The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 883 VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXII. WHOLE No. 5975.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.——NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1849.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 62 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

[illegible] (in advance) $12 00
New-Orleans Semi-weekly, one year 5 00
[illegible] subscribers must pay for one week [illegible] before he can be allowed to discontinue.
[illegible] for every TEN lines, for each larger one dollar in each insertion.
Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.
Advertisements inserted without specified instructions, will be published TWO TIMES, for each larger one dollar in each insertion.
[illegible] of Annual Advertisers [illegible] advertisements strictly within the business line, and to extent of one square each.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Notice.

No person is authorized to receive for the proprietors of the Bee, the Bee, Delivery, our book keeper and Messrs. E. Morris, clerk and Deamen collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE.
New-Orleans, April 1, 1849.

Tuesday Morning, May 14, 1849.

What in Democracy?

As Freesoil consistently stands by the self-styled regular Democrats in their party, to vote for Democratic men. The eternal and unchangeable principles of Democracy are necessarily [illegible] at a distance, while the public [illegible] by the effort of its ingenious partisans are. At the same time [illegible] divers a with so much energy upon its "principles," it is [illegible] the Whigs with having no [illegible]. In a person ignorant of [illegible] country, might imagine from [illegible] the Loodeo press, that the one party was honestly and invariably guided by a fixed [illegible] system of policy and the other was a weathercock having no steady movement but impelled in every direction by [illegible] the winds frequently enunciated at the meetings by political sawmakers. They [illegible] the ears of the groundings and elect [illegible] Democrat. But will they hear the [illegible] Nor an instant. If we look [illegible] we shall find that so far from being quiter—*Evening Picayune.*

The latest continental news by mail

PARIS, Thursday evening, April 19.

The Revue to-day has been much agitated by rumors. It was said that Lord Palmerston had protested against the French expedition to Civita Vecchia, that Mazzini, the Dictator of Rome, had confined to Kerlanoix, the French, had tripudiated, the decree of Civita Vecchia with instructions to bury himself in the ruins rather than surrender, that the French government had sent a formal protest against the acceptance of the crown of the German empire by the King of Prussia, and a note to the Diet of Frankfort with a *casus belli.*

These are only a few of the rumors in circulation to account for a fall of nearly one franc in the price of the Rentes. My own opinion is that the nearer we approach the elections the greater will be the agitation in the money market; for the red republicans and Socialists, finding their hope of success by legal means rapidly lost, will resort to violence, and great precautions will be necessary to prevent emeute, you may judge of the desperation of these men by the manifesto put forth to-day by their central committee, and to which the members of the Mountain have nearly all adhered. The committee refuse to admit any moderate candidate on the red republican and socialist interest who does not pledge himself to advocate all their principles, and, above all, to proclaim that the republic—that is the re, ubic they understand it—is above the right of suffrage, the principle of the principle of universal suffrage, and establishing at the risk of insurrection by the minority against the majority. This is an open declaration of *emeute*, and every man active in the legislative Assembly must judge himself to be respectable of the decision of the majority against red republicans and socialist principles, and in bold manifest ready to take the command of the troops of anarchy whenever they may think fit to attack order and property.

A declaration of this kind is of a nature to alarm the timid. It will not terrify the President of the republic or his ministers, nor will it terrify the men of action on the good side; but it will have the effect with the multitude of peaceful citizens, and until the elections are over and the nation can derive confidence from the manifestoes of its representatives, there will be great agitation.

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The letters from Leghorn of the 13th lead us to expect dreadful scenes, for the republicans there are of the most ferocious character. All the respectable inhabitants who had the means were flying, for part of the Leghorn volunteers had arrived from Florence, and threatened to massacre all the royalists. One of the Paris journals of to-day states that the government has received accounts of the quiet return of Leopold under the sway of the Grand Duke.

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"We regret to learn that this dreadful disease is prevailing with unusual intensity at Milliken's Bend, and on many of the river and bayou plantations adjacent. We heard yesterday that there had been eleven deaths at the Bend within a week, and that the disease did not seem to be abating. The steam ferry-boat Buena Vista left here yesterday, having been sent for to bring to the city several families and citizens who leave there to avoid the contagion. We also learn that the cases are still very numerous at Yazoo City and along the Yazoo river as high up as Phillip's bend. We are still fortunately exempt from the scourge here, and, with proper precautions, indulge the hope that we shall be spared another visitation.

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Black river and Tensas have been swollen this week with heavy rains, but the Bayou Macon was falling on Thursday, and it is believed that Tensas was on a stand yesterday, while Black river was nearly in this promising condition.

We have had a report that Red river was rising. This was a mistake. Red river showed drift from its mouth, but this came out of Black river. Indeed, so low is Red river that persons who entered it from Black river on Monday last, could discover no sign of Red river water near the mouth of Black river. Black river was backing Red river up.

DREAMS.—Those who believe in dreams, as foreshadowing coming events, will give us their eternal thanks, we trust, for copying the annexed list of "signs." Every one of them has been tried, and proved infallible:

To dream of a millstone round your neck, is a sign of what you may expect, if you marry an extravagant wife.

To see apples in a dream, betokens a wedding; because where you find apples, you may reasonably expect pears.

To dream that you are lame, is a token that you will get into a hobble.

When a young lady dreams of a coffin, it betokens that she should instantly discontinue the thickly shod in wet weather.

If you dream of a clock, it is a token that you will gain great credit—that is, thick.

To dream of fire is a sign that—if you are out before you go to bed.

To dream of walking barefoot, denotes a journey that will be bootless.

To dream of eggs, is a sign that you will discover a mare's nest.

THE AMERICA'S MAIL.—We received yesterday our regular files of French and English papers by the America, but the ample details of the news that we have already published, render it almost superfluous for us to dive into the contents of these journals.

By the Southern Line.

BALTIMORE, Saturday Morning, May 12, 8 o'clock.

The New York Riot.

Up to 12 o'clock last night, there was no more rioting in New York, the prompt and determined energy exhibited by the Mayor Woodhull having frightened the rioters. He issued a proclamation declaring his intention to uphold the majesty of the laws, let the consequences be what they might. Cannon loaded with grape-shot were stationed at all the approaches to the theatre. Two regiments were also under arms.

The names of eighteen men killed are published, and an indignation meeting condemnatory of the city authorities was held in the Park last night. It was addressed by Rynders and Mike Walsh.

Mr. Meready has gone to Boston. The military nobly sustained the Mayor. The rioters consist of that class known as fire rioters. ["I kills for Kayser and runs with 40"].

More of the Hibernia's News.

The Markets.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool for the week ending the 27th ult.) were 24,000 bales, with no active variations from last week's quotations.

Notwithstanding the depressing influence of the blockade of the German ports upon trade, the market has been moderately sustained, but the abundance of the supply continues seriously to affect the market.

The fall of 1-8 in the Liverpool market, for American descriptions, has had no effect on the Havre market, either on sales or prices. Up to the 25th the sales continued regular and satisfactory. There is a reported improvement at Hamburg in the cotton market.

The transactions for beef last week at Liverpool were limited. On Eastern pork a retail business was doing at full prices; Western was dull and particularly declining. Bacon sold to a fair extent, but large imports during [illegible] from 28 to 30 [illegible] the possibility of [illegible] for interior hams in shipping issues were in fair demand and prices were firm. With a declining stock and sales limited. Salerd 150 tons [illegible] were made this week at fair prices. Sales reported of 800 casks at 16 and 6d to 17s. Naval stores unchanged and the season closed.

Indian corn 29s and 6d. to 31s for white, and 31 to 32s for yellow. Corn meal 13 to 15s.

CHOLERA AT CINCINNATI.—The cholera in a rage terribly at Cincinnati. Thirty-three new cases and eight deaths in one day, including Judge Brough, late editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer—*Evening Picayune.*

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WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—It is the intention of board of managers to have, as far as practicable, a specimen of the marble or granite of each State in the monument, and the name of the State from which it comes engraved upon it. Should the States be disposed to furnish blocks, they must be of the following dimensions: 2 feet wide, 5 feet long, and one foot thick, and one inch and a half thick. They will be placed in an appropriate position in the obelisk.—*Washington Wig.*

☞ We perceive from the Mobile Herald that Mr. Langdon, the Mayor of that city and Editor of the Advertiser, has come over to New Orleans, where he intends spending several days in investigating the operations of the free schools and work-houses of the city. We have had the pleasure of a yet of meeting with the worthy Colonel.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

DISTRICT ATTORNIES.

Octavius N. Ogden, to be District Attorney for the western district of Louisiana, in the place of Henry Boyce, who declines the appointment.

Samson Mason, to be District Attorney for the district of Ohio, in the place of Thomas W. Bartley, removed.

MARSHALS.

Frederick G. Smith, to be Marshal of the western district of Louisiana, in the place of John E. King, who declines the appointment.

Gideon Addison, to be marshal of the district of Ohio, in the place of Daniel A. Robenson, removed.

Henry F. Tallmadge, to be Marshal of the southern district of New York, in the place of Eli Moore, removed.

RECEIVERS.

John H. Hughes, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Plattsburg, Missouri, in the place of Parker Dudley, resigned.

John L. Green, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Chillicothe, Ohio, in the place of John Hough, removed.

REGISTER.

Cyrus W. Wilson, to be Register of the Land Office at Little Rock, Ark. in the place of W. W. Stephenson, removed.

OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

POSTMASTERS.

Henry H. Matthews, Emyra, N. Y.
Elisha Starr, Milwaukie, Wisconsin.
John F. Bodley, Vicksburg, Miss.
Edw. W. Lincoln, Worcester, Mass.
Joshua Dunn, Portland, Me.
Isaac Platt, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Levi Platt, jr., vice Levi Platt, deceased, Plattsburg, N. Y.

The Debts due by Foreign States to British Subjects.

The following circular has been addressed by Viscount Palmerston to her Majesty's representatives in foreign States, respecting the debts due by foreign States to British subjects:—

FOREIGN OFFICE, January, 1849.

Her Majesty's government have frequently had occasion to instruct her Majesty's representatives in various foreign States, to make earnest and friendly, but not authoritative representations in support of the unsatisfied claims of British subjects who are holders of public bonds and money securities of those States.

As some misconception appears to exist in some of those states with regard to the just right of her Majesty's government to interfere authoritatively, it should think fit to do so, in support of those claims, I have to inform you, as the representative of her Majesty in one of those states against which British subjects have such claims, that it is for the British government simply a question of discretion, and by no means a question of international right, whether they should or should not make, in any matter the subject of diplomatic negotiation. The question is to be considered simply in its bearing upon international right, there can be no doubt whatever of the perfect right which the government of every country possesses to take up, as a matter of diplomatic negotiation, any well founded complaint which any of its subjects may prefer against the government of another country, or any wrong which from such foreign government those subjects may have sustained; and if the government of one country is entitled to demand redress for any one individual among its subjects who may have a just but unsatisfied pecuniary claim upon the government of another country, the right so to require redress cannot be diminished merely because the extent of the wrong thus suffered, and because, instead of there being one individual claiming a comparatively small sum, there are a great number of individuals to whom a very large amount is due.

It is, therefore, simply a question of discretion with the British government, whether this matter shall be taken up by diplomatic negotiation, and the decision on that question of discretion turns entirely upon British and domestic considerations.

It has hitherto been thought by the successive governments of Great Britain undesirable that British subjects should invest their capital in loans to foreign governments, instead of employing it in profitable undertakings at home; and with a view to discourage hazardous loans to foreign governments who may be either unable or unwilling to pay the stipulated interest thereupon, the British government has hitherto thought it the best policy to abstain from taking up, as international questions, the complaints made by British subjects, against foreign governments which have failed to make good their engagements in regard to such pecuniary transactions.

For the British government has considered that the losses of imprudent men, who have placed mistaken confidence in the good faith of foreign governments, would prove a salutary warning to others, and would prevent any other foreign loans being raised in Great Britain except by governments of known good faith and ascertained solvency. But nevertheless, it might happen that the loss occasioned to British subjects by the non-payment of interest upon loans made by them to foreign governments might become so great that it would be the high price for the nation to pay for such a warning against the future, and in such a state of things it might be consider the duty of the British government to make these matters the subject of diplomatic negotiation.

In any conversation which you may hereafter hold with the foreign ministers upon this subject, you will not fail to communicate to them the views which her Majesty's government entertain therein, as set forth in this despatch.

I am, etc.,

(Signed,) PALMERSTON.

THE MARRIAGE OF JENNY LIND AT BATH.—This event, irrespecting which there have been so many conjectures and so many rumors, we are informed, on the best authority, took place last week, and with such privacy was the ceremony conducted, that many of our readers will be surprised to learn, that the marriage of the Swedish nightingale was performed by special license, on Thursday week, at the residence of the bridegroom's family, No. 40 Great Pulteney street, Bath. The engagement of Jenny Lind with Mr. Harris has long been publicly announced and commented upon by the daily and weekly journals; and so strict a record has been kept of the movements of the fair cantatrice, that it is somewhat surprising the announcement of her marriage should have escaped our daily London contemporaries. Such, however, is the fact. Jenny Lind is married—married in Bath—to a native of Bath; and henceforth, we understand, she will retire into the privacy of domestic life; she will become one of our residents, and will shed over the circle in which she moves, those graces which have made her such an idol with the public.—The history of Jenny Lind, both before and since her appearance in this country—her extraordinary munificence—her unbounded benevolence—are themes on which the journals and periodical writers of the day have dilated *ad nauseam.* But some particulars respecting the "infantine prodigy," who has wooed and won the enchanting songstress, may not be unacceptable. Mr. Harris is the son of the late Mr. Harris, of 40 Great Pulteney street, Bath, and is, we understand, related to the Bishop of Norwich. His early educational studies were pursued at Grosvenor College, in his native city, where he greatly distinguished himself as a classical and mathematical scholar. His engagement with Mdlle. Lind has led to her retirement from the stage; and although (to use the well-known quotation) "we ne'er shall look upon her like again" as an exponent of the lyric drama and her withdrawal from the public will create a blank in our amusements not to be easily filled up, yet, amidst all the regrets which will be thus occasioned, sure we are that there is no heart so selfish as not to join with us in the aspiration, that many, many years of that domestic happiness which has been said to be "the only bliss that has survived the fall," may be in store for her in the circle of her adoption; and that if we are no more to be charmed by the magic notes of Jenny Lind, we shall, by many an act of that unbounded and expansive charity which has equalled her love of the poor, be often reminded of her existence as the no longer apostrophal character—"Mrs. Harris."—*Bath paper.*

City Intelligence.

THEFT.—Ralph Vinus was arrested on Sunday night, at 12 o'clock in the Vegetable Market, where he was offering to sell a lot of wet clothing for the moderate price of one dime. It was subsequently ascertained that these articles had been purloined from a yard on Old Levee st., and Ralph was accordingly sent before the First District.

STRALING.—Thos. McBride was committed yesterday for further examination by Recorder Genois, on the affidavit of Martin Carroll, who accuses him of having, in connection with a man named Bill Cortez, stolen from his room at the North American Hotel, during the night time, a one hundred dollar bill.

VAGRANTS.—Jas. Mulligan and Mary Wyely were sent to the Work house yesterday by Recorder Genois, for a period of ninety days, being known to the police as incorrigible vagrants.

ROBBERY.—J. Made, Geo. Schmidt and P. Dougen were arrested yesterday in the Second Municipality, on the charge of having stolen a trunk containing clothing, from the steamer Geo. Washington. They have not yet been examined.

BURGLARY.—A man named Diamond was arrested yesterday by the First Municipality police, on the charge of having entered the steamer E. D. White in the night time and broken open a trunk belonging to one of the passengers, from which various articles were extracted. He was committed for further examination.

LARCENY.—John Thompson and Walter James were brought before Recorder Genois, yesterday morning on the affidavit of F. W. Scott, who charges them with having broken open his trunk at a boarding house in Gallatin street, and taken therefrom a quantity of clothing. They were committed for examination.

DISCHARGED.—H. D. Edge, who was accused of arson some days since, was discharged yesterday by Recorder Genois, as no evidence was adduced to sustain the charge.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—*Complimentary Benefit to Mr. Davis.*—The complimentary benefit tendered to Mr. Davis, the popular and efficient manager of the Orleans Theatre, will come off to night. We alluded yesterday to the strong claims which the beneficiary possesses on the entire theatre going community of the city, and have no doubt that the testimonial this evening will be such as to prove conclusively the esteem in which the worthy administrator of the establishment is held. Instead of the opera of *The Huguenots*, which was to have been produced on this occasion, the following splendid programme has been selected: *The third act of Norma*; the third act of *The Queen's Musketeers*; the closing scene of the third act of *Anna Boleyn*; a vaudeville entitled *Marraine*, and a lyric piece called *Peter the Hermit*, to be sung by Mr. Conradin.

THE INUNDATION.—During the last twenty-four hours, the water has risen from seven to eight inches, and now covers the greater portion of the rear of the city, situated on the side of the Carondelet Canal. Commencing at Toulouse street, the flood has now reached Robertson street; on St. Louis st it extends to Villere, on Conti st. to Marais, on Bienville st. to Tremé, on Customhouse street, to Franklin, and on Canal street the gutters are filled up to Basin. The Second Municipality farms even worse as apart from the district overflowed in the Second Ward, a great part of the Seventh is now under water. The Gas works are entirely surrounded, but the energetic measures adopted by Colonel Campbell, the Superintendent, will ward off all injury to the building, and thus secure to us the inestimable 11 using of light. In Common street, the water nearly extends up to Orleans street, and when we left it inundated region last night, the water was rising at the rate of six inches in twenty four hours. This rate of progress will ensure us shortly an abundant supply of the fluid as high up as Dauphine st.

At a moderate calculation we should say that from 1000 to 1500 tenements are now surrounded by water, so that our friends at a distance can imagine the extreme inconvenience to which the residents are exposed. Those whose means enable them to do so are moving away, but unfortunately the circumstances of by far the larger number are such as renders it compulsory for them to remain. Most of the gardens on this and the other side of the river have been ruined, and the result is that vegetables have already risen enormously in price. Those who are in the habit of going to market, inform us that the difference in many instances is equal to 100 per cent. Some very valuable nurseries have also been completely destroyed, in one case we are aware of, a gentleman whose loss amounts to $900, $1500 of which was invested in dahlias. Trifling as the loss of flowers may appear, and as it is only one individual instance, our readers abroad must know that the traffic in Flora's productions is one that is extensive, and that very many families depend entirely for their support on the sale of bouquets. To them, therefore, the deprivation is not only serious, but ruinous. We were unable, yesterday, to penetrate into many streets that were quite accessible on Sunday, and not being partially wading or swimming, we cannot exactly describe the condition of affairs there. Suffice it to say, the flood has in many places attained a height of two to three feet and the locality is admirably adapted for ducks and other water fowl.

After writing thus far, we learn with much satisfaction that some steps have been adopted towards preventing at least the water from reaching a greater height. Messrs. Surgi and Harrison, acting under the authority of the Second Municipality Council, and having 500 laborers at their command, commenced yesterday to cut a wide canal through the Metairie Ridge, at the race course, and had so far succeeded last night as to lower the water some 3 inches on the New Orleans side. It is estimated that when finished the flood will rush through this opening at the rate of 15 miles an hour, and that it will drain the flood to a very considerable extent. The 2d Wards of the First and Second Municipalities will derive the greatest benefit from the undertaking—The crevasse cut through the levee on this side of the New Canal have been thoroughly repaired, and as the two machines of the Draining Company were to have been put to work on Monday, it is believed that in the course of a few days the water in that part of the city will have receded one foot. So may it be, though we confess to some misgivings as regards these expectations.

THE CREVASSE AT SAUVE'S PLANTATION.—The accounts received yesterday evening were quite discouraging, and but faint hopes are now entertained of the stoppage of the breach. Most of the laborers have left the scene of destruction, and Mr Dunbar is almost worn out by the constant and unremitting perseverance with which he has pursued his labors. One more attempt will be made to day to stop the crevasse, by sinking a couple of heavy flat boats under the ship, and should this fail we believe the works will be abandoned until the water recedes. We understand that Mr Dunbar has a very narrow escape from drowning yesterday, and was only saved by the presence of mind of one of the workmen.

ANOTHER CREVASSE.—The Levee broke through at the plantation of Mr. Minor Kenner, three miles above Sauve's, on sunday evening at 6 o'clock, fortunately the place at which Kenner's stands is 40 feet, was taken hold of immediately by the active exertions simply of Mr. Kenner's hands, the crevasse was effectually closed at exactly hour vester day afternoon. A negro, who was on the Levee discovered the break, which at first was scarcely a foot wide, and he immediately seized hold of some piles, which had accidentally been gathered there for the purpose of being sent to Sauve's plane, and commenced driving in one of the pickets. Having had he struck one or two hours from the Levee gave way beneath him, and the first rush of water carried him off a distance of about 50 yards, when he recovered his footing and gave the alarm. It is fortunate indeed that this breach was so promptly stopped. We can all bear any further increase of water.

THE CREVASSE BELOW.—We learn that the work is progressing finely on the crevasse, opposite the Powder Magazine, and the general impression appeared to be last evening, that the breach would be closed within forty-eight hours. A colonel manaed Fleming has charge of the undertaking, and his labor thus far have been crowned with complete success.

MEETING IN THE FAUBOURG TREME.—*Discussion on the water grievances.*—Last evening a large meeting of the inhabitants of the faubourg Treme was held at the Union House opposite the Treme Market. On motion, Mr Barnes was called to the chair.

The President observed that the meeting was called on the ground of some pretended threats which the inhabitants of the Second Ward had uttered, of cutting the embankment of Canal Carondelet, in order that the water from their premises might have an issue into the lower part of the city.

Preambles and resolutions were adopted—the former showing the futility of any cutting of said canal, as no benefit could be derived from such an attempt, which could only prove detrimental to the inhabitants of the other side, without producing a single benefit to the unfortunate people who are now submerged; and the latter requesting a permanent committee and a civil guard to be on the alert in case of any disposition shown to break the embankment, with the determination moreover of resisting any such infractions by force of arms if necessary. Resolutions were also adopted, calling on the Mayor and other officers to protect the property and maintain the public peace.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. THREE.—The Council met last evening, Recorder Genoinez in the Chair. A full Board present. A message from the Mayor was read, informing the Council of the measures which have been taken by him in reference to the Sauve's Crevasse. On motion of Mr. Mossan, the conduct of his Honor, the Mayor, was unanimously approved of. A letter from J. Mouriamat, the Treasurer's Clerk, was read, tendering his services in filling appointed inspector of the Customhouse. Accepted. A letter from J. Peter Conroy, Jr., President of the Mexican Gulf Rail Road Company, asking permission of the Council that the road be continued to Canal street, was referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. White, Bache and Warner, with instruction to report at the next regular sitting. Mr. White's Ordinance fixing the bonds to be furnished by all the Municipal officers, was taken up, and after a short discussion, adopted by 6 yeas to 5 nays. The Council then proceeded to the Municipal officers. The following gentlemen were duly elected:—M. Isnard, Treasurer; A J Guirot, Comptroller; S Audler, Collector on Coffee houses; George Gledden, Collector on Levee dues; D. Veau, Collector on drays and carts; Eugene Dupuy, Collector on Flatboats; Michel Aine, and P. Daubert, Collectors on real estate ward; Capt. J. Barnion, Commissary of the 1st Ward; A. Barone, Commissary of the 2d Ward; Michel Syndic of the 4th Ward; A. Bellanger, Commissary of the Fort 8th Ward; Manuel Pindon, Keeper of the Pound; Daniel Philips, Engineer of the draining Machine; S. Johson, Deputy Engineer of the draining do; A d'Hemecourt, Surveyor; Wm. Carley, Overseer of Public Works; Thomas Helm, Deputy Overseer of Public Works; J. W. Rode, Wharfinger; J. C. Pendergrast, proprietor of the Daily Orleanian, Printer; Whitaker & Lugenbuih, Prosecuting Attorneys; John Culbertson, Consulting Attorney; Dr Vandegrift, Physician of the Jail; D. T. Farrar, Captain of the Workhouse; E. Rousain, Clerk of the Workhouse; Edward Bachemin and D. E. Farrar, Wardens of Workhouse; Eugene Mazerat, Captain of the Guard; J. McCaffrey, 1st Lieut. of Police; St. John Ducoing, 2d Lieut. of Police; R. Chainaydre, Sergeant of Day Police; Benty Thomas, Sergeant of Night Watch; Joseph Salvatory, Jr., Out-door Sergeant; N. Vignie, Auctioneer; A. Abat, Notary; Messrs. Wm. Copping, John Cook and Tobias Brune, were afterwards elected Corporals of the Night Watch, and then the Council adjourned.

STRALING.—An affidavit was made yesterday before Recorder Genois by J. R Eastwood, who charges one Margaret Clingon, employed as a servant in his house, with having stolen, some ten days since, two gold rings and two ear-rings. A warrant was issued for her apprehension.

WRIFED.—Two slaves named Albert and David were sentenced yesterday to receive twenty five lashes each, for having committed the crime of larceny.

☞ Messrs. Bonneval & Domingon will sell, This Day, at 12 o'clock, at the St Louis Exchange, valuable Brick Buildings, situated in the First and Second Municipalities, and Slaves, belonging to the estate of Santin Marina. They will also sell at the same place, several valuable Slaves, a beautiful Lot of Ground on Royal street, and some Lots of Ground at Mandeville. The plans of the property are exhibited at the Exchange. For the particulars and terms see the advertisement.

Board of Health,
List of Interments in the city of New Orleans for the week ending 12th May 1849, at 12 o'clock, M.

Accidental,	2	Inflammation,	1
Amaurosis,	1	Encephalitis,	1
Apoplexy,	2	Enteritis,	4
Brain, Congestion of	2	do Chronic,	4
Cerebritis,	3	Fever, Bilious	3
Cholera,	53	do Scarlet	3
do Asiatic,	76	do Typhus	9
do Infantum,	1	Gastro-Enteritis,	4
do Morbus,	4	Hemorrhagica, Puerp.,	1
Consumption,	9	Marasmus,	1
Convulsions,	8	Meningitis,	2
Crump,	1	Paralysis,	1
Croup,	1	Pneumonia,	8
Debility,	5	Poisoned,	1
Dentition,	5	Smallpox,	1
Diarrhea,	6	Stillborn,	6
do Chronic,	1	Triplets, Nascentium,	1
Dropsy,	3	Trismus,	3
Drowned,	2	Uteri Prolapsus,	1
Dysentery,	5		
		Total,	230

Of which 67 were under 10 years; 191 were white, and 44 colored.

WHERE BORN.—New Orleans, 19; Ireland, 61; Germany, 7; Prussia, 2; Virginia, 9; North Carolina, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Boston, 1; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1; Maryland, 1; Lower Canada, 1; Scotland, 9; New York, 1; Louisiana, 1; Spain, 1; West Indies, 1; Switzerland, 1; England, 3; Illinois, 1; Georgia, 1; District Columbia, 1; Sweden, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Kentucky, 1; balance, uncertain.

A. D. CROSMAN, President.
A. HEUTER, Secy.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

MONDAY EVENING, May 14, 1849.

The sales of Cotton to day reached 4,500 bales, at very steady prices. Middling to Good Middling 6¾ @ 7c ⅌ lb.

No change in Sugar and Molasses, with sales to a fair extent.

The Flour market is rather dull. Ohio brands are selling at $4 25. About 6,000 sacks of Corn were sold at 46@47c ⅌ bushel.

The Provision market is quiet, and sales confined to small lots at former prices.

Whiskey is selling to a moderate extent, at 18½ @19c ⅌ gallon.

Exchanges are firmer. We quote Sterling, 7@8 ⅌ cent prem. France, 5f 27½@5f 29½. Bills on New York, at 60 days, 1½@1¾ ⅌ cent. discount. Checks parallel ⅌ cent prem.

Freights remain dull and depressed.

—DIED—

The Grand Architect of the Universe having called to his bosom, our beloved Br. HENRY GENELLY, all the Masons of the jurisdiction are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place to-day at half past 4 o'clock, F. P. M., from his late residence, corner of Bayou and Derbigny streets.

By order of the G'd M.

FRANCOIS VERRIER, G'd Sec.

Lieutenant Mr FLEURY GENELLY, aged 20 years 8 months and 10 days, son of Mr. Henry Genelly, of the family, are requested to attend the funeral which will take place this day at half past 4 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Bayou and Derbigny streets.

☞ Neither Mobile nor Charleston mail from the French ship VAILLANT, will be responsible for any debts contracted by her crew.

V. MAGNAN, 87 St Louis st.

NOTICE.—Passengers by the French ship La LAURE, bound to Bordeaux, are requested to be on board this Evening, between 5 and 7 o'clock. The ship lays opposite the Mint.

G M LUCAS 30 Bienville st.

☞ ship VAILLANT, Dudignon, master, from Bordeaux, is now discharging opposite Barracks at the levee; no boats will be permitted to be alongside without a written permit from the Captain, who will be found on board, or at the office of the undersigned, who are to attend to their delivery on the wharf, or they will be charged with demurrage.

J. & J. TARDOS, 87 St. Louis st.

NOTICE TO DRAYMEN.—Any drayman forwarding goods from the shipping, without the same over written order,

BAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine and 11 Red Stores.

LOST OR MISLAID.—The Certificate of Insurance of the Capital