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21, 1849.

...TY NEWS, &c.

...y to our advertising patrons ...in this morning's issue. We ...ent" to accompany the paper, ...ine broke during the night, we were ...act, we are indebted to the courtesy of ... "Picayune" for being able to issue our

T... ...FLOW.—We are sorry to say that the water in the ren... the city, which had fallen considerably previous to Saturday night, commenced rising again at that time, and last evening it was higher than it had been at any time previously. The rise amounts to over three inches, and the flood now extends up Canal and Common streets as far as Baronne. Above the New Canal, the rise was not so great, amounting to only one inch. The cause of this sudden rise was by different persons attributed to various causes. Some imagined it to have been produced by the strong Southeasterly wind—some by an increased flow of water at the crevasse—and others, by the break in the levee on the north bank of the New Canal. All these causes doubtless aided in producing the result, but the last named was the most efficient agent. By the result of our observations yesterday, it appears, 1st, That the water in the Swamp above the Shell road is an inch higher than heretofore; 2d, that the water in Julia street, at the head of the Basin, is 1½ inches lower than on Saturday night, owing to the draft produced by the break in the levee on the north bank of the Canal; 3d, that in the part of the city below Julia street, the water rose from Saturday evening at 7 o'clock to Sunday evening at the same hour, 3½ inches by the gauge at the Gas Works; 4th, that the water in the New Canal is now 8 inches above the levee of the city below that line, and therefore a further rise of about three inches may be anticipated during the next 24 hours, and proportionately less until the level above and below the Canal becomes equal.

Eleven o'clock, P. M.—The waters are still rising, and are higher than at 7 o'clock about half an inch. To-day we may expect the flood as high as Carondelet street, and if the breach in the levee on the Canal be not stopped we will not venture to say how far the water may advance.

☞ The commission appointed to examine the rear of the city and the Metairie Ridge, met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and proceeded to prosecute their inquiries. They returned to the city about dark last evening. We are informed that the amount of water passing through the Ridge is very small indeed—scarcely equalling the quantity carried off by evaporation. The principal opening is 30 feet wide and 8 in depth, with current through it of about a mile and a half per hour. If no more water than this will take off goes through the Ridge, the openings there will afford but small relief

THE CREVASSE AT TUNIS.—This Crevasse, we are sorry to say, has not yet been stopped, but presents a much more alarming appearance than at first. It is now more than one hundred feet wide.

NEW POSTMASTER.—We understand that the new postmaster, Mr. Musson, enters on the duties of his office to-day. We are heartily glad to hear it; and from the character and experience of Mr. Musson, have no doubt that he will give general satisfaction. He was at one time assistant postmaster, and discharged the duties of his position with exemplary energy and fidelity.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the Webster for late papers from Cincinnati.

COMMITTEE MEETING.—The Relief Committee appointed by the meeting which was held at the Dryades street market on Saturday night met yesterday morning at Goldsmith's Second Ward Coffee-house, corner of Melpomene and Dryades streets. The proceedings of the meeting will be found in another column. We are glad to perceive that such efficient and energetic gentlemen have been appointed. They have displayed the most laudable spirit of philanthropy in the measures already taken, and we hope the benevolence of our citizens will prompt them to come forward with willingness, and second the endeavors of the Committee. By such a course of action a vast amount of distress may be averted and suffering alleviated. The situation of those unfortunate persons residing in the inundated districts is such as to elicit all our sympathies, and we know the public of New Orleans will not turn a deaf ear to the appeals which come to them so near at home.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the Tennessee for Nashville papers.

CAPT. GRANT.—This gentleman, who has been selected to superintend the work of stopping the crevasse, left yesterday for the scene of his labors. We sincerely hope that his efforts may be crowned with success, and his past experience offers a guarantee that such will be the result. If he should fail, hope will be at an end.

NEW ORLEANS.—*Strawberry Parties and Male Piety.*—Major Noah in his Times thus hits off our "pantaloon folks." Is it true? The ladies can answer:

"A strawberry party was recently given by the ladies in aid of the Church of the Annunciation in New Orleans. You cannot squeeze a dollar out of those fellows for pious purposes without tickling their palate in some way, and many no doubt would give fifty cents, and swallow four baskets of strawberries as the equivalent."

INCREASE AND MULTIPLY.—The *Patria* of yesterday states that a respectable lady living in Esplanade street in this city gave birth on Wednesday last to her twenty-fourth child. What makes this increase the more surprising is that the twenty-four children are all living, and the mother is not yet fifty years of age.

MACREADY GOING.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Charleston Mercury, says that Mr. Macready intends to sail for England this week. A pleasant passage and a safe return to the tragedian. We are sure that the friends of Mr. Forrest, as well as those of Mr. Macready will join with us in wishing him a "good-bye."

SERINGAREES.—This enterprising club have been successful in securing for their summer amusements a sailing craft not easily beaten. From two or three trials yesterday upon the Lake it was pronounced to be in every respect what it was intended for, the fastest sail ever afloat in Southern waters. We expect soon to hear of some of her exploits that will astonish the natives, and excite a spirit of rivalry in other clubs of this city to outdo them if possible in this healthy and pleasant recreation.

FRENCH FOR CALIFORNIA.—It is said that two of the passengers in the Washington from Southampton, MM. Defleury and de la Perrière, are agents sent by the French Government to visit California. Does Louis Napoleon want to get some of the gold dust in order to pay his debts, or does he think of a Boulogne expedition to San Francisco?

LONDON TIMES.—The Times is beginning to attack Lord John Russell's Ministry, thus affording, it is said, another instance of the truth of the old English saying, that "rats quit a falling house." We did not know before that the Times, in addition to its other sins and iniquities, was a "rat office."

MCKENZIE'S.—Read the bill of fare for this house, in our advertising columns—puff ced

BRISBANE AND BLANGY.—Brisbane, the Socialist, and Blangy, the dancer, came across the Atlantic in the same steamer a week or two ago. The Socialist must have had his sea-sickness considerably increased by puzzling his brains to find a place for the charming *danseuse* in his new organization of society.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—A fine opportunity is offered to persons going to California, by the bark Seneca, which sails this evening. She has good accommodations and gentlemanly officers.

☞ Professors of Universities and teachers generally would do well to call and examine the large stock of School Books which is to be found at Thos. L. White's, 53 Canal street. He also has a large supply of works in every department of literature—Law, Medical, History, Poetry, etc., etc. Give him a call.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This popular house presents this evening the attractive pieces of "Will Watch" and "Crossing the Line." They should draw a good house, even at this dull season.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The season closes at this popular establishment to-morrow evening, on which occasion the performances will be for the benefit of Mrs. Berton. The charming opera, by Paër, "Le Maitre de Chapelle," the third act of "Robert le Diable," in which Mrs. Berton will appear as *Helena*, together with a new vaudeville, grand musical interlude and dance, form a rare number of attractions, and one which cannot fail of filling the house.

Promotions in the Army.

It is well known how in societies organized on the principle that a few families in the nation have a right to all the favors the Government may bestow, the brave and meritorious officer often finds himself surpassed in the race of promotion by those who have "favor at court." But we would presume that such grievances would be altogether absent from a government based on the absolute equality of every citizen of the republic. Such, however, is unfortunately not the case. We know of numerous instances in which unworthy and inefficient officers have been promoted, while those every way superior to them have been permitted to languish in obscurity and inferior grades; and some of the most striking instances are brought to our attention by the letter of Gen. Taylor, which we publish below. Several of the officers mentioned in this letter of Gen. Taylor have never been noticed by the Government; while other officers, for no merits of their own, but merely through the influence of friends and relatives, have been promoted through several grades, and been brevetted whenever an excuse could be imagined.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Matamoros, July 27, 1848.

Sir: The communication of the Secretary of War, dated the 11th inst., requesting me to furnish a list of such officers as, in my opinion, are entitled to the distinction of Brevet Commissions for their services in the affairs of the 8th and 9th of May, and in the defence of Fort Brown, was received yesterday by the hands of Mr. Brooke.

The task of making the selection desired by the Secretary is one of peculiar delicacy and difficulty, increased at this particular moment by the fact that nearly all the corps of the army have moved forward to Camargo, and I am thus deprived of consultation with their chiefs. I fear that the list which I shall present will appear large, but where all behaved so well it has been impossible, without unjust distinctions, to form a more restricted one, and it may be that I shall find it necessary hereafter to recommend a few names in addition. The list which I subjoin presents the names of such officers as I conceive entitled to brevet commissions for their participation in the affairs of the 8th and 9th of May and the defence of Fort Brown:

Affairs of the 8th and 9th of May:

General Staff.—Lieut. Col. *Payne*, Capt. Bliss, Lieut. Eaton, A. D. C.; Capt. Crossman, (affair of the 8th only) Capt. Waggaman, Lieut. Scarritt, Engineers; Lieuts. Meed and Wood, (affair of the 8th only) Top. Eng'rs; Maj. Craig, Ordnance.

Light Artillery.—Capt. *Duncan*, Lieuts. *Ridley*, Ro'and, Shover, Fremont, Hays, Peck, and French.

2d Dragoons.—Col. *Twiggs*, Capt. May, Lieut. and Adj't McDonald.

Artillery Battalion.—Lieut. Col. *Childs*, Capt. *Smith*, 2d Art'y; Capt. *Scott*, 4th Art'y; Lieuts. Luther, Chase, and Daniels, 2d Art'y; Lieut. Churchill, (affair of the 8th only) Lieut. and Adj't Garnett.

3d Infantry.—Capt. *Morris*, Capt. Barbour, Lieut. and Adj't Irwin.

4th Infantry.—Lieut. Col. *Garland*, Major *Allen*, Capt. *McCall*, Capt. Buchanan, Lieuts. *Alvord*, Hoskins, Adj't; Beaufin, *Woods*, and *Hays*.

5th Infantry.—Lieut. Col. *McIntosh*, Major *Stamford*, Capts. *Scott*, *Hoe*, and Chapman, Lieut. and Adj't Deas.

8th Infantry.—Lieut. Col. *Belknap*, Capt. *Montgomery*, Lieuts. *Yates*, *Lincoln*, Lee, Maclay, Adj't Clarke, and Jordan.

Defence of Fort Brown:

Capt. *Mansfield*, Engineers; Capt. *Lowd*, 3d Art'y; Lieut. *Bragg*, 3d Art'y; Capt. *Miles*, and Lieut. and Adj't *Page*, 7th Inf.

I have underscored [Italicised] such names as may properly be selected to form a smaller list, should the above be found too large.

I will only add that the above list has been prepared in great haste, in order to allow the bearer of the Secretary's communication, Mr. Brooke, to proceed to New Orleans in the return steamboat.

The inquiry relative to such non-commissioned officers and soldiers as were distinguished, cannot be answered until I can have an opportunity of consulting the various subordinate commanders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Com'g.
(Copy) The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

American Anglicism.

As we have said before, we do not regard the recent riots in New York as the expression of a critical opinion in regard to the comparative merits of Forrest and Macready, but rather as the protest of the mass of the American people against English tastes and English prejudices. We no more believe that Mr. Forrest instigated the attack which was made on the Astor Place Opera House than that Mr. Macready bribed Forster to write the articles in the Examiner against the American actor. The letters of Mr. Forrest, written as they were with a certain coarse vigor which, though offensive to good taste, is not more disgusting and certainly less contemptible than the Werner-like, Childe-Haroldish, would-be-persecuted affectation of Macready, may have had some influence in exciting the minds of the New Yorkers. But the letters were merely the means of calling into action a feeling that exists among a very large portion of the American people. Whether this feeling be reasonable or unreasonable, we will not pretend to say; but we think it at any rate far preferable to the admiration of England, Englishmen and English institutions, which pervades another portion of our citizens.

The causes of the prejudice in this country against England and her institutions lie upon the surface and are easily perceived. The have their foundation in nature, and the feeling against English manners and English opinions is natural and inartificial. But the counter-feeling which some Americans have, in favor of British customs and prejudices, is the result of erroneous and defective education, and is pampered into some sort of strength by the intimate commercial relations existing between this country and England. The sympathy for British habits is created and nurtured in the school; for instead of filling the pupil with the grand ideas of the Bible, of Shakspeare and of Milton, which rise above all conventional and national prejudices, the teacher most generally called on him to admire the graceful diction of Pope and the sonorous lines of Thomson, together with all the artificial sentiments which pervade the works of these and other second-rate poets. When the boy has passed through the school and gets into the college, the professor recommends him to read Hume and other historians, who mistake appearances for reality, and have got to think what they call the checks and balances of the English constitution the most perfect government imaginable. Of late years, too, the novels of Walter Scott—as well as his poetry—have had a vast influence in producing a sickly admiration of chivalry and the manners of the middle ages. When the boys and girls have got through Scott, and many worse authors, they take to reading the fashionable novel—from the frying-pan they fall into the fire. A picture of what exists in London—the colors being a little heightened by the author's art—is considered as the model on which all people of good taste should form their habits and opinions. Last of all, the merchant trades with England; and as his peculiar pursuits have rendered him an intense admirer of capital and capitalists, he gets to think the English are the greatest people on the face of the earth. It is rare that a man who has once got within the circle of such false influences has the power to withdraw himself from them. Better far had he read less and made less money, if reading and money-making have produced false tastes and false opinions.

The existence of an English feeling among Americans is an illustration of the line: "A little learning is a dangerous thing." The man who trusts to his own natural feelings and impulses is far more apt to be right than he who permits himself to be swayed by the fancies of men living in another age and another country. If the past shackles us with prejudices, it is better that a man should be ignorant of the past when he acts in the present; for the political and social wisdom of one age is never the political and social wisdom of the age succeeding or preceding. Society is ever in movement; and manners and laws must be in accordance with these movements, or else they are false and dangerous. Hence the danger of drawing our political maxims from the history of another country. This must ever be done with great reserve and caution; and it betrays a lamentable want of original thought and feeling to look to foreigners for those social laws—more pervading, perhaps, than civil laws—which regulate the everyday intercourse between men.

PALERMO BLOCKADED.—The Sicilian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington notifies the Secretary of State that his government has blockaded the port and Gulf of Palermo and its dependencies. What an ungrateful simpleton the Chargé is, thus to publish the evil deeds of his own country.

☞ George Summer, an American in Paris, has received the thanks of the Committee of Public Instruction of the French National Assembly, for his valuable aid, information and suggestions in matters of education, legislation and finance.

The Macready Riot in New York.

The details of this deplorable affair will be found in our columns this morning, at some length. It is a rare occurrence in this country, that the military should be called in to repress mobs too formidable for the civil power to control, and that the demonstration should not have been effectual until blood had been shed. All the particulars of an affair so serious and lamentable, will be scrutinized with extreme jealousy. The taking of human life where guilt is clear and proved, is a fearful responsibility to tender consciences, even when the infliction of that last penalty is by the rigid direction of law, and the individual agency is merely ministerial. Overwhelming, then, must be the necessity—not conjectural or prospective, but sure, immediate and incontestible—that will justify the employment of soldiery to charge and fire upon a multitude, however lawlessly employed, which must, from its nature, be composed of parties involved in very different degrees in the guilt of the riot, and in which there are sure to be not only the desperate leader, but the ignorant, the idle, the curious, and often the feeble—women and children. The narratives tell us of many such victims in this dreadful affair. An old man, waiting for the cars, was shot instantly dead; a little boy, eight years old, was killed by a ball, at the corner of Lafayette Place; a woman, sitting in her own house, corner of the Bowery, was shot in the side. These are shocking details, and show the mixed character of the multitude. Before raining bullets on such a mass, it ought to be made so sure that humanity cannot doubt, that the work of slaughter is a work of absolute necessity, and that nothing but fire and steel can subdue riot. Even in that admitted extremity of hard duty, executive vigor may be applauded for its skill and promptness in the crisis of action, and yet not escape the rigid inquiry whether, by proper foresight and sufficient preparation, the civil power might not have been adequate to preserve public order, and spared this deplorable effusion of blood.

These rules of judgment will be applied strictly, we doubt not, to the New York riots. The first impulse of admiration which always follows any signal act of high energy, will give way to searching and saddening investigations into the proofs by which the authorities are to be acquitted of unnecessary bloodshed.

The New York press—just come out of the heat of the conflict—is almost unanimous in approval of the whole course of the magistracy. We suspect there is in this something of pride in the unmistakeable demonstration that in this country mobs can be met and put down by the citizen military. In fact, there are not a few boasts that foreign countries may here see, what they have so often doubted, that the American citizen will kill his brother citizen, if it be needed for the maintenance of law. As a political fact it is worth something, for the military obeyed orders well, and at the same time with as much tenderness as was consistent with obedience. When the order was given, it had become perhaps impossible to withhold it, and the conduct of the soldiers seems to have been at the same time faithful to the law and forbearing to the aggressors. They behaved well, and showed that they are resolute supporters of public order; but it does not detract from their merit to persist in the inquiry whether this necessity for bloodshed might not have been avoided by precautions, with the aid of an increased and sufficiently organized civil power. The disturbance was anticipated. Preparations had been made for the defence of the building against an attack, and within the preparations were effective. The attempts at riot were put down, and the rioters promptly arrested. The play went on to the end. Out of doors, the papers say that although the crowd was prodigious in numbers, the actual rioters did not exceed a few hundreds. The rest were mere spectators, or if sympathisers, not to the extent of forcible resistance to the officers of the law. The British Government provided very efficiently against the apprehended riot of the vast Chartist meeting, a few years ago, by organizing a large extra police force, out of the volteer supporters of the law. In the city of New York, we doubt not that active men could have been obtained, to twice the number of the real active rioters, ready to assist the police in guarding the avenues of the theatre, keeping off the crowd at all points after the sale of tickets was closed, and taking the turbulent into custody at the first symptom of riot. With a military force, perhaps, in reserve, to assist the volunteer force in repressing disorder, some such precautions might have been effective. It is at least a subject for profound regret that they have not been tried. At all events, had a conflict then arisen, by direct attempts to assault the police, or obstruct them in the discharge of their duty, one satisfactory consequence would have followed. None but the active rioters would have been hurt. No force would have been required, except in resistance to attacks on the officers of the law. No violence would have been used, except against men taken in flagrant acts of violence. The event might not after all have been entirely bloodless, but there would have been that consoling reflection, which is not now so surely attainable, that every thing had been done to save human life, and that the penalty of the crime had not fallen at random, or on the innocent.

We have no desire to judge the New York authorities harshly, but we could say no less than we have done, with the facts as they are before us, and feeling a deep sentiment of horror at the shedding of blood in a domestic strife among our own people.

And after all, it is a mortifying fact that the rioters, comparatively few, unsupported by any large mass in their designs of violence, and outnumbered fifty to one by the real people of New York, after stirring up such a deadly strife, and having been subdued by military force, did actually accomplish their main object. They had sworn to drive Mr. Macready off the New York stage, and they succeeded. He threw up his engagement and left the city forever. He may be said literally to have been prohibited from the exercise of his profession, and driven from New York, by intimidation and violence. The public sentiment was largely in his favor, as a stranger assailed and persecuted by an unreasoning mob, and on the merits of personal controversy with Mr. Forrest, the ostensible provocation to all this shameful contest. In this latter matter Mr. Macready has showed, by conclusive testimony of the best character, that Mr. Forrest is greatly in error, and has been most grossly misinformed in relation to Mr. Macready's feelings and conduct in England. If that miserable private squabble were any thing in which the public have an interest, the strength of the case is entirely with this insulted stranger—and yet, after all, he gives way, abandons his lawful business, and silently flies from the malice of his adversaries. This is a curious commentary upon the success of the military demonstration. If Mr. Macready could not fulfil his engagement, after the animosity towards him had taken this public shape and been foiled, what becomes of the assurances of public support with which he was invited to persevere in spite of them?

ENGLISH PENAL CODE.—It is said that since the year 1810, 1400 persons have been executed in England for crimes which are no longer capital by the English law. On whom, then, rests the responsibility of these 1400 judicial murders? Not certainly on that immaculate personage, the British Government.

☞ Judge J. S. Hunter is the whig candidate for Congress in the third district of Alabama, in opposition to S. W. Harris.

☞ The following were the drawn numbers of the Grand Consolidated Lottery of Maryland, Class No. 23—Drawn at Baltimore May 12th, 1849: 41, 46, 4, 26, 66, 56, 51, 8, 45, 20, 78, 12....The holder of ticket Nos. 8, 45, 51, is entitled to $7,500; Nos. 12, 20, 78, $5000; Nos. 8, 12, 45, $1500; Nos. 4, 20, 26, $1500. We understand the above prizes are held by gentlemen of this city.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the People's Line.

CHOLERA AT CINCINNATI.

LOUISVILLE, May 15, P. M.—At Cincinnati three deaths had taken place by cholera in twenty-four hours, and there were twenty-five new cases.

NEW YORK, May 15, P. M.—A great fire has been raging at Watertown, which destroyed most of the principal buildings, including the Post-office. The mails were also lost. Only $2500 insurance.

The Coroner's jury, in rendering their verdict justifying the city authorities for firing on the mob at the Macready riot, express their opinion that a resort to military force would have been unnecessary if a stronger police force had been called out.

The Flour market is steady, with a good Eastern and home demand. Sales of ordinary Western at $4 37½ to $4 50...Wheat is firm but not active... Corn is brisk and prices firm. White selling at 58 and yellow at 60 to 61c....Mess Pork $10 12½ to $10 25....Choice Lard, in bbls., 7½ to 7¾c.

CHOLERA AT ST. LOUIS.

We learn from St. Louis that the deaths by cholera for the week ending on the 13th inst. were one hundred and eighty-one; and that on the 14th there were twenty-one deaths.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Gen. Scott has been ordered to resume the command of the Army, his head-quarters being those of the Eastern Division. The head-quarters of the Western Division are to be at Cincinnati.

[Dispatches received on Saturday.]

LOUISVILLE, May 14, P. M.—The steamboat Peytona arrived this morning, in five days from your port....The cholera is still prevailing here to a considerable extent—Dan Marble died of it yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, P. M.—The Flour market has declined under the foreign news—good shipping brands are held at $4 75....Wheat tending downward—white is quoted at $1 10, and red at $1 05 per bushel...Fair demand for Whisky at 22c.

NEW YORK, May 14, P. M.—Flour is dull at $4 56¼ to $4 81½ for Ohio brands, and $5 to $5 25 for Genesee....Sales of yellow Corn at 61 to 62c., and of mixed at 57c....3000 bushels Rye sold at 58c....Mess Pork may be quoted at $10 12½, and prime at $8 25 per bbl....Lard is improving, and I notice sales of barrels at 6¼ to 6¾c....Whisky 21½c. per gallon.

CINCINNATI, May 14, P. M.—The river here has fallen two feet ten inches. Weather pleasant.

MEETING AT DRYADES STREET MARKET.—A meeting of the citizens of the Second and Fourth Wards of the Second Municipality was held at the Dryades street Market on Saturday afternoon. The object of the meeting was to raise means to relieve the sufferers by the inundation. The following resolution was offered by J. O. Pierson and adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five from each Ward (Second and Fourth) be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to inquire into any case of suffering in the Second and Fourth Wards, caused by the overflow of water, and to collect funds and distribute the same, so as to give ready relief to the destitute, by procuring proper shelter, food, and other necessaries of life."

The chair appointed the following gentlemen on said committee: *Second Ward*—J. L. Levy, George Hillman, P. Irwin, James Golding, W. C. Tompkins....*Fourth Ward*—J. Armstrong, Thos. Gilmore, M. Eastman, Jos. Etter, Isaac F. Stockton.

It was also resolved that a mass meeting of the citizens of the Second Municipality should be held at the Commercial Exchange to-morrow [Tuesday] evening.

Relief Committee Meeting.

The Relief Committee appointed at the meeting in the Dryades Street Market on Saturday night, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the inundation in the 2d and 4th Wards, 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 an election immediately held for officers, when the following gentlemen were chosen: W. 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 skiffs and visit each family in the inundated district, and report forthwith upon their condition; that the Ward Commissaries 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 following gentlemen composing the Committee: Second Ward, J. L. Levy, George Hillman, P. Irwin, James Golding, William C. Tompkins; Fourth Ward, J. Armstrong, Thomas Gilmore, Moses Eastman, Joseph Etter, Isaac F. Stockton, and Wm. H. Rice. It was also resolved that Wm. C. Tompkins 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 8 o'clock, at the Engine-house in Thalia street, between Dryades and Bacchus streets. WILLIAM H. RICE, President.
J. L. LEVY, Secretary.

MEETING IN THE FAUBOURG TREME.—A meeting of the citizens of the Faubourg Tremé was held on Saturday night at Gallagher's coffee-house, corner of Customhouse and Marais street. Alderman Silk was called to the Chair, and Mr. Emanuel appointed Secretary. A resolution protesting against the course of the authorities in regard to the levee on the north bank of the canal, was adopted, and a committee appointed to collect subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers.

☞ By the arrival of the Palmetto, Capt. Smith, and the Galveston, Capt. Crane, both from Belize, (Honduras), on Saturday, we have received Yucatan accounts to the 12th inst.

The town of Bacalar, so long the focus of the Indian insurrection, was taken by the Yucatan forces on the 30th ult. The expedition from Sisal consisted of a land force and a detachment sent by sea. The land force was met by the Indians and defeated. The Indian bulletin boasts of having killed 280, and captured 300 muskets, with bayonets, cartouches and munitions of war. The other division, consisting of 800 native troops, with about 100 North Americans, made their way against opposition up the Rio Hondo, and after a conflict of about half an hour, captured the city. The Yucatan loss was inconsiderable. One American captain and two soldiers were killed in the conflict on the river, and two at the town. The Indian loss is set down at 125 and about 30 prisoners. The Yucatecos intend to garrison the town, which is an important point for the Indians.

Louisiana Congressional Tickets.

The whigs have completed their nominations for Congress, viz: First district, O. P. Jackson of Orleans; 2d, C. M. Conrad of Jefferson; 3d, Rev. Richard Stewart of Iberville; 4th, Octavius N. Ogden of Rapides....The democrats have nominated John H. Harmanson of Avoyelles, in the 3d; Isaac E. Morse of St. Martin, in the 4th, will most probable receive the nomination. In the first it is generally conceded that Emile LaSère will be nominated for reélection. The democrats have not yet decided on the gentleman to contest the second district with Mr. Conrad. Although the district is decidedly whig, it will no doubt be warmly canvassed in opposition to Mr. C.

☞ The Newport Daily News announces the decease of Dutee 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 the 9th inst., in the 61st year of his age. In politics he was vehemently democratic.

CONNECTICUT DIVORCES.—Some dozen petitions for divorce are before the Legislature of Connecticut, and it has been only a week in session. We suppose that the free soilers are not among the applicants for divorces; they certainly were wise enough to get a divorce from their former spouses before they solemnized the marriage with the democrats, so much abused by sundry journals.

Auction Sales This Day.

SYKES, HYDE & Co. will sell, at 5 P. M., on the Levee opposite St. Louis street—50 bales damaged cotton.

☞ For Justice.—*Eds. Crescent:* Please announce PETER W. KENNEDY as a Candidate for Fifth Justice of the Peace, at the ensuing Election on the 5th November next. my21 1t

☞ For Constable.—*Eds. Crescent:* Please announce JAMES A. BARRON as a Candidate for Constable of the First Justice's Court for the Parish of Orleans, at the ensuing Election on the 5th of November next, and oblige [my21 1t] ALL HANDS.

☞ James Gulick Fire Co. No 17.—A Special Meeting of the Company will be held at the Engine House, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, for the Election of Foreman. By order:
my21 JOHN R. PEGG, Secretary.

Died:

On Sunday morning, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, of cholera, WILLIAM MEYER, aged 29 years.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his father, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, corner of Bacchus and Calliope streets. The friends of the family and of his brother, Chas. Meyer, Jr., will please attend without further notice.

On Saturday morning, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, THOMAS ARCHER WILLIAMS, aged 33 years, a native of Petersburg, Va. but for the last ten years a resident of this city.

☞ Virginia, Philadelphia and New York papers please copy.

On Sunday, the 20th inst., after a lingering illness, MARY ANN AUGUSTA, daughter of Jas. F. and Elizabeth Rusha, aged 15 months and 13 days.

☞ Orleans Temple of Honor No. 3.—At a Regular Meeting of Orleans Temple of Honor No. 3 S. of T., held on Tuesday Evening, the 15th inst., the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in the dispensation of Divine Providence, Death has been permitted to do his work among us, and it has pleased the Great Patriarch above to remove from our fraternal circle our beloved Brother JAMES P. ROSS, also a member of Crystal Fount Division No. 4 S. of T. We cannot but remember qualities which endeared him to us whilst living, and now call to us for a record of our sorrow that we should have been thus deprived of a Brother and fellow-laborer in the field assigned us; whose death is not only distressing to this Temple, but an afflictive dispensation to the Order of the Sons of Temperance at large; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Emblems, Insignia, Badges, etc., of this Temple be clothed with the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the condolence of this Temple be tendered to the family of our deceased Brother, and that they also be furnished with a copy of these Resolutions, and that the same be published in the New Orleans Daily Crescent. [my21] IRA H. STUART, W. R.

CHAGRES, April 22, 1849.

Respected Sir: We, the undersigned, passengers on board the steamer COL. STANTON, on her late trip from New Orleans to this place, deem it obligatory on us to return our sincere and heartfelt thanks to you for the skill evinced by you in navigation, and your gentlemanly conduct towards us during the passage; as also to express our admiration of your vessel under the succession of adverse winds she encountered from the time of leaving the Balize until our arrival at this place. With our best wishes for your future welfare and success, we remain, respectfully, yours, etc.,

L. Levy,	W. Caufield,	Jas. Burnside,
E. Meeker,	J. A. Kinney,	W. J. Shield,
J. Gordon,	J. S. Longmeds,	Geo. W. Harrison,
J. O. Brown,	J. H. Hancock,	R. J. White,
W. E. Shipley,	J. W. Fisher,	M. Spalding,
J. J. Johnson,	A. J. Paffrie,	J. Frisbey,
Rob't Gale,	B. C. Hunt,	W. L. Munson,
Dr. R. N. Taylor,	J. H. Bro ks,	Dr. M. Chessler,
E. H. Taylor,	F. C. Hatch,	L. Shattuck,
Rob't Caskey,	Jno. Hudson,	S. S. Austin,
John S. Morrison,	Thos. M. Curtis,	W. Carothers,
J. G Austin,	S. C. Richardson,	J. D. Kloppenberg,
W. W. Crawford,	W. M. Davis,	J. Mallonsly and lady,
N. H. Hall,	H. S. Gale,	Duncan Calhoun,
P. F. Jenkins,	Wm. J. Burnside,	W. Ferguson and lady.
S. S. Field and family		

To Capt. J. J. WRIGHT, steamer Col. Stanton, my21

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.

Pittsburg.....DUCHESS, Wade, 4 P. M.
Louisville.....BUNKER HILL NO. 3, Miller, 5 P. M.
Ouachita River.....MEDORA, Estes, 5 P. M.
Red River.....TALLAHATCHEE, Sweeny, 5 P. M.
Mobile.....JAS. L. DAY, Giberson, 2½ P. M. cars.
Biloxi.....CALIFORNIA, Reynolds, 9½ A. M. cars.

☞ Red River Packet Tallahatchee, Capt. Sweeny. This light draught steamer will positively leave THIS DAY, Monday, May 21, at 5 o'clock p. m., for Jefferson, Shreveport, Grand Ecore and Alexandria, from the foot of Conti street.
my21 T. B. SMITH, 96 Magazine st.

☞ Ouachita Packet Medora, Captain Estes.—This new and fast running steamer will positively leave THIS DAY, Monday, at 5 o'clock p. m., for Camden, Champagnole, Wilmington, Alabama Landing, and Tensas and Little Rivers, from the foot of Bienville st. my21 T. B. SMITH, 96 Magazine st.

☞ Louisville Packet Bunker Hill No. 3—Capt. Miller, will positively leave THIS DAY, Monday, 21st inst., at 5 o'clock, p. m. for Louisville, New Albany, Evansville, Henderson-ville, etc., from the foot of Lafayette street.
my21 T. B. SMITH, 96 Magazine st.

☞ Bark Seneca, for Chagres, having been unavoidably detained, will positively leave THIS EVENING, Monday, the 21st inst., at 6 o'clock, at which hour passengers will please be on board. my21 C. J. MEEKER.

Dry Goods Selling Off, and No Reserve as to Prices.
M. R. HAGGERTY & BRO.,
No. 58 Canal Street,
Will commence TO-DAY, (Monday) to sell off their Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, and at very low prices. These Goods have for a great part been purchased at auction, within the last few months, much under manufacturers' prices, and will be sold so much lower than the present very low price of goods, as to offer every inducement to purchasers.
Purchasers in looking through our stock will find that we do not only lower the price on a few leading and well known articles, but that all our Goods are offered at the same reduced prices.
Country Merchants will find it much to their advantage to look through our Stock. M. R. HAGGERTY & BRO.,
my21 2ptf eod No. 58 Canal street.

Lexicons and Dictionaries.

In the English, Greek, Latin, French and Spanish Languages, at Reduced Prices,
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS L. WHITE, No. 53 CANAL Street.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, unabridged, in 1 vol., Quarto. Edited by Prof. Goodrich.
WORCESTER'S UNIVERSAL AND CRITICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, to which is added WALKER'S KEY.
BOLLE'S PHONOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY.
WALKER'S DICTIONARY.
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LEVERETT'S LATIN LEXICON.
NEWMAN AND BARRETTI'S SPANISH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.
CUBI'S SPANISH DICTIONARY.
BOYER'S FRENCH do.
FLEMMING AND TIBBINS' FRENCH DICTIONARY.
MEDDOW'S do.
NUGENT'S do.
N. B.—Universities, Academies and Dealers supplied at a liberal discount. my21 4t

ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
Selling Off, at Reduced Prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.
No. 34 MAGAZINE STREET,
Desirous of reducing their stock of
Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Articles,
as much as possible, before the close of the season, would request purchasers to call and examine present prices.
Spring and Summer Clothing,
Now in store and constantly receiving from their Manufactory in New York:
French Drap d'Ete Dress and Frock Coats;
do. do. Polkas, Lamartines and Sacs:
English Merino and Paramatta Dress and Frock Coats
do. do. do. Sac Coats;
French Cashmerette and light Tweed Sac Coats:
do. Cloth Sacs, Skeleton, for Summer;
Black and colored Alpaca Sacs and Lamartines;
Linen white and colored Sacs and Polkas;
French black Drap d'Ete Pantaloons;
do. do. Drap de Turc do.
do. do. Drap d'Amazone do.
White and colored Linen Drill Pantaloons;
Linen Listado Check do.
India Nankeen and Ponges do.
Best quality Cottonade do.
White and colored Marseilles Vests—a choice assortment;
do. do. Linen do.—very rich styles;
Muslin Shirts, stand-up and turn-over collars;
Lisle Thread, Super Silk, Gauze Merino, Gauze Flannel and Gauze Cotton Undershirts and Drawers;
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas;
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, etc. etc.
India Rubber Clothing, Hunting Jackets, etc.
☞ Examine this List of Prices:

Best quality Black Cloth Dress Coats	$25;	former price,	$30
2d do do	21;	"	28
3d do do	18;	"	22
4th do do	17;	"	22
5th do do	15;	"	18
6th do do	14;	"	17
7th do do	10 and 12;	"	14
Black Cloth Frocks at prices in the same proportion.			
Best quality Black Doeskin P