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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Wednesday Morning, May 31, 1848

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.
Ratification of the Treaty of Peace.

The Steamship *Edith*, Capt. Couillard, arrived yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, which she left on the morning of the 23rd inst. By this arrival we are put in possession of papers from Vera Cruz to the 23d inclusive; but they do not contain a single item of news. The *Delta*, however, has received, by special express, intelligence from Mexico to the 21st, and from Queretaro to the 18th. The Extra issued by that paper announces the important intelligence of the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace, by the Chamber of Deputies, at 6 1-2 o'clock, on the evening of the 19th. It was ratified by a vote of 51 to 35—a vote that conclusively settles the question of peace. The action in the Senate, will follow immediately, and there is no doubt whatever, that that body will approve the Treaty by a vote approaching unanimity.

Gen Butler, says the *Delta*, was about issuing orders for calling in all the outposts preparatory to the immediate march of our troops from the country.

Gen Persifor F. Smith, has been selected by the Commander-in-Chief, to superintend the embarkation of the troops. He was to leave the City of Mexico for Vera Cruz, on the 24th inst., for this purpose. Between the 1st and 4th of June, it was confidently expected our army would be on its march for the coast.

The *Monitor Republicano* of the 21st, contains the subjoined letters from Queretaro, introduced by extracts in the following manner with all the honors.

ATTENTION! MOST AUTHENTIC AND IMPORTANT!

"Our Express arrived last night, about 10 o'clock, bringing us the annexed letters. They announce the approval of the Treaty by the Chamber of Deputies.

QUERETARO, May 19, 1848.

At last, this population is relieved from that state of mind of anxiety in which it has been kept, by a decision of the Government upon that which has engaged its attention, since the establishment of our independence. At a quarter past six in the evening, the ratification of the Treaty was voted by FIFTY-ONE to FIFTY-FIVE who were for war. Senors Lacunza and Rosa were the last speakers. Both displayed immense power and have proved themselves consummate statesmen.

The deputies expressed the Senate will immediately resume the business, and, from numerous, but certainly not unconquerable, indications, we perceive a non-compliance in the house, as to the articles relating to the abolition of a disposition to involve the national representation, by keeping away from the session, it is necessary that *the quorum be kept standing*, as the Government has *urgently and repeatedly* requested.

I do not wish by these remarks to excite any obloquy on the Chamber of Deputies; it has conducted itself with dignity and magnanimity. The warmth which has been displayed in the discussion will ever do it honor; there have been exceptions, good traits have shone out conspicuously in each party, among those advocating peace, and those contending for war. On both sides of the question, there are talents, and men of undoubted their opinions with all decorum and the self-restraint.

QUERETARO, 19th May, 1848.

It was a quarter past six o'clock in the evening, that the Treaty was approved by the eleven votes in the affirmative. The last speakers were Senor Rosa, the Minister, a gentleman named Negrete, and Senor Lacunza, in opposition.

My friend, as I am being hurried to the Express. As the Government Express leaves this city to-night, at 10 o'clock, I have decided on sending off yours to-day, in order that you may be the more expeditious in possession of this favorable news."

FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamship *Palmetto*, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 27th inst., inclusive. The Galveston News announces the death of Wm. T. Pavey, which took place at Austin, on the 16th inst. He was buried by the Rev. Dr. Page, Lord Chief Baron of Texas. He had congratted to Texas on reaching it.

The Victoria Advocate speaks of the crops in that part of the country as being highly promising. It says "Judge Harris's cotton is now more than eighteen inches high." His plantation is on the Witt county.

The vast forests of pine that extend from the Guadaloupe in the West, to the Sabine and Red River on the East, promise to yield an exhaustless fund of wealth. These forests a year or two since were comparatively valueless, but even within the last two years it is estimated that the lumber which has been obtained from them is about one-tenth of the cotton crop of the State. Along the Sabine, the Neches, the Trinity, and their tributaries, new saw-mills are going up in all directions.

Two bales of wool were received at Houston a few days ago from the farm of Mr. Harris, in Leon county. It was sheared from 1650 sheep, and is reported of the best quality.

SANTA FE.—The St. Louis papers of the 23d contain the subjoined letters from Santa Fe. Major Gilpin was in search of the hostile Indians on the frontier, and arriving them before him. At Santa Fe every thing was quiet.

☞ The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writing on the evening of the 22d instant, after declaring the hopelessness of carrying New York, unless the Barnburners and Old Hunkers are reconciled, and the difficulty of unwhigging Ohio under any circumstances, says:

Without New York or Ohio, two of the large states being secured to the Democratic party, such a success seems to be hopeless.

This declaration, coming as it does from Lancaster, is worthy of note. The latest accounts from the Convention prove almost to conviction, that the dissensions between the Fin Barnburners and Old Hunkers will not be healed. To that predicament do the universal and tumultuous Democracy now stand.

JOHN MCLEAN AND THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Indianapolis State Journal publishes the following correspondence:

INDIANAPOLIS, May 7, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Your card which I have presented to the consideration of the Whig National Convention for its nomination as the candidate for the Presidency. It has been recently intimated in some of the public papers that such mode of selecting a candidate does not meet your views, and that you do not fully accord in sentiment with the Whig party. If not inconsistent with the course you have determined to pursue in relation to the Presidency, I would be pleased to have an answer for publication.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN D. DEFREES.

Hon. JOHN MCLEAN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, May 10, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of the 7th inst., I have to say, that my name, in connection with that of a candidate for the Presidency by a National Convention was adopted by the Whigs in 1836 as a substitute for the Congress caucus, which, up to 1832, was the mode of designating the candidate.

A convention nominated the Whig candidates in 1844; and on the 5th June next it will perform the same office. Of course every person whose name is brought before a Whig Convention as a candidate for the Presidency, without any reservation on his part, is bound by its decision. I should consider it an imputation against my honor to suffer my name to go before the convention as a Whig, without restriction, if I did not associate cordially and fully with the political principles of the Whig party.

Very truly, yours,

JOHN MCLEAN.

Hon. D. DEFREES, Esq., Indianapolis, In.

STEAMER CLARKSVILLE BURNT. LOSS OF LIFE.—The officers of the steamboat *Pathfinder*, which arrived yesterday from Fort Gibson, reports that the steamer Clarksville, Capt. Griffiths, bound for Memphis, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 26th inst., at Ozark's Island, five miles below the mouth of Arkansas river. Capt. Hodges and from 12 to 18 lives were lost.

The fire originated in the wood rack, and it spread so rapidly that in less than 5 minutes the boat was enveloped in flames. As soon as the fire was discovered the boat was run ashore when two explosions soon followed, one of the boilers and one of gunpowder.

SIR THEODORE BROUGHTON AND LAUREL.—We are indebted to B. M. Norman, No. 16 Camp street, for a copy of this last production of Laurel.

Baltimore Convention.
THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The steamer *Pelican* arrived yesterday morning from Louisville, bringing papers from that city to the 25th inst. The following telegraphic abstract of the proceedings of the Locofoco National Convention, on the third day, is taken from the Louisville *Journal*. The storm that seemed to be brewing about the Convention on the first day, has not, by any means, subsided. We beg our readers particularly to remark the emphatic declaration of Mr. Preston King, that the *Wilmot Proviso was the ultimatum of the Barnburners, and that if it was overlooked, the Democratic party would disband.* With such an open avowal of anti-slavery sentiment, it is impossible for the South to tolerate for an instant the pretensions of the Barnburners. There appears, however, to be little apprehension of their admission.

BALTIMORE, May 24, P. M.

Up to 10, A. M., the Democratic Convention did nothing. A motion to admit members of Congress to seats within the hall was laid on the table. No individual distinctions, it was proclaimed, would be allowed. Mr. Cameron moved that the Revolutionary soldiers be allowed seats within the bar, which was carried.

Mr. Boggs, of North Carolina, offered a resolution to admit both the delegations from New York, which was laid on the table.

The order of the day was called for, to wit—the resolution allowing the two New York delegations to address the convention in support of their respective claims.

Mr. Dickinson, Old Hunker, spoke first, and was followed by Mr. Smith. Messrs. Foster, Hunter and Preston King, Barnburners, then spoke for one hour each. Mr. Preston King, in his speech, said that the Wilmot proviso was the ultimatum of his associates. The Ohio delegation, by solemn resolution, had avowed it, and if it was overlooked, the Democratic party would disband.

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, after all the delegates had spoken, moved that the Hunker delegates be received. He spoke against the Wilmot Proviso, and maintained that slavery was solely a State institution.

The Convention here adjourned until 5, P. M.

In the Louisville papers of the 26th, we find a telegraphic summary of the proceedings on the second day. It will be borne in mind, that our previous account left Mr. Moore, of La., in the midst of a vehement denunciation of the two-third rule. The correspondent of the *Journal*, after stating that Mr. Morse disclaimed any manifestation of disrespect to Mr. Polk, continues as follows:

Here an alarm arose that the gallery was giving way. A terrific scene ensued. There was a general rush for the door, and some jumped from the windows. Many persons were hurt—none, however, dangerously. After a recess of half an hour, the panic subsided, and it was discovered that the alarm had been caused by the cracking of a bench.

On the re-assembling of the Convention, the debate on the two third rule was resumed, and the rule was finally adopted by a vote of 175 to 59. Among the nays were Ohio 28, Indiana, 9, Missouri 6, and Wisconsin 4.

The Barnburners were excluded from the Convention on their refusal to pledge themselves to the support of the nominees.

The Convention then took a recess until 5 o'clock, P. M.

At 5 P. M. the Convention met. The session was mostly occupied by debate on report of the Committee on Credentials of the delegates; which report was finally laid on the table.

Two Barnburners and two Hunkers will be allowed to address the Convention to-morrow, reserving their rights upon the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned till 6 A. M. on Wednesday.

There is some incongruity between a portion of the despatch, and the one which furnishes the proceedings of the third day. If the Barnburners were excluded on the 23d, why were they allowed on the 24th to address the Convention upon their right to sit in that body? However this may be, we entertain no doubt that the Old Hunkers ultimately proved to be the successful applicants.

Arrival of the Hermann.

The following despatch dated at NEW YORK, 11 P. M., was communicated to the Louisville papers:

The Egyptian hieroglyphics are more intelligible than that portion of it which states the names of the several competitors for the office of President of the National Assembly. The Telegraphic operator has made sad havoc with these names:

A telegraphic despatch from Paris, dated May 5, was received by the steamship Hermann. It is the latest news received. Some unexplained difficulty had occurred at the organization of the new republic. A compromise was effected, and Lamartine, Dupont de l'Eure and Ledru Rollin, were proposed as consuls. There were three candidates for President. The vote of the chamber stood, Bonn 261, Vulaire 231, Rondi 21—the former being chosen.

The despatch hints that the consulate compromise was the result of intimidation by the mob. No particulars are received.

The European News.

We complete this morning our summary of intelligence received by the steamer *Caledonia*.

FRANCE.—The National Assembly met on the 4th instant, in the place de la Concorde, Place Vendome, and the Boulevards being filled with an immense military force, amounting to 32,000 men. The Deputies began to enter the Hall about noon. Among the deputies of the former chamber present, were Messrs. Odillon, Barrot, Bin de Bourbon, Isambert, Larabit, Subervie, Dupin, Sr. Alban, Luneau Berrier, Boulvade de la Meuthe, Havin, Grandin, Billaudel, Hillebrette, Larochejaquelin, Roger, Leon, de Malleville, Falleux, &c. The most conspicuous amongst the new members were Beranger, Ramier, Emanuel Arago, Jules Fabre, Murat, son of the former king of Naples, &c.

Shortly afterwards the cannon of the Invalides announced the approach of the members of the Provisional Government, and the Deputies proceeded to their seats. In the meantime a rush was made at one of the doors by a number of National Guards, who attempted to force their way into the hall. M. Chateaurenard, the Governal of the Palace, ran to the door and declared that no armed person should enter without the consent of the body. All applauded his firmness and quietly retired.

At that moment the drums of the National Guard were heard to beat to arms, and the officers entered the house announcing the arrival of the members of the Provisional Government. M. Dupont de l'Eure, leaning on MM. Lamartine and Louis Blanc then entered the hall, and were followed by MM. Arago, Marrast, Marie, Bethmont, Ledru-Rollin, Albert Flocon and Cremieux, M. Paguerre, Secretary of the Government, and M. Caussidiere, Prefect of Police, who also was dressed in the republican costume. The members of the Government having placed themselves in front of the tribune, the entire assembly arose and saluted them with unanimous cries of "*Vive la République!*" and "*Vive la Gouvernement Provisoire!*" which were repeated by the spectators in the galleries and the numerous persons who had obtained admission into the adjoining halls. The members of the Government having bowed to the Assembly, were ushered to the last bench on the left. No sooner were they seated than the President sent a messenger to M. Dupont (de l'Eure) to invite him to ascend the tribune. He rose, and, accompanied by his colleagues, advanced towards the tribune, which he mounted alone. His presence there elicited new cries of "*Vive la Gouvernement Provisoire!*" and when silence was restored he read the following address to the assembly:

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE—The Provisional Government of the Republic comes to bow before the nation, and render an signal homage to the supreme power with which you are invested.

Elect of the people! we welcome you to this great capital, where your presence excites a sentiment of happiness and hope which will not be deceived.

Trustees of the national sovereignty, you are about to found new institutions upon the broad basis of democracy, and to give to France the only constitution that can suit her, a republican constitution. Upon the whole Assembly rose, and, with their right hands raised, cried, "*Vive la République!*"]

But after having proclaimed the great political law, which, without about organize definitively the country, the chosen representatives of the people will proceed to regulate the possible and efficacious action of the Government in the relations which fix the recruiting of labor establish among all citizens, and which ought to have for basis the sacred laws of justice and fraternity. (Renewed cheering, and cries of "*Vive la République.*")

In fine, the time has arrived for the Provisional Government to resign into your hands the unlimited power with which the revolution had invested it. You know that with regard to ourselves, this dictatorship was only a moral power, exercised in the midst of those difficult circumstances through which we have passed.

Faithful, in our origin and our principles, to the sovereignty of the people, we have not hesitated to appeal to it, in order that it might pronounce definitively upon the form of government which it should adopt. Our mission is ended. Before you, citizens, we lay down the powers which you had confided to us.

Long live the Republic! long live the French people!

The Assembly received that declaration of the Minister with great applause, and ratified, by its unanimous approbation, the measure adopted by the Provisional Government, amidst deafening cries of "*Vive la République!*" and "*Vive le Gouvernement Provisoire.*"

The ratification of the powers of the Deputies was not yet terminated when our reporter closed his despatch.

Gen Oudinot has issued an address to the army of the Alps, the terms of which are of a very menacing character; and the success of Austria in recovering her sway in Italy, must, we fear, precipitate an European war, as France could not be restrained from interfering. The funds in Paris have declined upon this imprecation; which is made deeper by the report that the Austrians have bombarded Cracow. This fortress, will render a demonstration in favor of Poland, about to be made by the allies in Paris, a formidable one, and only add to the complexity of the events now developing themselves. Charles Albert has written, it is said, an autograph letter to the Provisional Government soliciting assistance.

Abd-el-Kader has arrived at Patt, with his suite, consisting of eighty-nine persons, including three wives, three concubines, and a dozen sons and daughters, legitimate and illegitimate. With a good horse he might dash into the Pyrenean hills in a few hours, and defy all pursuit, if he were so inclined to escape.—*Wilmer and Smith.*

IRELAND.—Disaffection and turbulence still prevail in Ireland. A serious affair has taken place between the moral and physical force dealers at Limerick. Smith O'Brien, Mitchel and Meagher have been grossly assaulted and abused. The State trials are not more advanced than at the last accounts. A proclamation had been issued by the Lord Lieutenant, warning the people to take no part in the proposed election of a Council of three hundred; but, the Irish Confederation laugh it to scorn, and recommend to the people to go on with their organization.

SPAIN.—There is little of interest from Spain. The Spanish Government have, it is understood, already repented of the affront which they offered to the English Minister, and made proposals of reparation, which, however, were not such as he thought proper to accept. Meanwhile instructions are awaited from Lord Palmerston.

We may remark that the name of the Right Hon. Henry Lytton Bulwer stands at the head of the long list of newly appointed knights and members of the Order of the Bath. This looks like a complete approval of his conduct as regards the affairs of Spain.

GERMANY.—The proposed fundamental law for the constitution of the German empire, was laid before the German Diet, on the 26th ult., by the committe of seventeen men of confidence. It is divided into five articles, the third of which is again sub-divided into three divisions. The first article refers to the bases of the empire. The countries hitherto appertaining to the confederation, the Prussian provinces since incorporated, and the Duchy of Schleswig to constitute the empire—the independence of each State is maintained unless where the unity of Germany demand otherwise.

The second article enumerates the departments coming exclusively under imperial jurisdiction, and the third declares the Constitution, which is centred in the Supreme Chief, or Emperor and the Imperial Diet. The Emperor is to reside at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, his dignity is hereditary, and is armed with the same powers appertaining to a limited monarchy. The Diet is to consist of two Chambers—the Upper Chamber to consist of 200 members, and to embrace the reigning princes or their substitutes; a delegate from each free town, and councillors elected by the different States, according to the forms prescribed. The Lower Chamber to consist of deputies of the people elected for a period of six years, one-third to be renewed every two years.

ITALY.—The advices from Milan announce no important engagement, but the Austrians appear to have gained advantages in several engagements, or skirmishes with the Italian Volunteers.

The Austrian troops have retired into Verona and Mantua, and the Sardinian army still occupy Volta on both sides of the Mincio. The Tyrol has declared war in many parts against the Lombards, and Radetsky's communications are open in that direction. Much alarm has been caused by the advance of the Austrian Gen. Nugent's vanguard beyond the river Tagliamento, in the Friuli, without any attempt being made to oppose it. Roman troops are now marching from Padua in that direction, and it is hoped they will be strong enough, and arrive in time to prevent Nugent, who, it is said, has 17,000 in hand, effecting a junction with Radetsky. Peschiera has not surrendered, nor has any engagement of any consequence taken place.

The *Patriot* of the 24th ult., announces that the French squadron, composed of six ships of the line and three steamers, was in sight of Leghorn on the 22d. Gen. Durando had ceded the Po with 6,000 Pontifical troops, and Gen. Ferrari, with another column of the same force, was to enter the Venetian territory in a few days, and take up a position between Verona and Vicenza.

Our correspondent at Vienna communicates very brief news from other parts of Italy. Treviso had submitted, and Venice, by the latest advices received in Vienna, was closely blockaded by sea and land. Manin's constitution was daily expected.

The Austrians had entered Milan. The Austrians completely from the right bank of the Tesino, and throw them upon the left bank. On the morning of the 19th they attacked the Piedmontese in the position of Vigevano, with cavalry, and three battery of artillery, under the orders of Gen Bava. At 6 o'clock the Austrians arrived in sight of the enemy, and immediately opened fire. Gen Bava, on the part of the Piedmontese, occupied the fort at Predolla, with a brigade of infantry set in advance of the outer work. The Piedmontese artillery, supported by the infantry, answered the cannonade. The Austria brigade gradually advanced and pushed the enemy to seek refuge in the citadel under protection of the great artillery. The fighting has continued for about eight hours at Gropello. Since then nothing of importance has taken place on the line.

The inhabitants of the German Tyrol are stated to have risen, and to have repulsed the Italians who had advanced into the Tyrol. The Austrian Government has received news that Udine has surrendered to the imperial troops, and that a great part of the Friuli has followed his example.

The Milan *Gazette* of the 24th ult., announces that an engagement fought at Vasco, between the Croatians and the volunteers of Bellano, terminated in the defeat of the former, who lost many killed and many prisoners. The fugitives burned in their retreat the villages of Privano and Salmico.

RUSSIA.—Several letter in the Cologne *Gazette* are filled with apprehensions of an approaching conflict with Russia. The declaration of the Viceroy of Poland, Prince Paskewitch, to the Polish noblemen, is indeed fraught with the elements of anxiety for all Germany. The Prince bids them turn to the Emperor, who would soon be able to prove to them that Russia loved them better than Germany. He asked them to wait in patience for a few weeks and meanwhile to let their children and their children's children would remember the kindness and praise the generosity of the Emperor of all the Sclavonians. The scheme of Nicholas is stated by no less than a union of all the Sclavonic tribes into one gigantic federative republic, and consequently the attainment of an unlimited sway over Europe. Among news of this kind, it is continue to read the whisperings of the South German papers respecting Mr. Struve, Hecker's fellow accomplice in the republican insurrection in Baden. Mr. Struve, whose native country is Russia, is said to have been in uninterrupted communication with St. Petersburgh. It is, in fact, thought that he is a Russian agent, commissioned to excite disturbances and troublous times in the south of Germany, so as to divide the attention and the forces of the German Gouvernments.

POLAND.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, April 27, says: "The Warsaw *Journal* states, at the instigation of the Semphalder Consistorium, a decree has been issued, by the Polish Government, for the conversion of those of the Orthodox Greeks who had been forcibly converted to the Roman Catholic religion. Those who refuse to comply with the decree are to be punished with the loss of their property, and with exile to Siberia."

City Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—This tribunal rendered, on Monday last, thirteen decisions in the following cases, to wit:—

J. H. Hitch and al, appellees, vs. Francois J. Arnouth and al, appellants. This is an appeal from the judgment rendered by the court of the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, by which it was decreed that the Messrs. Road of right belonged to the public in so far as the river Mississippi at the place called *Cannal Brulees*, as it formerly existed, and directing all obstructions to the free public use of the same to be removed. The appellants are owners of plantations fronting the Mississippi, through whose lands the road passes, and who have been made defendants in this suit. The plaintiffs allege themselves to be proprietors of land in the Parish of Jefferson, situate between Lafayette and the Lake. Judgment was given in the Court below in favor of plaintiff; this judgment was reversed, and the plaintiff's petition dismissed with costs in both suits.

Succession of Anna Fitzwilliam, appellant, on opposition of Mrs. Biggs and husband appellees. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Etienne Carraby vs. his Creditors on opposition of Armand Carraby, appellee, and the executors of Antoine Carraby and als, appellants. Judgment affirmed.

Auguste Davezac, appellee, vs. Cornelius Paulding. The judgment of the District Court was reversed, and judgment render for plaintiff for the sum of $191 and costs; the appellee paying the costs of this appeal.

Widow Marie Jacob vs. D. Augustin, sheriff, and al. It was ordered that so much of the judgment appealed from as awards $100 special damages to Rower be reversed, without prejudice to Rower's right of action on the injunction bond. In other respects the judgment is affirmed; the appellee paying the costs of this appeal.

Jerome Fisk, tutor, &c. vs. Alvarez Fisk and Charles Watts, executors of Abijah Fisk, appellants. The judgment of the District Court was in part reversed, and it was decreed that judgment be rendered in favor of Jerome Fisk, tutor and guardian of his minor children, Mary Elizabeth Fisk and Newton Fisk against Alvarez Fisk and Charles Watts, executors of the late Abijah Fisk, for the sum of $10,000, with legal interest thereon from 9th December, 1845, until paid, with costs of suit. In other respects the judgment being affirmed.

Thomson and McInnis, appellants, vs. Ludlow and Simpson, appellees. It was ordered that the judgment of the lower Court be reversed, and that the cause be remanded for further proceedings according to law, the defendants paying the costs of this appeal.

Thomas Powell vs. John Keller. Judgment reversed, and it was decreed that plaintiff recover from defendant the sum of $6,312 88 cents, with interest from date and costs in both Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—William Tracy, Oliver Hunt and William Lewis, charged with larceny, were yesterday, put upon their trial. The two first were found guilty, and the latter acquitted. The former persons, in connection with Bill Vanhook, were concerned in robbing Mr. Winnegam of $300.

NATIONAL SALUTE.—Yesterday at noon a national salute was fired by Major Gally's Artillery battalion, on the Place d'Armes; in honor of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace by the Mexican Congress. A similar salute was also fired in Lafayette square.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning between one and two o'clock, Ghrasian Glass, a Prussian by birth, met with a serious accident, by falling from the balcony of the bed-room, corner of Moreau and Elysean Fields streets. He was seated on the railing of the balcony, when he missed his equilibrium and fell down on the pavement beneath, fracturing severely his head. Lieut. Kennedy, of the Third Municipality police, having learned of the accident, caused the wounded man to be immediately conveyed to the Third Municipality watch-house, where he was bled by Dr. Ward. Early in the morning the patient was carried to the Marine Hospital, in Algiers.

We since learn that the unfortunate man has died from the effect of his wound.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.—Several classes of larceny were yesterday made before Recorder Genois, against the following individuals:—Eliza White, accused by Mr. Michael Keenan, of having taken and carried away, from his pocket, the sum of $40, which was found twenty five dollars. Thomas Boyle, accused by W. Anderson, mate of the ship Mary Pleasant, of stealing some clothing belonging to the seamen and said ship; and Wm. Bellmon, alias Dick Simmons, *alias* Dick Hill, charged by James McGuire, a discharged volunteer, with picking his pocket, and taking therefrom his purse, containing the sum of fifty dollars gold and also dollars in silver. They were all arrested and brought up yesterday morning before Recorder Genois. Thomas Boyle and George Robinson were both sent to the Parish Prison. 12 ?a White was remanded for further examination.

THE STABBING CASE.—It will be recollected that some time ago a little negro boy, named Thomas Fellows, was stabbed, on the public square, in the back, a black boy belonging to Mr. Mitandon. The case was yesterday brought before the proper tribunal, Recorder Genois, and dismissed, the parties having compromised the matter. The young fellow, however, was put under bonds to keep the peace.

THE SHOOTING CASE.—Michael Pinney was yesterday examined before Recorder Baldwin, charged with shooting, on the Levee, some time ago, and wounding a little boy in the head. The papers were sent to the Attorney General.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—Patrick, slave of Mrs. Fox, about 14 years old, was yesterday arrested by the Second Municipality Police, charged with setting fire to the house No. 129 Julia street. He was partly examined before Recorder Baldwin, and remanded for further examination.

HARBORING A RUNAWAY SLAVE.—Mrs Marie Leger made yesterday an affidavit before Recorder Genois, against Francisco Navarro, charging him with harboring and concealing the runaway slave Hannah, belonging to the deponent. A warrant was issued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—There were several affidavits filed before Recorder Genois against several young men, all of whom are charged with assault and battery. They were arrested and gave bail for their appearance.

BILL VANHOOK ESCAPED.—Yesterday morning this notorious fellow, while being taken from the parish prison to be brought up for trial before the First District Court, escaped from one of the deputy sheriffs, who had him under charge. The sheriff offers a reward of fifty dollars for his arrest.

LARGE ROBBERY.—Patrick Crump was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin charged with stealing six bales of cotton, worth about $150, which were deposited in Woods's Cotton-press by Messrs. Lowell, Peete and Co. He was committed for trial before the First District Court.

CHIEF POLICE.—The police of the Third Municipality has been reduced to sixty, whereas the Chief of Police, Mr. Bell, has been in the habit of having two hundred men under his command. The reduction will be felt severely by the Chief, as he will be unable to keep up the same strict discipline as heretofore.

CUTTING.—Engeline Berry was yesterday arrested, by the Second Municipality police, charged with cutting with a knife, Mrs Kitty, her husband. The wound was brought up before Recorder Baldwin, who bound her over for her future appearance when notified.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Hugh Beggy, a native of Ireland, aged about 25 years. He was found drowned in the river opposite the Orleans Cotton Press in the Second Municipality. Verdict accordingly.

CORONER OF MUNICIPALITY NO. TWO.—The council met last evening. Recorder Baldwin in the chair.

The weekly Treasurer's report was read as follows:

By balance at last report,	
Amount received since,	11,767 66
Total,	$12,017 82
Disbursed during the week,	11,818 92
Balance on hand,	$ 398 90

A letter from Mr. H. Bulkerd, was read, claiming $2000, for fees in the case of Delabigarre vs. Municipality, No. 2. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition was read, from Mr. Woodworth, praying for permission to keep his constructions on the Levee, where they will be stored at their present location for three months longer. Referred to the police committee.

Mr. Renshaw, on behalf of the Finance Committee, presented a resolution for the payment of the current Expenses. Adopted.

The Committee on Streets and Landings, recommended in a report, that Mr. Wilkins be permitted to remove the hull of a schooner, opposite the Celeste Cotton Press. Said report was adopted.

The same Committee also reported a resolution instructing the Surveyor to contract with Messrs. Green and Harding, to furnish granite blocks for the paving of Tchoupitoulas street. It was adopted.

Mr. Bullitt presented a resolution which was referred to the Committee of the Public Schools, to hold their sittings in any part of the Municipal Hall Buildings.

Permission was given to Messrs. H. Jarvis & Co., to erect a steam engine at their laboratory in Melicerte street.

Mr. Landis from the Committee on Workhouse, reported a resolution appropriating $400, to the said establishment for monthly expenses. It was adopted. A resolution was reported appropriating $100 to the Board of Health, for contingent expenses. Laid over. Mr. Smith offered two resolutions: 1st, to extend the best of the eighth ward to Nyades Canal; 2d, to abolish the ninth district, and to annex the portion not assigned to the other districts to both the first and second districts. Laid over.

Council of Municipality No. Two—Council met last evening. Recorder Baldwin in the chair.

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The weekly Treasurer's report was read as follows:

By balance at last report,	
Amount received since,	$ 250 16
	11,767 66
Total,	$12,017 82
Disbursed during the week,	11,818 92
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☞ H. Bailey's Magical Pain Extractor.—The original and only genuine, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H Bailey," on the wrapper of each box.

Southern Depot, 31 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Rheumatism May be Cured!

HEWES' NERVE and BONE LINIMENT and INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR—A Cure for Rheumatic Affections.—The remedy is most truly named, as it penetrates to every nerve and muscle in the system, and it has attained a reputation unsurpassed by any other remedy. Sold by the proprietors, No. 10 Dock street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.

D. FOUR, II. RAND & Co., 25 Chartres st.

ENGLISH BRICKS, &c.—20,000 English Bricks, 20,000 feet Sheet Iron, landing ex ship Columbus, from Liverpool.

E. MASPEREAU, 78 Conde st.

3 BALES Blue Cloth; 4 boxes Spool Thread; 200 kgs. by 1000 do., and 1 do. Furniture, for sale by

DUFOUR, DURAND & Co.,
25 Chartres st.

TAR, Pitch and Rosin—1000 barrels Wilmington Naval Stores, for sale by

ALF. KEARNY & Co., 98 Magazine st.

BRANDY IN THE CUSTOMHOUSE STORE—50 casks Cognac Brandy, E. Debuc, 4th proof, 10 8th casks do do Champagne do do.

For sale by

FERBOS FRERES,
corner Royal & Dumaine.

CLARET—500 boxes Claret, Lestapies, Medoc; 600 do, do, St. Julien, do; 300 do, do, Larose, Margaux, do; 130 do, do, superior Pauillac, do, for sale by

FERBOS FRERES,
Corner Royal and Dumaine sts.

TO PEDLARS AND HAWKERS.—Just received ex ship Rockall, from Havre, 300 dozen French Fancy Goods, different assortments, black silk neckties, with cuffs and bouffins, to be sold at retail by the case.

D. B. MACARTY.

FIRE BRICKS—75,000 English, Scotch, Pittsburg and Pensacola Fire Bricks, for sale by

JOHN HAYMAN & CO.

LIME—9,000 bbls fresh Thomaston Lime, for sale by

JOHN HAYMAN & CO.

HAVANA CIGARS—Regalias, Imperiales, Londres, Panetelas, Cazadores, Milars, &c., in store and for sale by

J. M. CABALLERO,
32 Old Levee.

PRINCIPE CIGARS—Genuine Principes, in store and for sale by

J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

VANILLA—10 cases Vanilla Beans, in store, for sale low by

J. M. CABALLERO,
32 Old Levee.

SARSAPARILLA—20 bales Sarsaparilla in store and for sale by

J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

CANNISTER TEA—150 cannisters Imperial and Gunpowder Tea, landing from ship Gen. Vegre, for sale by

NORCROSS & PODRICK,
68 Magazine st.

FOURTH PROOF BRANDY—90 half pipes, J. J. Dupuy, brand, landing at Orleanston, for sale by

A. MOLIER, 80 St. Louis st.

TOBACCO—41 barrels of Tobacco for paper Dealers, and 5 bales of Cuba Cigars, for sale by

LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

COFFEE—50 bags prime green Havana coffee, in store and for sale by

LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

BRANDY—In store and for sale by the undersigned, 50 half pipes Brandy, J. J. Dupuy, 4th proof; 50 do do do; 15 do do J. Dousseting & Co.; 4 do do Castillon 1825, 1st proof; 2 half do do Seignette, 4th proof, for sale by

E. TALAMON, 192 Roy