The Last Days of Bem.

We find in our foreign journals an interesting account of the last days of General Bem, written by his physician, who was the Chief of the Medical Staff in the late Hungarian army. We translate the most important portions of the narative for *The Tribune*:

The friends of Gen. Bem have requested me to write an account of his last illness. During the greater part of the campaign in Transylvania, my position in the Hungarian army led me to be constantly at his side. We were separated by the well-known issue of the Hungarian war, and it was until after a year that I again met him, under a great change of circumstances.

On the 6th of June, 1850, I found the old General in the barracks at Aleppo. He seemed delighted to see me again. "How often have I wished," said he, "to speak to you about my health. I hope you will now cure us all, for we are all more or less ill." While saying this, his cheeks flushed as I had seen them before in moments of passion, but in a few moments they grew pale. He held my hand in his mutilated right hand, and I felt the depression of the temperature. The skin was dry and hard, his complexion a coarse brown, and the wrinkles of his forehead, eyelids and neck, showed a decrease of the contracting power. The pulse at his wrist was full and uniform, and resisted the pressure. This did not correspond with the weakness of the carotid, and afterwards, on examining the heart, I found my fears confirmed that the arteries, which are so liable to disease in old men, had suffered a partial ossification. His usually piercing eye had lost its brilliancy and its roundness. His breast appeared to have grown flat and narrow, and he respired with difficulty.

All the symptoms indicated that nature was making use of her last resources to keep in motion the central machine of breathing and circulation, the most important springs of life. The digestion was bad, the appetite almost entirely gone, and the action of the system interrupted. The result of my first examination was clear:—it was a case of marasmus of old age. There was no local affection, no disease in the proper sense of the word; but in spite of the not very far advanced age of the General, all the important organs of life had come to the end of their career. I might almost say that the intensity of the life which he had led, had the effect of stretching the nervous system, so far as this was connected with the animal functions of breathing, circulation, and especially of digestion.—The intellectual functions of this system were not at all disturbed, and I found the full vitality of an indomitable spirit, which he was always accustomed to manifest. The Asiatic sun of the country had still further weakened his digestion, and the air, or some other influence, (we physicians know not which,) had produced an eruption on the skin,—a usual effect with Europeans upon their first arrival. My patient complained particularly of this eruption, which greatly distressed him and deprived him of his sleep.—"You must cure this frightful eruption," said he, "as soon as possible; every thing depends upon it; I cannot sleep at all for it; and it ruins my digestion and my whole health." He asked me to make an external application, and it was with difficulty that I could convince him of the danger of a sudden suppression of the eruption, unless an issue or some artificial secretion was established. "Then, my dear Doctor," said he, "I prefer your pills and powders, for I have had quite enough of artificial secretions," referring to a gun-shot wound which he had received in the year 1831, and which had continued open from that time. I prescribed a powder of sulphur and sugar three times a day.

I wished by this practice to operate on the external skin. I also recommended a daily warm bath, to which had been added an ounce or two of the infusion of violets, and a thorough ablution with soap and water immediately before going to bed. In order to make the skin more flexible and thus relieve the patient as much as possible, I directed him to be rubbed twice a day with sweet almond oil, and at the same time to eat nourishing and stimulating food. This treatment was continued for four weeks without any visible change, when it was suspended, with the exception of the bath, which seemed to have acted favorably. The appetite was in some degree restored, the digestion was pretty good, the eruption had almost entirely disappeared, the skin was no longer irritated, the discharge of his old wound was increased and presented a more favorable appearance, and although the pulse, the respiration, and the state of the liver remained the same, the patient was in general better, and began to show his usual sportive manners. I remarked to him in vain that only some symptoms of his disorder were alleviated, and that he must yet do much before it was entirely restored. "I eat and drink well," he replied, "I sleep comfortably and have no pain, I was never stout and am now thin, and this agrees with me very well." He consented only to an infusion of fever-few, which he took daily as a tea at 10 o'clock in the morning. He gradually began to walk and ride, and found himself comparatively well. He determined to leave the barracks and go to a sort of country house which was situated near the river. This building was the former quarantine, and the residents who are acquainted with the locality know that the persons who were in quarantine there, have suffered greatly from fever, which in most cases proved mortal. On this account the house was abandoned. The residents I alluded to, joined with me in endeavoring to dissuade the General from his resolution. Among them was the General of Division and Commandant of the Garrison, Kehrin Pascha, whom my patient esteemed as a brave soldier. He engaged to procure him the first house in Aleppo, and insisted on his leaving the one which he had taken, pointing out to him the bad effects of such a damp situation on his weakened constitution. It was all in vain. None of us could move him. He had been there scarcely a month when I was called for, having visited him but seldom, since he was quite averse to appearing as an invalid. As I entered he said to me, "Forgive me, dear doctor, that I have sent for you for a trifle. I have some eruptions on my left leg, which give me no pain, but yet are rather annoying." I found seven or eight indolent ulcers. Unwilling to lose the occasion, I spoke of his obstinacy in regard to the damp situation, to which I ascribed the new difficulty. He replied, rather angrily, "Indeed, doctor, I begin to be afraid of you, you preach to me so much on every occasion. Has nobody in this country any pimples, except those who live in this house? You have grown very quarrelsome all at once, and make me one of your first victims." He was unwilling to make use of any medicine whatever. He even refused to take wine, which I had often recommended to him. "There are things enough in the world," said he, "to send the blood to the head, without strong drink." I could do nothing but order the limb to be bathed with a solution of sulphate of iron. The General would hear nothing of salves, beliving that they would cause the secretions to strike in, and become acrid. The ulcers, however, began to amend, and he was quite pleased, as his wound also was benefited by a very simple treatment with the infusion of camomile.

The health of the General remained in the same condition until the 23d of Nov., 1850. On that day I was summoned to attend him by his second adjutant, Captain Tabarzinski. He informed me that the old gentleman had eaten something the day before which did not agree with him, and that he had passed a very restless night. He added that he had come for me, without the knowledge of the General, as he was unwilling to own that he was ill. I found the patient in bed with evident symptoms of indigestion. He immediately said to me "I remember your once giving me three powders, which set me up in an hour or two, let me have one of them now." It was an emetic, and I prescribed a similar one in three powders, consisting each of ten grains of ipecac and half a grain of tartar emetic. When I came again in the evening, I found him at the whist table with his two adjutants, Fiala and Tabarzinski; he felt much better, and asked me to tea, expressing himself highly gratified with the effect of the medicine. On my telling him that I would come again in the morning, and that he must positively take something to strengthen his stomach, he replied, "I will not touch another thing,—you have seized the enemy by the hair of his head, and thrown him out of doors." I told him I was afraid that the outposts were not well guarded, and that the enemy might return with a reinforcement. But all was in vain, he would take nothing.

On the 25th I was informed that he had suffered from fever during the night; but he strenuously denied it. From the 26th to the 30th of Nov. he remained in this fluctuating state. On visiting him on the evening of the 30th, I found no return of fever, though I did not leave the house till 10 o'clock. The next morning, almost before daybreak, Capt. Tabarzinski came to inform me that about midnight the General was seized with a violent fever, and was partially delirious. I found him weaker than he had been before, but he persisted in saying that he had had no fever. I went into Major Fiala's room, who confirmed what had been stated by Tabarzinski, and besaught me to afford help as soon as possible. I remarked to him, that as long as the patient would take no medicine, I could do nothing. When I saw him again in the evening, he was free from fever. We had decided that I should not visit him the next day. The next day after I received a note in the morning from Major Fiala, stating, "That the General had surrendered that morning, after passing the whole night in a high fever, talking all the time unintelligibly," &c. The disease was an intermittent fever, and I ordered the preparation of a number of pills, consisting of sulphate of quinine with fever-few and extract of valerian. I was obliged to use this form, as he would take no medicine in any other way. I administered the pills, and in the evening, after taking several, he felt relieved. In the morning, Dec. 4, I found him without fever. I told him that although the fever had struck for the moment, he was not wholly cured, and that in this climate relapses were more frequent and more dangerous than in Europe. It was in vain. He was sure that he was quite well. Soon after he had a visit from the Sardinian Consul, Mr. Molinari. He also urged him to take something, but without success. In Major Fiala's room I found the Consul of the French Republic, Mr. Lesseps, a man who had made all the exiles his friends. He, General Kmety, Mr. La Nusse, Secretary of the French Consulship, Major Fiala and myself, formed a regular plan of siege in order to persuade our patient this time to yield to necessity, and take the proper remedies. We were repelled at every point, and at last, after several attempts, became discouraged. For forty-eight hours the fever did not return; afterward he complained of a pain in the back, a symptom which indicated a return of the fever. He asked for a warm bath, which I refused, because he occasionally had a gouty swelling of the feet, and his room could not be warmed; still he would not have another, although this was directly over the river and exposed to a draft of damp, cold air.

On going to him the next day, Dec. 7, I found him just leaving the bath—in spite of my advice. He lay down on the sofa, while his room, with a marble floor, was washed. I could not conceal my displeasure at these unsuitable proceedings, and threatened to visit him no more. For the first time, we had a pretty warm dispute, which was terminated by the intervention of our common friends. On the following morning, I found him in bed, suffering with intense pains from the colic, which usually attacked him after a chill. He was writhing in agony, with a red eruption like erysipelas on the legs, and a violent fever; but he absolutely refused to take any medicine. I therefore ordered warm, dry bandages, henbane poultices, and asafetida injections. The pain was alleviated by this treatment, but the fever remained the same. The next morning, Dec. 9, he felt better, was free from pain, and although he still had some fever, it was not so violent as on the day before. All his friends again entreated him to take medicine, and he appeared to yield, but he regretted it as soon as it was in his mouth. Toward noon he had an attack of faintness, which lasted twenty-five minutes. When I had succeeded, after some effort, in arousing him from this, he was aware that he had had a serious swoon. "You give yourself a great deal of trouble," said he, "but what God has ordered, man cannot change." About 8 o'clock in the evening he pressed General Kmety by the hand, thanking him for his friendship, and said, "Gentlemen, I beg for rest." He turned in the bed and slept for three hours very quietly. He then awoke, spoke a few words, and again fell asleep. His friends all surrounded his bed, and he appeared to be enjoying such a refreshing slumber, that we all hoped to see him awake with renewed strength. But it was otherwise written in the book of fate. His pulse grew weaker and weaker during the sleep.—I attempted in vain to awake him,—and he died without a struggle about two o'clock in the morning, Dec. 10, 1850. According to the custom of the country, an examination of the body was not permitted.

KENTUCKY.—In the Xth District, Wm. C. Marshall of Augusta, Bracken Co., has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs, to succeed Richard H. Stanton, the present Opposition incumbent, who is a candidate for reelection.

☞ The *Boston Transcript* is informed that the jury in the case of Scott, indicted for the rescue of the slave Shadrach, although unanimous in opinion that the Fugitive Slave Law is constitutional, stood equally divided as to the conviction and acquittal of the defendant. They stood thus upon first going out, and each man remained firm to the end. Attorney-General Lunt announced his intention of putting the case on trial again in a few days.

☞ We learn that the South America broke her piston-rod on Friday night while on her way to this City. The accident occurred near Catskill, to which place she was towed by the Hendrick Hudson.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

ANOTHER GREAT PASSAGE.

SALDANHA AT LISBON.

TROUBLE IN PIEDMONT.

COTTON MARKET STEADY.

Dates: Liverpool May 28, London 27, Paris 26.

The Collins steamer Pacific arrived at her wharf on Saturday at 12 o'clock, making the passage in PRECISELY TEN DAYS. This makes the third voyage in which she has beaten all her competitors.

We are indebted to Mr. Wardrop, the Purser, for late London and Liverpool papers.

The Cotton Market remains steady.

The political news is generally of little importance.

The Niagara arrived out on the 25th, after a passage of twelve days.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In Parliament there is a tacit understanding between the two great parties that the Papal Aggression bill shall not be made a battle ground of political strife. The Government carry the House by enormous majorities upon all questions relating to the subject.

Mr. Cobden had given notice of his annual motion for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration. The Ceylon question had come up and the debate was proceeding. It involves a vote of censure upon the Government.

The Great Exhibition was opened on Monday the 26th, to admissions at 1s. The throng was immense, yet the building was not overcrowded. On the second day, 28,400 had paid for admission up to 4 o'clock.

Her Majesty has purchased, at the Exposition, a tiara of sapphires of great luster and size, and a brooch, consisting of two enormous rubies, set round with diamonds, by Lemonnierre of Paris.

Lady Franklin's ship, the Prince Albert, has sailed.

FRANCE.

The Legitimists have determined to demand a *total revision* of the Constitution. A petition was to be presented on the 28th ult. by the Duc de Broglie, supported by many favorable to the reelection of Louis Bonaparte.

The debate on the bill for organising the National Guard was of the most tumultuous and stormy character. After the rejection of amendments, some in a liberal, and others in a contrary sense, the house adopted the first seven clauses of the bill, by which this force, which is limited to citizens in easy circumstances, is placed under the authority of the government and its officers, and then adjourned.

A Dijon journal states that the signatures to petitions for revision in the department of the Côte d'Or already amount to forty thousand.

One hundred and fifty Hungarian Refugees have left Havre for New-York.

—It is supposed that the Assembly will take a vacation [of a fortnight or three weeks in the end of July or at the beginning of August—that is when the first debate upon the revision of the Constitution is brought to a close. That debate will probably last three weeks or a month.

—M. Thiers will probably go to the Pyrenées, M. Berryer to Vichy, and M. Molé will, no doubt, pass his leisure hours in the cool shades of Champlatreux, in company with several of his friends. The Ministers, it is believed, will not quit Paris, or if they do, it will be for a very short period.

—The Municipal Council of Marseilles adopted, at its sitting of the 23d inst., the following resolution: 'Considering that all the interests of the country are in a state of suffering, the Council expresses the desire that the Constitution be totally revised.' The resolution was adopted by a majority of 19 to 3 votes.

The four Conservative candidates were elected, on the 23d, members of the Municipal Council of Toulon, very nearly by unanimity of votes.

The Socialist Democrats of Dijon have just decided that they will not be present at the *fetes* which are to take place in that town on the 1st and 2d June, on the occasion of the inauguration of the railway. According to the *Ordre* of Dijon, this resolution has been come to in in consequence of the Mayor having omitted to place on the programme of the *fête* the words *Liberté, égalité, et fraternité*.

The Government has renewed its recommendations to the Mayors to deliver no passports for Lyons, or the departments contiguous, unless to such operatives as can shew that on their arrival there they shall find employment, or prove that they otherwise have means of existence.

GERMANY.

Prince Metternich was expected to arrive at his seat at Johannisberg in the beginning of this month.

The Diet had not yet assembled.

It was supposed that the proposed military system of the Confederation would be the first subject discussed.

The Bishops of the Roman Catholic provinces of the Upper Rhine had resolved upon a memorial to be presented to the several Governments.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Bruck has retired from the Ministry of Commerce, which had produced an unfavorable effect on 'Change.

M. Baumgartner was appointed to the Ministry of Commerce, vice M. Bruck.

The financial statement for the year 1849 was favorable, and offered a satisfactory promise for the year 1850.

Field Marshal Radetzky had arrived at Vienna.

The Duchy of Nassau is to join the German Post Union from the 1st of June.

A large quantity of uncoined silver has been sent to Vienna, consigned to the house of Rothschild.

SERVIA.

There is something wrong between this Province and the Porte. The separate and totally independent Treaty relative to the delivery o salt concluded by Servia with this country has, it appears, brought matters to a crisis. When, a short time since, the Porte directed Servia to concentrate 12,000 men on the Bosnian frontiers, no notice was taken of the order. The fact is, that the sultan is about as much lord paramount of Servia as Louis IX. of France was of Burgundy. Although the population of Servia is not above a million, every Servian has learned to handle weapons in his earliest youth. The author of a recently published work on the principality in question asserts that it can, in case of need, bring 100,000 to 150,000 foot and 7,000 to 11,000 horse into the field. These are, of course, irregular troops, but the warlike spirit shown by Knicanin's volunteers in Hungary is not likely soon to be forgotten.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome of May 16th state that the Papal Government has published a decree announcing that summary punishment shall be inflicted on every person endeavoring to prevent another from smoking or using tobacco.

Letters from Nice, in Piedmont, state that considerable agitation prevails both in that town and at Genoa. At Nice a meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce, at which a protest, drawn up in most revolutionary language, was adopted, threatening to declare themselves independent in case certain fiscal regulations decreed by the Piedmontese Government should be enforced. At Genoa, it is said that there are more than 14,000 political refugees, who are only waiting an opportunity to create an insurrection.

In the sitting of the 19th of the Chamber of Deputies of Turin, Signor Valerio addressed a question, of which he had given notice, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the diplomatic relations of Piedmont with Rome, and of a rumored league of the former power with the other States of Italy.

The Minister replied, that the Government was undoubtedly making every effort to restore harmony between the Church and the State, but that it would never sacrifice its duty to the country in order to obtain that end. The Minister added that the only cause of Count Siccardi's resignation was his precarious state of health, and that as to a league with the other Italian States, there was no foundation whatever for that rumor.

TUSCANY.

Accounts from Florence of the 18th inst. state that Count Pietro Guicciardini has been condemned to banishment for six months.

SPAIN.

Our dates are from Madrid, May 18. The correct result of the general election is—212 Government Deputies, 46 Progresistas, 22 Moderados, 12 Conservators, 6 Puritans, 10 independent, whose opinions are not known. The remaining 41 Deputies belong to the Balearic and Canary Islands and to the Districts, the second elections in which end this day. Count San Luis, M. Sartorius, in an address to the electors of Cuenca, declines standing the contest at the second elections on account of the numberless illegalities used against him, as well as because, under the existing system, the elections are not the result of the free will of the people.

Accounts from more distant provinces confirm previous anticipations as to the general discontent caused by the stipulations of the Concordat.

An awfully tragical event is said to have occurred here within these few days. The thing is as yet enveloped in much mystery, but the following are the details which begin to transpire:—A general officer is supposed to have detected his better half in an amorous intrigue with a rev. gentleman holding a high clerical appointment, who, on finding himself at the point of being run through the body by the husband's sword, fired a pistol at the gallant officer, which, however, missing its aim, had only the effect of further irritating him, and the consequence was that the clergyman was conveyed to his own home in a very dangerous state.

The wound proved mortal, and he was, as customary in these climates, buried within 24 hours. Suspicions were immediately after entertained as to the cause of death, and his body was ordered to be dug up again by the Patriarch's orders—a private investigation was the consequence, but the corpse was once more consigned to the earth by his Excellency's directions; considering, no doubt, that it was better for the reputation of the church not to stir in the matter.

PORTUGAL.

Letters received in Paris from Lisbon, dated May 14, announce that the Duke of Saldanha had written to the English Minister at Lisbon, declaring that his intention was to maintain the constitutional throne of Donna Maria, and denying, in the strongest terms, that he wished to force the Queen to abdicate.

The Duke of Saldanha and about 3,000 of his "regenerating" army arrived at Lisbon on the 15th, in six transports. Their reception was enthusiastic in the extreme, nor did any disturbance worth recording occur to diminish his Grace's gratification upon the occasion. The day was not a regular holiday, but the inhabitants of Lisbon made it one, and kept up their cheers until past midnight.

The Queen and King came in for a very small share of attention, in fact, a single cheer was not given to them during the day, except by the Duke of Saldanha himself, after he had landed and formed his troops in the great square, and by a few soldiers at the theater, where their Majesties appeared at night, in their private box, for the first time since the fall of Count Thomar's cabinet. No kind of notice was taken of their arrival beyond the strict demands of customary etiquette, *i. e.*, the gentlemen in the pit took off their hats and sat down to allow the opera to commence, which it usually does upon their Majesties' appearance in the box.

A minute had barely elapsed, however, when the Duke and a part of his staff entered the box usually occupied by the Ministry, and the whole house rose with hearty and prolonged acclamations of "Hurrah for the Duke of Saldanha!"—"For the Charter reformed!"—"And for the regenerating army!" As before stated, these were the general cries of the day—that in favor of the Duke being far the most prevalent; in fact, little else was heard during the day.

The following Ministry has been appointed: President of the Council, Minister of the Interior, *ad interim* of War, the Duke of Saldanha; Foreign Affairs and Marine, the Baron da Luz; Finance and Justice, the Counseller Franzini; Baron de Francos, Commandant of the Municipal Guard, *vice* Don Carlos de Mascarenhos; Count Sobral, Civil Governor of the Lisbon district; Duke of Saldanha, Commander-in-Chief of the Army; and Col. Don Miguel Ximenes, Sub-Chief of the Staff.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday evening.

It is a considerable time since so much anxiety, doubt and uneasiness prevailed in commercial circles as was manifested in the course of the past week. The share-market was subject to a most unusual and very violent panic. Cotton suffered a further decline. The demand for most articles of colonial produce was limited, and, owing to large supplies and continued arrivals, holders were unable to command previous rates. A slight reaction has taken place.

The accounts both from Manchester and the woolen manufacturing districts of Yorkshire begin to speak more encouragingly; and although business is by no means in a steady position, nor public confidence in the future properly fixed, it is strongly hoped that we have touched the worst point—that what a few days ago threatened to be another "*Commercial Crisis*"—a repetition of 1847, has passed away, and that ere long the pulse of "*Trade, Commerce and Finance*" will once more assume its usual healthy beat, bringing with it an average Summer trade, affording a moderate amount of employment and a fair rate of profit to the operative classes.

More at present cannot be reasonably anticipated, seeing that the agricultural portion of the community are just now in a very depressed state, consequent upon the operations of our late system of commercial legislation, which not only permits *but invites* the *entered* breadstuffs of every portion of the globe to compete with those raised throughout the United Kingdom, where taxation and the "burdens on land" are at present at an insufferable point. It is gratifying to learn that at length the drain on the bullion on the Bank of England has subsided. According to the returns published in last Friday's *Gazette*, the increase was £84,803, and we suspect, from the imports which have taken place of late, that the returns under this head will increase weekly.

There is an apparent calm in the Cotton market. Nevertheless, prices still tend downward. During the course of the week ending May 22, holders submitted to a decline of ¼d ⅜ lb. The sales were only 41,270 bales, of which trade took 31,730. The Niagara's advices do not appear to have had any particular effect upon the market. Since Friday is for extent of business has been transacted, and although full rates were paid, the quotations of that day stand for the most part unaltered. The transactions of Saturday, Monday and to-day are 24,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters have taken 6,500 bales.

As before remarked, the reports from the manufacturing districts are rather firmer in their tone. Our report of the Manchester market to-day reads thus:

"Since Tuesday last, there has been only a very limited business done, either in cloth or yarns, neither buyers nor sellers seemingly being able to look a day before them, so little confidence existing in the real or nominal prices of the market. During the day there has been a better feeling and more inquiries, and some of the German houses have been induced by offers the turn lower to operate in both yarns and cloths to some extent; and a few Indian buyers have appeared, but at the very lowest rates current for the last few days. Nothing can be duller than the Indian branch, (heavy,) nor perhaps the prim departments. On the whole things are lower, and there is a disposition to purchase on the most trifling points being held out."

The accounts from the agricultural districts speak very satisfactorily as to the appearance of the Grain crops. The only thing that is required is a few weeks of sunshine to make up for the late unseasonable weather. The Corn trade is steady, but there is still the absence of anything like an active demand. Nevertheless our market to-day was very firm, and full prices were obtained for all articles except Oats and Oatmeal, which have partially declined.

CITY ITEMS.

THE PARADE OF THE FIREMEN.—The following is the Programme of the Parade of the Fire Department, which takes place to-day.

The line will form four abreast on Hudson-st. (west side,) the right resting on Abingdon-square, at 1 o'clock, P.M., and countermarch down Hudson-st. and College-place to Murray-st., up Murray-st. and pass through the Park, in review by the Mayor, Common Council, Heads of Departments of the City Government, Ex-Chiefs and Assistant Engineers, passing out of the east gate of the Park, up Chatham-st. and East Broadway to Grand-st. thence down Grand-st. to Bowery, up Bowery and Fourth-av., and around Union-square, down Fourteenth-st. to Sixth-av. thence down Sixth-av. and Waverly-place to Broadway, and down Broadway to the Park, and dismiss.

The column will be formed with the Association of Exempt Firemen and Trustees of the Fire Department at its head. The Chief Engineer will act as Grand Marshal, with Assistant Engineers, Mr. Eichell and J. P. Lacour, as Special Aids. The following gentlemen will act as Special Marshals:

Robert McGinnis,	C. Vanderbilt,	G. W. Varian,
S. M. Phillips,	T. Monroe,	J. Cregier,
S. Hoyt,	J. Gillelan,	M. Jackson.

SUPREME COURT.—The General Term did not render decisions on Saturday, as had been announced. They will be given on Saturday next. Judge Edwards, in Special Term, will hear contested motions on Monday. Judge Mitchell sat on Saturday for the hearing of ex parte motions, but no decisions were announced.

☞ The Old Arsenal in Center-st. near the Tombs, is being demolished to give place to a new Depot for the New-Haven Railroad Company. Accommodations will probably be provided in the new buildings for the Court of Sessions and the Sixth Ward Police.

☞ Eagle Engine Company, No. 13, intend going on an excursion to Philadelphia on Monday, 16th inst. They will be accompanied by Aikins's Band, and will number thirty or forty men. They will be received by Southwark Engine Company of Philadelphia.

SAILING OF THE BALTIC.—The U. S. Mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, sailed for Liverpool on Saturday, at 12 o'clock. She carried out 148 passengers, among whom are WM. S. CAMPBELL, Esq., U. S. Consul to Rotterdam; A. M. HOLBROOK, Esq., Editor of the *New-Orleans Picayune*; ELISHA RIGGS, Esq., of this City, and the Bateman family.

INDIANA.—In the 1st District L. Q. DE BUTLER is the Whig candidate for Congress in opposition to James Lockhart. Mr. D. is a liberal man, and for River and Harbor Improvement.

Roger Martin (Whig) opposes Cyrus L. Dunham in the IId District.

In the VIth District there are four 'Democratic' candidates in the field, each of whom it is said advocates a different Presidential candidate. As the District is hopelessly Opposition, the Whigs will be obliged to choose from among their opponents.—William M. Connelly is one of the candidates. W. A. Gorman, another candidate, advocates the assignability of Bounty Land warrants, a measure which is steadily resisted by the Land Reformers.—Gorman is also for Gen. Lane for the Presidency. Gen. Lane was a candidate at the latest accounts for Territorial Delegate in Oregon, where he intends to take up his home for the future. Col. George W. Carr, President of the late Constitutional Convention of Indiana, and Col. Haddon are also among the Independent 'Democratic' candidates. If all these candidates remain in the field the result will be curious.

In the Xth District James W. Borden is the opposition nominee.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Whig Nomination in North Carolina.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 7.

William H. Washington declines the Whig nomination in the Eighth District of North-Carolina.

The Maryland Election—Mail Robbery—Trial of the Cosden Murderers.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 6—P. M.

The election returns from the Eastern Shore continue to increase the majority for the new Constitution, which will not fall short of twelve thousand in the whole State.

Two rifled mail pouches were found at Havre de Grace last night, with several hundred rifled letters. They appear to have been the pouches of the 13th of May, from Boston for Charleston. They had apparently been laying for some time in the spot where found.

The trial of the Cosden murderers commenced at Chestertown yesterday.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 7.

The Postmaster-General has made arrangements, by which, after the 1st of July, letters to the West India Islands, ports in the Gulf of Mexico, and on the Atlantic coast of South America, can be sent through our Post-Office on pre-payment of the United States postage to any such ports in the British possessions and with British postage added, when destined for places in the possession of other Governments.

Allen F. Owen, Consul at Havana, has been appointed Resident Post-Office Agent at Havana, to carry the foregoing operations into effect.

Adolphe Eugene Bandelier, has been recognized as Consul for the Swiss Confederation at St. Louis.

Arrival of the Cherokee at New-Orleans with $800,000 Gold Dust, &c.—Railroad Convention, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 5.

The Steamship Cherokee from New York via Havana, has arrived here, bringing 340 passengers, with about $800,000 gold dust.

The news from Havana was unimportant.

There are about 300 delegates present at the New-Orleans and Opelousas Railroad Convention. Mansell White has been elected President. The prospects for the Opelousas road are cheering.

Markets.—NEW-ORLEANS, June 5.

The Asia's news was received to-day after business hours. COTTON has been dull, the sales on Wednesday being only 1,700 bales. FREIGHTS are heavy. Cotton being taken for Liverpool at 7-16d. Sterling EXCHANGE ranges from 9¼@10¼. FLOUR tends downward, with small sales of Ohio at 3 75. CORN is heavy. Mixed sells at 44c; prime Yellow at 48c, and White at 50c. BACON is lower, ribbed Sides are at 8c. and Shoulders 6¼@6½c. Prime keg LARD is at 11c, and barreled 9½c. The market for PORK is dull; sales of Mess at 14 62½. OF TOBACCO 300 hhds have been sold at steady prices. RIO COFFEE is firm at 9¼@9½c. SUGAR is also firm at 5¼@5½c. New-York sight EXCHANGE is at 1¼@¾ premium.

COMMON COUNCIL.

(*Official.*) **Board of Aldermen.**

STATED SESSION WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1851—11 A.M.

Present.—MORGAN MORGANS, Esq. President. Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, Kelly, Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Cook, Bard, Delamater, Franklin, Conklin and Dooley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—Petition of Henry Remsen and others for a sewer in Rutgers-street from Henry street to connect with the sewer in Madison-street. Referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the same—Petition of persons doing business in Johnstreet asking that the running of stages in that street may be discontinued. Referred to his Honor the Mayor.

By Ald. Chapman—Petition of Ann Sullivan for a stand in Washington Market. Referred to Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

By Ald. Ball—Petion of W. F. Rowland for correction of tax on personal property. Referred to Committee on Finance.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received to attend the annual examination of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum on Tuesday, 10th instant—which was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Ald. Kelly presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That should the Harlem Railroad Company further neglect or delay to comply with the order of the Common Council in relation to the arching on said Road, as described in a report of the Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, and adopted by said Board, viz: from 34th to 39th-street—that in such an event the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals to carry into effect the resolution of the Committee on Streets of this Board of the 12th June, 1850, at the expense of the Company—which was adopted.

The President presented the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That David Welsh be and is hereby appointed Inspector of Common Schools for the 7th Ward, in the place of Geo. T. Hope, removed from said Ward—which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.

A report of the Committee on Assessments, in favor of remitting the assessments for work done on 21st-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, and directing the Street Commissioner to pay the same—which was concurred in on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, Kelly, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Haws, Bard, Delamater, Conklin, Dooley—14.

A report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips in favor of rebuilding and widening Pier No. 15 East River, and also to extend the same to the exterior line, with resolution prescribe therefor—which was concurred in on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, Kelly, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Haws, Bard, Delamater, Conklin and Dooley—13.

A report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips in favor of building a bulkhead and pier at the foot of 52d-street, North River—with resolution providing therefor.

Ald. Conklin moved to refer the same to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, which was carried.

A report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of remitting tax on Lot No. 1,220 12th-street, 13th Ward, belonging to Charles A. Molan—which was concurred in on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, Kelly, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Haws, Bard, Delamater, Conklin and Dooley—14.

A report of the Committee on Finance in favor of paying to Mary Uhl the sum of $36, for loss occasioned by the opening of 63d-street—which was concurred in on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, Kelly, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Haws, Bard, Delamater, Conklin and Dooley—14.

A report of the Committee on Finance in favor of paying bill for music for the 7th Regiment, National Guards, on the occasion of the funeral of Gen. Worth—which was concurred in on a division.

A report of the Committee on Roads in favor of requiring the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to erect bridges across their Road at 33d, 34th and 38th streets, with a resolution providing therefor—which was concurred in.

A report of the Committee on Law Department in favor of allowing Michael Tracy the sum of $250 for grading 63d-street, between the 7th and 8th avenues—which was referred to the Committee on Law Department.

A report of the Special Committee appointed in relation to the completion of the New-York and Erie Railroad—with resolution with regard to said event—which was concurred in.

A report of the Committee on Sewers on a communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department in relation to the proposed sewer in Delancey-street from Essex-street to the Bowery.

Ald. Haws moved to refer the same to the Committee on sewers—which was carried.

A report of the Committee on Sewers with resolution and ordinance for the construction of a sewer in Stanton-street from Pitt-street to the Bowery.

Ald. Franklin moved to refer the same to the Committee on Sewers—which was lost on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Oakley, Kelly, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Haws and Franklin—7. *Negative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Chapman, Cook, Delamater, Conklin and Dooley—8.

Ald. Griffin moved to lay the report on the table, which was lost on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Oakley, Kelly, the President, Conklin and Dooley—7. *Negative*—Ald. Dodge, Sturtevant, Chapman, Smith, Ball, Haws, Delamater and Franklin—8.

Ald. Kelly moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until 3 o'clock P.M.—which was carried on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, Kelly, Delamater, Conklin and Dooley—9. *Negative*—The President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Haws, Bard and Franklin—6.

A report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of building a sewer in Houston-street, between Broadway and Green street, with an ordinance therefor, which was concurred in on a division, viz: Ald. Griffin, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, Kelly, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Bard, Delamater, Conklin and Dooley—14.

A report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of giving permission to G. Green and others to construct a sewer in 25th-street, between 8th-avenue and Broadway, at their own expense—which was concurred in.

A report of the Committee on Streets, with resolution, providing for curbing off and rounding the corners of the sidewalks corners of Broadway, Fulton, John and Cortland streets—which was concurred in.

A report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of giving permission to owners of property on Broadway, between 46th and 47th streets, to set the curb and gutter and flag sidewalks thereon—which was concurred in.

A report of the Committee on Sewers, with resolution and ordinance, for building a receiving basin at southeast corner of 3d-avenue and 21st-street—which was concurred in on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Kelly, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Haws, Delamater and Conklin—10.

A report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of building a basin and culvert at S. W. corner of 7th-avenue and 14th-street, with an ordinance therefor; which was concurred in on a division, viz: Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Kelly, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Haws, Delamater and Conklin—10.

A report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of building a sewer in 2d-street, from Avenue A to the Bowery, with an ordinance therefor; which was concurred in on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Kelly, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Haws, Delamater and Conklin—10.

A report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of building a sewer in 12th-street, from East River to Avenue A, with an ordinance therefor; which was concurred in on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Kelly, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Haws, Delamater and Conklin—10.

REPORT.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of opening 32d-street from 10th-avenue to the Hudson River, which was adopted on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Kelly, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Haws, Delamater and Conklin—10.

A report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies in favor of making a trial of the stone from quarry of Messrs. Butler & Hunter in the construction of culverts, &c.—with resolution prevailing therefor—which was concurred in.

Ald. Haws moved that when the Board adjourns, it will adjourn to meet this day at 3 o'clock, P.M.—which was carried.

A report of the Committee on Roads in favor of setting curb and gutter stones in 47th-street, from 11th to 12th-avenues, with an ordinance therefor—which was concurred in on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Oakley, Kelly, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Haws, Conklin and Dooley—10.

A report of the Committee on Streets in favor of flagging sidewalks in Factory-street, between Charles and Perry streets,