The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 695. VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXII.—WHOLE No. 3781. | OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1848. | WAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COURTEY PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FIRST DISTRICT.....JACQUES TOUTANT.
SECOND DISTRICT.....J. P. BENJAMIN.
THIRD DISTRICT.....MANUEL J. GARCIA
FOURTH DISTRICT.....C. ADAMS, Jr.
FIFTH DISTRICT.....JOHN MONROE.
SIXTH DISTRICT.....JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

"WHILE WE FIGHT TOGETHER, WE CANNOT BE BEATEN.—*General Taylor.*

"I DISAVOW, MOST UNEQUIVOCALLY, NOW AND FOREVER, ANY DESIGN ON MY PART TO INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS OF WHAT IS FRIGHTENED PROPERTY OF THE CITIZENS OF THE OTHER STATES.—*Millard Fillmore.*

Tuesday Morning, Sept'r 19, 1848.

REMOVAL.

Our office, No. 13 Camp street, has been removed to the publication office of the *Bee*, No. 93 Chartres street. For the convenience of our subscribers in the Second Municipality, we have placed a box at the entrance of No. 13 Camp street, where advertisements can be left or subscriptions be paid. Letter that hour, must be addressed to the publication office.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That no man can vote for Wm. O Butler, for Vice President, without voting for LEWIS CASS, the Northern ABOLITIONIST, for the higher office of President.

Board of Health.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, held Sept. 18th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Health have to report that the general health of the city, and so far as parts adjacent are related to the existence of Yellow Fever, is good, and that no cases of Yellow Fever are at present known to exist in the city.

A CERTIFICATE.

Board of Health.

List of interments in the City of New-Orleans, for the 24 hours ending Sept. 18, 1848.

Alcoholism	Dropsy	1
Brain, suffering of	Epilepsy	1
Bronchitis	Erysipelas	1
Convulsions	Fever, Yellow	1
Consumption	Fever, Northern Bilious	1
Debility	Fever, Typhoid	1
Delirium Tremens	Fever, Nervous	1

of which are white persons 8, colored persons 2, slaves under 10 years of age 1, total 11.

Where born: New-Orleans 4, France 1, New-York 1, Germany 1, Ireland 2, Mississippi 1, Texas 1.

Total number of interments for the preceding seven weeks, in the order of dates, 292, 271, 270, 256, 267, 252, 225.

H. DESTREHAN, Secretary of Board of Health.

Charity Hospital Report.

For the 24 hours ending yesterday, ante P. M.

Admitted	Whites	21
Discharged	Whites	34
	Slaves	1
Deaths	Whites	6
	Slaves	1
Number remaining	Whites	1

Office Charity Hospital, Sept. 18, 1848.

H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

IMPORTANT FROM THE NORTH.

We learn, from unquestionable authority, that a telegraphic despatch from the North has been received which states that Mr. Clay *has promptly and unequivocally refused to permit his name to be used in any manner, which may tending to foment or divide the Whig party.* This intelligence, we believe, may be relied upon. It will doubtless grieve Locofocism terribly, but it will unbridled every cause every true Whig to rejoice. Mr. Clay has acted just as his best friends expected him to act.

LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE.

THE CHARGE OF ABOLITION AGAIN DISPUTED.

The Vicksburg Whig of the 11th instant, contains another one-worthing reply to the slanderers and libelers of Millard Fillmore, who, in the desperation of their cause, can hit upon no other mode of confronting the canvass than by the most flagitious fabrications and infamous falsehoods. It consists in a letter from Mr. Fillmore himself addressed to Julius R. Fox, Esq., President of the Rough and Ready Club of Raymond, Hinds county, Mississippi. That Club, about five or six weeks ago, adopted several complimentary resolutions in reference to the Whig candidates for President and Vice President. These relating to Mr. Fillmore were forthwith transmitted to him. They are as follows:

10. *Resolved*, That we recognize in Millard Fillmore, the Whig candidate for the Vice-Presidency, a true Whig—a Republican—a pure patriot, a man of exalted intellect and high acquirements—one who has served the Republic long and faithfully in the civil department of Government—one who very accurately reflects—is a true devotee of—the Whig creed—a name is pre-eminently identified with the Whig party, and whose talents and patriotism justly entitle him to the love and confidence of the country.

11. *Resolved*, That the charge of Abolitionism, recklessly and boldly hurled at Millard Fillmore, by unscrupulous partizan opponents, for the purpose of exciting sectional prejudices against him, has no foundation whatever in fact, proved by the entire tenor of his public life, and by the emphatic declaration of our candidate for the Vice-Presidency, in his letter of June last, in which he says, "I disavow, most unequivocally, now and forever, any design on my part to interfere with the rights of what is termed the property of the citizens of the other States.—*Millard Fillmore.*

To these resolutions Mr. Fillmore returned the following prompt and manly answer:

To the Raymond, Hinds County Rough and Ready Club.

ALBANY, August 26, 1848.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 9th inst., enclosing a certified copy of the resolutions adopted by the Rough and Ready Club of Raymond, on the 5th inst., and desiring to know whether the political sentiments contained in these resolutions are in accordance with my own.

The 10th and 11th, only, speak of my political views, and though I cannot feel justified in appropriating to myself all the flattering compliments contained in those resolutions, yet I am happy to say that THEY TRULY DEFINE MY POSITION AND EXPRESS MY VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT TO WHICH THEY ALLUDE.

I am happy to inform you that unless something occurs which at present I cannot foresee, I think this State is certain for the Whig ticket by a large majority.

Please to make my acknowledgements to the members of your Club, and believe me,

Respectfully yours,
M. FILLMORE.

JOHN B. PEYTON, Esq., President.

It will be perceived, therefore, that MILLARD FILLMORE fully endorses the sentiments of the Hinds County Rough and Ready Club, and that when the latter state that *they feel well assured that Southern institutions will never be assailed or molested by any act of Millard Fillmore*," he speaks truly, expression of opinion "TRULY DEFINES HIS POSITION, AND EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS."

And now, what become of the base efforts of Locofoco traducers and villifiers to injure Mr. FILLMORE in the South? What will the hireling slanderers, the fabricators of garbled pamphlets; the propagators of blunderred and mouldy letters written ten years ago, the forlorn and despairing retainers of Mr. Polk, do, what will they now say to this unequivocal and explicit avowal of sound constitutional and Southern principles? Will they assert, in the teeth of his letter to Gov. GAYLE and his reply to the resolutions of the Hinds County Rough and Ready Club, that MILLARD FILLMORE is an Abolitionist? No doubt they will! They have no other resource. Beaten down in argument, baffled in all their desperate and fraudulent attempts at aspersion, with a sinking cause, which no art nor artifice can bolster up, they can do nothing but reiterate the same dull and spiritless fabrications that have long since become a bye-word and a hissing scorn among the people. What else can be expected from those who, while affecting to denounce the Wilmot Proviso, defend their own Southern Democratic President, who has approved the only Proviso bill that ever passed Congress! What can be looked for, from those, who, in the North sustain the abolition traitor, MARTIN VAN BUREN, and in the South, the trimmer and trickster, LEWIS CASS, for the express purpose of throwing the Presidential election into the House of Representatives—from those who dare not lay before the people the true state of the canvass; who resolutely refuse to inform them, that in all the non-slaveholding states, the Democratic party is affiliating with the abolitionists, and deserting CASS, while the Whigs stand firmly by TAYLOR and the Constitution.

Let Locofocism look to the integrity of its own party; let it gaze upon its boasted allies who are going over to abolitionism by countless thousands; let it tell the people of these things, and cease striving to divide the vote of the South, and thus, indirectly, aid in securing the triumph of MARTIN VAN BUREN—her direst foe. When Locofocism grows honest and faithful to the South, the people may attach some importance to its bald and baseless denunciations of MILLARD FILLMORE; but while it endeavors to conceal the treachery of its Northern allies, and to bind the citizens of the South to the inevitable consequences, its virulent abuse of Mr. FILLMORE can be regarded in no other light than as the mere froth and drivel of political insanity.

POLITICS AND MUSIC.—The Baltimore *American* says that the appearance of Taylor Songs, which are enlivening the canvass and stirring up the clubs, gives serious alarm to the official paper. "We did not suppose it possible," says the Washington *Union*, "that the Whigs would dare to repeat the humbuggery which they had practised upon a free people at the two last elections. It is bad enough," continues the indignant journal, "for them to attempt to palm upon us a candidate who is no politician, under the hope of deluding the voters by the splendor of his military fame." But the enormity of the songs—that is clearly beyond endurance. The artillery and the bayonets, one-might stand, but who can make head against the drum and fife?

The following passage, from a Whig circular in Pennsylvania, has aroused the *Union's* feelings:

"*Committee on Singing.*—The duties of the singing committee are apparent. In members should be selected from those who have a talent for vocal music, and their duty should be to sing and recite off-hand songs with appropriate political songs and recitations at every Taylor Club meeting of the club. They will contribute much to the spirit of the meeting."

"*We warn the South*," exclaims the *Union*, "*against this musical movement.*" Very good, replies the Baltimore *American*; such vigilance is admirable. Let the South be warned. The Wilmot Proviso, put into verse, and set to the tune of "Lucy Neal," may be at this moment crossing the Potomac. The South must undoubtedly be warned—otherwise we may soon hear that Alabama has yielded to a chorus, and that even South Carolina has gone for a more song. The official paper itself may be captivated—for, it is said that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast."

The canvass, we may be sure, is now beginning in earnest, since the "Union" shows signs of trepidation, and is unwilling to face the music. *Cass* is not a good name for a rhyme no matter how it is spelled. But *Rough and Ready* runs well. In this particular, it must be conceded we have the advantage of the Cassites, and the official paper has some reason to complain of the adverse odds. The canvass on our side will sign with a grand march and end with a glee.

☞ An absurd and silly attempt has been made by some disaffected Whigs in New York, bringing to that fraction of the party which would otherwise have sustained Van Buren, to nominate Mr. Clay for the Presidency. This movement will be attended with no practical effect in New York, and beyond that State, it will command neither sympathy nor respect. We do not believe for an instant that Mr. Clay will sanction this unworthy use of his name to defeat and divide a party which has stood by him unfaltringly, while a chance of his success existed. We speak advisedly says the Philadelphia *North American*, when we say, that he has given no encouragement; directly or indirectly, to any of these demonstrations, no matter in what quarter or with whom they may have originated.

We fully concur with that Journal in the remarks which follow, and may add that Mr. CLAY owes, to himself and to his friends, to repudiate distinctly and unequivocally this disorganizing movement, its authors and its objects:

The extent of this demonstration is a fact of no importance, for a meeting proposing to draw out quarter the President of the United States, could be expected only and numerously convened any day in the week in the city of New York. There are a few names among the scores, which have occasioned us regret, but not much surprise. The bulk of them are unknown to us by repute or by endorsement, and they were probably collected by industrious and interested partizan agents who are always anxious and ready to be employed in such service. If this supposition be well founded, the greater is the outrage upon Mr. Clay.

In any respect, this attempt to make this illustrious man, in the evening of his days, when it should be the pride of every American citizen—as it is of every Whig, for his history belongs to the country and not to a party—to perpetuate his name unsullied; the foot-ball of a faction, is disgraceful to all concerned in it. It must react upon all who have character to lose in the community. We speak with no political passion, and with no electioneering bias; but, as Americans proud of the life and career of one, whose civil services have more honored the annals of our country than all the glorious achievements of the Mexican war.

LOCOFOCO PREDICTIONS.—The *Union*, true to the brag policy adopted by the *Enquirer* in 1840, has already commenced to "brag, boast and bluster," in regard to the Presidential election.

As an evidence of how little reliance is to be placed upon its calculations, it is only necessary to refer to the *Enquirer* of September 8, '40, which thus adverted to the election then pending:—"Mr. Van Buren will certainly get the vote of New York, and he must be elected or *liberty is in danger*. New York is as sure for him, that the man is almost considered a fool who doubts it. We claim for Mr. Van Buren, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Georgia, Mississippi, and our argument sake, regard as a doubtful, Maine, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, New Jersey, North Carolina, Louisiana and Michigan. For the Whigs louder, brag and boast, as they may, Mr. Van Buren is destined to be elected. General Harrison cannot be certain of more than 60 votes."

Those, therefore, who in "making up their betting book" rely upon the representation of the Union, may learn from the above, what reliance is to be placed upon its predictions, every one of the above States having voted for Harrison. But say the Locos, the Whigs miscalculated in '41! True they did; how much? Why, by less than half as many votes as are usually given in a Virginia Congressional District. A New York, from Polk to Clay, or the mere absence of the Texas, Oregon, Native or Abolition Tariff of '42" would have turned the election in favor of Clay.—*Alex. Gaz.*

We copy the following from the *Orleanian* of yesterday, and are glad to perceive that the Rough and Ready Club of the Third Ward, offered a liberal reward for the discovery of the miscreants who committed the mean spirited outrage. The *Orleanian* very appropriately asks if a solitary example of such vile blagguardism has ever been charged upon the Whig party?

DESPICABLE BUSINESS.—Never before was the low, grovelling vindictiveness of party more pitifully or meanly exemplified than on the night of Saturday last. But a few days since, we stated that the Third Ward Rough and Ready Club had raised a splendid liberty pole or flagstaff opposite their Club-room. We have to record the disgraceful fact, that the *unoffending* pole has been made the victim of locofoco malignity, by being broken or snapped in twain, by means of a rope attached thereto. The base act of mean scoundrelism, was perpetrated some time about the mid-night hour on Saturday last.

CHANGE OF POSITION.—No man can tell what "a day may bring forth." How far, then, must the developements of nine calendar months be beyond the reach of mortal prescience? Not more than nine months ago (says the Richmond *Whig*,) the Richmond *Enquirer*, and the Washington *Union*, united their voices in denouncing the Southern Whigs who voted for ROBERT C. WINTHROP as the Speaker of the House of Representatives: and what does this *Union* suppose was the ground of objection? Why, that he had engrafted upon the Oregon bill of 1845, the precise Wilmot Proviso which Mr. POLK has since signed in the very same bill!

THE PRESIDENCY.—The Locofoco papers are particularly fond of quoting the New York *Herald*, whenever the opinions of that Journal happens to accord with theirs. How do they relish the subjoined views of the *Herald* touching the consequences of the Vermont elections?

[From the New York Herald.]

The Vermont Elections—Its Indications and Influence.

One of the most interesting and important State elections which has taken place, during the present summer, is that which was held on Tuesday of this week in Vermont. During the last two days, through the agency of the magnetic telegraph, we have received returns to a considerable extent, from both ends of that State. Those returns present a state of facts, on the new political questions, which have recently agitated the country, that will have a startling importance on the Presidential elections; and thus far certainly give greater encouragement and higher hopes to the ultimate success of General Taylor, against all other Presidential candidates, than any movement we have yet seen.

Since the beginning of the free soil movement, under the auspices of Mr. Van Buren & Co., and the extension of the agitation beyond the limits of New York, there has been no election, except this recent one in Vermont, whereby an independent mind could judge how far the free soil movement would affect the standing and organization of the two parties—the old Whigs and the old Democrats. In this election in Vermont, we have returns indicating the character of the free soil movement; and by those returns, we are very much surprised to find that this new movement—this free soil movement, this novel agitation, commencing with the barnburners of this State, and carried on under the auspices of Mr. Van Buren—that this movement in New-England, will only affect the organization of the Democratic party, and that it embarrasses the Whigs not only not at all, but rather increases their strength, judging from what has taken place. As far as we have ascertained from the returns from Vermont, we find, that in comparison with the election of last year, the Whigs have rather increased in their aggregate vote, while the free soil party have absorbed the old abolitionists, with a considerable portion of the Democrats, without affecting the Whigs one iota.

This is the first intimation we have had of the peculiar direction which the free soil movement might take in the Northern States. It is highly important and interesting, in the present state of the Presidential canvass. Judging from this result in Vermont, it is fair to presume that the results will take place in other New-England States, when their several elections will come on. The election in Maine will take place next week, and then we shall be enabled to form a more confident opinion of the character of the movement during the next few months. At all events, as far as heard from, it is highly probable that the whig party throughout the New England States, in spite of the cold and cowardly position assumed by Mr. Webster in his recent speech—in spite of the folly of the whig journals in New York, and the attempt to disorganize the party in this city and in Albany, by reviving the pretensions of Mr. Clay—we think it is now evident that the whig party and its masses will retain its full numbers and organization, and go thoroughly for Gen. Taylor in November next. It would not surprise us, therefore, if a similar result should take place in Maine next week. Certainly, under the present aspect, and taking the votes given for the free soilers in Vermont as a basis of calculation, we think that Gen. Taylor's chances for the combined vote of New England and New-York, are at least as fair as those of Gen. Cass. He is certain, we think, of the whole of those votes, with the exception of Maine alone.

In this new position of affairs alone, the whig leaders and orators, and many of their editors, present a front of independence that is calculated to do them immortal honor in the cause of Gen. Taylor. Another important consideration springs also from the present aspect of affairs. For many years past, the democrats of the North have looked on the South as their principal foes and best friends. Now, they are indulging from the position assumed by Mr. Van Buren, and the declaration made by the recent convention in Syracuse, favorable to Cass, the whole democracy of the Northern States appear to be abandoning the South, hook and line. The hoe-boys, probably, the whig party of the North will become the principal way and support of this Union, and be favorable to the guarantees of the constitution, which preserve the institutions of the South as they were left by the fathers of the revolution.

It will be seen, therefore, from the returns of this Vermont election, that the friends of Gen. Taylor are beginning to arise again, in spite of the folly of the Whig leaders. The free soil movements, according to all appearances, will merely demoralize the Democratic party. We also observe that movements of this kind have been commenced, within some little time in Pennsylvania, beginning at Pittsburgh. It has even gone around the State, and there is a convention of the free soil party to be held in Reading next week. This, in the present state of the political canvass, will, probably, be one of the most important conventions that ever took place. If the free soil party can raise an agitation in Pennsylvania, to the extent of eight or ten thousand only, they can, by such a movement, withhold the vote of that State from Gen. Cass, and give it to Taylor, and thereby almost settle the Presidential election in favor of the hero of Buena Vista. We consider, therefore, that the State of Pennsylvania—under the new agitation which has sprung up over all of the Northern States from New York—is yet a debateable State; and if Mr. Van Buren had any sagacity, or wished seriously to defeat General Cass, he ought by all means to his in Pennsylvania, and there raise his standard as high and as fast as he can. The result of all these movements, up to this day, places Gen. Taylor not only on a par, as to his chances, with Gen. Cass, but we rather think that the "old man," as he is generally called by the soldiers, has yet a better chance of succeeding in the election of November next, than his cause has presented for more than a year.

We are not much given to pin our faith upon the statements and speculations of the *Herald*; but many of the foregoing remarks must strike every impartial reader, as calm, judicious and ably put. We commend them to the attention of the Democracy in this quarter.

☞ By the following it will be seen that our liberal and enterprising fellow-citizen, HARRY HILL, has made a munificent present to the Law Library of the Cumberland (Tenn.) University:

From the Lebanon, (Tenn.) Banner of Peace.

HARRY HILL.

Munificent present to the Law Library of Cumberland University.

The distinguished merchant, whose name stands at the head of this article, has signalized his liberality by the valuable and important contribution to the Law Library of Cumberland University, noticed in the Banner of last week. Mr. Allen. The books have arrived. Each volume has on its side the following inscription, in letters of gold:

"Presented by H. R. Hill, of New-Orleans, to the Library of Cumberland University."

But more durable than on these lids will the name and the benefaction of the wealthy donor be inscribed on the archives of the University, the memory of its friends and the hundreds of students who will go forth from the Department to fill the high places of their country. Who will emulate this example of liberality? How long, ere a similar instance of generosity shall attract our notice?

To the gallant Captain of the Harry Hill all praise is due, for declining to receive freight on the books. May he receive a hundred fold more freight for his generosity!

NEW ORLEANS, April 12, 1848.

Hon. ABRAHAM CARUTHERS, Professor of Law, Cumberland University—

Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that I have received a donation from H. R. W. Hill, Esq., of this city, of books for the Law Library of Cumberland University, comprising all the Reports, Code of Practice, and Digests of the Laws of Louisiana; in all, fifty-five volumes—value, three hundred and thirty-five dollars.

I have shipped the box containing them, to my order, on board the steamboat Harry Hill, to care of Messrs. Morgan, Gardner & Co., Nashville. I hope they will arrive safely, and that this munificent gift will be followed by others, until the Library contains the laws of every State in the Union.

Your friend,
JOSEPH W. ALLEN.

P. S.—It may not be amiss to mention that the Captain of the steamboat Harry Hill refused to receive pay for the freight of the box to Nashville.
J. W. A.

FATAL RENCOUNTER.—We learn from Mr. Giles, clerk of the steamer *Magnolia*, which arrived yesterday morning, that on Friday afternoon, the 15th inst., Mr. Jenkins, editor of the Vicksburg *Sentinel* and Mr. Crabb, a citizen of Vicksburg, met each other opposite Dr. Mannel's drug store, and after some altercation, Jenkins drew a bowie knife and rushing upon Crabb, inflicted several fearful wounds upon him. Crabb drew a pistol and before falling disharged it at Jenkins. The shot took effect and Jenkins fell dead, his heart being cloven by the bullet. Crabb was not expected to survive.

The quarrel originated in some personal remarks made by the editor of the Vicksburg *Sentinel*, in relation to a political meeting at which Mr. Crabb figured.

A "GRATIFYING SIGHT.—We observe with pleasure that the lion James Duane, of Norththat town, and to one of the lately held Worcester Whig convention. S. H. Reed, Esq., of Greenfield, Hon. Stewart of Franklin County, also appear to have taken part in the late Whig meeting, in Greenfield, for the choice of delegates; and E. E. Field, Esq., of Greenfield presided at the same meeting. The two former of these gentlemen signed the call for the Worcester anti-Taylor Convention, and the latter manned attended and took part in the same Convention, held at Northampton, to choose delegates to the Buffalo Convention. All these gentlemen are among the most respectable and influential citizens of that country. It is obvious that whatever may have been their opinions as to Taylor's nomination, they are not prepared to forfeit an honored name and principles of Whigs, to give their sanction to the Buffalo fraud.—*Springfield Republican.*

City Intelligence.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—*Assault and Battery.*—James Moran, charged with an affravit Concordia, charging him with assault and battery. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

BREACH OF TRUST AND ASSAULT.—An affidavit was made yesterday, before Recorder Genois, against L. Brademdorff, who is charged by Gertrude Geisenckr, with a breach of trust. She states that on the 9th inst., she placed in the hands of the accused for safe-keeping, $100 in gold, two watches and several articles of jewelry, which he now refuses to deliver to her. To aggravate the matter, Brademdorff went yesterday morning in company with a woman named Elizabeth Zecher, to the room of the deponent, in Hospital street, and there assaulted and abused her. The accused is desirous of marrying Miss Gertrude, and had recourse to the violent mode of coercing the object of his affections, to whom he will not deliver up the articles, unless she will comply with his suit. A warrant was issued for the arrest of this unruly swain.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Jacquee Pierre, f. m. c., was arrested yesterday, in the First Municipality, charged with violently assaulting and beating his wife Valentine Pierre, f. w. c. Not satisfied with laying hands on her, he struck her with a piece of a bottle and wounded her. Recorder Genois sent him before the First District Court.

DISTURBING THE PEACE.—Michael Baker and Auguste Carey, were brought up yesterday, before Recorder Genois, and were each fined $5, for disturbing the peace.

BREACH OF PEACE.—An affidavit was made yesterday by J. B. Corregolles, charging Hypolite Alpuente and Jos. Lenes with the intention of committing a breach of the peace. The Recorder bound them both over to keep the peace.

LARCENY.—Mr. Candide, who keeps a jewelry store in Chartres street, was robbed yesterday of six gold chains. The thief has not yet been arrested.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—Acting Recorder Goldsby, is still absent, and the Mayor occupied the chair.

EXAMINATION POSTPONED.—The examination of Wm. Cuningham, alias Wm. Thompson, who is under arrest for attempting to take the life of Wm. Staunton, with a pistol, is to take place on Thursday next. The prisoner is moreover, charged by his wife with brutal conduct towards her.

ASSAULT.—Wm. Bradford, charged with assaulting David Belligan, in the Shades, last night, with intent to kill, will be examined on Friday next.

PLEAD GUILTY.—Wm. Hasson, who was arrested on Saturday last for collecting a bill of J. H. Ashbridge, of $245 25, and appropriating the same for his own use, pleaded guilty to the charge. The Mayor sentenced the prisoner to be tried before the First District Court.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.—*Honorably Discharged.*—Pedro Poupal, mate of the Spanish bark Catalina, whose arrest we noticed a few days ago, for an outrageous assault on a young lad, was examined yesterday before Recorder Seuzeneau. Not the slightest evidence was adduced to substantiate the accusation, and various testimony in support of the good character of the accused, the Recorder honorably discharged him.

LARCENY.—King, a slave belonging to Mr. Lacoste, was arrested yesterday, charged with having stolen the sum of $90 35 cents, belonging to Wm. Dillon, his own house in Victory street. This gentleman found the girl on his premises, and took her to the watch house, where she was searched and the money found on her person. The Recorder sent her to be tried at Judge Canon's Court.

DISTURBING THE PEACE.—Michael Martin, David Branin, and Mary Ann Hutchinson, were arrested yesterday and locked up for disturbing the peace.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—An affidavit was made yesterday by John Montiach against George Doherty for severely assaulting him on the spot. The deponent was so badly hurt in the affray, that he was unable to make the charge in person. He states that the accused gave him a blow with a sword on the right thigh, and wounded him severely. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Dougherty.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Susan, for striking Hannah Hoodie, and Francis Moier, for similar offence towards N. Grasse, were arrested yesterday in the Third Municipality.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.—The Council met last evening at 6 1-2 o'clock; Recorder Genois in the chair; fourteen members present. After reading the minutes of the previous session, the rules were suspended to further the presentation of a petition from Alexander Bonneval, praying the council to have the pavement and gutter laid opposite Bonneval's buildings on the Levee, near the Customhouse, now in completion. The petition was referred to the Improvement Committee, with instructions to report as early as practicable. The Finance Committee reported in favor of paying certain claims, and the Chairman, Mr. Genois, introduced a resolution, asking the authority of the Council to lease for the unexpired time, the Exchange, on such conditions as they may deem advantageous to the Municipality. Adopted.

A resolution was introduced by the Improvement Committee, authorized, empowering Dennis Cronan to collect from the bank owners their quota due for paving done at the intersection of St. Claude and St. Peter streets, the bill to be laid before the Surveyor, and the balance due by the Municipality be appropriated for in a mass at twelve months date. Alderman Hagan, chairman of that committee, also introduced a resolution calling upon the Mayor to tender the aid of the Fire and Second Municipality to the Third Municipality, for stopping the late breach on the Levee, near the Convent. Adopted.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing proposals to be issued for the paving of Canal and Customhouse, between Front Levee and Public Road; Front Levee and the Public Road, between Canal and Customhouse, and of Crossman street, the paving to be done with square granite block, and the side walk to be flagged. The contractor shall be bound to complete that portion due by the property holders, and the balance due by the Municipality to be liquidated in notes payable in one year date. The contract to provide that the side-walk is to be completed within sixty days from the time of signing the contract, and the road-way in four months.

A resolution was introduced and adopted, authorizing the renewal of a contract with Philip Welsman, for lighting the oil lamps of the Municipality for the period of three years. The annual expense of this service now is $6,500.

The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the expropriation of several places, the requisite ordinances having been compiled, with by their owners.

A claim from Dr. A. Hester, Secretary of the Board of Health, for $57 84, was referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act thereon.

Alderman Fabre brought forward the resolution which he introduced some time since, relative to the establishment of a Lyceum and a public Library.

The outline of the proposition is similar to the plan on which the same excellent institution is conducted in the Second Municipality. After a somewhat lengthy debate, the resolution was adopted—Yeas 9, Nays 5.

A letter from Mr. Bernard Marigny was read, in which he offers to the Municipality, some valuable documents in the case of the heirs of Wiltz, in the suit for which affects the title to the land on which the U. S. Mint is built, besides all the property running back from thence to the Bayou St. John, and amounting in value, to half a million of dollars, for the recovery of which he feels confident he will be benefited. The letter was referred to the Municipality, as the requirement of these documents, as necessary to the interests of the corporation. This was finally carried in the affirmative, voting to Mr. Maringny, the payment of the above amount—Yeas 6, Nays 6.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business the Council adjourned to Monday next.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This body met last evening for the transaction of business, and held a protracted meeting, the proceedings of which, we are compelled materially to abridge.

Recorder Seuzeneau occupied the chair, and eleven members present.

Communications were received from the Mayor, suggesting the repair of the Exchange, Levee, where the late crevasse occurred; informing the Council that he had disposed of the oyster Stands for the ensuing year, and they had realized for the Municipality, $4,185; and enclosing a letter from Dr. Mueller, offering the Franklin Infirmary, as a receptacle for the poor sick of the Municipality, when are unable to find room in the Charity Hospital, at a charge of 75 cents per day for each person. The Mayor transferred a bill for the Municipality's quota of the expense attending the reception of Genl. Smith.

The action of the Mayor in relation to the oyster Stands, was approved. The motion to pay for the expenses of the reception of Genl. Smith, was negatived by a vote of 5 yeas to 6 nays.

Mr. Collins, in behalf of the Finance Committee, submitted a series of resolutions providing for the better administration of the fiscal concerns of the Municipality. Laid over till next meeting. The Improvement Committee reported that Capt. W. C. Flanders and Capt. Carley, referees in the case of the Government Steamboat, have agreed that the wharves should be thoroughly repaired at the expense of the U. S. Government.

Resolutions were adopted, empowering the Improvement Committee to conform with the suggestions of the Mayor, relative to the late crevasse, and authorizing the same committee, in conjunction with the Surveyor, to purchase materials for the repairs of the wharves and levee.

The election of a Comptroller was then gone into, and the following gave the result:

A. J. Gelpie, 6
A. J. Lafferty, 1

A. J. Gelpie, having received the highest number of votes, was declared duly elected.

Mr. Solomon made a lengthy exposé of what he deemed a fallacy in the late Finance Report as it pe[illegible] in a considerable degree on the acts of [illegible] Councils, and at the conclusion, moved the [illegible] of the report, but while the vote was being taken, the quorum was broke, a motion [illegible] to this evening prevailed.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 19th Sept., 1848.

The [illegible] are to meet this day according to adjournment, [illegible] an hour after the hour fixed, Mr Montague was [illegible] to the chair, and the Secretary called the roll, when the following members answered to their names: Aldermen Allen, Day, Montague, Rice, Smith, Surg.—6. There being no quorum, on motion the Council adjourned to the second Wednesday in October next, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

RICHARD HAGAN,
Secretary of General Council.

SHOCKING CALAMITY.—The particulars of the explosion on board of the steamer *Concordia* have been received. It occurred on Sunday morning just before daylight, after she had left the Plaquemine wharf. Both her larboard boilers bursted, scattering fragments in every direction, instantly killing three men, throwing others overboard, and badly scalding Capt. Pease, Mr. J. Mosby, the second clerk, Mr. McDonnell his assistant and eight or ten others. Several of the wounded have since died, among whom is Mr. McDowell. Capt. Pease is terribly burnt, but will, it is hoped, recover. The shattered wreck of the [illegible] was towed to the city yesterday morning.

P. S.—Since the above [illegible] we have received, from the [illegible] of the *Concordia*, the following list of the unfortunate victims by this sad and melancholy catastrophe:

Killed—B. W. McDowell, assistant clerk, Michael McQuade, fireman; Edwid Davis and Bob Dick, cabin boys, (black); one fireman, name unknown, missing, (colored).

Badly Scalded.—Captain H. Pease; John F. Mosby; Talbot, fireman, (thigh broke.)

Slightly Scalded.—Burrell, fireman; John Lee, (1st engineer); F. V. Coiles, bar-keeper.

Injured.—Three of the boilers burstered. No passengers injured; all the freight saved, and will be forwarded this evening by steamer *Magnolia*.

JAS. BELL, Clerk steamer *Concordia*.

LATER FROM HAYTI.—*More Atrocities.*—The schr. *Mary Chilton*, Captain Fales, has arrived at Boston, from Jeremie, (Hayti) bringing intelligence to the 14th ult. Capt. Fales reports affairs in a horrid state at that place. The President still continued his bloody work of arresting and executing those who stood in his way. Five of the most respectable citizens of Jeremie had been shot by his orders, prior to Capt. Fales' return from Jamaica, where he had gone to carry a number of persons who were flying from Jeremie, in order to save their lives! Some fifty more were in prison awaiting their fate. On the Wednesday after Capt. Fales' arrival, another trial was had, and four more were ordered to be shot. Capt. F. by a great deal of coolness and strategy, was enabled to rescue two of these latter, and succeeded in getting them on board his vessel in female clothing, and brought them to Boston, together with four others who fled for their lives. They will proceed from Boston to Jamaica. The other two were shot in the most brutal manner.

Another trial was to be held on the next Wednesday, and it was already understood that the fate of four more was sealed—the trial being a mere farce. More arrests were still making.

During the execution, the streets were filled with women, babes in arms, beseeching the President that the lives of the condemned persons might be spared. He was, however, inexorable, and ordered the execution to proceed. The effect of this brutal work was such, upon his own soldiers, that he became alarmed, and in the midst of the most intense excitement abandoned Jeremie, at midnight. It was not known where he had gone.

The only reason given by the President for his sanguinary acts, was that the last condemned personage were friends of Boyer. The latter person was believed to be a desperate obtain their pardon.

Capt. Fales reports business entirely suspended at Jeremie. The merchandise in the stores was packed up and sent to the houses of the Consuls, for protection. The market was glutted with American produce, and the national currency had depreciated to be almost valueless—220 Haytien dollars being freely given for a dollar.

HEAVY GALE.—The Mobile *Herald* of Sunday has the following:

Capt. Bunce, of brig Maimoun, arrived here yesterday from New York, reports that on the 27th ult. in lat. 26 15, lon. 76 40, experienced a very heavy gale of wind, which continued to blow with great violence until the 30th. It commenced at Southeast, and veering gradually, ended at Northeast. During the whole time it rained heavily and the thunder and lightning were incessant. The barometer fell to 29 degrees.

On the 4th inst., spoke a New Providence wrecker, who reported three ships ashore on the Great Bahama Islands, all of which would be lost. He had cargo on board from one of them, but could not find out their names—it blowing fresh at the time.

On the 5th inst., spoke the brig Gaston, from Philadelphia, bound to Vera Cruz. She was discovered on the 27th ult. Everything gone smooth with the deck. She was in tow of a wrecker bound to Nassau.

The wrecker said, saw a bark on the edge of the bank, and four wreckers about her. She came to anchor on the banks during the gale, and had cut away everything. Her bowsprit was also gone.

The wreckers report the gale to have been very severe. The houses on all the Keys were blown down and the inhabitants were boarding passing vessels to procure food. At Eleuthera and the islands to windward, all the fruit trees were blown down.

THE GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—The Baltimore *Sun* of the 16th, contains the annexed information confirming our Telegraphic despatch relative to an immense conflagration in Brooklyn:

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1848.

Disastrous Conflagration in Brooklyn—200 Houses Burned—Deaths and Suffering.

A terrible fire took place in our sister city of Brooklyn last night, extending over twelve acres, and leaving not a single house standing within that limit. Three churches were destroyed and three hundred houses. It broke out about midnight in a frame house in Fulton st., and spread to Mullough st. It crossed up Fulton to Cranberry, thence down to Henry street, sweeping in its course every building. Reaching Fulton street, all the houses from the corner were consumed. It then spread through to High and Nassau streets, to Concord and above Bentz to Orange street.

The whole loss is estimated at two millions of dollars. Much of the calamity, many persons were injured, and one unfortunate fireman killed. The flames were not ar