The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 889. VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. } OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1849. { MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper, one year in advance).....$12 00
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Advertisements not specified as to time will be Published (one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is confined to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and an extent to one square every other day.

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 Delaneo City collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE.

New-Orleans, 15 April, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
DUNCAN F. KENNER,

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
LOUIS BORDELON.

For Congress,
First District,
O. P. JACKSON.

SECOND DISTRICT,
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Monday morning, May 21, 1849.

The NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday beyond Pittsburg.

CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.—The Whig Convention of the First Congressional District was reassembled on Saturday have unanimously chosen the Hon. O. P. Jackson as the Taylor candidate for Congress. Judge Jackson, as we learned yesterday to be told, is a gentleman of high talents, a ready speaker, a sound Whig, and will worthily represent the district in Congress. We are glad to see that the Whigs have made a good selection of a candidate in a district where it is difficult to elect the Whig ticket by a handsome majority, and where a spirited and ardent support. It is to be hoped that the Whigs will not be satisfied with the glory they have gained by giving Taylor a majority, and with their exertions can be made to do the same for Jackson.

The other candidates for Congress throughout the State are the Whig candidates have been successful. They are as follows:

1st District—O. P. JACKSON.
2d " C. M. CONRAD.
3d " R. STEWART.
4th " O. N. OGDEN.

The last two districts are to have made but one report, that of Harmanson in the 3d District. We presume that Mr. Lascelles will run in the 1st, and Mr. Morse in the 4th. There is no strong Whig that is not in the field, and no candidate may be started.

PANIC IN SAN FRANCISCO.—Among the disappointments of those who went for shopping in the streets of San Francisco, on the 4th, which was to be a day of rejoicing, that which was the most severe was that which seemed to meet with a universal reception by the many scientific gentlemen who were present. His project is rather a curious one. It consisted of driving down a number of piles, two, we believe, and to erect a suspended platform across, so as to establish a new walk out of it. After this has been done, he is the suggestion is to place a notice of 2 or 3 dozen on said platform, each of which is to have a clock in readiness pocketed at one end, and instantaneously to prick them down in front of the breakwater. This will form a perfect fence, and at once prevent the ingress of the water, after which it is proposed to box in the rear between the two piles, and fill the space with earth, stone, or anything else. The materials in place for the undertaking would consist of about 200 piles, 1000 planks, 3 or 4 barrels of nails, and about 200 cubic yards of stone. Mr. Speer estimates the total cost of this work at only $6,000. The whole plan is so simple and inexpensive as to be well worthy of attention, and we trust that the benevolent intentions of the feasibility of the project will be carried into effect. We understand that a subscription has been started for the proper authorities to take it into consideration, and if it has this recommendation, it will be done at a cost of one sixth of the sum required for digging a canal.

New York, May 11, 12 M.

The sales of Cotton for the week ending on Saturday evening amounted to 7000 bales, for the three days 1000 bales. The markets closed with 2 3-4 for Fair Uplands, and 3 for Orleans and Mobile. The operations on Saturday were of but a trifling extent, as shippers and speculators awaited other private advices. Flour was quiet and the prices remained unchanged. Sales of the week, up to the hour of closing, were reported at 40,000 barrels. Corn was in fair demand, and prices were firmly maintained. Sales of the week reported at 150,000 bushels. Pork was in fair demand, and prices were firmly maintained. Sales of the week reported at 1,500 barrels. Lard was in fair demand, and prices were firmly maintained. Sales of the week reported at 1,000 barrels.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 3d inst. have been received. Gen. Lane was still at Jalapa, and was preparing to march on the capital. Gen. Scott was at Puebla, and was expected to leave for the capital on the 5th inst. Gen. Worth was at Rio Frio, and was expected to reach Mexico on the 6th inst. Gen. Twiggs was at Puebla, and was expected to leave for the capital on the 5th inst. Gen. Patterson was at Perote, and was expected to leave for the capital on the 5th inst. Gen. Quitman was at Perote, and was expected to leave for the capital on the 5th inst. Gen. Pillow was at Perote, and was expected to leave for the capital on the 5th inst. Gen. Cadwalader was at Perote, and was expected to leave for the capital on the 5th inst. Gen. Shields was at Perote, and was expected to leave for the capital on the 5th inst. Gen. Shields was at Perote, and was expected to leave for the capital on the 5th inst. Gen. Shields was at Perote, and was expected to leave for the capital on the 5th inst.

The Havana papers of the 12th inst. have been received. The Spanish Government has refused to receive the Hon. Mr. Saunders, the American Minister to Madrid, accredited to the Danish Government, on account of his having visited the Danish blockading squadron while on his way to Copenhagen.

The case of Kelling has been taken by the Queen's Bench for very severe fighting. The Queen is assembling in great numbers in the vicinity of the town, it is supposed, of attacking Copenhagen.

The Leopold of Belgium has been selected to be the husband of the betrothed of the difference between Prussia and Denmark.

Mr. Wellington, one of the most distinguished officers of the Imperial wars, has been defeated by Mr. Margetts in a pitched battle, with the Duke's usual men and twenty pieces of artillery. The Hungarian army, it is reported, is now under the war cry of Verona.

The state of insurrection is stated to have ceased in Cracow.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Savannah *Republican* of the 16th says: "The bark *Home*, Capt. Hall, arrived here for Liverpool, yesterday morning, in ballast, 12 months before 12 o'clock. She takes on board one hundred and eighty-four colored emigrants for Liberia, all of this State, except about a dozen from Charleston and a few from Augusta in the interior of this State; but much the greater number goes from this place. We understand that between fifty and sixty who had engaged their names to go at this time, were unable to make their arrangements, and will be ready to leave to wait for another opportunity. The above item was shed with a letter from Mr. William McLain, Corresponding Secretary of the New York Colonization Society, in which we gather the following facts: The emigrants are professors of religion, and many of them are preachers; one hundred and twenty can read, thirty can write, twenty-four have purchased themselves, and paid into the treasury $14,250, money made by themselves. Thirty-seven have been married in this city. The company is composed mostly of young children, and many of them are orphans. There are sixty-six males to sixty females. The whole party is to be accompanied by Dr. Hall, and fourteen over fifty.

Advices from the Crescent City—A day later from New York, dated the —— 2 P. M., state that the steamship Crescent City arrived this morning from Chagres, which place she left on the 13th inst.

The steamer California had not arrived at Panama when the last information was received.

There were about 2,500 passengers at Panama, fourteen hundred of whom had procured passages from vessels in port. Other vessels were daily arriving, and it was thought all would get away by the 10th of May.

The latest dates from California are to January 12, at Valparaiso.

The first mate of the Crescent City was unfortunately killed while firing a salute of a cannon the day she left Chagres.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to Wiley & Co., No. 72 Camp st., for the April number of Blackwood's Magazine. It contains amongst many good articles, a very excellent and tolerably impartial criticism on Macaulay's History of England.

The New York Riot.

The Sunday papers contain such ample accounts of the deplorable riots which occurred in New York on the night of the 10th instant, as to render their repetition unnecessary. We have taken some pains, however, to complete the narrative by publishing a number of facts and statements connected with the outbreak which are contained in the mail of yesterday.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, writing on the afternoon of the 12th, speaks as follows:

I have just returned from the scene of the murderous riot at the Astor Place Opera House. The ground in several places near the house is stained with blood, and little pools and clots of the crimson fluid may be seen here and there, where the pavement had been torn up by the rioters. Thousands have been on the ground since daylight, and the crowd, by comers and goers, has remained throughout the day nearly at the same point—probably about four thousand strong. There seems to be little ferocity among those who assemble—and the general sentiment is one of horror at the sad and bloody termination—if it has yet terminated—of this tragedy.

This morning the two men carried to the drug store at the corner of 8th street and Broadway, died. Proceeding to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, I found six bodies there. At the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, two unknown men lie dead. A butcher, shot through the head, died this forenoon at the drug store on the corner of Eighth street and Third Avenue, and a boy mortally wounded, I learn, has just died at his home in Tenth street. As I write, from the best evidence I can collect, the number of the dead cannot be less than fourteen—probably sixteen. Eleven persons, dangerously or mortally wounded, were taken to the City Hospital last evening, and ten or twelve severely wounded were otherwise disposed of.

Among the killed, is an elderly gentleman who was shot through the heart while getting out of the railroad car near the theatre, and fell dead instantly. Of the wounded, one is a poor Irish woman, who was returning home with her husband from shopping, and who received a terrible gun-shot wound in the knee; and a policeman of the Seventh Ward, slightly wounded in the back. In fact, it appears pretty evident that the military must have fired at random—a majority of the wounded being persons entirely unimplicated, except as spectators, and several not being even that. One of their own friends, the policeman, who was clear over on the other side of the fighting mob, narrowly escaped with his life, and the old gentleman killed on the car corner has been twice as far from the soldiers as the remotest of the rioters.

Among the twenty five or thirty persons arrested by the police during the evening, you will notice the name of Edward Z. C. Judson, otherwise "Ned Buntline," the publisher of a monthly publication of the most infamous character, called "Ned Buntline's Own." He was held to bail only three or four days ago for a libel of the most atrocious character upon the private reputation of a lady; and it is to be hoped that, now that he has been arrested in the very act of burglary and arson, his wretched career of crime and profligacy may be brought to a peaceful and legal termination.

The appearance of the Opera House itself this morning is melancholy enough. The windows and doors are broken in and temporarily barricaded. The prisoners are still in the opera house, guarded by the police and many of them ironed.

There was a meeting of the rioters held this morning at the Vauxhall Garden, in the Bowery, at which the most inflammatory speeches and appeals were made to the mob to "go ahead." A meeting of citizens and friends of order is called for six o'clock this evening, at the Park.

The following is a list of persons killed or dead, so far as is yet known: Wm. Butler, 23 Thompson street; Timothy Burns, 472 Pearl; Neil Gray, 119 Grand; George W. Gedney, 8; Seventh; Henry Quinn, corner Orchard and Walker; George W. Brown, 42 Crosby; Timothy McGuire, 147 Thompson; Owen Burns, 34 Charles; Ann F. Coline, Essex street, between Houston and Stanton; Mat. Cahen; Thomas Stevenson, S. F. Cowell, died in Second hospital; one unknown man—13 in all; but it is almost certain that there are three or four deaths not included in this list.

The list of wounded is large, and the following it is supposed cannot live—George London, 189 Walker; Lee, through groin and out at back; James McDonald, 134 Walker; Bill through body; Edward McCormick, 135 First Avenue; George E. Currie, printer, back through right arm; Joseph Seward, boy, bad entered left eye and lodged near the ear; George A. Kay, merchant, boarded 106 Chambers, bad through right breast; Mr. McKinley, bookbinder, Third Avenue, bad through left breast; Mr. Romaine, butcher, 55 Ist street, fearfully wounded; Mr. Brown, 42 Mercer, cannot live.

Besides these, there are known to be twelve persons, two of them women, dangerously wounded, at the Second, Capt. Pond, 7th regiment, was severely wounded on the cheek. Captain Peck, of the militia, received a severe blow with a paving stone to the breast; Lieuts. Herrington and Todd, 8th company, severely injured; Capt. Underhill and six privates were more or less injured. Justice Matsell is of opinion that one policeman must have been shot dead, and taken off by his friends.

These are all the particulars known as I write. I shall keep my letter open till the last moment for any further particulars that may transpire.

The following dead were taken to the Coroner's office: Wm. Butler, 23 Thompson street; Timothy Barnes, 472 Pearl; Neil Gray, 114 Grand; ——— Kelly, 104 East Fourteenth, not mentioned above; Thomas Keenan, do do, do.

A young Philadelphian, name not known, was badly wounded in the thigh. Private Carlisle, 2d company, National Guard, and private Stafford, do., badly wounded. Brassted, firm of Secor and Brassted, spectator, shot through the knees. Wm C Russell, Esq., lawyer, of Wall street, shot through the arm while passing the corner of Fourth street and Broadway. Marshall Lefferts, brig of George B. Moswood & Co., 11 and 16 Fraser street, while on duty as an officer, was knocked from his horse by a stone and badly hurt. Deacon A. M. Collins, 249 Crosby street church, accidentally shot in the thigh.

It is stated, and at this moment generally believed, that Mr. Macready has left town and is on his way to Boston.

I hear that the whole fourth brigade is ordered to rendezvous in Washington Parade Ground, and that they are now on their way. There is a rumor that the Opera House is to be forcibly driven to-night. If it is attempted, blood will flow like water.

The Philadelphia evening papers of the 12th furnish a summary of all the events which transpired on the 11th. The excitement during the day was intense, and placards were posted up by unknown persons calling a meeting in the Park. Accordingly an immense assemblage congregated about 6 o'clock in the evening. Mr. MURPHY was called to the chair, and GEO. A. HALSEY acted as Secretary. Mr. STRAHAN submitted a series of resolutions severely censuring the authorities for firing on the mob, and for not causing the Astor Place Theatre to be closed, knowing, as they did, that a riot would ensue if it were opened. The resolutions adopt the sacrifice of life in the riot "as the most wanton, unprovoked and murderous outrage ever perpetrated in the civilized world;" call upon the Grand Jury to indict the mayor, recorder and sheriff for ordering the military to fire on the citizens; assert the right of the people to express their approbation or disapprobation in all places of public amusement, and express sympathy and sorrow for the friends and relatives of those who were killed during the riot.

ISAIAH RYNDERS, of the Empire Club, made a most inflammatory speech, denouncing the authorities as murderers and tools of British aristocrats and tories. He was followed by MIKE WALSH, who declaimed in a strain of equal violence. But the meeting did not seem disposed to second the views or wishes of these swashbucklers, and dispersed very quietly at the conclusion of the last speech.

Meanwhile the most efficient measures were being perfected by the civic authorities to prevent any riotous conduct. A proclamation had been issued by MAYOR WOODRUFF, which was well-timed and decisive. Gen. SANDFORD was charged with the military arrangements, and called out a large body of troops. The Chief of Police and his aids were also prompt to second the efforts of the mayor, and before sunset one thousand special Constables had been sworn in, and everything arranged for prompt and efficient action.

We abridge from the *Tribune* the recital of the events of the 11th:

NIGHT SCENES.

In accordance with Gen. Ewen's order, the troops began to assemble about 5 o'clock, in Washington square. Companies and groups of infantry were scattered here and there, forming and going through drill. Some were receiving their rounds of ball cartridges, and others answering roll-call, but about half past six they all formed in marching order, and defiling into Eighth street passed down to Broadway, where they divided, one-half taking the way of Astor-place. There was a dense crowd in all these places. The troops were received with yells and hootings as they steadily forced their way through the thoroughfares, till they met in the Square beyond, and obliged the mob to retreat to the Bowery. The City Guards, which were among the advanced companies, took up their station in front of Astor-place, in the Bowery, where they remained during the night.

In fifteen or twenty minutes from the time the first troops arrived, all the streets surrounding the block on which the Opera House is built, were cleared, and the soldiery were drawn up at intervals in battle array.

The Opera House was in possession of the police, who were most thoroughly and efficiently organized. All the entrances but one were closed; the vanes were arranged for the reception of prisoners, the dressing-rooms fitted up as surgical hospitals, and the boxes, parquette and stage thrown open as a general camping ground for the relieved companies. Everything value-ble had been previously removed, and just before sunset large placards were put upon the doors, stating that the house was closed by order of the lessee. Dr. Sayre, Regimental Surgeon, was present by request of Gen. Sandford, with Dr. Fisher, Dr. A. K. Gardiner, Dr. Makay, Dr. Charles Smith and Mr. W. Waring, a student.

The mob was at first most violent in Broadway, but gradually changed their position to the Bowery. Their yells were truly awful to hear, and, for a while, things bore a troubled and threatening aspect. About half past eight the police made a charge on the crowd where it appeared most turbulent, and succeeded in arresting two or three of the ringleaders. The troops in the Square, especially Capt. McArdle's company of City Guards, were exposed to a shower of stones, thrown by a body who had taken possession of the marble yard on the opposite corner. A private, named Stevens, was knocked senseless by a heavy stone which struck him on the head. One of the Montgomery Guard, named O'Halloran, was struck in the left eye by a stone and severely hurt. A man by the name of Coyle, in the Montgomery troop, in company, was prostrated from his horse by a blow in the abdomen, from a paving stone. Soon afterward two more soldiers and a policeman were brought into the Opera House, badly injured. They were all well cared for by the surgeons in attendance.

About 9 o'clock a barricade was made across Ninth street, near the Bowery, with a wagon and some boxes, in order to prevent the horsemen from passing through. One of the latter coming suddenly upon it, was thrown from his horse and injured. After the barricade was taken, the police stormed the marble yard and dislodged the rioters, who then retreated down the Bowery. Just previous to this, however, the assault upon the City Guard had become so violent that they were ordered to load. Warning was given to the mob, but the stones continued to fly. At last the Recorder proclaimed to them that the next shower of stones would bring a return of lead. The muskets were levelled, and the troops only awaited the signal to fire, when fortunately the throwing of stones ceased.

The Police who had already sixteen persons arrested, now began a systematic attack upon the remaining forces, and with such success, that in a few minutes upwards of twenty-five or thirty more were safely deposited in the vaults of the Opera House. The crowd kindled bonfires in the Bowery which only served to render the disturbers more conspicuous, and in less than half an hour they were all either taken or scattered. The organization and efficient action of the police are deserving of the highest praise.

We venture to say that no violent mob of such an extent was ever more promptly and successfully quelled. As the Captain of each Division called, the men answered immediately, formed in order, and made a running charge upon the others, which was in all cases irresistible. The Chief, Mr. Matsell, as well as the Sheriff, Recorder and Justices of the Wards, exercised the most constant vigilance so long as there was any apparent danger. Several bodies of cavalry did good service by keeping the Bowery clear in the neighborhood of the square.

When we left at midnight, order was almost entirely restored. Several companies had been discharged for the night, as the streets were quiet, and no sign of disturbance had occurred in any other part of the city.

THE DEAD.

William Butler, 23 Thompson st; Timothy Burns, 472 Pearl st; Neil Gray, 119 Grand st; Mr. Kelly, 104 East 13th st; Mr. McGrange, 107 do; Orrin Burns, 31 Charles st; Ann F. Collins, Essex st near Houston; Mathew Cohan, Mathew Carthart, another First Avenue and 12th st; Thomas Kiernan, another First Avenue and 13th st; George W. Taylor, 115 Clark st; George Lincoln, City Hospital; G. W. Brown, Crosby st; Dr. Otten, corner of Chrysite and Delancy sts; John M'Gee, 219 Sullivan st; Andrew McKevin, 147 Third st; G. W. Gedney; Frederick Gilpin, Second av; Jas. McGrath, Thos Brennan—Total, 20.

At 21 o'clock this morning the Coroner will, with the jury, proceed to the rendezvous of the deceased persons and afterward return to the Court House of Sessions where the inquests will be held.

LATEST—2 o'CLOCK, A. M.

All is quiet about the Opera House. The mob has disappeared, and all the military, with the exception of three or four companies, have been dismissed.

Further Details per Canada.

BALTIMORE, May 16—Night.

Official notice of the intervention of Russia for the termination of hostilities in favor of Hungary against Austria had been received at Paris. For this purpose she has placed at the disposal of Austria an army variously reported from 80,000 to 150,000 men. The Hungarians had nearly driven the Austrians from the country. Great alarm prevailed at Vienna. The King of Prussia had definitely refused to accept the imperial crown of Germany. A sought outbreak had occurred. There was no prospect of peace between Denmark and Prussia. More French troops had left for Rome. It is reported that Gaeta Gardinot had reached Rome; that the people had risen in favor of the Pope, and that the Republican Government had fled. The Tuscan troops had entered Leghorn, and had met Sicilians, beaten at all points, have submitted to Naples. The war in Hungary is said to be ended.

The subject of Canadian affairs has been incidentally introduced into the British Parliament. Prime Ministers were very guarded upon the subject.

The breach between Louis Napoleon and his cousin had widened into a serious quarrel.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was much depressed in consequence of large allotments expected from the United States, as had been announced by the Niagara. Prices had decreased one eighth since. The trade of France was rapidly increasing. The imports for March were more than double those during the same month, last year. The increase of exports was equally apparent.

At London the corn exchange on the 4th inst. was inactive. Floating cargoes of corn found buyers at 3 2d to 3 3d per quarter.

Thus we do not understand, but it is so *à la* Good brands of flour are offering at 24 shillings without buyers.—*Mobile Register.*

Late and Important from Venezuela—Resignation of Monagas and Guzman.

By a late arrival from Puerto Cabello, the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* has been placed in possession of very important news from the republic of Venezuela. The President, Monagas, and the Vice President, Guzman, have both sent in their resignations. We are indebted, says the *Bulletin*, to a mercantile house in this city for the following interesting extracts, communicating the intelligence:

Extract of a letter, dated

PUERTO CABELLO, April 23d, 1849.

The political situation of the country again wears a threatening aspect. A schooner which arrived yesterday morning from Laguayra, brings news of the resignation of their offices by the President and Vice President of the Republic both on the same day. No motives are assigned for this proceeding; but conjecture innumerable are afloat. Further information is anxiously looked for, and opinions generally are that we are on the eve of further trouble. All was quiet in Laguayra when the schooner left.

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer* gives the following letter from a Virginia gentleman who was present at the Astor Place on the night of the first outrage. We agree with the writer in the closing sentiments of his letter:

NEW YORK, May 8.

"I went to the Opera Place Theatre last night to see Macready. I did see him, but that was all. A New York mob would not suffer one word that he said to be heard. I enclose herein a slip from the Herald, containing a tolerably correct description of the most disgraceful scene that I ever witnessed. It overwhelmed me with shame and indignation to see a distinguished foreigner thus brutally insulted by an American auditory. It was intensely painful to me, as you may imagine, to be under the necessity of quietly witnessing the perpetration of this gross outrage. My own personal disappointment was considerable, but it was wholly merged in sympathy for Macready, and burning blushes for my country. I could not help congratulating myself more than ever that I lived in a slaveholding State. In the wide limits of Virginia, if every nook and corner of the State were searched for blackguards, I do not think that it would be possible to gather together so dastardly a mob as I saw last night, or one hundred such monsters, even if the south of the Rothschilds were employed to effect it. Our slaves are many degrees more elevated in the scale of intelligence."

DEATH OF A NEWSPAPER POLITICIAN.—The Newport *Daily News* announces the decease of Dexter J. Pearce, long and widely known as an active and prominent politician. The officers he has held are, Attorney General of Rhode Island, U. S. District Attorney for the same, member of Congress and member of the convention to frame a new constitution for Rhode Island. He died on Wednesday, in the 61st year of his age. In politics he was vehemently Democratic.

☞ The election for Mayor and officers for the city of Providence has resulted in the choice of BURGESS, (Whig) for Mayor, who received 701 votes—scattering 419. The Aldermen and Common Council are all Whig.

Louisiana State Whig Convention.

The delegates selected by the several parishes of the State, to form a convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Auditor of Public Accounts, assembled at Baton Rouge, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., the delegates in procession marched to the Methodist Church, and, by their numerous attendance filled that spacious building.

The meeting was called to order, the Hon. John Moore, of St. Martin, being chosen President, the Hon. Thomas Gibbs Morgan, the Hon. B. A. Bullard, the Hon. T. W. Chinn, and the Hon. Joshua Baker, as Representatives of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Congressional Districts, were chosen Vice Presidents. John E. Layet, of New Orleans, T. B. Thorpe, of East Baton Rouge, and Thomas C. Nicholls, of St. Martin, Secretaries.

The Convention being organized, the Rev. Mr. Harmon, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made a short and eloquent prayer, and the Convention proceeded to business.

The basis of representation was first to be settled by the convention. The proposition of giving one vote for every thousand votes, and every fraction above over fifty cast in the late Presidential Campaign, and under all circumstances giving each parish one vote, was proposed as the basis of representation. After some discussion as to the justice of the plan, the convention decided to adopt the basis proposed above and the vote stood—yeas 71, nays 21; and the Secretary were brought into the Opera House, badly injured. They were all well cared for by the surgeons in attendance.

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The breach between Louis Napoleon and his cousin had widened into a serious quarrel.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was much depressed in consequence of large allotments expected from the United States, as had been announced by the Niagara. Prices had decreased one eighth since. The trade of France was rapidly increasing. The imports for March were more than double those during the same month, last year. The increase of exports was equally apparent.

At London the corn exchange on the 4th inst. was inactive. Floating cargoes of corn found buyers at 3 2d to 3 3d per quarter.

Thus we do not understand, but it is so *à la* Good brands of flour are offering at 24 shillings without buyers.—*Mobile Register.*

Late and Important from Venezuela—Resignation of Monagas and Guzman.

By a late arrival from Puerto Cabello, the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* has been placed in possession of very important news from the republic of Venezuela. The President, Monagas, and the Vice President, Guzman, have both sent in their resignations. We are indebted, says the *Bulletin*, to a mercantile house in this city for the following interesting extracts, communicating the intelligence:

Extract of a letter, dated

LAGUAYRA, April 21, 1849.

Guzman, the Vice President, and the President, both sent into Congress their resignation yesterday. Two commissions were named to report on them. On the 24th the Congress is up, so there is very little time to consider such an important move. We do not know what to make of it.

Things appear to be taking a decisive turn some weeks sooner than we had anticipated.—We had fully counted on all going on quietly till after Congress had dissolved, and that the chamber would have decided on a prorogation of a month, say till 25th May. We were not, however, apprehensive of any disorders as are likely to be feared last year, as the common people have quieted down, and do not appear to take the slightest interest in politics as formerly. We have a 20 gun French brig and a Dutch sloop of 16 guns in the roadstead.

Extract of a letter, dated

PUERTO CABELLO, April 23d, 1849.

The political situation of the country again wears a threatening aspect. A schooner which arrived yesterday morning from Laguayra, brings news of the resignation of their offices by the President and Vice President of the Republic both on the same day. No motives are assigned for this proceeding; but conjecture innumerable are afloat. Further information is anxiously looked for, and opinions generally are that we are on the eve of further trouble. All was quiet in Laguayra when the schooner left.

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer* gives the following letter from a Virginia gentleman who was present at the Astor Place on the night of the first outrage. We agree with the writer in the closing sentiments of his letter:

NEW YORK, May 8.

"I went to the Opera Place Theatre last night to see Macready. I did see him, but that was all. A New York mob would not suffer one word that he said to be heard. I enclose herein a slip from the Herald, containing a tolerably correct description of the most disgraceful scene that I ever witnessed. It overwhelmed me with shame and indignation to see a distinguished foreigner thus brutally insulted by an American auditory. It was intensely painful to me, as you may imagine, to be under the necessity of quietly witnessing the perpetration of this gross outrage. My own personal disappointment was considerable, but it was wholly merged in sympathy for Macready, and burning blushes for my country. I could not help congratulating myself more than ever that I lived in a slaveholding State. In the wide limits of Virginia, if every nook and corner of the State were searched for blackguards, I do not think that it would be possible to gather together so dastardly a mob as I saw last night, or one hundred such monsters, even if the south of the Rothschilds were employed to effect it. Our slaves are many degrees more elevated in the scale of intelligence."

DEATH OF A NEWSPAPER POLITICIAN.—The Newport *Daily News* announces the decease of Dexter J. Pearce, long and widely known as an active and prominent politician. The offices he has held are, Attorney General of Rhode Island, U. S. District Attorney for the same, member of Congress and member of the convention to frame a new constitution for Rhode Island. He died on Wednesday, in the 61st year of his age. In politics he was vehemently Democratic.

☞ The election for Mayor and officers for the city of Providence has resulted in the choice of BURGESS, (Whig) for Mayor, who received 701 votes—scattering 419. The Aldermen and Common Council are all Whig.

Democratic Meeting.

The Ratification Committee appointed at the meeting in Dryades Street Market on Saturday night, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions in aid of the Sufferers by the inundation in the Island 4th Ward, met yesterday morning at Goldsmith's Second Ward House.

W. H. Rice was called to the Chair and J. L. Levy appointed Secretary.

It was suggested that as the inundation might last some time, the Committee should be organized as a permanent body. The suggestion was adopted, and on motion the meeting held the following gentlemen were chosen: Wm. H. Rice President; George Hillman, Vice President; J. L. Levy, Secretary; and P. Irwin Treasurer.

It was then resolved that three or more of the Committee from each Ward should take district and visit each family in the inundated district, and report forthwith upon their conditions; that the Ward Committees be requested to report to any gentleman of the Committee, whatever cases of distress may come under their observation; that persons desirous of relief may apply to Mr. P. Irwin of the Dryades Street Market, or to either of the Ward Committees composing the Committee: Second Ward Committee, George Hillman, P. Irwin, James Goulding, William O. Young; Fourth Ward, J. Armstrong, Thomas Gilmore, Moses Bauman, Joseph Rowe, James E. Sterritt, and Wm. B. Rice. It was also resolved that Wm. O. Templeman and Thomas Gilmore be constituted to act in conjunction with a committee from the 7th Ward, or any Committee that may be appointed by the mass meeting to be held on Tuesday evening at the Commercial Exchange.

The Committee is requested to meet every evening at 8½ o'c. at 61 Exchange Alley in Thalia street between Dryades and Saratoga streets.

WILLIAM H. RICE, President.
J. L. LEVY, Secretary.

City Intelligence.

THE OVERFLOW.—The water yesterday was from two to three inches higher than on Saturday. This rise has been occasioned by a change in the wind, which blew yesterday from the south east, and caused a swell in the waters of the Lake.

P. S.—*Eight o'clock.*—The water is still rising in the rear of the city, and in some places is from 4 to 5 inches above the elevation of Saturday. The wind blows freshly from the South east, which, of course, prevents the waters of the Lake from passing off freely.

THE CHEVASSE AT TURNBURE.—The breach at this place remained last evening in much the same condition as before. The work is progressing slowly, and after getting twenty feet further there is a very heavy current to contend against, but we have no doubt that the contractor will succeed in closing the gap, though it may take some time to finish. The water is not more than three feet deep.

THE CHEVASSE AT SAUVE'S.—We believe that Capt. Grant will commence his labors to day at the crevasse, and we most devoutly hope that he may succeed in stopping it. A fearful volume of water is running through the break, which has now attained a width of 200 feet. Last evening it was estimated that 85,000 feet of cubic feet of water were passing through every hour.

THE LEVEE OF THE NEW CANAL.—We are glad to see that the breaks made by Alderman Gosling in the Levee of the New Canal, are being repaired. If the embankment were made sufficiently high, we should soon be enabled to get rid of the water in the Seventh Ward of the Second and the Second Ward of the First Municipality. Alderman Gosling was of the opinion that these cuts would have relieved the section of the city, but she must long since have been convinced of his mistake.

THE NEW SHELL ROAD.—Some portions of the New Shell Road are very dangerous to drive over at present, and we would advise people to be extremely cautious in passing over this thoroughfare. Below the Half Way House the road is quite in excellent condition.

THE CANAL THROUGH THE METAIRIE.—The cuts through the Metairie Ridge, made under the direction of Messrs. Burgi and Harrison, have not answered the purpose intended. The volume of water pouring through is altogether too insignificant to afford any relief to the inundated district, and if the works cannot be conducted on a scale of sufficient magnitude, they had better be abandoned altogether. The corporation is not rich enough to indulge in useless expenditure.

MINUTES OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

—A meeting of the Joint Committee of the First and Second Municipalities, held on Saturday. Captain Grandin of Mobile, was entrusted with the sole control and direction of the works for stopping the crevasse at Sauve's plantation. He will commence his labors forthwith, the Mayor having been authorized to meet all the requisitions for men and materials which Capt. Grand may make. It is unnecessary for us to publish the minutes of the meeting, as they were given in full in yesterday's papers.

MEETING IN THE PICAYUNE WARD.—A numerous meeting of the citizens of the Picayune Ward, Municipality, for the relief of the submerged district, was held at Gallagher's coffee house, corner of Nashville and Customhouse streets, on Saturday evening. Alderman Silk was chosen to preside, and Emanuel Sweeney, Secretary. The following resolution was proposed and made unanimously by the gentlemen: Wm. B. Richardson, John Kirwin, Augustus, J. P. Slaughterland and A. Emanuel. A resolution was also presented by the same committee that the citizens of the second Ward and that portion of the Fifth above Canal Carondelet, generally, in the First Municipality, call upon the municipal authorities, in regard to the levee on the lake front, which the portion of the municipality above the canal, to close the breaks in the levee, so as to prevent those below from sharing the calamity, and relieve the sewer and inconveniences of those remaining above were greatly increased. The resolution was unanimously adopted and the meeting adjourned.

BRUGUIER.—A man named Meyer was arrested on Saturday night by watchman Devore of the First Municipality, having been detected in the act of smuggling out of the premises cases of Vanilla. He has been locked up to await examination of the matter.

LARCENY.—A man named J. Bussy was arrested last evening in the First Municipality, charged with stealing some muskets, which were discovered concealed in the premises of Mr. Bussy. He will be brought up for examination this morning.

DEATH OF DAN MARBLE.—We are heartily sorry to learn that this clever actor has fallen a victim to the cholera in Louisville.

☞ Mr. MACREADY arrived at Boston on the morning of the 12th inst. He was to leave for Europe in a few days.

☞ The steamship *