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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday morning, Mar. 29, 1848.

FOR MAYOR,
A. D. CROSSMAN.

Premonitory Symptoms of the Victory Achieved at Paris on Washington's Birth-day.

A paragraph in Prime's *Evening Mercury*, referring to Mr Guizot's prospective views on a Revolution in France, disappeared, let us, during a visit which this Gentleman made at our office, to inquire for the particulars on which such assumption was grounded. An interesting conversation followed, whereby we learned, that it was a current *on-dit* pointed in Mr Holdier seems to be equally disposed to give credence to the rumors of changes which, at the moment, are occupying the minds of the Parisian mind, that have so signally confounded the words of Tacitus, when speaking of the habits of the German race, he says: "De minoribus rebus principes consultant, de majoribus omnes." It is needless to explicate on our interlocutor's knowledge of men and things in the many countries of which he speaks; the tongues, and in which he has resided for years, but as he (Prime's friend) had begun my review, Gabriel Prime's two years ago.

Describe compressions on his second visit to Paris in 1844-46, Mr Guizot, whose absence being purely voluntary, was known much more seen interrupted with some of the highest scholars and philosophic thinkers of the country remarked, among very other, how long and quietude, it did not seem the ordinary course of events, monarchy, but of the entire form of government itself. Every man who had studied the current of the times, the vicissitudes of Revolution, Empire, Restoration, Orleans, Julien, and *Louis Philippe*, appeared to be backbone in his armor in more warm and more change, which, the younger man of the economic, were appearing to disappear, he noticed to look in the sunshine of two Anti-parties seemed strong to become identified with the *Nation*, rather than with the Kings household or his favorite Ministers. This circumstance of feeling had even somewhat behoved, and had acquired great resentment, when our educated French friend, at the day, assured, awakened to our Parisian's and Madame Adelaide's delicate feeling towards the *Jesuit* party, and, in the Kingdom, under the guise of a monarchy, the Jesuits, under the guise of a republican.

Prior to home, Prime's friend, the morning, danger from the Tuileries, and, through the Presses in the secret room of her Colleges and in the *salons* of Jesuits. Edwin Stanley (Lord Derby) had in his study by a Jesuit, expound the principles of Rome whose text book was the Secrets Monas. Guizot and Mr. Prime, Professors at the College de France, in their public lectures on French History, and Political Economy, when they painted the *Jesuitisme* of times past, obviously coupled it with Jesuits present, to the delight of those gay satyrs, and to the fears of the Kings being marked upon his face, as it seemed consciousness of the Jesuits in the Tuileries and Mr LAMARTINE, who, on the evening of the Garde General's Ball, was seen with a cigar, would renounced his Republican principles, and aimed at the Jesuits, Expulsion, and aiming the Jesuits Expulsion out of Paris, aids the right to the Chair of the College de France. At that moment, we can conceive, he felt the Jesuits in the most intimate of to be revenge.

Such discussions ensued. The Minister of the President to whose GUIZOT and MOLE, Ministers, Lamartine and the Interior of the proposed peerage as an intermediate. The latter firmly refused to minister, mentioning, that it was the intention, premature, to appoint to such professorship in numbers of their own selves, and, that, in case crossing the threshold of the College, such professor was free by the Constitution of this University, to lecture as he pleased fit, a matter, added the President, of small moment to the Government, because a given professor discussed nonsense, no one would go near him, and if the Government disapproved, knowledge would thereby be diffused. In either contingency, no one had the power, impose silence on him.

The President at the Minister parted in anger, where the former, on a subsequent day, presented a letter to the Jesuits Minister, in which he was asked to come immediately, for, he, Minister, had, he twelve years, I have delivered "Cours d'Archeologie Experimental" at our College. Nothing, certainly, can be more in place than modern poetry, or from allusions to *Jesuitisme* than Europe, having plus. Now I warn you, if you pass at in answering *Guizot* and *Mole* *bebet*, if you will not let us name at the College de France, that my own course next winter shall be devoted to the "Sacerdoce Caste" of ancient Egypt. I will never use the word Priestcraft, I might offend; but, nothing, the story to an exposition of the avaricious, grasping, cramping system, and politics in its power of that long-lived hierarchy, it will not be in vain if any of my auditors should draw "Sadism comparison" between them and that which may be going on around us."

The peerage was lost, but the professors maintained their posts. MICHELET's death removed one obnoxious member of the faculty, but has "Prestre et a faincle" was a patriotic legacy which aided in sweeping the Jesuits forever from the soil of enlightened France—Switzerland has followed suit, Italy is on the roll. In 1846, a Jesuitess attempt, at re accession, was tried through the introduction of the author Axel enlogist, if legated man, LAMORANT into the College. His first lecture hurled an anathema on freedom of inquiry—he stigmatized his opponents as "vermine"! Gendarmerie in league, failing to suppress the tumultuous students, who attended his prelections in white night caps, and swords enveloped in blankets. This smart resulted after the third lecture. Extinct the scenes.

And in proof of the policy observed by men of science, who appreciated the durability of national people to the favors of an ephemeral regime, in these times of perplexity, notwithstanding the indulgences held out to each, if he would, by his discoveries at the feet of his mission during [illegible] PRESS presents his hard-earned laurels in chamber of Karnac to the French Nation—BETTA brings his vast Ninevite sculptures to the Tuileries of FRANCE—PAUTHIER, the renowned sinologist, refuses a mission to China, in his native studies should be identified by French ones with Guizot's administration—and hundreds of other distinguished men have acted in a similar manner.

Such was the feeling at Paris in 1845-46—The events of the 23d February have but demonstrated the accuracy of those apprehensions, and confirmed the instability of the Orleans dynasty, and now, whose names do we behold standing in the perilous gap when abdication necessitates a provisional government? Not the hackneyed politicians, nor the scions of aristocracy; not "les bons prudhommes" of unknown antecedents nor the unwashed rallies whose element is anarchy; but, those whose works stamp them as men of science, literature, talent, chivalry and exalted principle—men of all specialities, but of mental calibre—an astronomer, ARAGO—a Hebrew lawyer, CREMIEUX—a sublime writer, LAMARTINE—a General who has risen from the ranks grade by grade, on the battle-field of Algeria, LAMORICIERE—and their colleagues, each one a man of action in the age we live in.

These are the outlines of the conditions which, to the reflective mind, prepared the revolution of the fall of Louis PHILIPPE's dynasty after his death; but no one could foresee that he, living acts would hasten the consummation.

Queen Dona vult perdere, prius dementat."—France may have to pass through paroxysms created by external aggregates, or endure the throes of internal convulsions, before the evils of transition be overcome, and her equanimity be re-established—but the revolution of 1848 foreshadowed for four years, will secure equal rights to her citizens, and the triumph of educational and intellectual supremacy, for the ultimate benefit of herself and of humanity, over bureaucratic chicaneries, and the stolid efforts of an imbecile sovereign to stifle the cry for civic liberty, through a veto to public dinners, and the so-called conservative perpetuation of popular ignorance.

In the hands of such men as her people now call to sway her proud destinies, France must march steadily onward in the path of national freedom, greatness and glory.

RUMORED ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND OF LOUIS PHILIPPE—AND REPORTED RESIGNATION OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—The Baltimore *Sun* of the 21st inst., states that it has later intelligence than is contained in the English papers, though its London correspondent, who at the moment of the departure of the steamer, writes in a brief note *that* Louis Philippe had arrived in England; and, that Lord John Russell had resigned as Premier of the English Ministry. The rumor with regard to the ex-King of the French prevailed in England on the 26th February, but was denied by the London *Times* and other journals. It appears, however, that the Liverpool *Mail* of the 25th, positively announced by a telegraphic despatch, that Louis Philippe had landed at Folkstone. The *story* may not have been true at the time, but there is little doubt that the deposed monarch has ere this taken refuge in England.

With regard to the resignation of Lord John Russell, the London papers are altogether silent; but as the *Sun* relies implicitly on its correspondent's statement, which must have been written several hours subsequently to the publication of the journals, information may prove correct.

THE FRENCH NEWS IN NEW YORK.—HIGHLY EXCITING TIMES.—Never, it is said, were the people of New York city so wild and frantic with excitement as they were on Saturday, on the receipt of the intelligence by the Cambria, of the popular revolution in France. A letter thus describes it:

The French people here were positively beside themselves. They knew not how to express their gratification at the realization of their brightest hopes. They by common instinct abandoned their places of business and flocked to the French *cafes*, to talk over the matter and exchange congratulations. The tricolored flag was immediately hoisted on every French hotel and public house in the city. Assemblages were made to get up meetings in different places but the idea was abandoned, to be resumed into effect next week.

The Irish too were in a ferment, and too or three hundred of the Irish Confederation, with the members of the Irish Confederation, with unusual previous concert or understanding, found themselves assembled in large numbers at their usual place of meeting, the Shakspeare Hotel. A formal meeting of the body was proposed; officers were appointed, and some very exciting speeches were delivered, in which it was asserted that the hour of liberation had at length arrived, and that she must immediately take advantage of England's circumstances and free herself. Subscriptions to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars were proposed, the money to be sent as soon as collected, to the confederation in Dublin, to be expended in the purchase of arms and ammunition.

A great meeting of all the friends of freedom is called for Tuesday evening, when our own American citizens, too, were excited. In fact, the city resembled a boiling cauldron. Many a joke was cracked, and many a laugh provoked at the expense of the ex-King of France, in the harmonic of one of our principal hotels. I saw a note chanted, of some two feet in breadth, and with, with this inscription.

TRUCK REFUSED.

Democratic Wig Nomination for President

George Washington Lafayette

subject to the decision of the National Convention.

This placard was encircled with cauze ribbons, white, blue and red, and surmounted by immature French and American flags, connected together. It was very significant, and attracted a good deal of attention. The anxiety to hear further intelligence from Paris is intense. Many are undecided whether the revolution is complete and general over France, but the French people must that it is, and that the rule of monarchy is over forever in their native country.

MR. CLAY AND THE BALTIMORE HIBERNIA SOCIETY.—Mr Clay dined with the Hibernia Society of Baltimore, on the 17th instant. In response to a toast by the President, Hugh Jenkins, Esq., the venerable statesman spoke as follows.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association.—Without passing through your city on my return home, I received your kind invitation to be present on this interesting occasion—an occasion dear to every Irish heart, as well as to all who feel a sympathy for the many afflictions and wrongs of Ireland.

This invitation, coming to me from an association the main object of which is to educate and provide for the children and orphans of the sons and daughters of Erin, and to smooth the rugged path of the poor and destitute emigrant, carried with it a claim to my attention which could not be resisted, although other engagements were pressing on me.

For the favorable and complimentary sentiment which you have done me the honor to express in my behalf, as well as for the manner in which it has been received by the company, I feel truly grateful, and am at a loss for language to properly convey the feelings of my heart.

I have, during a life by no means short, been honored with the respect, love and friendship of many Irishmen; a friendship that could never be broken—bonded by mutual love and esteem, that still causes the fond remembrances of some that are now no more, to cling to my heart strings with still closer tenacity as the years roll on to close. I have always found them true and unwavering friends of the heart, adhering still closer in adversity—always ready to support, encourage and encourage in the different vocations of life. Among those whom it has been my privilege and pride to claim as close and intimate friends in life, was the lately deceased and much lamented Porter of Louisiana, who bore in his breast a most noble and devoted Irish heart, distinguished throughout his adopted state and country as one of the great friends of man, but more especially of the poor and oppressed. I could also describe to you the unswerving friendship of a Wier, a Lacy and hosts of others, the remembrance of whose many and oft repeated acts of kindness through a series of years, can never be effaced. Another, whose friendship is fondly cherished, as it is also, doubtless, by many of these now present, was the amiable and philanthropic friend of man, Luke Tiernan, of Baltimore, a man whose character I may hold up to your view as a true exemplar of the generosity, the hospitality, and noble devotion of Irishmen, wherever I have met them.

It is customary, in a festive occasion like the present, to propose sentiments to the honor of great warriors, men of scientific and literary attainments, and of distinguished statesmen who have led on their countrymen to victory, amid deeds of heroic valor and noble devotion to the honor and glory of their country. I propose, however, before I close, to offer you a sentiment in honor of one who, though he has led on a whole nation to victory, has used no weapons but the weight of his religious character and the powers of moral suasion.

I allude to the great reformer of the age—Father Mathew—a conqueror without armies, who is soon coming amongst us, fresh from his genuine labors of love among the warm-hearted Irish—about whom there will linger something of the deep poetical character of that people, which it will be good to inhale. He comes to us with a world-wide renown, distinguished for his unbounded philanthropy, his many and unostentatious charities, which have secured to him a broad and enduring popularity with all classes and conditions, unlimited by diversity of religious opinion, or sectarian bounds. He will be welcomed to our shores by eager thousands of all sects, parties, and localities, and by none more earnestly and devotedly than myself. I shall hope to give him a cordial welcome, and will take delight in extending to him that hospitality and esteem due the great good man of Ireland, who in a few brief years has accomplished a century's work in the amelioration of his race—imparting new life, energy and enthusiasm to the great cause of the physical and moral regeneration of his countrymen.

My departure for home at an early hour in the morning, admonishes me that I must soon leave this festive scene to prepare my physical faculties for the fatigues of travel. I will therefore conclude by offering the sentiment I proposed, which I am sure will meet with a cordial and hearty response from all present:

The Rev. Theobald Mathew—A safe arrival—a generous and distinguished reception to him in the United States.

The speech and toast were received with the most marked and unequivocal testimony of pleasure and admiration.

GEN. TAYLOR—There was an immense meeting of the citizens of Baltimore, friendly to the election of General Taylor, held on the evening of the 20th inst. An address and resolutions were adopted, recommending Gen. Taylor to the people of the United States, without distinction of party.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MAYSVILLE.—We learn from the Maysville *Eagle*, that a fire broke out in that place about 6 o'clock on Thursday morning, 16th inst., in the three-story brick warehouse occupied by Mr. Charles W. Franklin, on Second street, which was burned to the ground, together with the adjoining warehouse in the occupancy of Mr. Daniel Spalding, Jr., and nearly all of their contents.

The two three-story warehouses belonged to Dr. J. Shackelford, and were valued at about $8,500—$3,000 insured in Cincinnati.—About 20 tons of hemp were destroyed, besides bacon, groceries, &c. The total loss was about $17,000—about $6,000 insured. Most or all of the hemp was insured.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, March 20th, 1848.

On the night of the date of my last letter, the Ten Regiment Bill was carried through the Senate, by a party division, with the exception of Mr. Calhoun, who gallantly and steadily opposed its adoption until the last hour. Even his colleague, Judge Butler, who had spoken vehemently against the bill, surrendered, when his amendment to increase the number composing the regiments of the existing establishment, and to add two recruiting officers to each company, was lost. This vote occasioned some surprise, for it but indifferently conformed with the independence which heretofore had characterized the conduct of that Senator. The bill now becomes the property of the House, and the present close division of parties, render its fate somewhat uncertain. I still entertain the belief, however, that it cannot pass in its present form—if at all. In all the specious arguments that have been employed on this question, no one has been adduced *to show the necessity or advantage of this augmentation of force*. We have now in Mexico, more than twice the number of troops, with which all our great victories were achieved. It is acknowledged, on all hands, that whatever may be the course of Mexico, in reference to the treaty, the *fighting* is over. There will be no more splendid achievements, for the power of the enemy is prostrate and her armies are dispersed, never to be reunited in formidable array. The administration has but one motive in forcing this measure thro' Congress, and that is to secure the benefit of the large accession of patronage, which it implies.

The President, very unexpectedly, nominated to the Senate on Saturday, Mr. Attorney General Clifford, as associate commissioner with Mr. Sevier, with the rank and pay of minister plenipotentiary. He has already started on his mission, accompanied by Mr. Walsh, the Secretary of Legation. This appointment is very little, if any thing, better than Mr. Sevier, save that Mr. Clifford, is a person of less impulse and more calculation.

In point of ability, there is little difference between the two, neither of them having ever attained any sort of eminence as public men, or occupied a statesman-like position before the country. The President has acted in this matter as he has done in reference to all the valuable commissions for the army within his gift—he has chosen from among his personal partisans, without consulting the best interest at stake, or the National character, in making the appointments. There were hundreds of men in his own party, had he had magnanimity enough to overlook selfish considerations, whose selection would have contributed much to the promotion of peace. He has, however, used his power without just regard to this important object, and he must, therefore, expect to abide whatever responsibility attends his conduct.

Mr. Sevier is sufficiently convalescent to be able to leave the city in two or three days.

Mr Boyd, the Locofoco member of Congress, who was nominated by the Convention of his party for Governor of Kentucky, in opposition to Mr. Crittenden, has, for certain very apparent prudential reasons, declined to allow his name to be used in the canvass. This is the fellow who was used to circulate the most libellous slanders against the most distinguished Statesman of his own State, and the fear of a condemnation through the voice of the people, that would brand him, as he has already been branded by all honorable men, was, doubtless, one of the cogent considerations that persuaded him to decline the nomination. Great sympathy is already felt for the unfortunate victim, whoever he may be, that the gallant Crittenden will be compelled to ascribe.

Every day throws new and additional light upon the hypocritical part played by Mr. Polk and his Administration, in this contest with Mexico. Although he asserted in the most solemn manner, in his different messages, and through every State paper of the different departments, to create the allegation—that the true boundary of Texas was the Rio Grande, and excluded from its mouth to its source—yet it is now known, beyond a dispute, that in his instructions to Mr. Slidell, of the 10th November, 1845, he authorized him to negotiate a Treaty with Mexico for the boundary prescribed in the Act of Congress of Texas of December 19, 1836, and to assume all the just claims of our citizens against Mexico, in consideration of its establishment! This fact will be substantiated, whenever the injunction of secrecy is removed from the proceedings of the Senate.

Now, if as the President has contended and as his partisans have affirmed the Rio Grande, was the rightful and legal line of Texas, how could it be a matter of negotiation? Why did he authorize Mr. Slidell to pay five or six millions of dollars for its acknowledgement? He has labelled his own words by the admission that Mexico possessed valuable rights on the west of the River, in offering this large sum for her quit-claim.

This is the species of double-dealing and fabrication that has been practiced throughout the whole career of this Administration. It was carried to the excess of disgracing the Government in the examination of the captured World on the Oregon question, and whenever the true history of this war is written and its shameful intrigues exposed, there will be much for every good citizen to blush at.

The House has been engrossed in the reception of resolutions and in discussing the Indian appropriation. On the item of the Choctaw Academy, the notorious Sawyer of Ohio, made a charge, that there had been a sacrificing of the management of that institution, which is under the supervision of Col R. M. Johnson. At this Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, who, besides being a naturalist, is also a son-in-law of the aged Killer of Tecumseh, rose in with great indignation and pronounced it "false—barely false, and he (Sawyer) might take it." Sawyer did take it very complacently, and, politician-like, pocketed it, as he would have done any other complimentary. Since the war has ceased in Mexico, a belligerent spirit has manifested itself among the Locofocos of the House of Representatives. They are perceptable in intimating that they had an opportunity of "seeing service," but, they have become as believe as Mars, now that the fighting is ended. The other day, two of them scuffled without serious damage, but, to day their warlike propensities were only confined to the tongue, as being the more harmless weapon. It is due to Mr Johnson, to say, however, that he maintained himself admirably, while he was not smacking his back with the broad upon his brow, of being both a coward and a liar.

The correspondence between Gen. Scott, Mr. Tist, the War Department, Mr. Polk, Gen. Taylor, &c., &c., has all communicated to the House this morning and forms an immense volume. Its contents are already well understood, and Scott will come out of the ordeal as becomes a soldier and a gentleman. Gen. Taylor—his blood is like that of Douglass—it cannot protect itself. Marcy has left his keen blade before us days as the Mexicans did at the battle of Buena Vista.

The Senate has the deficiency bill under consideration, and Allen, of Ohio, is now thundering against the marble columns to empty house. He is literally, *vox et preterea nihil* HOMO.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF ALEXANDER BARROW.—The Philadelphia *North American* says a monument has been made by Mr. Mayers, of our city, to be placed over the grave of the lamented Barrow, late United States Senator from Louisiana. It is twelve feet high, being four feet broad at its base, and of the Grecian order of architecture. On the shaft in front is the United States Coat of Arms, and the top is surmounted with a cap on which is a festoon of oak wreaths, being emblematic of the loyalty with which he so faithfully served his country. The inscription is as follows:—

TO THE MEMORY OF
ALEXANDER BARROW.

He was born in the State of Tennessee, on the 27th day of March, 1801, and died in Baltimore on the 29th of December, 1846, being at the time, a Senator in Congress from the State of Louisiana, of which he had been a citizen for twenty five years.

TROOPS.—The steamer *Talleyrand*, from Nashville, brought down Capt. Wheat's Company of mounted volunteers, 60 men and horses, and landed them at the Barracks, below the city.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20—P. M.

The ship Alice Gray has arrived at this port from New Orleans.

The steamer Cambria has had no material effect upon the market for Breadstuffs. Flour is held at $6 12 1-2 a $6 25. Wheat and Corn remain as last quoted. Provisions unchanged in prices. The cotton market is quiet.

[Transmitted for the American.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 20—P. M.

Fatal Explosion.

The steam-boiler in a factory, situate in Dilwin street, exploded this morning, with a loud report and distressing results. A small boy, named Haas, employed in the establishment, had his head entirely blown off. A young woman, who was washing in an adjoining yard, was struck by some of the fragments and instantly killed. Others are said to have been wounded, but not seriously.

SECOND DESPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20—8 P. M.

A large number of our military turned out this afternoon, and attended the funeral of the late Captain Ayres. The remains were deposited in Monument Cemetery.

[Transmitted for the American.]

NEW YORK, March 20—1 P. M.

The steamer Raritan, from New Brunswick, caught fire to-day about 12 o'clock, while lying off Bedloe's Island, and was burnt to the water's edge. The Raritan was a fine boat, and very valuable. The loss is not stated, nor the amount of insurance.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 20—4 P. M.

The steamer Raritan is a total loss. The passengers were, fortunately, all saved. She was run ashore, while burning, on Gibbet Island.

City Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—This tribunal rendered, on Monday morning last, a number of decisions.—We will only notice the following: In the case of Turner & Renshaw vs. Municipality No. Two. This is an action brought by the plaintiffs, as assignees of Thomas Sloe, late Treasurer of Municipality No. Two. The petition alleges that Sloe acted as Treasurer from the year 1838 to the month of May, 1846; that on the 19th March, 1839, the Municipality passed an ordinance by which a commission of one per cent. was allowed to said Treasurer in addition to his regular salary, said commission to be calculated on the amount of all notes and moneys due to the said Municipality, whether for paying banquettes, ground rents, or from other sources, and collected or received only by said Treasurer, said compensation being also in addition to a commission upon taxes collected; that the said Sloe, while acting as Treasurer, collected large sums of money and large amounts in notes and bills due to said Municipality, but through inadvertance, did not charge or receive the commissions due to him thereon, amounting to the sum of $6,206 79 cents, which the plaintiffs now claim under an assignment from him. The defendants filed a general denial, and afterwards pleaded the prescription of three years. There was judgment against them, and they appealed. The Supreme Court ordered that the judgment in this case be reversed, and that there be judgment in favor of the defendant, with costs in both Courts. We have already noticed the decision rendered in the case of the Louisiana State Bank vs. the Orleans Navigation Company and the First Municipality.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Lory alias Soinzer, convicted of assault and battery, was yesterday sentenced to four months imprisonment and costs. The Court was afterwards occupied with civil cases.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Yesterday morning, at about two o'clock, a fire broke out in a building situated in the rear of the Bethel Chapel, Circus street, near Julia. The Bethel together with six other houses were entirely consumed. The two story brick building, at the corner of Julia and Circus street, occupied by Mr. Myers as a coffee house, was burnt down. The loss will probably reach $20,000. The buildings were partly insured.

BURGLARY.—On Sunday night last, one Samuel G. Evans, entered the schooner *Josephine*, *lying in the New Basin, and after breaking open the trunk of George Rankin, took therefrom* a sum of about seventeen dollars, and sundry other articles. Mr Rankin, yesterday, made an affidavit before Recorder Baldwin, charging Evans with the said burglary. The accused was arrested and gave bail to appear before the Recorder on the 5th of April next.

STABBING WITH INTENT TO KILL.—It will be recollected that on the 5th December last, in the evening, one Antonio Dango, in company with four other individuals, entered the premises of Edward Jacobs, situated on St. Philip street, between Bourbon and Royal, and made a violent attack upon his brother. Mr. Jacobs interfered, and during the scuffle, received several wounds. On the next morning, he applied to Recorder Ramos, and filed an affidavit against Dango, the latter was immediately arrested and held to bail for his further appearance, which did not prevent Dango from flying from justice. Yesterday, however, Lieutenant Scheinhardt, having discovered the place where he was secreted, arrested him and brought Dango unmodestly brought up before Recorder Ramos who committed him for trial before the First District Court.

A LIBEL.—On Saturday night last, Mr. E. mile Favarange was called a mulatto by one Mr. Fovarange, a native of Louisiana Hall Room. Mr. Fovarange, filed an affidavit for libel before Recorder Seuzeneau.

A MAN BURNED TO DEATH.—A man whose name is Henry Hudson, was burned to death at the fire night before last, on Circus street. It appears he was asleep in his bed, when suddenly the fire penetrated to his room. He was burned to a cinder, so that no identity could be rendered. The body was generally recovered from the room of the building in a horribly mutilated condition.

DRIVEN OVER.—George Brown, whose arrest we noticed yesterday, for breaking open the Clerk's office, on board the steamer Chancellor, and for taking therefrom, about $125 in cash, was yesterday arraigned before Recorder Baldwin, to the authorities of the Parish of Jefferson. The steamboat was lying, at the time of the robbery, opposite the city of Lafayette.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. TWO.—The Council met last evening. Recorder Baldwin in the chair.

The weekly Treasurer's report was read as follows:

Balance at last report,	$10 208 19
Received since,	2 424 34
Total,	$19 632 53
Disbursed during the week,	12 057 69
Balance on hand,	$7 574 84

A report from the Board of Public Schools, was read, setting forth the property of the different schools of this Municipality. According to this document, the number of children of both sexes, now in the public schools of this Municipality, is set down at 2 601. On motion of Mr. Golding, this document was ordered to be published in the Bee and Picayune, and on a further motion of Mr. Rogers, 2000 copies were ordered to be published in pamphlet form, to be distributed among the pupils and the citizens.

A communication from the Board of Public Schools, was read, recommending to the Council to purchase the lot of ground, at the corner of Hayes and Philippa streets for the erection of a school house, on the 5th ward. On motion of Mr Peters, the Mayor was authorized to purchase said lot.

A petition numerously signed by several merchants, on Gravier near Lafayette street, calling the attention of the Council to the bad condition of that neighborhood. Referred to the committee on streets and buildings.

A petition from the Gas Company No. 13, asking an appropriation of $301, for repairing their Fire Engine, was referred to the Fire Committee.

Mr. Peters offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Attorney of the Municipality to discontinue the suit now pending against Robert Murphy.

Mr. Renshaw, from the committee on streets and buildings, reported a resolution relative to the opening of a number of streets. Adopted.

After transacting sundry other matters, the Council adjourned.

ARRESTS.—The following persons were yesterday arrested by the Second Municipality police—Philip Morgan, charged by Thomas Sheehan, with assaulting and severely wounding him, on Tchoupitoulas street. Margaret Brenen, charged by Thomas McFadden, with stealing money. Henry Paloff, charged with having in his possession a breast-pin, supposed to have been stolen. John Murphy, charged with stealing a tea-kettle from the fire on Circus street. John Frank, *alias* William Fay, charged with stealing a handkerchief, a vest, and two ink bottles from the fire on Circus street. Sarah Rose, charged with breaking open a trunk, and stealing therefrom $15. Francis Hanna, charged with stealing a decanter of liquor from the counter of a coffee-house. Edward Eudet, charged with stealing hardware from the fire on Circus street. All these prisoners will be brought up this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

TELEGRAPHIC.—The New Orleans and Mobile Magnetic Telegraph Line, will be in operation, ready to receive and transmit business communications this morning, at 9 o'clock.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 23d, says:—Last evening, at 15 minutes past 7 o'clock, our sister city Savannah communicated with Charleston through the Telegraphic wires, and various conversation ensued between the operators at the two points. The line works well, and we trust that but a short time will intervene before our Western friends will also be brought into Telegraphic connexion with us.

COL. ALEXANDER K. MCCLUNG, of Mississippi, arrived in this city on Monday last. It will be gratifying to his many friends abroad, to learn that he has almost entirely recovered from the severe wounds he received at the battle of Monterey.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.—Mr. R. M. Kearney, No. 22 Exchange Place, is the authorized Agent in this city for St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky. Any person wishing a Prospectus, or any information respecting the Institution, can obtain it by making application to that gentleman. Persons indebted to the College are requested to call and make payment to Mr. Kearney.

New Works.

Eva, or the Isle of Life and Death, 2 vol., by Edward Maturin, Esq.—This is an historical romance, and opens in Henry II's time. The scene lies chiefly in Ireland, and abounds with thrilling incident. We are pleased to notice in this work a departure from the old beaten track of romance writing, which has been popular with us. In these volumes, we have historic facts, glowing, it is true, with all the colors of romance, but free from its tinsel, and artificial warmth.

Two Old Men's Tales, by Mrs. Marsh, containing the "Admiral's Daughter," and the "Deformed." This is the re-publication of two charming stories.

Eustace Barcourt, The Illigitimate.—This is the production of one of our most gifted, truthful poets—although his name does not accompany it, we venture to say that if it did it would be more extensively read. It is written by AUGUSTUS DUGANNE, author of the "Knights of the Seal," &c.

These works are for sale at the Literary Depot, and sales room of J. B. Rascoal, No. 40, St. Charles street.

BINGMAN COURSE.—FIRST DAY.—3 MILE HEATS.—There were four entries, and at the sound of the horn but three made their appearance, viz:—Jno. Turnbull's ch. f., JENNY BREEZE, own sister to Sarah Bladen.

T. B. Goldsby's ch. f. LITTLE MISTRESS, by Shamrock, dam by Wild Bill.

W. N. Rogers' b. f. CHARMER, (late Trabanton,) own sister to Jenny Lind.

Charlotta paid forfeit.

At the tap of the drum Little Mistress took the start, but the more stalwart form of Jenny enabled her, about the first turn to gain the track, which she kept throughout the race.

Jenny Breeze,	1	1
Little Mistress,	2	dist.
Charmer,	3	2

Track somewhat heavy.

Times—First heat,	3 56	1-4
Second "	3 55	1-4

The attendance was meagre in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

—BURED—

Last evening, at 5 o'clock, at the age of 62 years, Mr. ACHILLE BIVARDA. His friends and acquaintances are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, which will take place this afternoon, at half past four o'clock, from his late residence in Esplanade street, between Love and Good Children.

☞ The particular attention of purchasers, is called to the sale (without reserve,) which will be made THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, by S. GRATIAN, auctioneer, of 48 Lots of Ground, situated on Gentilly Road, within a short distance from the city. The conditions are very advantageous—See the advertisement.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28th, 1848.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New Orleans Catholic Association, for the Relief of Male Orphans," acknowledges to have received on behalf of the said Association, through the hands of F. Rosselius, Esq., the sum of fifty dollars, being the amount of a judgment rendered in the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the case of Nicholas Fernandez vs. Antonio Rubira.

A. RAMOS.

☞ FOR HAVANA.—To sail on Wednesday, the 29th inst.—The regular fast sailing A. L. packet brig SALVADORA, Captain Evans, will positively leave as above. For passage only, apply to the Captain on board, or to

V. QUADRAS & CO.
corner Place d'Armes & Chartres.

☞ The packet ship INDIANA, Capt. Bennett, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to attend immediately to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk. J. O. WOODRUFF & CO.,
mr28 93 Magazine st.

☞ The packet ship JOHN G. COSTAR, Capt. N. F. Dudley, from New York, is now discharging at the St. Joseph street wharf. Consignees will attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

J. W. STANTON & CO.,
corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

People's Lyceum.

THE second Lecture of the series of Free Lectures before the above Institution will be delivered THIS EVENING, at the Lecture Room, in the House of Representatives, by Dr. J. P. Banning—Subject: "Philosophy of the Human voice," with experimental illustrations.

The public are invited to attend.

M. M. COHEN, } Committee
JAMES A. BELL, } of
J. B. CENAS, } Lectures.
C. DAY, Secretary. mr29 11

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS CARROLLTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
New Orleans, March 28, 1848.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders, will be held on the 1st Monday, being the 3d of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Office, Carrollton.

WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, at 12 o'clock, at the Office, Carrollton.

J. W. SPOFFORD, Secretary.

Sale Postponed.

CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION
New Orleans, March 24th 1848.

THE sale of protested notes announced for the 27th inst., is postponed to Saturday, 15th April next. The Board of Administration will fill the Office of Commissioner, to the settlement of these notes.

G. MILVENBERGER, Cashier. mr25

St. Anthony Pavilion.

CORVERSER & CO. respectfully inform the public that Monday, 27th instant, they will open the Pavilion, where they will offer to visitors a Fine Collation, Cold Meats, Ices, &c. The establishment will be the Garden, the management of the venture which will leave nothing to desire, sought to give them the patronage of the public.

☞ The particular attention of purchasers, is called to the sale (without reserve,) which will be made THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, by S. GRATIAN, auctioneer, of 48 Lots of Ground, situated on Gentilly Road, within a short distance from the city. The conditions are very advantageous—See the advertisement.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale by the Citizens' Bank.

THE Citizens' Bank offers for sale the following described property, and the stock secured therein, and will receive written proposals for any of said property, in conformity to the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned.

PROPERTY IN THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

1. The St. Louis Hotel, Ball Room, Exchange Bar Room, Bath Room, &c., as per plan and description, to be seen at the Bank, with 537 shares of stock.

2. A vacant lot on Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti streets, measuring 16 feet front, by 21 feet 6 inches in depth, with 32 shares of stock.

3. A lot at the junction of Bayou Road and Esplanade street, measuring 28 feet 6 inches and 3 lines front on Bayou Road, 73 feet 4 inches and 3 lines front on Johnson street, 36 feet 8 inches and 3 lines front on Esplanade, with 27 shares of stock.

4. Another lot adjoining, same front on Bayou Road and Esplanade streets, by 83 and 87 feet through, with 20 shares of stock.

5. Another lot adjoining same front on Bayou Road and Esplanade street, by 67 and 91 feet thro', with 30 shares of stock.

6. A lot of ground on Bayou Road, opposite Castanede's property, measuring 37 feet front, by 160 feet in depth—and another lot adjoining in the rear, measuring 10 feet 6 inches front on Milne Road, by 187 feet in depth, with the buildings thereon, and 66 shares of stock.

PROPERTY IN THE THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

7. A portion of ground, measuring 136 feet front on Montegut street by 166 feet in depth, between Camacho and the projected continuation of Moreau street, with the buildings thereon, and 180 shares of stock.

8. A lot of ground, in suburb Washington, to wit: Lot No. 5, measures 116 feet front on the public road, by 320 feet in depth and front on Poland street, opposite the tobacco warehouses, 240 feet on the line separating it from lot No. 4, and 116 feet in the rear.

Lot No. 6, measures 64 feet front on Poland street, by 320 feet on Moreau street, with the buildings thereon, being the property formerly known as Beaudin's Gardens Restaurant, with 250 shares of stock.

9. Three lots of ground, measuring each, 23 feet 8 inches front on Moreau street, between Louisa and Piety streets, by 91 feet in depth, with the buildings thereon.

10. A Parcel of Ground, measuring 155 feet 10 inches in front on the public road, by 236 feet 3 inches in depth, and 85 feet front on Moreau street to be