is in splendid order, and her crew in the finest possible discipline. We shall sail as soon as the Commodore can communicate with our Navy Agent, Nathaniel Dorlby, Esq., at Marseilles. Our destination is not known, but I suppose for the present Naples, via Genoa.

All well on board.

Yours, &c., FRIGATE U. S.

☞ The Mobile *Tribune* learns that the French Opera Troupe of this city, will commence a series of Operas at the Mobile Theatre, on the 10th inst.

MONST. ARTISTES.—We take the following from the police report of the *Journal of Commerce*:

The police of the 5th Ward, on Tuesday night, arrested 5 young girls, all of whom were of well known bad character, for exhibiting themselves in a state of nudity, as "Diana," "Venus," &c., in a house in Canal street. The man who received the tickets of admission at the door was also arrested, and also the man who occupied the premises. Justice Drinker has ordered the parties to give bail in $500 each, to abide the action of the Grand Jury, to whom the matter has been referred.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A sad accident occurred at Black Rock Dam this morning, by which a party of laborers were much injured. It is believed that six of them cannot recover. About 30 lbs of gunpowder had been placed in a chest in the small building on the bank of the canal where the tools of the workmen were also deposited. The explosion took place at the time the workmen went into the building this morning to procure their tools. It is supposed that one of the men had a pipe, from which fire was communicated to the gunpowder. At the notice of the explosion eight persons were in the building. We hear that four of them were Irishmen, and the other four were Germans. They were engaged on the State works. Some of them were terribly mangled, eyes out, nose and part of the face blown off. The accident was rendered more destructive in its effect by the powder being under the shovels, pickaxes and drills, and the men and tools all being blown up together.—*Buff. Com. Adv.*

GENERAL COUNCIL.

SITTING OF WEDNESDAY, March 29th, 1848.

The Council met this day pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Gasquet was called to the Chair.

Members present—Messrs. Allan, Gasquet, Holland, Vandegriff, Wilder, Wray and Zacharie. Absent:—Messrs. Cruzat, Haines, Stickney, Surgi and Thacker.

On motion, the Council proceeded, by ballot, to the election of a President.

Messrs. Allan and Zacharie were appointed tellers, and it appeared that of 7 votes Mr. Vandegriff had obtained 3, Mr. Wray 3, and Mr. Gasquet 1—no election.

On a second ballot, the same tellers being appointed, it appeared that Mr. Vandegriff had obtained 5 votes, Mr. Allan 1, and Mr. Zacharie 1. Consequently, Mr. Vandegriff was duly elected President of the Council.

The journal of the last sitting was read and approved.

The following Message, from the Mayor, was read:

MAYORALITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
March 29th, 1848.

To the Honorable the President and members of the General Council of the city of New Orleans:

GENTLEMEN:—The question propounded to me by your honorable body on the 28th instant, in relation to the tax of twelve and a half cents collected on passengers, being the same I had the honor of answering on a previous occasion, I beg leave to refer you to my communication on the same subject addressed to your honorable predecessors on the 27th January, 1847.—The Ordinance of 1807 is silent as to what disposition shall be made of the sums collected on passengers. From what information I have been able to obtain as to the course pursued by my predecessors, and from my own view of the subject, I think the intention of the Ordinance was to supply the Mayor with the means of distributing alms and assisting the indigent sick. It is extremely painful and repugnant to my feelings to be under the necessity of mentioning what acts of benevolence it may have been my lot to perform, but as you have thought proper to call for an explanation, which I would have carefully avoided, allow me respectfully to say, that the poor and destitute who have applied to me for relief, have never applied in vain.

I remain, respectfully, your obd't serv't,

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Mr. Surgi took his seat.

Mr. Holland introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, the object of the resolution referred to in the Mayor's Message, as therein set forth, was to elicit information from the Mayor as to "what amount has been paid into his office from the 1st Monday of May, 1846, to the 1st of March, 1848, under and by virtue of the Ordinance approved 19th December, 1807, levying a tax of twelve and a half cents on all passengers arriving at this port from any other port, and what disposition has been made of the moneys so received"

And whereas the Mayor in his said message has not complied with the request in the above mentioned resolution contained, but has omitted to state what amount has been received by him, be it therefore

Resolved, That the said Message be laid on the table.

Be it further resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to give the Council the information asked for in said resolution, and that he communicate to this Council what amount of monies he has received, or has been received in his office from the 1st Monday of May, 1846, to the 1st of March 1848, under and by virtue of the Ordinance approved 19th December, 1807, levying a tax of 12 1-2 cents, on all passengers arriving at this port from any other port, and what disposition has been made of the monies so received?

Mr. Holland moved for the adoption of the above resolutions, and called for the yeas and nays thereon, and it appeared that

Messrs. Gasquet, Holland and Wilder, 3—voted in the affirmative.

Messrs. Allan, Surgi, Wray and Zacharie, 4—voted in the negative. The motion was lost.

A letter from Mr. Desormeaux Saucier, keeper of the powder magazine, informed the Council that the powders arriving in this port are not deposited in the Magazine, was read.

On motion of Mr. Holland, said letter was referred to a special committee of three members.

The President appointed Messrs. Holland Surgi and Allan.

On motion of Mr. Holland, the Secretary was authorized to deliver to the Municipal Councils, certificates of the amount of the bonds to be given by the Collectors of State Taxes in each Representative District.

Eight o'clock p. m. On motion the Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th of April next, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

P. CHS. CUVELLIER, Sec.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A MILLERITE.—At about eleven o'clock last night, the South Watch observed the body of a woman in the dock near Webber's Rope walk, Northern side. It was found to be that of a colored woman, who, to all appearances, was nearly or quite dead. After two hour's perseverance the woman recovered sufficiently to give her name, which she called Jane Smith. She is said to be an insane Millerite, who imagined last night that the world was about to be burned up, and that "they," meaning the Evil One, was in pursuit of her, to avoid whom, she jumped into the water.—*Boston Trav.*

By Magnetic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 23—6 P. M.

There has been a moderate demand for cotton to-day, with sales of 510 bales, and prices have settled down to a decline of about three-fourths of a cent for the quality below fair ordinary.

Very little is doing in Flour, the only sales being for home consumption. Sales of about 1,000 barrels very fine Orleans was made at $6. 62, and Ohio's quoted at $6, without change in prices. Sale of Cornmeal at $2 25 per bbl. The market for Corn continues dull, and the sales are to a very moderate extent at 51c for prime yellow. Oats bring 36 a 37c, and Rye 86c. per bushel. The Provision market is quiet, and without any percentible change. Sales Prime Western Lard at 8c. Sales Beef Cattle at $5 75, and Hogs at $6 25 a $6 50 per 100 lbs.

BALTIMORE, March 24—6 P. M.—Sales of Howard street Flour at $5 75. City Mills is held at $6 12 1-2. White Wheat, nominally at $1 52; sales of Red, at $1 36 a $1 37. In Provisions there is not much doing. Sales shoulders in salt at 3 1-4, and in pickle at 3 1-3, and of Hams in bulk at 6 1-2. Bacon is worth 4 a 4 1-2c. Sides 5c. and Hams 6 a 9. No change in Lard.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The following prisoners were yesterday arraigned and pleaded not guilty: Mathew Jones, f. m. c.; Andrew Graft, John Reynolds, charged with receiving stolen property; Michael Rooney, James Sullivan and William Francis, for larceny. The latter is indicted on two counts. The Court was afterwards occupied with civil cases.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—This Court will commence its regular term on Tuesday next.—During the illness of Judge Canon, the several District Judges of the city will preside the Court alternately for one week, commencing with the Judge of the Second District Court, and following their regular number.

RECORDER RAMOS.—Mr. John A. Hooft, yesterday stated under oath, before Recorder Sauzeneau, that in the evening of Thursday last, one Joseph Sheak came to his (complainant's) premises, on Spain street, between Moreau and Victory streets, and carried a white cotton purse, containing about $52 in gold and silver. Sheak was immediately arrested by Captain Maserat. The prisoner has not yet been examined.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—Alexander Greenwood, was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin, charged by Mr. Abraham Consul, with having, on the 29th March last, carried away from his trunk, sundry wearing apparel worth about thirty five dollars, and a sum of $25 in bank notes. The case will be examined on the 5th inst.

RECORDER RAMOS.—An affidavit was filed yesterday before Recorder Ramos by Nathan Edmondson, who stated under oath that on Thursday afternoon last, he entrusted, for safe-keeping, a sum of ninety dollars to the barkeeper of a certain coffee-house, No. 81 Front Levee, and that on yesterday morning, complainant having called upon him for his money, the accused peremptorily refused to deliver the amount. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the bar-keeper.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, two free persons of color were on a hunting excursion at Milneburg, a short distance from the Pontchartrain Railroad terminus, when the gun of one of the parties went off, and its contents were lodged in the right side of his companion, who was walking behind him. The wound, it is said, is dangerous but not mortal. It appears that at the time of the accident, the trigger being uncocked, the gun, which was on the shoulder of the man, struck a tree, and the shock occasioned the explosion as stated above.

DESERTERS.—Captain Alphonse Duperu, yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Ramos, against twenty young men of this city, whom he charges with having deserted his Company, while in this City, and in Mexico. The police is in search of the deserters.

INQUEST.—Coroner Spedden, held yesterday an inquest on the body of a boy named Charles Monell, aged about 5 years and a half, belonging to Dr. Collyer's Model Artemis troup. The boy died from the effects of a fall from the height of about twenty five feet, while coming down the stairs of the St. Charles Theatre, on Thursday evening last:—Verdict, accordingly.

MR. GLIDDON'S Lectures, to the regret of his hearers, close to-night, saving the repetition on Monday evening. We shall have more to say on this accomplished Lecturer, and the good he has done among us by his delineation of things utterly unknown in New Orleans before his arrival. In the meantime, the discourse of this evening will abound with beautiful discoveries, and will unveil to his audience some hieroglyphic secrets in relation to *Animal* worship and primeval religions.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

SITTING OF WEDNESDAY, March 29th, 1848.

The Council met this day pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Gasquet was called to the Chair.

Members present—Messrs. Allan, Gasquet, Holland, Vandegriff, Wilder, Wray and Zacharie. Absent:—Messrs. Cruzat, Haines, Stickney, Surgi and Thacker.

On motion, the Council proceeded, by ballot, to the election of a President.

Messrs. Allan and Zacharie were appointed tellers, and it appeared that of 7 votes Mr. Vandegriff had obtained 3, Mr. Wray 3, and Mr. Gasquet 1—no election.

On a second ballot, the same tellers being appointed, it appeared that Mr. Vandegriff had obtained 5 votes, Mr. Allan 1, and Mr. Zacharie 1. Consequently, Mr. Vandegriff was duly elected President of the Council.

The journal of the last sitting was read and approved.

The following Message, from the Mayor, was read:

MAYORALITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
March 29th, 1848.

To the Honorable the President and members of the General Council of the city of New Orleans:

GENTLEMEN:—The question propounded to me by your honorable body on the 28th instant, in relation to the tax of twelve and a half cents collected on passengers, being the same I had the honor of answering on a previous occasion, I beg leave to refer you to my communication on the same subject addressed to your honorable predecessors on the 27th January, 1847.—The Ordinance of 1807 is silent as to what disposition shall be made of the sums collected on passengers. From what information I have been able to obtain as to the course pursued by my predecessors, and from my own view of the subject, I think the intention of the Ordinance was to supply the Mayor with the means of distributing alms and assisting the indigent sick. It is extremely painful and repugnant to my feelings to be under the necessity of mentioning what acts of benevolence it may have been my lot to perform, but as you have thought proper to call for an explanation, which I would have carefully avoided, allow me respectfully to say, that the poor and destitute who have applied to me for relief, have never applied in vain.

I remain, respectfully, your obd't serv't,

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Mr. Surgi took his seat.

Mr. Holland introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, the object of the resolution referred to in the Mayor's Message, as therein set forth, was to elicit information from the Mayor as to "what amount has been paid into his office from the 1st Monday of May, 1846, to the 1st of March, 1848, under and by virtue of the Ordinance approved 19th December, 1807, levying a tax of twelve and a half cents on all passengers arriving at this port from any other port, and what disposition has been made of the monies so received"

And whereas the Mayor in his said message has not complied with the request in the above mentioned resolution contained, but has omitted to state what amount has been received by him, be it therefore

Resolved, That the said Message be laid on the table.

Be it further resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to give the Council the information asked for in said resolution, and that he communicate to this Council what amount of monies he has received, or has been received in his office from the 1st Monday of May, 1846, to the 1st of March 1848, under and by virtue of the Ordinance approved 19th December, 1807, levying a tax of 12 1-2 cents, on all passengers arriving at this port from any other port, and what disposition has been made of the monies so received?

Mr. Holland moved for the adoption of the above resolutions, and called for the yeas and nays thereon, and it appeared that

Messrs. Gasquet, Holland and Wilder, 3—voted in the affirmative.

Messrs. Allan, Surgi, Wray and Zacharie, 4—voted in the negative. The motion was lost.

A letter from Mr. Desormeaux Saucier, keeper of the powder magazine, informed the Council that the powders arriving in this port are not deposited in the Magazine, was read.

On motion of Mr. Holland, said letter was referred to a special committee of three members.

The President appointed Messrs. Holland Surgi and Allan.

On motion of Mr. Holland, the Secretary was authorized to deliver to the Municipal Councils, certificates of the amount of the bonds to be given by the Collectors of State Taxes in each Representative District.

Eight o'clock p. m. On motion the Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th of April next, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

P. CHS. CUVELLIER, Sec.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A MILLERITE.—At about eleven o'clock last night, the South Watch observed the body of a woman in the dock near Webber's Rope walk, Northern side. It was found to be that of a colored woman, who, to all appearances, was nearly or quite dead. After two hour's perseverance the woman recovered sufficiently to give her name, which she called Jane Smith. She is said to be an insane Millerite, who imagined last night that the world was about to be burned up, and that "they," meaning the Evil One, was in pursuit of her, to avoid whom, she jumped into the water.—*Boston Trav.*

By Magnetic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 23—6 P. M.

There has been a moderate demand for cotton to-day, with sales of 510 bales, and prices have settled down to a decline of about three-fourths of a cent for the quality below fair ordinary.

Very little is doing in Flour, the only sales being for home consumption. Sales of about 1,000 barrels very fine Orleans was made at $6. 62, and Ohio's quoted at $6, without change in prices. Sale of Cornmeal at $2 25 per bbl. The market for Corn continues dull, and the sales are to a very moderate extent at 51c for prime yellow. Oats bring 36 a 37c, and Rye 86c. per bushel. The Provision market is quiet, and without any percentible change. Sales Prime Western Lard at 8c. Sales Beef Cattle at $5 75, and Hogs at $6 25 a $6 50 per 100 lbs.

BALTIMORE, March 24—6 P. M.—Sales of Howard street Flour at $5 75. City Mills is held at $6 12 1-2. White Wheat, nominally at $1 52; sales of Red, at $1 36 a $1 37. In Provisions there is not much doing. Sales shoulders in salt at 3 1-4, and in pickle at 3 1-3, and of Hams in bulk at 6 1-2. Bacon is worth 4 a 4 1-2c. Sides 5c. and Hams 6 a 9. No change in Lard.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The following prisoners were yesterday arraigned and pleaded not guilty: Mathew Jones, f. m. c.; Andrew Graft, John Reynolds, charged with receiving stolen property; Michael Rooney, James Sullivan and William Francis, for larceny. The latter is indicted on two counts. The Court was afterwards occupied with civil cases.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—This Court will commence its regular term on Tuesday next.—During the illness of