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TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1848.

BLOODY DOINGS IN YUCATAN.—We learn from Capt. Stoddard of the schr. Montano, from Laguna last evening, which place she left on the 26th ult., that the Indians had massacred and driven the inhabitants from Sisal to the sea shore. The U. S. steamer Iris was to leave Laguna on the 26th ult., for Sisal, to receive on board the inhabitants and take them to Laguna. It was also stated that there were 50,000 to 60,000 Indians in the neighborhood of Merida.

EXTRA LECTURE.—Mr. Gibbon will deliver, this evening, another lecture, explanatory of various historical scenes supposed to relate to the Hebrew captivity in Egypt, in illustration of the ancient Laws of Art in drawing, painting, coloring, and sculpture. It will be found one of the most interesting of all discourses hitherto delivered in New Orleans.

STEYERMARKISCHE MUSICAL CORPS.—The programme of the Steyermarkische performances to-night at Armory Hall, will be found in our advertising columns. It contains the names of some of their most agreeable pieces; among which we may specially mention Gungl's "SOUNDS FROM HOME," as played by young Mr. Rzhin, and Strauss' "Waltz, "Every Country hath its Charms." We have already spoken in the highest terms of praise of this band; and we fearlessly invite our readers to trust to our recommendations, willing that our critical powers may go for naught hereafter, if they do not prove true in this instance.

TOWARDS 9 O'CLOCK, last evening, we had a refreshing rain that laid the dust finely.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Miss Julia Dean attracted a large and fashionable audience last night, despite the excitement of the election, and the prospect of rain—which was fully realized during the evening. We have never heard her appear with more applause than she bestowed upon the beautiful representative of "Julia" last night. In some scenes she seemed a little tame, but where passion and energy were required, she not only equalled but excelled expectation. At the close of the piece she was called before the curtain. We feel assured that the career of this fair girl is destined to be bright and triumphant. Mrs. Hunt was exceedingly effective, and Mr. Ludlow ably sustained her as "Modus." To-night, Miss Dean will perform the character of "Juliet"—a part peculiarly suited to her, for she has youth, beauty and talent, with a mind to conceive, and taste to act the character with ability and judgment.

A TALE OF SHIPWRECK AND SUFFERING.—St. John (Nova Scotia) papers furnish our northern contemporaries with one of the most appalling narratives of shipwreck we ever read!

The ship Omega, 1277 tons, Capt. Garrick, of and from Liverpool, sailed for New York on the 15th inst. On board, with a general cargo and 315 passengers. Upon her return, she was wrecked on the banks of Newfoundland she lost her foremast, mainmast, rudder and all her sails; and having been thus left at the mercy of the waves for a week, she was fallen in by the bark Aurora, bound for St. John, N. B., which took off half the passengers, and the whole crew, who were landed in a gale sprung up and separated the vessels. Not returning from carrying the passengers, the second mate and four hands of the Omega were left in her pinnace. On the 11th February, the brig Barbara, bound for New York, fell in with the Omega. It had taken on board the crew and passengers, (which 30 consisted the captain and first mate) when, as in the former instance, a heavy gale coming on, the Barbara was compelled to part company with the Omega, which latter vessel is supposed to have gone down that night.

The Barbara, bound for New York, and in doing so lost two boats. They attempted to reach St. John, and mistaking the land, the vessel drifted into the cove, and on account of the heavy surf, struck a cliff and stove a hole in her bow; 35 individuals managed to reach the shore, and in about ten minutes after the Barbara fell over and went down, carrying with her about 15 souls.

There is another incident to notice. The Barbara on the 24th March descended the homeward-bound steamship Hibernia, which, after being signalled, bore down, when she was informed that the brig had 150 passengers on board, and wished some water, as they were very thirsty. The Hibernia replied that there was land ahead and that they might steer for that and get water. We fear that there were some irregularities on board the Barbara.

Captain Skinner of the ill-fated Barbara threw aboard part of his cargo before the vessel was wrecked, and took from the Omega room below decks. His conduct is in singular contrast with that of the captain of the steamer; but we regret to add that the noble-hearted sailor fell a victim to his humanity. He was killed by the Aurora, which was wrecked on the 23d March. All honor to his gallant memory! The Aurora arrived at New York, on the 23d March, having landed 33 others at Canis, and the remainder, about 60, having died since she received them! What a tale of disaster and of suffering!

DUEL AT MIER, MEXICO.—The following are the details of a duel before alluded to in our columns. "A duel," says the Matamoros flag, was fought at Mier on the 18th ult., between Lieut. H. Maddox and Lieut. E. McPherson, both of the 3d Dragons. Four shots were exchanged; McPherson receiving three wounds. At the second shot he was wounded in the neck, and in the shoulder, and at the fourth fell through the heart, and died immediately. Lieut. Maddox was unhurt. They were both young men of high standing, and much esteemed by the officers and men of their regiment. The cause of quarrel is not understood; but we understand they were on terms of friendship and intimacy the evening previous.

DR. COOLIDGE PRONOUNCED GUILTY.—The conclusion of the trial of Coolidge, for the murder of Edward Matthews, (at Watervliet, Me.) took place before the Supreme Court, at Augusta, on the 23d March. The jury stood out a long time, and sent several messages to the Court that they were unable to agree. At length, however, they brought in a verdict of guilty. When the judge asked the prisoner what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he answered, "I can only say, it has been passed against an innocent man." He then made some further remarks, and concluded by saying he was ready to hear his sentence. His counsel moved for an arrest of judgment. Soon after the rendering of the verdict, Coolidge is reported to have committed suicide. It is doubted by the Northern papers.

LARGE FIRE AT EAST BOSTON.—The land-oil factory situated near Chelsea street, East Boston, was destroyed by fire, between 9 and 10 o'clock, on Thursday evening, 23d ult. A large amount of property was destroyed—estimated at about \$20,000, but nearly covered by insurance.

In Mobile, on Friday night last—as stated in the Herald—the jury in the case of Baxter, rendered a verdict acquitting the prisoner. It is for cruel and unbecoming punishment, his slave, with a fine of \$1000. The Court had not delivered its sentence.

Honora Sheppard, the Jack Sheppard of sex, who was on trial several days lately at New York, escaped on conviction by a disagreement of the jury.

A. C. Flagg, N. Y., has been elected President of the Hudson River Railroad Company. A rat-race choice.

Col. Sampson H. Butler died at his residence in Madison county, Ky., on the 16th ult.

Theatricals seem to be not very extensive but profitable in Boston.

Another Tack in the Political Breeze.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun of the 27th ult. says:—

The whigs, if they cannot unite upon Mr. Clay, it is now pretty generally supposed here, will nominate Gen. Scott. Events which have recently occurred—or have recently been made public—appear greatly to have improved this General's prospects of a nomination by the Philadelphia National Convention. The ultra whigs, the peculiar friends of Mr. Clay, impressed with the conviction that the nomination of Mr. Tyler, appear by no means disposed to favor the nomination of Gen. Taylor, should it be found impossible to secure the nomination of their favorite candidate. They will, it is supposed, prefer Gen. Scott in such a contingency.

The Foreign News.—The French Republic—Disturbances in England.

In our columns this morning will be found the intelligence from Europe received by the Avon. The telegraphic despatches from the Caledonia are so far exceedingly meagre, but they tend to confirm the great fact that the French people were acting with a moderation and discretion as surprising to their enemies as it is gratifying to their friends. They are going to work with calmness and determination to establish a republic based upon the principles of justice, and without infringing upon the acknowledged rights of any, to secure liberty and protection to all. The acknowledgment of the Provisional Government by England and the United States, made as it was in both cases with promptitude and every evidence of good feeling, will check the disposition to interfere that would probably otherwise have manifested by the Northern powers. The prompt adhesion to the principles of the revolution by the Catholic clergy, is another element and indication of strength in the popular cause from which the best consequences may be anticipated. With so many favoring circumstances, the people of France will enter upon the election for members of the National Convention—which convention will have the power to make or mar the whole scheme of French liberty. Upon the character of the delegates to be chosen, the success or failure of this great experiment must depend. If that convention consists of mere talkers and theorists like the Girondins of the first revolution, or of wild, energetic, yet impracticable democrats, like their opponents of the Mountain, there will be more to fear than to hope from its meeting. But if liberal, prudent, and practical men shall be selected to organize the New Republic, the most sanguine hopes may be entertained of the peaceful establishment of the great principles of liberty and equality.

We cannot, however, disguise the fact from ourselves, that there may be a failure. The sudden extension of suffrage from less than four hundred thousand to nearly or quite five millions of voters, in a country where there is no such thing as public opinion beyond the neighborhood of the capital, and where not more than one-sixth of the people can read and write, is an event of which the most sagacious cannot predict either the immediate or the remote consequences. If by such a constituency, thus suddenly invested with power, the best and wisest representatives were chosen, it would be almost a miracle—yet a miracle that in this age of wonders might happen. But besides this difficulty in selecting proper persons to set the new government in motion, the leaders of the revolution will find it no easy task to restrain the passions or satisfy the expectations of the ignorant and the needy; to curb the enthusiasm of the young and ambitious who will be constantly endeavoring to propagate revolutionary principles among the people of other states; and hardest task of all will be to keep in check and under subordination the immense army which struck no blow for the "Napoleon of Peace," but which pants with ardor to strike for revenge of the disasters which it sustained at Leipzig and Waterloo under the "Napoleon of War." Ardently as we desire it, and favorable as are the "signs of the times" thus far, we are admonished by the painful history of the past, as well as a calm view of the condition of the present, not to be too sanguine of the peaceful establishment of a Republic in France. If her people succeed in establishing one even after years of war, it will amply repay them for all the treasure, toil, and life which might be expended. But how glorious would it be to witness the peaceful consummation of the great work! With what honor would it crown the present age—how fraught with faith and hope and happiness to the future!

In the mean time, whether France in peace or through war shall attain her ends, the great example which she has set to the people of the kingdoms of Europe will produce great and probably rapid changes in the relations between the rulers and the ruled. Subjects will be more exacting, and kings will either yield to the progress of liberal principles to preserve their dynasty, or by increased rigor, with the expectation of checking the general movement, drive their people to desperation and revolution. The English Government is wise in its generation—it gives way in time—it keeps pace with the popular demand—sometimes even anticipates it. The ready acknowledgment of the revolutionary government by the British Ministry, is as much of a concession to public opinion in the British Islands, as it is an evidence of the recognition, at this late day, of the right of other nations to regulate their own affairs. But even this politic and just course on the part of the Ministry, has, it would seem, made further reforms at home inevitable. What the Government acknowledges to be right in France, the People will not believe to be wrong in England. If free suffrage be given to the French people, why should it be withheld from the masses in England? The Charists once so formidable, and never subdued, will begin anew the agitation for universal suffrage and the vote by ballot, and in time, and much sooner too than many think, they will carry their point—they will begin a revolution to which all that have preceded it will be child's-play, a thorough breaking up of the relations of half the world. Whether the riots in London, Liverpool, and Birmingham, of which we have received the telegraphic announcement has any connexion with, or is any indication of such a movement, we shall learn to-day. The fact is probable, and if it prove true, we may look for interesting intelligence by every arrival for many months to come.

TEXAS INTELLIGENCE.—The Galveston Civilian of the 1st inst. contains the proceedings of a public meeting in that city, to honor the memory of the late Maj. Barbe. It, also, has various articles on the subject of Taylorism, to which it seems to be "seriously inclined." A new road is in process of construction from Virginia Point to the Brazos river, via Galveston and Chocolate Bayou. The Galveston News, of the 31st ult., mentions a touch of earthquake, detected on the 28th by the astronomical party stationed at Dollar Point. The News gets the following paragraphs through an arrival from Brazos St. Jago:—

On the 19th inst., great apprehensions were entertained by the citizens of Bagdad, also, Mexicoville and Clarksville in the immediate vicinity, of an attack by a body of Mexicans assembled in the neighborhood, from San Fernando and Victoria. Their object is said to have been "the destruction of all the male and aged female inhabitants, and then carrying into captivity the innocent virgins," particularly the last. The purpose, however, was frustrated by the great vigilance and activity of the officers of Bagdad, which deterred the enemy from their intended attack.

From a gentleman just from Monterey, we learn that Gen. Wood has given notice of his intention to move with a part of his forces, about 2000 men, upon Zacatecas. The march, were it told, would commence about the first of next month, unless orders to the contrary are received from Washington before that time. Our information, also, states that the order for Col. Butler to move upon Victoria has been cancelled, and that Col. Butler has been ordered to return to the city, and that officer instructed to hold himself in readiness for further orders.

A young law student from Philadelphia, named Thomas B. Drinker, committed suicide, in New York, a few days since, by taking prussic acid. He was peculiarly embarrassed, and appears to have been laboring under some derangement of mind.

The number of new buildings erected in New York city last year, was 1845—which is sixty-four less than were erected the preceding year.

HIGH COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.—We learn that this Court will adjourn its sittings at Jackson to-day. Its session has been long and most laborious one.—Natchez Free Trader, 1st inst.

NEW CITIES IN NEW YORK.—Syracuse, Auburn and Oswego have all been made cities during the present session of the New York Legislature.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

Below we give the returns of the election held in this city yesterday. It will be seen that Mr. Crossman has been re-elected Mayor; Mr. Baldwin, Recorder of the Second Municipality, and Mr. Suzzaneau of the Third; while Mr. Genois, the former Recorder, has succeeded Mr. Ramos in the First. The day was fine, and the election was conducted with the decorum which characterizes such an occasion in New Orleans. There was very little interest taken in the contest by the great body of the citizens, and no excitement whatever, except in the Sixth Ward of the Second Municipality, where a short but unsuccessful brush was made to beat Mr. Peters:

FIRST WARD. MAYOR. RECORDER. Wards. Crossman. Reynolds. Genois. Ramos. Wick. I. 235 124 229 194 118 II. 168 92 129 124 36 III. 252 140 149 124 101 IV. 248 153 144 262 4 V. 474 257 185 114 11 VI. 141-203 82-282 148 114 1 VII. 113 113 40

SECOND WARD. BALDWIN. HOWARD. I. 287 99 231 34 II. 173 129 178 178 III. 207 155 251 243 IV. 255 171 243 201 V. 353 192 253 176 VI. 288-261 276-1326 270 229

THIRD WARD. SEIZENHAU. I. 146 254 359 418 II. 154 247 494 118 III. 401-527 347-278 524 1252

GENERAL COUNCIL.—FIRST MUNICIPALITY. Wards—I. II. III. IV. V. VI. Total. Rossini's 280 128 247 297 135 95 1455

SECOND MUNICIPALITY. Wards—I. II. III. IV. V. VI. Total. Beebe 146 254 359 418 Barnard 291 479 325 113 Vanderriff 300 492 246 12 1068

THIRD MUNICIPALITY. Wards—I. II. III. IV. Total. J. W. Smith 221 172 229 229 859

ALDERMEN.—FIRST WARD. Richard Hagan, 344 J. Chas Duplessis, 254 D. S. McNeil, 252 J. Chas Richardson, 234 L. Duncan, 100

SECOND WARD. John Duncan, 80 C. C. Bolitt, 78 P. Shields, 58

THIRD WARD. J. L. Faine, 62 J. M. Crozat, 74 E. Lilly, 51 Pierre Deverges, 35

FOURTH WARD. E. Gagnon, 114 J. A. Bonneval, 144 J. V. A. B. R. 234 James Graham, 138 Joseph Barnes, 323 J. M. Woolf, 27

FIFTH WARD. Adolphe Daps, 224 Paul Emile Laresche, 97 E. Barthe, 150

SIXTH WARD. J. S. Thacker, 213 G. Lynch, 96 W. H. Cook, 211 Ely Fontaine, 105

SEVENTH WARD. Henry Remshaw, 102 J. E. Barbat, 102 James Gaudin, 165 J. L. Levy, 123

EIGHTH WARD. Joseph Lallier, 128 J. W. Chesneau, 224 John Leob, 412 J. N. Girardin, 224

NINTH WARD. Isaac F. Stockton, 344 W. Bloomfield, 221 J. H. Hall, 128 James Graham, 138

TENTH WARD. Harvey Gleason, 452 W. G. Kendall, 218 A. Montour, 428 John C. Shannon, 220

ELEVENTH WARD. Samuel J. Peters, 496 T. P. White, 180 J. M. Grahm, 446 J. M. Woolf, 27

Twelfth WARD. L. W. Smith, 221 E. J. Hart, 251 J. Barnes, 300 J. E. Miller, 249 J. N. Marks, 100 J. H. Gilland, 250

ALDERMEN.—FIRST WARD. F. M. DelaRoa, 324 F. B. Bernard, 319 M. DeLaRoa, 324 F. B. Bernard, 319

SECOND WARD. J. Meehan, 404 J. Dalton, 36 John Jones, 388 J. Vital, 25

THIRD WARD. R. F. Flaudes, 170 W. H. Wilz, 120 P. G. Collins, 170 P. Salmans, 128 P. V. Farrar, 163 J. Parnass, 83

FOURTH WARD. Salomon, 224 J. Lavandis, 29 S. H. Fane, 224 H. Henry Gilmore, 29

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Died:

At New York, February 27, of chronic diarrhoea, CORNELIUS KIELLEY, of Company B, Louisiana Volunteers, brother of Edward Kielley, of this city, in the 24th year of age. He was formerly from New York, and had resided twelve years a resident of this city.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

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Northern Markets.

NEW YORK, March 27, 12 M.—Sales of Genoise Flour at \$6 82, and Western at \$6 50 @ 62. This has been one of the quietest days for flour trade. The money market continues quiet on account, but the sales to-day are not worth of report. The market for Corn and Oats is dull. Sugar is active. Considerable activity prevailing in Molasses.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 12 M.—Sales of Flour at \$6 82 @ 81 25. Sales of prime Yellow Corn at 52 cents. Sales of prime Yellow Wheat at \$1 40, and prime red at \$1 35 @ 38 25. Sales of prime Yellow Corn at 52 cents. Sales of prime Yellow Wheat at \$1 40, and prime red at \$1 35 @ 38 25.

BALTIMORE, March 27, 12 M.—The market generally is quiet. Flour is dull. Sugar is active. Considerable activity prevailing in Molasses.

12 CAMP STREET. GUINNESS & BUSH. 12 CAMP STREET. FANCY AND GENT'S ARTICLES. COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY. FANS, RETICULES, PURSERS. Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Desks. SHIRTS, COLLARS, CRAVATS, GLOVES. GOLD PENS, CUTLERY, ETC.

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