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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1849.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Notice.

No person is authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr E. Duverger, our book-keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Clark, and Delanoville, our collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE.

New Orleans, 24 April 1849.

Saturday morning, April 28, 1849.

THE EUROPA'S NEWS.

The steamship *Europa*, Capt. Lott, arrived at Halifax at half past 10 o'clock on the 18th inst. Her intelligence was immediately expressed to St Johns, N B, and thence despatched to New York by telegraph. The *Europa* reached her dock in New York at half past 6, P M, on the 19th. Should the mail come through this morning, we shall have the private correspondence and the full details, the latter, however, are almost rendered superfluous by the promptness and completeness of the telegraphic accounts in the New York papers—We copy them in full, as the repetitions are few and are so closely connected with the context as nearly to preclude the possibility of separation. The *Europa* brought over £100,000 in specie.

England.

Parliamentary Doings.—Parliament adjourned for the Easter recess and met again on the 5th inst. The two main objects which have divided our senate in late days have been the Navigation bill and the Rate-in-Aid bill for Ireland, which latter has branched out in a general debate on the policy to be pursued toward that country—It will be seen that some important modifications have been made in the Navigation bill—The revenue returns for the financial years and quarter ending on the 5th inst show a a continued though slackening great improvement in the the customs revenue. There is an increase of £1,100,551 as compared with previous year In the Excise Department there is an increase of $500,932. In all the branches of the ordinary revenue there is a decrease, the most considerable item being one of £719,581 upon stamps. The excess of increase over decrease of the gross revenue of the year is £867,289

The Navigation Bill—The Navigation Bill as now Parliament has undergone a very material change. The principle of retaining upon these matters which should not concede these advantages to England which she freely accorded to others has been disapproved of by Mr Gladstone, who thought this reserved relic was liable to be misconstrued in perpetuating a principle of foreign restriction. He has accordingly moved a new section by which these passages are expunged, leaving only two branches, the first requiring that the foreign trade, and the other to embrace the colonial and coasting trade of countries with which reciprocal granting equivalent advantages to Great Britain.

Mr Labouchere, under the idea that the difficulties respecting curing duty paid tobacco, Sugar, &c, &c, for instance, would be found insuperable in practice, has withdrawn the whole of the clauses his reference to the coasting trade, and the bill stands in such the same position as it did last year, as regards its natural provisions, but with a reduced quantity in committee. In the House of Commons the bill went through the committee previous to the adjournment and the third reading was fixed for an early day after the Easter recess.

The Canada Troubles.

The steamship in Canada respecting the proposed indemnity for rebellion losses, has only been received in London in Parliament, and no papers connected with the North American Provinces seem disposed to wait the issue before the harass the Crown at Minister with complaints upon a subject for which he is scarcely responsible. Our readers attention is now mostly directed towards Canada and the reported mission to it of the new Executive of the U. States about whose rumor of disturbances, gave great satisfaction

France.

A Tory View of French Affairs.

With some exceptional disturbances in the distant provinces France continues tranquil, and Louis Napoleon is proceeding in the surest path to maintain his power by instantly suppressing domestic disorder and by steadily avoiding interference by force of arms in the affairs of the other governments, notwithstanding the excitement attempted to be created upon the question of Piedmont.

Louis Napoleon and his Ministry set their faces against an armed intervention for the purpose of preventing that which nobody contemplated, the dismemberment of Sardinia, so that men of all parties in England consider that a great step has been made towards the pacification of the South of Europe. The exemplary moderation of Austria gives a further guaranty that hostilities will not be resumed upon the questions of the Lombard provinces.

The proceedings of the National Assembly continue but of subordinate interest. The different parties are now engaged in their respective electioneering proceedings, and the moderate of the Socialists seize the occasion to excite the people by the most revolutionary language but we believe that a vast majority of the French people will support the cause of order, and that a very small number of Federalists will be elected to the new Chamber.

Prendhon and Duchesne.

M. Proudhon has been condemned by a jury for the attempt to the President of the Republic, but was acquitted from the country. M. Duchesne has shared the same fate as to conviction and is to suffer one years imprisonment.

Conviction of the Bourges Prisoners

Barbes, Raspail, Flocon, Sobrier, Raspail and Quinet have been convicted at Bourges, and barbes and Albert are sentenced to transportation for life, Raspail and others to ten years imprisonment each Gen Courtier, Degere, Bourne, Thomas, Lacaain and Larges have been acquitted and are set at liberty Cassidere Louis Blanc, Henerere, Larmon, Napoleon Chanesi, and Zigneuret, not having appeared, have been condemned *par contumace*, and have been sentenced to transportation.

The great body of the French people is undoubtedly sound in principle, and the prudent course pursued by Louis Napoleon tends to improve the condition of the country in almost every branch

M. Proudhon's journal has been again seized. This paper seems to set all Governments at defiance

Miscellaneous Continental News.

Spain turbulent but little fresh news. The Provencial war continues

Portugal is quiet.

The Sublime Porte has issued a manifesto declaring that he does not consider the state of Europe such as to require her to increase her forces

Italy.

Total Defeat of Charles Albert

At the opening of the Niagara, it will be remembered that war was impending in the North of Italy, and it was anticipated that either the Austrians or the Piedmontese would immediately cross the Ticino. In a brief fortnight Charles Albert has fought and has been conquered, and is now abdicated King and exile in Madrid or Lisbon. The Austrians passed the Ticino simultaneously with the Piedmontese, who speedily fell back

Three successive battles ensued In the two latter, on the plains of Verecili, the Austrians were completely victorious The last battle, on the 24th ult., the main army of the Austrians, some 50,000 strong, encountered Charles Albert at Olango near Novara, The Piedmontese appeared to have been of more than equal force

The battle was fought with terrible obstinacy, and although we hear from many quarters that the Italians shrank the contest, certain it is that Charles Albert behaved with the most distinguished bravery. Finding the day going against him, he seems to have sought every opportunity to meet his death in the battle-field, and whatever may be the verdict of history as to his past conduct, nothing graced his public life so much as the last act ere his quitting it.

His Abdication and Flight.

The Austrians having completely routed the Piedmontese and driven them to the mountains, Charles Albert, accompanied by his son, Victor Emmanuel, and a flag of truce being sent to the Austrian lines, Marshal Radetzky at once received him an armistice. The new King pledges himself to conclude a Treaty of Peace, to disband two military companies of Hungarians, Poles and Lombards, who are received The Austrians who hold Turin open to them, magnanimously before to take advantages which might have provoked the susceptibility of France.

The consequences of this important battle are scarcely yet developed in the different parts of Italy.

It is generally believed that the Pope will be able to return to Rome.

Sicily Firm.

The Sicilians hold out. The French and English Admirals have failed to make up matters, and at the latest dates were about to depart. Mr. Temple and M. Roqueval, who had gone personally, in company with the two Admirals, to make a last effort to accomplish a conciliatory arrangement, had returned to Naples on the 28th, all attempts having been altogether fruitless previous to this last effort.

War Beginning Again.

The Admirals had sent a steamer to make a circuit of the Island, touching at all the principal ports and roadsteads to make known the last offers presented, with the mediation of France and England. The answer given was one unanimous cry of war from the whole population. The Parliament at Palermo voted unanimously that they would not condescend to enter into any farther negotiations, but that on Thursday, the 28th, at noon, hostilities should be recommenced., The enthusiasm of the population at Palermo is described as exceeding all bounds. The members of the highest *noblesse* of both sexes are working in the trenches. Most people think the Sicilians have had fair terms offered to them, and eventually they must accept them.

Germany.

The King of Prussia elected Emperor.

The Frankfort Parliament has finally elected the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, and a powerful deputation has proceeded to Berlin to tender him the Crown of Charlemagne. At first no one believed that the King would accept the proffered honor, but now it is believed that he will, with certain conditions, so as to avoid giving offence to the other Potentates of Germany. Should he do so, it is generally believed that it will most certainly involve Prussia in a war with Austria and Russia. The latter power seems now resolved to put down the revolutionary spirit in Europe, and only wants the opportunity to "let slip the dogs of war."

Austria.

The War in Hungary.

On the Hungarian war very little authentic information is known, except that it rages fiercely. Bem had gained some advantage over a body of Austrians, but soon found himself overwhelmed with their numbers, and the Transpeter will gadly seize upon any pretext to interfere farther. We shall not be at all surprised to hear that the Emperor of Russia, upon the solicitation of the Austrians, brings down a large force to crush the Hungarians. At present there seems no probable termination of this deadly struggle, carried on by both parties in the most barbarous manner.

Bohemarks.

War Again.

Advices from Hamburgh of the 3d inst. state there is no chance now of the differences between Schleswig Holstein and Denmark being amicably settled, and, no doubt, hostilities will commence to-day or to-morrow. The Prussians, principally Prussians, are passing continually to the seat of war. The port of Kiel is blockaded.—There does not appear to be the least hope that Denmark will yield the Duchies, and as Russia will unquestionably support her pretensions, it is to be hoped that the Germans will be wise enough to yield the point in dispute rather than run the hazard of a disastrous contest.

India.

Another Battle.

Dates from Bombay to the 5th of March state that another battle had been fought near Gujerat, between the British and Sikhs forces, in which the latter were *defeated*, but the details had not been received From the 6th to the 12th of February, various skirmishes took place, but without any serious encounter. On the 12th the Sikhs retreated toward the Chenaub which, they were expected from crossing by the Bombay Division under Gen. Whish. On the 16th following day, the British divisions having effected a junction, Lord Gough succeeded in bringing the Sikhs to bay on the open field near the city of Gujerat, in which the Sikhs were completely routed, leaving a great portion of the guns and ammunition, as well as their standing camp, in the possession of the conquerors.

Fair State of Trade.

Under the influence of some favorable advices from India, and the existing but in the extremes of Continental politics, trade in many every department is becoming to assume a more cheerful aspect. There is still an uneasy feeling respecting the threatened hostilities in the north of Europe But since the sharp and decisive termination of the conflict between Sardinia and Austria, the complete prostration and abdication of Charles Albert, removed the most serious obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of continental difficulties seems to have been overcome, and could the Danish quarrel be disposed of, nothing material would stand in the way of permanent prosperity in commercial affairs.

Commercial Affairs.

The English funds are again on the advance, and Consols have risen 1 per cent, during the last two weeks, having fluctuated from 99½ on the 2d, to 99¾ on the 5th, at which they closed for money. The Accounts from the latest London and Liverpool papers, but do not observe the least allusion to American stocks.

Money is still abundant, but slightly increased in value. The low rate of bank rate is still 3 per cent, but with private bills are done at about 3½ per cent. The Bank of England returns show that the bullion in the vaults is about £15,300,000, so that any drain which may arise from the United States, on account of the temporary inability of the Exchanges, will be met without the least difficulty and fear of renewing the scenes of 1847.

The weekly account of the Bank of France shows a progressive improvement of the trade of Paris.—The French Funds, since the defeat of Charles Albert, have very well maintained. The last closing prices are Three per cents 54 50c, Five per cents 89 80. The importations of Breadstuffs into Great Britain continue upon a gigantic scale, and the same may be said of all kinds of Provisions. No change can be noted in the Grain trade, although a rather firmer feeling was manifested during the last few days previous to the sailing of the Europa. There is an improved tendency apparent in the Cotton Market.

The commercial, monetary and warlike intelligence brought by the last overland mail is regarded in England severy satisfactory.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

April 7—For a week succeeding to the departure of the Niagara, the Cotton market was dull, partly owing to the low and middling qualities, and prices farther gave way 1-16 per lb, but this week it has had a better demand for consumers; and this decline is considered as recovered, so that our last quotations are 4¼ for Orleans, and Mobile is unchanged, and fair Cottons, for its relative scarcity, raised to 4¼d. Middling Uplands and Mobile 4¼d, and Middling Orleans 4¼d per lb. Still the market is not buoyant, and in fact closes rather heavy to-day, the quantity offering being beyond the demand. The sales for the week ending 30th ult., amounted to 26,010 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation, and 5,000 for export, and the business for five days to the 5th, is 35,580 bales, of which 1,900 is to speculators and 3,000 for export.

The Corn Market.

The Corn market continues in the same state of depression as last noticed. Prices have again receded; at Mark Lane, on Monday last, the transactions were very limited. The price of N. W. Wheat was quoted at 43s to 46s, and Canada 40s to 44s per quarter. Very little business was done in Flour of any sort, although American barrels was freely offered at 24s to 25s per 196 pounds, no sales of importance were effected. In Indian Corn, the price quoted was 26s to 28s for American white, and 30s to 31s for yellow, per quarter. At Liverpool, on the following day, the trade was dull, and on Thursday Flour was nominal at 29s 6d to 32s 6d, per bbl, the latter only obtainable for the best brands of Ohio. Indian Corn 27s to 28s white; 29s 6d for prime yellow. Indian Corn meal 12s 6d to 13s 6d per bbl.

The Provision Market.

The imports of Cured Provisions from the United States during the fortnight, comprised 1,331 pieces Beef, 9,834 bbls. Pork, 263 cases Hams, 300 casks and 300 boxes Cheese, 1,304 bbls. and 444 kegs Lard, 261 bbls and 50 hhds. Tallow, and 42 bbls. 5,798 boxes Bacon. The trade has been steady; although the transactions in Beef are limited, holders are firm as to prices. Little has been doing in Pork. The quality of the Western prime Mess Beef is better than last year, is scarcely fine enough for ship-stores, while the high price at which Eastern is held checks operations. Bacon meets a steady sale, and prices are firm at 35s. to 38s. per cwt. for long middles, free of bone, in salt and 34s. to 36s 6d. for do. ribbed. In short, the middlers are worth 33s. to 40s, according to quality. Cut Hams have receded 4s. per cwt; smoked and in canvas are 32s. to 34s., in skin, and smoked or dried 30s. to 32s. per cwt. A fall of 2s. per cwt. has taken place in the value of Lard. There is very little passing in the market for American Cheese, and prices continue without change.

The Iron Market.

A fair amount of business has been transacted in iron since last steamer at farther rates. The Staffordshire Iron masters at their preliminary meetings on the 5th, agreed to adhere for the present from advancing beyond the 5th, per ton. Some considerable orders for rails have given firmness to the Welsh market. A considerable speculation business took place at this place in Scotch Pigs, but sellers having offered freely, the advance has not been maintained. English Common Tin has declined 40s per ton. Tin Plates are in moderate demand at 34s. for I C best charcoal. No change in Lead or Copper. A fair amount of business is going forward in Naval Stores.

Passengers.

Per steamer Europa, for New York—Mr and Mrs Collinwood, Mrs Ware and child, Mr. Perry, Mrs Wrahan, Mrs Charlton, Messrs Russell, Maxwell, Callum, Morland, Robertson, Barrett, Winness, Lane, Russell, Glass, Palletto, Nowlan, Sterling, Harris, Brokly, Miller, Joseph Morehead, Dunoch, Edgarton, Kerseille, Gordon, Lindsey, Bright, Morton, Nelson, Tasher, Fustens, Soprias, Cummare, Sullivan, Bishop, Parrot.

BALTIMORE GOLD MINING IN VIRGINIA.—We find the following in the Alexandria *Gazette*, of the 19th inst.:

"A company has been formed, among whom are some of the most wealthy and enterprising Baltimoreans, to work a gold mine in Virginia. The tract of land purchased by them lies near and embraces part of what is called the Rosin Mountain. It is said to contain some very rich veins. Some specimens have been taken from it, which are *very rich* and pure. The company is making extensive preparations. They have determined to spare no expense, and anticipate a rich reward. Truly this is the golden age."

We presume the *Gazette knows* what it is talking about, though, as we have had to go abroad to get the news, it would indicate that these gold miners are proceeding upon the principle that "*secrecy is the soul of great efforts.*" It is to be hoped that they will have better success in the main object of their enterprise.

The Natural Allies Coming In.

The Hunkers of Wisconsin have given in. They have gone over in the Free Soilers without receive, adopted their principle and and henceforth are bound to fight under their banner. The surrender took place on the 30th ult., in the Senate Chamber by previous arrangement between the plenipotentiaries of the two camps. Myro Williams of the Senate officiated on the occasion as President; the Secretary was Marshall M. Strong, of the Assembly. The following are some of the terms of the capitulation.

Resolved, That in organizing governments for New-Mexico and California, the introduction and existence of Slavery in the territories should be positively prohibited by act of Congress.

Resolved, That there should be no more Slave States admitted into the Federal Government.

Resolved, That all national laws recognizing or sustaining Slavery or the Slave trade in the District of Columbia, or any other place under control of the Federal Government ought to be immediately repealed.

Resolved, That the public lands should be granted to actual settlers in limited quantities at the cost of the survey and transfer; and that a limit ought to be placed to the quantity of land which shall be hereafter acquired and held by any person at any one time.

These terms having been unanimously agreed on, farther resolutions were adopted, by which a complete union of the two parties was provided for, and a Convention was appointed for the second Wednesday of September next, at which State Officers are to be nominated.

We hope that the Democracy of the South will take particular note of these coalitions. As in Connecticut, Locofocoism and Free Soilism in Wisconsin have become identified. The union in New York is not quite consummated; but will be in time for the next State election; Every days' experience tends to confirm the prediction that defeat at the last Presidential contest would band together Locofocoism and Abolitionism as one homogeneous fraction. The eyes of the South are nearly opened-anon, she will see clear enough.

MURDER IN MISSISSIPPI.—A gentleman of Mobile has furnished the editor of the *Advertiser* with the following account of a murder. The source whence it comes leaves no room to doubt its entire correctness:

"About the 6th of March last, a murder was perpetrated in Marion county, Mississippi, which has not, to the knowledge of the writer, been noticed in print. The circumstances, as far as they have come to my knowledge, I will state for the benefit of the friends of the deceased, and that the public may know what is going on in our vicinity. Mr Wm. E. Allen, who has for several years resided in Pickens county, Alabama, engaged in teaching school, removed this winter, in company with a Mr. Ridgway, to Pass Christian, for the purpose of establishing a woodyard. With this view, they took their teams with them. About the first of March Allen undertook to move a man by the name of Hicks to a distance. About the 6th of March he Allen) was found in his camp dead—having been shot in the back of his head. Hicks has been apprehended in possession of Allen's team, watch, and other things, easily identified by Allen's friends. His friends live in the vicinity of Hartford, Connecticut, and I have to request the papers in that vicinity to publish the above facts. Mr. Allen was an educated man, of modest, retiring habits, and much esteemed by those who knew him. Mr. Allen has no family; but I believe has some property in the vicinity of Fairfield, Pickens county, Alabama. He was buried near Columbus, Marion county, Mississippi."

MEXICAN AUTHORITIES VS CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS—*An American killed*.—In the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* we find the following extract of a letter received by a highly respectable house in that city, dated Guadalajara, March 11, 1849:

"An unfortunate occurrence took place with us a few days since, resulting in the death of Mr. Charles Dunham, of Warehouse Point, near Hartford, Conn. As the affair will be brought to the notice of the government, I will relate the circumstances attending it more in detail. On the morning of the 7th inst. our party entered the city of Inapanto, one of the finest in Mexico, situated in a beautiful valley, free of the usual obstacles, such as mountains, and containing 8000 inhabitants. As our cattle were separated into small parties and entered several eating houses to obtain our breakfast. The deceased, with some others, making the party—after eating, a dispute arose between him and the person keeping the house, the latter alleging that one shilling was due him, while Dunham averred that nine cents of it was paid.—The Alcalde then called by the Mexican to prevent Dunham leaving.

Upon this, Mr Charles Carrell (one of our party) was called to act as interpreter, while conversing, a dispute arose between him and the Alcalde, the Mexican all the while denying that anything was due him. D. directed Carrell to offer the Alcalde the remaining three cents, which was refused. At the same time Carrell was ordered to dismount. This he refused to do. The guard which was called by the Alcalde then pointed their guns at him, our own men at the same time urging him to obey. Carrell then began to dismount, and at the same time took hold of his pistol.—The guard observing this, instantly rushed him with their guns, and felled him to the ground. On this Dunham put spurs to his horse to escape, and had advanced a short distance, when one of the guards fired a musket ball through the back of his head, making one opening in his back where they entered, and two in his back where they escaped. He exclaimed, they have killed me, and fell a lifeless corpse to the ground.

The soldiers then fell upon our men indiscriminately, beating and firing at them. The result was that they were baldly injured by blows only, the guns either snapping or missing. Mr. Bailey, myself, and some others, however, were at some distance from this scene, and escaped unmolested, through the kindness of two priests, who opened the gate of the Cathedral yard, and thus enabled us to escape from the mob. After several interviews with the Alcalde outside the city, in which he expressed much sorrow and regret that the affair had taken place, declaring it impossible for him to have prevented it, he brought out the wounded men, having first dressed all their wounds. He also promised a Christian burial for the deceased. We parted with them, and resumed our march.

The deceased was an interesting and worthy young gentleman, who leaves a father and a mother to mourn his loss.

The wounded have mostly recovered. During the affray, one of our men, being hotly pursued by a Mexican, turned suddenly upon him, and with a blow from the breach of his gun felled him to the ground, sinking the lock in his head just under the ear.

PORTLAND.—We learn from the Portland *Advertiser*, that the second balloting for the choice of Mayor, took place in Portland on Monday, and again resulted in no choice. The vote stood, Gilsham, (W.) 1066; Clapp, (D.) 1039; scattering, 84. At the previous trial the vote stood, Cahoon, 957: Clapp, 1016; scattering, 95. The election now goes to the City Government, which is decidedly Whig.

THE CAPTAIN AND THE MATES of the Londonderry steamer, on board of which so many persons were destroyed by suffocation, on their way to Liverpool, having been confined in the hold during a storm, have been tried and acquitted. Some of the surviving immigrants had laid claims upon the owners of the steamer, for the recovery of their passage money, which they needed to enable them to come to America.

THE PARDONING POWER.—The State Legislature of New York, at its recent session, made one or two material amendments to the "act in relation to pardons," one of which provides that a concise statement of the applicant's case must, before the granting of the pardon, be furnished the Governor by the District Attorney of the county in which the crime may be committed. Section 3 makes, also, a very important and judicious amendment, as follows:

"Notice of such application, unless in the opinion of the Governor justice requires that it shall be dispensed with, shall be published for four weeks in the State paper, and also in the county paper, printed in or nearest the town in which the conviction was had; and in cases of crimes committed in the city of New York, in a paper to be designated by the Governor, having respect to the largest circulation."

(Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.)

NEW YORK, April 19—9 1-2 P. M.

Arrest of the Jonesez—Sheldon Dunh.

Henry B. Jones was arrested to day, charged with receiving the government property, knowing them to have been stolen. Philander Jones, his brother, was also arrested on a charge of perjury, in testifying that he did not know Tom Lloyd. Both of the parties were held to bail for a further investigation.

Daniel F. Foot, Esq., a respectable merchant of our city, fell instantly dead to-day while in Wall street, with a disease of the heart.

REMARKABLE SUIT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—At Liverpool a remarkable case of breach of promise of marriage has lately been tried. The plaintiff is verging upon 70 years, and the defendant is a widow, in about 60. The court room was filled with spectators, among whom were several ladies. The evidence introduced kept the audience convulsed with laughter during the entire trial. The Judge in summing up, said that it was no doubt a case of a breach of promise, but doubted whether there had been great injury to affections in the matter. The jury gave the plaintiff one farthing damages, and the court adjudged that he should pay his own costs.

THE RECENT FROST.—The Petersburg *Intelligencer* of the 20th, says:

We very much fear that the forward wheat has been nearly if not quite destroyed by the late cold weather. We know of one farmer whose wheat, a week ago, looked remarkably well, who has turned his cattle upon his fields—So much was the wheat injured by the frost, that he found it was idle to look for a crop.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* of Tuesday has a general review of the injury occasioned by the cold weather, in the course of which it says:

It was our first impression, which has been strengthened by subsequent information, that the damage done the crops of every description was immense. If the weather, after the frost of the 16th, had been warm, or any way moderate, a portion of the vegetation might have survived the first withering calamity; but in this region, where a severe drought prevails and where there has been a succession of fires for the last six days, it is impossible for anything to live that frost can kill. So far as our information extends the cotton has been completely destroyed; the corn destroyed or materially injured, and the wheat but little better off than either.

The important inquiry now is, what effect will be produced on the crop of the present year? This of course will depend on future contingencies. It is almost presumptuous to suppose that there can be made anything like an average crop of cotton. Admitting that the farmers can obtain a supply of seed to replant, a thing not at all certain, a wet spring would throw them so deep in the grass that human efforts could hardly extricate them. Late cotton and early grass are tolerable bare things to manage. And again, should there be an early frost, before the late crops have time to mature, it is evident to every thinking man, that the production must be extremely limited. To make anything, then, like the usual quantity, there must be a succession of favorable circumstances and seasons; a propitious summer, an exemption from the ordinary calamities, and a late fall. To hope for all of these, is rather hoping against hope.

CORRECTION.—Under the head the Washington Whig says:

"The Boston Transcript has *no authority* for asserting that the contemplated journal, to which it alludes, is to be established specially at the instance of Gen. Taylor."

☞ We are indebted to the obliging officers of the steamer *Charles Hammond*, for late Cincinnati and Louisville papers.

Stuttering.

O, bon-bon-beautious Mary say,
When shall stush shall we wedded be?
Nun name the hu happy day
That will un mar-mar-mar-ried see
Nay, dee-did-dearest, though thy cheek
A crimson blush hath-hath dyed,
I could not wait a wee wee-week
Without my jo jaw joyful bride.
Then, Mary-Mary-Mary-Ann
For Tue-Tue Tuesday next the day,
When in the morning ur sis ur
I'll fly-fly-fetch thee hence away;
Then in some bub-bub-beautiful spot,
To pass the mun-mun-month we'll go,
A cook-coo cuch-cuch-cuckoo-get—
Then can't not my nun-nun my jo.

☞ Agreeably to call, the Whigs of the 4th Ward of Municipality No. One, met last evening at the Orleans Coffee House, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Alderman Rouge on the 14th of May next, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, on motion, J. L. FABRE, Esq., was called to the Chair, and FRANCIS MOUNEY, Esq., Secretary.

On motion, the President was requested to appoint five delegates.

The following gentlemen were selected by the President and unanimously accepted by the meeting:

John Youepes, H. C. Castellanos,
L. E. Ivey, J. H. Lamothe,
Valcourt Fortier.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Be it Resolved, That in case any of the delegates should be unable to attend the Convention on account of sickness, or other cause, the vacancies occasioned by said delegates shall be fulfilled by the majority of them.

Be it further Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Messrs. Legrand Patorzo, for the use of their room.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

J. L. FABRE, President.

FRANCIS MOUNEY, Secretary.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT JUDGE McHARGUE—Nothing of special interest was transacted in this Court yesterday. Gen. Gaines and a few trod on a charge of larceny and acquitted.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—For a wonder, business pressed lightly on Recorder Geloat. Not a solitary case of any interest came up for hearing.

BEYOND MUNICIPALITY.—Recorder Baldwin had likewise a light time of it yesterday. Bridget Daly was committed before the First District Court for stealing a pair of shoes. Beyond this, nothing worth noticing transpired.

BURGLARY.—A man named John Biggs was arrested last evening in the First Municipality, on the charge of being concerned in the burglary of the corner of Bienville and Chartres streets last Monday. He will be brought up before Recorder Genoux this morning.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 27th, 1849.

The general market since the date of our last report, has preserved a somewhat inert appearance, though Cotton forms an exception to the rule, as the transactions have again been on a very considerable scale and at enhanced prices. The causes that have led to this improvement were already foreshadowed in our last, and have since operated with increased force, as all the accounts from the interior go to prove that the late frost inflicted a vast deal of injury to the crop. Fully two thirds of the Cotton that was above ground will have to be replanted, and in our opinion it will require more than an ordinary exemption from the casualties of weather and other adverse elements, to warrant even the mere expectation of an average yield.

The last accounts from Europe are rather favorable. One imminent cause for apprehension has been removed by the speedy termination of the Austrian campaign in Italy, and the only immediate difficulty to be apprehended is the threatened renewal of hostilities between Denmark and Germany. We still incline to the belief, however, that this affair will be settled without any further appeal to arms. Should the contrary nevertheless prove to be the case, it may give rise to more serious difficulties than are generally apprehended.

Flour is large spell of dry weather, we have been favored with copious rains which are greatly needed in the country. The river is at the same stage as at last noticed.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 20th inst., of Louisiana and Mississippi, 14,863 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 3,781; Arkansas, 3,125; Mobile, 5,[illegible]; Texas, 472; Florida, 151; together, 26,442 bales. Cleared for the same ports since the last report, 10,151 bales; Havre, 8,889; Marseilles, 1,911; Liverpool, 1,651; Trieste, 1,704; Gottenburg, 1,450; New York, 1,725; Boston, 3,837 together, 32,748 bales; making a reduction to stock of 10,306 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared since the date of last report, 222,989 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848..... bales	27,461
Arrived this week.....	22,442
Arrived previously.....	1,092,336
	1,142,239
	1,169,181
Exported past week.....	32,748
Exported previously.....	736,153
	768,901
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....	222,989

Our last report closed on a very active market, and since then the demand has continued unabated, though in consequence of the reduced stock on sale the transactions have not attained the same magnitude. The late accounts from Europe which are looked upon in a favorable light, have in connection with the sinister consequences of the late frost caused an advance of fully ¼c on all qualities, added to which a decline in freights has further strengthened the market, and produced a healthy tone in business. The sales of the week amount to 43,000 bales, of which on Saturday and Monday 15,000, Tuesday 12,000, Wednesday 5,000, Thursday 7,500, and 3,500 to day, the principal portion of which was taken for England, and the remainder for the Continent and the North.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

INFERIOR.....	5@5⅛
ORDINARY.....	5¼@5⅜
MIDDLING.....	6¼@6⅜
GOOD MIDDLING.....	6⅞@6¾
MIDDLING FAIR.....	7@7¼
FAIR.....	7¼@8
FULLY FAIR.....	—@—
GOOD FAIR.....	—@—
GOOD AND FINE.....	—@—

TOBACCO—Arrived since the 20th inst., 1,094 hhds. Cleared coastwise since date, for Antwerp, 11 hhds. Martinique, 139; Balize, (Honduras) 4; New York, 28; Boston, 60; together, 242 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard, 13,644 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848..... hhds.	14,894
Arrived this week.....	1,094
Arrived previously.....	12,574
	13,668
	15,762
Exported this week.....	242
Exported previously.....	17,876
	18,118
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....	13,644

The active demand for Tobacco noticed at the date of our last report has continued, and the sales of the trade have reached 1,600 hhds., at very full prices. Our previous quotations, however, are retained, viz: Lugs, 2¼@3¼c; Leaf, inferior to Common, 3¼@4½c; Fair to Fine, 4¾@6¾; Choice and Selections, 6 @8¼c cash ⅌ lb. We notice the following particulars of transactions: 20 hhds. Admitted, at 3¾; 200 do., at 3¾; 170 do., at 3¾; 61 do. at 3¾; 30 do. at 3¾; 54 hhds. Admitted and 20 Rejected, at 3¾c; 5 hhds. Refused, at 4¼c; 1 do, at 4c; 11 do, at 3¾; 22 do, at 3¾; 121 do, at 3½c; 42 do, at 3 1-6, and 18 do, at 3⅛c ⅌ lb.

SUGAR—The market has been very quiet during the past week, the sales are having exceeded 1,000 hhds at the same range of prices previously quoted, say: Inferior, 3¾@3c; Common, 3¼@3½c; Fair, 3¾@4c; Prime, 4¾@4¾; Choice, 5c ⅌ lb. There have been no sale on plantation during the past week.

MOLASSES—The receipts are small, and the transactions consequently limited, embracing 1,000 bbls. for the week at a range of 14@18c ⅌ gallon for extreme qualities. Nothing has been done on plantation.

FLOUR—We have had a very dull market since our last, the sales not having exceeded 6,000 bbls., but as the supplies have been small, prices are rather firmer, and may be now quoted at $3 50@$3 87½ for Ohio; $3 87½@$4 25 for Illinois, and $4@$4 50 for St. Louis brands.

GRAIN—The Corn market has advanced owing to the very light receipts which have been insufficient to meet the current demand. The sales have amounted to 17,000 sacks, at 30@40c., though to day a lot of yellow brought 42c ⅌ bushel. Nothing of note has been done in Wheat. Oats are in good demand, at 22½@25c ⅌ bushel.

PORK—The demand for this article has been extremely limited and prices are lowbile. Sales have been made of Mess, at $9 75@$10, and of Prime at $8 75@$9, the latter rates at retail. About 200 barrels of Bulk Pork have been sold at $3 50@$3 75 ⅌ 100 ⅌ for hog round.

BACON—There is a fair enquiry for Bacon, and prices have been fully sustained. The sales of the week comprise 400 casks at 3¾@4¼c for Shoulders, and 5¼@5¾c ⅌ lb for Sides. Plain Hams are selling at 6@7c, and canvassed and extra cured at 7¾@10c ⅌ lb.

BEEF—With a limited supply on the market, the transactions continue unimportant, without any change in prices. We quote Mess $13 50@$14. Prime $10 50@$11 ⅌ bbl. Nothing has been done in Prime Mess.

LARD—There has been a good export enquiry for Lard since our last, resulting in sales of 3,000 bbls, and 1,000 kegs, at somewhat better prices arising from a falling off in the receipts. We quote barrel Lard at 5¾@6¼c, and kegs at 6¼@6½c ⅌ lb, according to quality.

RICE—The market has been dull but without change in prices, which rule at 3¼@3½c ⅌ lb for Carolina.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—No change has taken place in these articles since our last. The sales have been small, at a range of 9@12c ⅌ lb for Western Butter, and 6¼@7c ⅌ lb for Cheese.

SALT—We have had considerable arrivals of Liverpool Salt since our last, coupled with an improved demand which has led to the sale of about 27,000 sacks, the particulars of which have been read after the words "Administrator of the Charity Hospital," on with the proprietors of any private hospital, infirmary or private, or public or private institution within the corporation limits of the city of New Orleans."

(Signed) JH. GENOIS, Recorder.

Approved, 25th April, 1849.

(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

A true copy H. BIER, Clerk.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

COUNCIL OF NEW ORLEANS,

Sitting of Monday, 23d April, 1849.

RESOLVED, That "An ordinance amendatory of an ordinance concerning the city Treasury and creating the office of Comptroller, &c.," passed on the 27th May, 1839, be so amended—

"That from and after the first of June, 1849, the two departments of the Treasury, to wit—The Police and Public Works shall be abolished, and the fiscal affairs of this Municipality shall thereafter be kept by the public officer called the "Treasurer of Municipality No. One."

That from and after the first of June, 1849, all the revenues, from whatever source accruing, shall be paid over to the Treasury of Municipality No. One, to whom duly shall be to receive and disburse all monies for account of this Municipality. It is hereby understood that the duties of the public officer known as Comptroller, as prescribed in the ordinance passed 27th June, 1839, be so moved, re-enacted and remain in full force and virtue.

3. That the salary of the Treasury shall be three thousand two hundred dollars per annum, and that of the Comptroller three thousand two hundred dollars per annum, commencing on the 1st day of June next, payable in equal monthly installments, the sums shall be in full for their services and any assistant, they may require.

4th. That any resolutions or parts of ordinance conflicting with the foregoing, be and they are hereby repealed.

(Signed) JH. GENOIS, Recorder.

Approved, 25th April, 1849.

(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

A true copy: H. BIER, Clerk.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.

Sitting of Monday 23d April, 1849.

RESOLVED, That the Comptroller be auth