The Weekly Delta & Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.—NEW-ORLEANS: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1848.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, April 14, 1848.

The Court of Inquiry.

The correspondence of the *Delta* gives the full proceedings of the Court of Inquiry to the conclusion of the thirteenth day. On the 10th day, Gen. Scott proposed to examine witnesses with a view to impeach the testimony of Major Burns. This was overruled by the Court; Gen. Scott appealed, and the appeal was placed upon record. The testimony of Dr. Hiestand proves that he furnished Mr. Freaner with a list of the killed and wounded in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, by order of Gen. Pillow, and that Gen. P. had solicited employment for him. The examination of Gen. Scott and Major Hager, touching the publication of certain intercepted letters of the enemy, elicited nothing important. The object of the defence appears to have been an attempt to prove that other violations of the general order prohibiting the writing of letters relative to the movements of the army by the officers thereof, had been common with the knowledge of Gen. Scott, and that no officer had not thought proper to arrest the authors. Gen. Scott's testimony goes to show that he knew little about these letters and nothing of the persons who wrote them. The testimony of Capt. Merrill and Lieut. Davis proves that Major Burns at one time denied unequivocally being the author of the Leonidas letter. The proceedings of the 12th and 13th day were occupied with the examination of witnesses, relative to the military operations of Generals Scott and Pillow during the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. They are of little interest, and without a running commentary, or a topographical chart, would be scarcely intelligible.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON.

Interesting and Important News.

Our contemporary of the *Evening Mercury* received, yesterday, through its Augusta correspondent, intelligence of the arrival of the steamship *Washington*, at New York, together with a brief but deeply interesting Telegraphic abstract of her news. The *Washington* reached New York on the evening of the 8th, and the accounts were doubtless immediately transmitted through the Telegraph to the Southern terminus of the line. The despatch is as follows:

Courier Office, Augusta, Geo., April 8, P. M. }

The Steamer *Washington* arrived this afternoon.

Monster meetings called in Dublin. Government sent troops, steamers, &c., to put it down.

England, Scotland and France quiet.

Provisions Government organized large force supposed advance on Austria.

In Vienna twenty persons killed—Emperor promising every thing the people demanded—riot carried through the streets triumphant.

Hungary has declared independence of Austria.

Emperor of Russia removed dead.

Bank of France suspended. Local banks established, but fail to relieve the pressure—consequently money failures.

France generally recognized by European Governments.

English bonds without much alteration.

Cotton and corn markets slightly improved. Markets generally as before reported.

Philadelphia and New York markets remain unchanged.

Meaxte as to the foregoing intelligence, it is a little disgraceful to demonstrate the progress of the cause of popular liberty in Europe. In Ireland, it would seem that the indications of revolt must have been alarming, to have impelled the British Government to augment its military force, that, already, embolds the island, like an anaconda, within its suffocating grasp. It is quite probable, that ere this, a deadly struggle has begun between the Saxon and Celtic races. The death's will be looked for with intense solicitude. Austria, too, so long enslaved, has been aroused to the assertion of her rights. Hungary throws off the yoke, and the Emperor Ferdinand is glad to escape the gloom of his French compeer, by yielding every thing to the demands of the excited populace. The suspension of the Bank of France, is another grave incident in the great drama of European politics. This event must have been the result of heavy mercantil revulsions, and will be followed by a large train of commercial catastrophes. Altogether, the news is pregnant with interest and magnitude, and is portentous of changes in the political aspect of Europe, such as a few months since, were undreamed of by our philosophy.

In addition to the news given in the Telegraphic despatch, it is rumored that fearful rencounters have taken place in the streets of Dublin between the Irish and the military; and the number of persons killed and wounded in these conflicts is even stated to be as high as twenty-five or thirty. We likewise learn that the middle class in Ireland had resolved to stand by the Government, and that addresses numerously signed had been sent in, declaring that the people would support its authority and co-operate in its efforts to put down insubordination and revolt. We trust that there is gross exaggeration in the reported slaughter. There are but street rumors, but we give them for what they are worth.

From Yucatan.—The *Pueblano* has later advices from the unfortunate country. The insurrection of the Indians calls for immediate relief. Death and fire mark the progress of the Indians. Every town, hacienda and rancho is being laid waste by fire. The inhabitants are fleeing to the northern coast. Those who fall into the hands of the savages are tortured to death. Some thousands have taken shelter in the islands of Cozumel, or Mageres and of Contoy. The coast between Boca de Corral and Siaplia is blockaded with men, women and children from the interior country, laid waste, who are wending their way in the direction of Sisal; and embarking, as opportunities offer, for Campeachy. From three to four thousand passed, in the course of a few days, the village of Silan, on the coast side, taking the beach as the safest way. They are in a starved, miserable, and helpless condition; and, as remarkable as it may appear, they are reduced to extreme want, and, that too, in a country, where plenty has always existed. The wealthy families are reduced to poverty, and many have nothing but the scanty clothing on their backs. The *Falcon* was despatched to the coast to assist in embarking the people. One hundred and twenty-one were received on board and taken to Campeachy.—They were from Valladolid, and fled at the destruction of it to Silan. It was said, that 23,000 people from the interior had taken refuge in Campeachy. The most urgent steps were being taken to press every bungo and canoe to the imperdiate relief of the people along the coast, in order to embark them without delay, as the latest information represented the Indians in from seven to nine leagues of the coast about Silan.

The Indian force is variously estimated to be from thirty to fifty thousand, and they have from five to six thousand with arms.

Kentucky.—The Locofoco Convention in Kentucky have at length, after immense labor and tribulation, found somebody to be beaten by John J. Crittenden. His name is *Lazarus W. Powell*. The Louisville *Journal* says that one-fifth part of the people of the State ever heard of him before, and that everybody is asking who is Lazarus W. Powell. The name is a fruitful subject for the keen wit of Prentice, who concludes a very racy article by saying:—"Let us consign Mr. Lazarus W. Powell to so deep a political grave that no human power, no voice less potent than the Divine voice which said of old, 'Lazarus come forth,' shall ever restore him to political existence."

Massachusetts Special Election.—We learn by Telegraph, that the special election in the eighth Congressional District of Massachusetts, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. John Quincy Adams, has resulted in the election of Horace Mann, Esq., the Whig Candidate.

Still Later from Vera Cruz.

By the arrival of the U. S. steamship *Orleans*, Capt. Auld, we have received files of papers from Vera Cruz, to the 8th, and from the city of Mexico to the 4th inst., both inclusive. The following report from Captain Auld, embraces almost every thing contained in the Vera Cruz journals:

The U. S. steamer New Orleans, Edward Auld, master, arrived at Vera Cruz on Thursday, 6th inst., 73 hours from New Orleans, and landed her distinguished passengers, Gen. Kearny and Hon. Mr. Sevier, and sixteen of artillery from the Castle, the frigate and the forts in the city.

Gen. Santa Anna, family and suite, arrived at Antigua, twenty-eight miles from the city, on Sunday, 2d inst., escorted by his body-guard of hussars and lancers, and Capt. Tilghman's company of mounted artillerist, whence he embarked on Wednesday, 5th inst. for Jamaica, on board the Spanish brig ——, His escort, under command of Captain Tilghman, arrived at Vera Cruz same day.

Gen Kearny was installed as Governor of the State on Saturday the 8th inst., and was to have reviewed the troops in and around the city on Monday, the 10th.

Our Commissioner, Hon. Mr. Sevier, left Vera Cruz for the capital on Saturday the 8th escorted by Capt. Tilghman's command.

On Sunday, 2d inst., Lieut. Smith, of the Louisiana Battalion of Volunteers, and eight men, who had deserted to the guerillas, were delivered by their chief, Gen. Zenobia, to a detachment of mounted men, sent by Gov. Wilson to receive them, and having been brought to the city, were thence transferred to the Castle to await a trial.

Capt. Melton, with despatches from the city of Mexico, arrived on Wednesday, 5th inst., in four days. The nature of them had not transpired, but it was supposed that they had some reference to the breaking of the Armistice at Tabasco, and also a skirmish said to have taken place near the Capital. He reports the road infested with small bands of armed men, masked, who commit depredations daily on the road between Mexico and Jalapa, robbing diligences, etc., as also on the road between Tobasco and Mexico—that the peace stock is far below par but that in the places occupied by our troops general tranquility prevails. It was supposed that Gen Scott and suite and Mr. Trist would leave the city about the 5th, the Court having adjourned its sittings to the United States.

The election for Alcade and city officers, took place in Vera Cruz, on Sunday, 9th inst. The Governor was requested to take down the American flag from the main Plaza, where the election was held. He was also called upon to deliver up the public buildings in the same place, and this was indignantly refused.

The U. S. bark Robt. Morris, left Vera Cruz on Friday, 7th, and the U. S. brig Mediator, on Saturday, 8th, both for New Orleans. The U. S. steamship Massachusetts, was in port, supposed to be awaiting the arrival of Gen. Scott and suite.

The New Orleans left Vera Cruz on Sunday evening, 9th inst., at 7 o'clock, and arrived at the Balize, Wednesday evening, 12th inst., at 10 1-2 o'clock—73 1-2 hours passage.

Passengers on the New-Orleans from Vera Cruz.—Maria Lina, Mrs Hurley, Mrs Balderas, Mrs Campbell, Eugenia Maria, Mr Cary Davis, Mr J W Anderson, Mr Green, Dr Grier, Terrell, U S Navy, Dr E K Kane, U S Navy, Dr E J Johnson, U S Army, Mr O Dubois, Mr C Dubaul, Mr Browner, Mr Cohorn, Mr Aman Bauche, Mr James Kearny, Mr Jose Contreras, Mr H P Wilson, Mr J J Walworth, Master Joseph Bandinis, and Capt. Luke.

Several trains had left Vera Cruz for the interior, within a few days; one for Orizaba, one for Jalapa, and one for the National Bridge. The first, commanded by Capt. W J Brown, Quartermaster; the second, by Capt. Leatch, of the Louisiana Infantry; and the third, by Capt. McLelland.

More troops had arrived at Vera Cruz, though the *Free American* does not state to what corps they belong.

The *Star* of the 4th, states that the five millions of dollars in Mexican bonds, which the house of Manning & McIntosh expected to receive in discharge of their loan of $500,000 to Santa Anna—who at the time was at the head of the Supreme Government—have been disposed of at *one million one hundred thousand dollars*. The purchaser is Senor Bersegan. He pays $500,000 in cash, $300,000 in instalments, and $300,000 in bonds. The latter may possibly be bad for $50,000, which will bring the whole cost of the bonds recently advertised for sale at $750,000.

The publication office of the *North American*, in the city of Mexico, was entered on the evening of the 30th, and robbed of a small amount. Burglary is very common in the capital. The *North American* has been suspended for want of proper support.

Senor Rosa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, writes to the authorities of San Luis, in relation to the approach of American troops upon that city; that they will doubtless cease all hostile movements, as soon as they become duly notified of the existence of the armistice.

The impression is general in Mexico, that the treaty in some shape has passed through that city on its way to Queretaro. The *Star* pronounces this opinion erroneous. The *Star* of the 2d, however, has intelligence of the ratification of the treaty by the U. S. Senate.

Ex-President Bustamente arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 27th ult., with a division of troops from Guanajuato. He repaired thither by order of the Supreme Government.

The *Monitor* of the 31st ult., announces that one or two members of Congress had withdrawn, and refused to enter upon the discharge of their legislative duties, assigning as a reason that they are unfriendly to peace. This looks squally for a speedy settlement of our difficulties.

The seat of Government of the State of Mexico has been transferred to Metepec, near Toluca. A new election is soon to be held for Governor.

The *Star* of the 3d announces that at Queretaro, there were 56 Deputies and 19 Senators present at a "Junta." Fifteen Deputies and three Senators more are required before they can proceed to business.

Court of Inquiry.—The *Star* contains the proceedings of the court, on the 14th, 15th and 16th days. They are extremely voluminous. On the 11th day the examination of various individuals was confined entirely to statements connected with the military operations before the city of Mexico. The witnesses were Gen. Scott himself and Capt. Lee. On the 15th day, Gen. Cadwalader was examined. His testimony went to show, that Gen. Pillow offered no opposition, at the council of officers, to the attack on Chapultepec, and that he had been him engage in a conflict with a Mexican officer at the battle of Contreras. The examination of Col. Hitchcock elicited the fact, that he was the author of a letter published in the *Courier & Enquirer*, which praises the conduct of General Scott and holds up Pillow in no enviable light. On the Sixteenth day, the examination of Col. Hitchcock was continued, adding nothing material, save, that the witness has written the letter from a disinterested sentiment of justice and without the expectation of reward, or the slightest agency or knowledge of Gen Scott.

Very late from Havana.—The Spanish brig *Cookero*, Capt. Alsina, arrived at Charleston on the 7th inst., in a short passage from Havana. The *Courier* publishes the following extracts of letters received by her:

"Havana, March 31.—The last sales of Rice was at 10 3-8 rs., for cargo of *Cherokee*, from Savannah. Lumber is very low, and sales of Pitch Pine are making at $8 for River, and $22 a 23 for ocean saved. Tar $3 1-2; Pitch $3 1-2 a 3. Molasses 4 3-4 rs. Exchange—Sterling, nominal; United States 1 a 1 1-2 discount.

"Havana, March 31.—About 200,000 boxes of Sugar have been shipped here and at Matanzas since the beginning of the year; and before the receipt of the news of the Revolution in France, considerable alignation prevailed in our market, but since then it has been quite panic. There can be no doubt now that the present crop will be smaller than the last. Molasses is at 1 3-4 rs. The last cargo of Rice sold here was that of the *Cherokee*, from Savannah, at 10 3-8 rs., and there still remain two cargoes from your port and one from Maranhaw unsold. Nothing is doing in Exchange on Lond. on New York it is at 1 a 1 1-4 per cent discount."

"Havana, March 31.—Beef, Mess, 18 a 00; Prime, 15 a 16; Beans, white, 4 a 4½; Butter, 18 a 24; Cheese, 8 a 10; Candles, Sperm 60 a 00; Tallow, Mould, 14 a 00; Frei, Mould, 13 a 14; Hams, 10 a 00; Flour, Baltimore, 5 a 00; Pork, Prime, 12 a 00; Mess, 18 a 00; Lard, Country, 8 a 00; Rice, 10 3-8 a 00; Tar, 3 a 3 1-2; Pitch, 3 1-2 a 3; Molasses, 4 3-4 a 00; Freight, Sugar, United States, per ton, 30 a 00; Map cargo, 30 a 00; Exchange, Sterling, 1 a 1 1-4 per cent; United States, 1 a 1 1-2 per cent."

The Great Revolution in New York.

The demonstration on the afternoon of the 3d inst., in the city of New York, in response to the French Revolution, called forth an assemblage variously estimated at from fifty to sixty thousand men. Three large stands were erected for the speakers in the city Hall, of which the centre was occupied by the Mayor and Common Council. The Mayor delivered a stirring address, which was received with acclamation, and Alderman Franklin read the following brief and energetic manifesto:

Patriots of France! Your glorious achievements have sounded the hour of the emancipation of the old world. Providence has decreed France worthy of being the vanguard of Europe, struggling for her rights. Children of different European nations in this free country, we have witnessed the beauty of the institutions of a great nation, and for years our hearts have been throbbing with the hope that our oppressed countrymen would soon, on our native soil, enjoy the same liberties. That great day has dawned.

Patriots of Paris! your own countrymen in this city have already expressed to you their feelings. We now, Poles, Italians, Irishmen, Germans, Swiss and British, unite in brotherhood, to render you our hearty congratulations, and our wishes for the prosperity of the French Republic.

The American citizens of this flourishing community, with their usual readiness to applaud all progress of liberty, willingly joined us in our present demonstration. To give it more solemnity, the City Council, even, have friendlily offered their aid and assistance.

We hope that the glorious example of the French Republic will soon be followed by our respective countries. Did you not participate in the same feelings and the same expectations, while you were struggling in the streets of your illustrious city against oppression and the middle aged tendencies of your late King and government? Would you feel satisfied if your triumph were confined to France, leaving all the rest of Europe in bonds of slavery! No! "Fraternity" is now your motto. Egotism is the rule of monarchies, but the French Republic unfurls the banner of other principles. She nobly offers her hand to all the oppressed. For her we hope.

Speeches were then made by Mr. Sickles, Mr. Peugnet, the representative of the French Committee, Messrs. Lynch, Walbridge, Manchester, Fontana, and many others. At the German stand, the immense crowd was addressed in the language of Germany, by Messrs. Shmidt, Kraus, Kridge, &c. At the French and Italian stand, Messrs. Caylus and Vionis, Professor Foresi, harangued the people with burning eloquence and power.

At 7 o'clock saw the *Tribune*, the President rose, though a number of spontaneous addresses were delivered afterwards, and at the same time the windows of the City Hall began to kindle, till in a short time it stood against the cloudy sky like a vast palace of stars—the effect was magnificent. The windows were all lighted from top to bottom, and the strong glow streaming out on the crowded thousands, gave the scene unusual sublimity. In a few minutes Tammany Hall, the Tribune buildings, and the various Hotels around the Park, were masses of glittering light. Throughout the whole length of Broadway, the Hotels and public buildings were more or less illuminated, and the patriotic music was heard from various quarters through the whole evening.

The ceremonies terminated at 8 o'clock, by a splendid display of fire-works from the balcony of the City Hall. The words "Vive la Republique!" were written in lines of fire along the centre, while from each end clusters of rockets and streamers, whirzed up into the sky, and fell in a glittering shower. Soon after this, the lights of the illumination were all extinguished, and the city returned to its usual calm, except the oft-repeated "Aux armes, citoyens' or Mourir pour la Patrie," sung by the dispersing patriots.

☞ Enthusiastic meetings of naturalized citizens continue to be held in New York, to express their sympathy with the great Revolutionary movement in France. Among them, we observe one of the natives of Ireland, the purposes of which, as explained by Mr. Patrick Lynch, the Chairman, was, "the union of the Irish, the contemplation of the liberty of Ireland, and sending a deputation to France, *asking her assistance, and that guns and ammunition may be landed on the shores of Ireland*, in the arrangements for the achievement of Ireland's liberty." One of the Resolutions adopted reads:

"That from the Republic of France, the declaration has gone forth of the freedom and regeneration of Ireland—that when the eloquent Lamartine, Minister of Foreign Affairs, makes the proclamation that the mighty nation of France is now the champion of freedom throughout the world, it is the death-knell of British misrule over the oppressed Irish people."

From Central America.—By the brig *Alice Buttles*, from Balize, Honduras, the *Journal of Commerce* has received advices to the 17th March. Mr. Fitzgibbon, an Irishman, for many years a resident of New York, has been imprisoned by the British authorities at Balize, for commenting too freely upon the outrageous policy in that quarter. He edited the Gazette. The Revolution commenced in Guatemala last October, was still spreading, and the rebels, who numbered 1000 on the 4th February, had gained some victories in the open field in Jalapa. The Corregidor Figueria, and eighty others were killed. The road from Guatemala to Yzabel was impassable; labor on the sugar estates was suspended, and martial law was proclaimed. The Revolution at Santa Cruz had repulsed the government troops, and were about to attack Salamanca, which was fortified. Nothing further of the British expedition in that quarter.

Connecticut.—The result of the Connecticut election is most glorious. The Whig State officers are re-elected by fully 3,000 plurality, and at least 1,000 majority over all opposition. Among the fruits of this victory are: a Whig Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, &c; a Whig Legislature, both Houses; six out of eight Sheriffs Whig; two Whig U. States Senators, one of them for six years, in place of the Hon. John M. Niles, Loco. The vote is unusually large—the largest since the Presidential election in 1840, and the majority quite as large as then, twice as large as at the State election of that year. Well done, Land of Steady Habits!

Mr. Clay's Withdrawal.—The following is from the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, 1st inst.

"We stated in our paper of Thursday, that we had been permitted to read a letter from a member of Congress, from which it appeared that Mr. Clay would not suffer his name to be used again in connection with the Presidency. The Atlas objects to our version of the letter, and says it will not bear such construction—that Mr. Clay has never authorized any one to say that he would not be a candidate. Now, we did not state in positive terms, that Mr. Clay would withdraw his name from the canvass, but said we *inferred* as much, from the tenor of the letter referred to.

"Let us see if we are not borne out in our construction of the letter, by the language employed by its writer himself. As near as we recollect, the writer said that a letter had been received in Washington, from a friend of Mr. Clay in Kentucky, stating that it was understood in that State that Mr. C. would, shortly after his return to Ashland, publicly declare his intention not to stand another poll for the Presidency. This letter, it was further stated, was read in Mr. Clay's presence, and that he did not dissent from its statements in relation to the prevailing opinion in Kentucky, respecting his intentions with regard to the Presidential election. From this, the member of Congress, whose letter we saw, inferred that Mr. Clay would act in accordance with the expectation of his friends in Kentucky—withdraw his name from the list of Presidential candidates.

Naval.—The following is a list of the officers attached to the U. S. brig Bainbridge, destined for the Coast of Africa and the Mediterranean.

A. Galbain Slaughter, *Esq.*—Commander.
1st Lieut.—David S. McDougal.
2d Lieut.—Francis S. Haggerty.
P. A. Surgeon—Joseph Wilson.
Acting Master's—Israel C. Wait.
Midshipman—Marshall Palmer.
Capt's Clerk—John R. Bond.
Acting Masters Mate—Andrew Sweeney.
" " " James Hutchinson.

The friends of the officers of the Bainbridge, will do well to direct their letters to the care of the American Consul at Porto Praya, Cape de Verde Islands—*Norfolk Beacon.*

The Mails.—It was stated some time since that the great Southern mail would be re-placed on the speedy route via Fredericksburg, &c. This is not the case—it will still be conveyed by the Bay route. The Bay boats now, by the new arrangement, leave Baltimore at 4 p. m.

A Mammoth Bible has been received at New York, from Germany. It is the work of Mr. Hermann, of the Baptist Publication Society, and is said to be the largest Bible in the world. It is printed on paper made for the purpose, and is of the size of a common bed blanket. It is to be bound in two volumes, and will be sold for $50.

The Great Revolution in New York.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the New Orleans Bee.

Telegraph Office, Mobile, Thursday, 35 m. past 6 o'clk.

All the news received at this place went by the regular Mail Boat yesterday.

Mail failed to-day beyond Charleston. Our Mobile Correspondent says: "Cotton here a little better". Sales to-day, 1,200 bales—middling 6 cts.

Congressional.—The Senate on the 5th, repaired in a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of Mr. Black. The President of the United and his Cabinet officers were also present. The Chaplain to the House, (Rev. Mr. Gurley,) preached the funeral sermon, and chose for his text, the 23d verse of the 11th chapter of the Gospel according to St. John. Mr. G.'s discourse was appropriate and effective. The ceremonies being over, the procession was formed, and moved with the corpse to the Congressional burying ground.

City Intelligence.

First District Court.—Henry Maillard, charged with the murder of Captain Alexander Smith, of the British ship Charlotte, was yesterday, put upon his trial. The jury, after remaining half an hour in consultation, returned with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

Rancroft alias Oscar Rainey, alias Samuel Rainey, charged with embezzlement and larceny, was afterwards, arraigned and pleaded guilty.

Beware of Robbers.—On Wednesday night last some robbers broke open the jewelry store of R. L. Bruce, situated on Camp street near Canal, and succeeded in taking therefrom a quantity of jewelry to the amount of $300 to $400. They also broke open Mr. Alex Levy's office, corner of Canal and Camp streets, and took a trifling sum of money. They also attempted to break open the store of Anthony Rasch, on Chartres street, but did not succeed. Our city is now infested with a gang of thieves and robbers. The police must be on the look out.

A Female Fight.—On Friday morning last a singular fight occurred between two females, named Margaret Norbon and Catherine Morris. The latter, it appears, went into the premises of Margaret, situated in Pott street, within the limits of the Third Municipality, after exclaiming some hard words the two females came to blows, they then had a regular fist fight, and Margaret cried for quarter. The injured woman applied, shortly after to Recorder Seuzeneau, for the arrest of the assailant. The case was yesterday thoroughly investigated before his Honor. The evidence being of a conflicting nature, both parties were bound over in the sum of $200, to keep the peace. The bond was immediately signed and they were discharged.

Husband and Wife.—The case of John Anderson, was yesterday, thoroughly investigated before Recorder Seuzeneau. The accused is charged by his own wife with having, on the 13th April, committed an assault and battery upon her person. He was committed for trial before the First District Court, his bonds being swelling to compromise the matter. Oh! what a happy couple!

Stealing Iron.—On Wednesday morning last, a woman named McGuire came to the premises of Mrs. Jane Commanor, situated on Love street, between Marigny and Mandeville streets, and took therefrom a basket containing iron and sundry other articles, which belonged to Mrs. Simonis' husband. The woman was immediately arrested by Captain Mazerat, and gave bail for her further appearance before Recorder Seuzeneau.

Inquest.—Coroner Spedden held yesterday, an inquest on the body of a white man, name unknown, found drowned in the Mississippi, below the Third Municipality Ferry. From the appearance of the body, it must have been out for less than two months in the water. Nothing was found on his person to identify him. Verdict: "Found drowned."

The Concert of Messrs. Boisson, Arlin and Deverenne, on Wednesday evening, at the Orleans Theatre, was a rich treat to the lovers of music. Mr. Deverenne, the pianist, is a very young man who displays highly promising talent. As compositions, his performances will scarcely bear analysis, but their execution exhibited great mastery over the instrument, and a power of modulation rarely witnessed. His shake, *crescendo* and *diminuendo* are very fine. Mr. Arlin is a violinist who takes high rank. His fingering is admirable, his double stops, harmonies and arpeggio all denote him a master of that difficult instrument. In purity of sound and breadth of execution, Arlin cannot compare with the great violinists Vieux Temps and Sivori. In rapidity of execution, he is their equal. Boisson, who is likewise extremely young, is an artist of astonishing power and genius. In his hands the double bass is made to breathe forth melodies as soft and pure as those of the hautbois or the flute. His fingering is exquisitely fine—his touch sure, firm, rapid and true. He is, indeed, a wonderful performer, and worthy the appreciation of every *dilettante*.

These gentlemen give a Sacred Concert on Monday evening next, at the St. Louis Ball Room.

Meeting for Ireland.

Last evening, one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings took place at the Commercial Exchange, to sympathize with Ireland, that has rarely been witnessed in New Orleans—Gov. Johnson was nominated as chairman, but being absent, Gen. Walker, as 1st Vice President, took the chair, and explained the object of the meeting. After which R. M. Carter, Esq., with a brief but eloquent address offered the names of the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents, and Secretaries:

Vice President—A. D. Crossman, Joshua Baldwin, P. Sonneneau, Chas. Gayarre, R. Hunt, S. J. Peters, Dr. Hart, Judge Walker, J. C. Larue, John Hagan, H. Kennedy, J. W. Breedlove, Thos. Dowling, S. S. Prentiss, Maj. Waddell, Dr. Stone, Judge Byrne, T. H. Howard, Rev. J. N. Moffitt, J. H. Caldwell, M. M. Reynolds, John Goodwin, A. C. Bullitt, Alex. Dimitry, P. W. Farrar and Baylie Peyton.

Secretaries—W. Flinn, W. Maurey, D. De Ponte and A. K. Josephs.

After which, the following resolutions, with a few appropriate prefatory remarks by Mr. Carter, were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of all lovers of liberty and equality, to send forth their hearty and sincere congratulations and sympathy for the People of France, who have asserted their determination to establish sound Republican institutions.

2d. *Resolved*, That, as the friends of Ireland, we look with the deepest anxiety to the determination which Irishmen may arrive at, on this great crisis, in National affairs;—that we, the members of this meeting, think the time for forbearance has past;—if freedom is to be accomplished, it must be by determined resistance, without regard to persuasions or religious disputes.

After the resolutions, Mr. Reynolds addressed the meeting in a brief effort.

Rev. Mr. Maffitt, then being vociferously called for, addressed the vast assemblage in a happy appeal, with most poetic and accomplished rhetoric, which appeared to have great effect, and wound up with three cheers for Ireland, which was accordingly responded to.

Professor Dimitry, was then loudly called for, who made an effort of surpassing beauty and excellence, which will not readily be forgotten.

[Here our reporter left, Mr. D. yet speaking.]

General Council.

Sitting of Wednesday, April 12th 1848.

The Council met this day, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Surgi was called to the Chair.

Members present: Messrs. Holland, Surgi, Wilder, Wray and Zacharie.

Absent—Messrs. Allan, Genaut, Gaspuet, Haines, Stickney, Thacker and Vandegriff.

On motion, the Council took a recess of ten minutes. After the recess, the roll being called, the following members answered to their names—Messrs Holland, Surgi, Vandegriff, Wilder, Wray and Zacharie.

For want of a quorum, on motion, the Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M.

P. CHS. CUVELLIER, Sec'y.

Council of Municipality No. Three.

Extra Sitting of Thursday, 13th April, 1848.

The Council was to meet pursuant to convocation.

Present—The honorable P. Sonzeneau, President; Messrs. Solomon and Page. Absent—Messrs. Bernard, Nicomede, De la Rose, Slaughenaus, Jones, Meehan, Farrar, Flanders and Collins.

On motion of Mr. Solomon, the Council takes a recess of fifteen minutes.

The Council being called to order, the following members answered to their names, viz: Messrs. Bernard, Flanders, Collins, Farrar, Jones, Meehan, Nicomede, De la Rose, Slaughenaus and Solomon.

Dr. Wallace's Sciatic Pain Extractor is a most powerfully genuine article, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H. Dalway," on the wrapper of each box.

Southern Depot, 131 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Rheumatism May be Cured!

POWER NERVE and MUSCLE LINIMENT and INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR—At the rate for Rheumatic Affections.—This article is most truly unusual, as it penetrates to every nerve and sinew of the person, and will relieve the most violent pain, and be unequalled by any other article in the medication. The Elixir externally, with the Indian Vegetable Elixir internally, will cure the most severe case.—Attend constantly at the shop, and bring feeling and sensibility to limbs long paralyzed and useless. Sold at the Original and Only Genuine Pain Extractor Depot, by CUMMINGS & CO. 50 PAYDRAS Street.

Albert "HAYS' LINIMENT"—For Blind or Bleeding Piles.—Warranted to Cure, or No Pay.—Hays' Liniment is used extensively in the Northern Hospitals, and throughout the Province of Canada, with complete success, for the Piles, and esteemed as almost infallible.

☞ The packet ship WABASH, Capt. Wishay, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vendable market. Consignees are requested to attend immediately to the receiving of their goods on the levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk. J. O. WOODRUFF & CO.

April 1 91 Magazine st

☞ Consignees of the following merchandise, consigned to order per ship WABASH, Captain Wishay, from New York, will please make their addresses known to the discharging clerks on the levee, opposite the Vegetable Market, viz: 1 box and twelve pieces in straw, containing 2 bonnets, marked S & H, and 4 cases mice, marked P B in a diamond, or their goods will be stored at their expense and risk. JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO.

April 1 91 Magazine st

☞ The packet ship ST. CHARLES, Capt. Bogay, from New York, is now discharging at St. Joseph's wharf. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

J. W. STANTON & CO.
April 1 Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

To Planters—At Private Sale.

42 CHOICE acclimated SLAVES, for sale in a block, from one Plantation.

April 8 BEARD CALHOUN & CO.

Letter Mail for England, West Indies, &c.

BRITISH CONSULATE.
New Orleans, April 12th, 1848.

The British Steamship AVON, Captain Hunt, will leave Ship Island Harbor on THE EIGHTH MAY, 1848, for Southampton England, via Havana. An unpaid Letter Mail will be made up at the office of the undersigned on the United States Navy Agent, Ship Island, and also at the Post in Havana on the West Indies. Letters must be posted before 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst.

April 13 W. M. SIEEL, Consul.

Information wanted of Mrs. Mary Ann Barrow, from Clonmel, Ireland, having, during the war, left my house and board, and taken with her all the furniture. I shall neither acknowledge nor pay any debt that she may contract either in my name or here.

April 6 RAYMOND BARRIERE.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, Parish of St. Bernard.—Whereas, Edmond Arman has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Rose Agbe Cantrelle, deceased, wife of Sylvain Peyroux, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 15th day of April, 1848, the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, by order of the court. E. M. MOLACHIO,

April 13 Clerk.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership under the name of J. DECOURAL & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by the undersigned.

J. DECOURAL.
L. DECOURAL.

N. B.—Jos. Decoural will continue under his own name and for his private account, the same liabilities as heretofore.

New Orleans, April 8, 1848. April 10

DOMESTICS—70 cases 36 inch long cloths, 150 bales Franklin sheetings, 67 do Thorndike do, 50 do Lyman do, 50 do Pepperell do, 50 do Otis Co. drillings, 50 do Suffolk stripings, 25 do Hamilton do, 8 do Hill do, 25 do do denims.

WHITING, WRIGHT & CO.
For sale by April 1 tuos 90 Common st.

IRON, LINENS, &c—Received per ship Orion, from Liverpool—

20 cases 4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces,
3 do do superior Linens, for family use,
10 do 12-4 Damask Table Cloths,
5 do super. dark brown Linen Drills,
5 do colored Linens, for Ladies dresses,
5 do blue Linsdoe,
5 do white Linen Holland,
6 do white checked mosquito Netts,
3 do Plaisters' Linens,
3 do superior white Canvass Duck,
6 do do white and striped Hickaby Drills,
5 do dark grey printed Linen Drills,
3 do colored fancy printed Lawns,
2 do superfine white Jaconet Muslins,
3 do fancy French Cambric, plain, lawns and
for sale by McDOWELL & PECK,
April 1 96 Gravier st

DOMESTIC PRINTS, COTTON CASSIMERE, &c—50 cases fancy style prints, adapted for Mexico; 60 do Cotton cassimeres and cottonades; 20 do assorted gambroons, binding and for sale by
April 4 McDOWELL & PECK, 96 Gravier st

4-4 HEAVY BROWN SHEETINGS—50 bales 4-4 Knick Brown Sheetings, landing from brig E H Clapp, from Baltimore, for sale by
April 14 tw McDOWELL & PECK, 96 Gravier.

WHITE Cotton Mosquito Nettings—4 cases 4 4 Check Cotton Nettings, just received and for sale by McDOWELL & PECK,
April 4 96 Gravier st

500 bbls Croton Plaster, 300 do Wotherspoon, do; 50 do Lubec Mills do, for sale by
JOHN HAYMAN & CO.
April 10 78 Poydras, and 11 Red Stores, 3d my.

500 Bbls Nelson & Brown's Hydraulic Cement, 500 do Denman's do, 20 do Roman do, for sale by JOHN HAYMAN & CO.
April 10 78 Poydras, and 11 Red Stores, 3d my

CARGO Thomaston Lime—1000 bbls Meadow rock lime, cargo of brig Hawthorne, landing and for sale by JOHN HAYMAN & CO.
April 10 78 Poydras st and 11 Red Stores 3d my.

20,000 English Fire Bricks; 24,000 Pittsburg do; 10,000 Pennsylvania do., for sale by JOHN HAYMAN & CO.
April 10 78 Poydras st, and 11 Red Stores 3d my.

LIME—1,000 Casks Thomaston Meadow Rock Lime, landing from brig Swiftsure, Second Municipality, for sale by JOHN STROUD & CO.
April 10 146 Common st.

TOBACCO—400 bales Vuelta de Abajo and Cuba for wrappers and fillers, in store and for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPRE,
April 10 98 Old Levee

FRENCH BRANDY—7 half pipes, 6th proof, in Custombouse stores, for sale by
HEPBURN & TURPIN, 31 Old Levee.

HAVANA segars—250 M. Havana Segars, Regalias, Canones and Millar, entitled to drawback, for sale by HEPBURN & TURPIN,
April 12 31 Old Levee.

CHARRT—350 boxes St. Julien Claret, in Custombouse Stores, for sale by
HEPBURN & TURPIN, 31 Old Levee.

COCOA—30 bags Guayaquil, in good order, for sale by HEPBURN & TURPIN,
April 8 No. 31 Old Levee.

SWEET OIL—60 baskets superfine Sweet