The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Tuesday Morning, April 1, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

ABOLITION AND DISUNION.

There is a harmony of sentiment and an identity of object between the Abolitionists and the Disunionists, which cannot escape the observation of those who take the trouble to remark the language habitually employed by Northern and Southern agitators. Thus, for instance, the Rev. SAMUEL MAY, a New York clergyman, speaks at the Syracuse Anti-Slavery Convention of the 20th March, in the following terms:

"WE MUST COME INTO COLLISION WITH THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. I say MUST! For the Fugitive Slave Bill shall never be enforced throughout the land!"

While the Charleston *Mercury*, of the 10th March, says:

"WE MUST meet the issue, or tamely submit to the yrannies of one of the most infamous and corrupt Governments under which a civilized people ever lived!"

Now what is the difference between these fanatics? They agree perfectly in the desire to overthrow the Government, and in the design to do all the mischief that can possibly tend towards the consummation of that unhallowed purpose. The extreme Abolitionist of the North, and the raving Nullifier of the South, are both Disunionists. They are fully and entirely of the opinion that the Government is not worth preserving; that the Union is a source of oppression and misrule, and that it is the duty of every citizen to aid in the dismemberment of the Confederacy. There is a virtual coalition between them. Every speech made by a LEAVITT or a GARRISON helps the cause advocated by a RHETT and a CHESNUT. Every denunciation of the Government uttered by the Secessionists of Carolina, is aid and comfort to the Abolitionists of New England.

We are very ready to admit that these worthies unite in the same aspirations from opposite motives. The Northern incendiary hates the Government and would destroy it because under its admirable Constitution and salutary laws, he cannot make war upon the South, and set free her slaves. The Southern fanatic preaches sedition and would shatter the Republic to fragments, because the Government clings fast to its obligations and duties, and will not intermeddle with the Slavery question, to take sides either for or against that institution.

Moderate men, North and South, sensible men and patriots every where, who perceive in the unity of purpose displayed by the Abolitionists and Disunionists, a further illustration of the proverb that extremes meet, and an exemplification of the madness and the sottishness of faction, will rejoice that by the equitable adjustment of the great issue that erewhile agitated the nation, both sets of fanatics have been rendered impotent for evil, and are rebuked by the calm good sense and manly love of country that characterize the great body of the people.

The new propeller ship *Albatross*—belonging to the line between Charleston and Philadelphia, arrived at the former place on the 25th ult., having left Philadelphia on the afternoon of the 22nd. She is described as a model of architectural skill and beauty, and is supplied with the most extensive and finest accommodations.

☞ On the morning of the 23d ult., the woolen and cotton establishment of Messrs. Wright & Webster, at Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $18,000; insurance, $11,000.

☞ The steamship *Alabama*, from Vera Cruz, is still aground at Pointe-a-la-Hache.—Thirty-seven of her passengers came up last evening to the city, on board the steamship *Fanny*, Captain McGerran.

DEATH OF MAJOR NOAH.—This venerable editor, and excellent man, died on the night of the 22d, from the effects of paralysis. The telegraph says, there is no mistake in the melancholy announcement, this time.

SPRING RACES.—The regular spring meeting commences to-day, over the Metairie course with two good races. The first is the Carondelet stake, for two year olds, mile heats, $500 subscription,—$250 forfeit, entrance 10 per cent.—The second is the Bingaman stake, for all ages, $300 subscription—$200 forfeit. We expect to see the stands crowded to-day with the lovers of the sport. As no pains have been spared by the present enterprising proprietor to render the Metairie course a pleasant and agreeable source of amusement, during the present season, and as the accommodations for the fair sex are particularly fine, we think a fair return should be made. Admission to the public stand one dollar.

AN ALARM BELL.—Among the thousands of curious ideas for the Great Exhibition of 1851, there is one which, however ingenious it may be in principle, will probably be found rather rough in practice. The inventor, a Paris mechanic, calls it "un lit a reveille matin," or, in plain English a bed which awakens the sleeper at any fixed hour at which he may wish to rise. By the adoption of a simple contrivance to clock-work, the bed is made to incline forward, and the sleeper is thrown on his feet; his character for punctuality in his mutual engagement being insured by the risk of breaking his nose.

GENERAL SCOTT IN THE FIELD.—*His First Letter on the Presidency.*—The following letter from General Winfield Scott, was addressed to the Whig Committee of Mifflin county, in Pennsylvania, in answer to a series of resolutions adopted by them recommending him as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States:—

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1851.

DEAR SIR—The Whig Committee and its Secretary, of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, have done me great honor.

The approbation of my countrymen was the first, and will be the last great object of my life. It I have the happiness to obtain that, it will be of minor importance whether it leads to a change in my official position or not.

With my most respectful regard to the gentlemen of the Committee, I remain, my dear sir, yours truly, WINFIELD SCOTT.

A. K. MCCLURE, Esq.

INDIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The *National Intelligencer* states as the result of an examination of some statistics relative to the Indian population of North Carolina, that in Haywood county, there are:

Males,	357
Females,	338
Total,	710
Farms,	120

Land improved, 1,440—12 acres to each farm. Land unimproved, 15,960 acres—133 do. Cash value of farms, at $72 each, $8,640. Value of live stock, $6,153—a little more as $50 to each farm.

Corn, 15,376 bushels—almost 130 bushels to each farm.

Deaths, 22—the youngest aged 1 month, the eldest, Quaca, (female,) 140 years.

VALUABLE BOOKS.—The sale of valuable Books belonging to the late L. S. Macarty, commenced yesterday night, will be continued THIS EVENING at the corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley. French, English, German and Spanish Books will be offered. Sale without reserve.

BURDEAN & HART will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, some valuable property located in the Second Municipality. The plans of of the property are now exhibited at the above mentioned place. We are requested to say that the property will be sold without reserve. We refer to the advertisement in another column.

☞ CATALOUE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—The attention of buyers is called to the extensive sale to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at P. H. Peitpain's Auction Room, No. 8, Canal street.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

MORE FOREIGN NEWS

WASHINGTON, March 27.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY AGAIN DEFEATED.—It is now said that the Russell Cabinet can hardly hold together beyond Easter. The Ministry has been again defeated in Parliament. The excitement continues unabated among the Catholics in relation to the measures proposed by the Ministry. The Protectionists are making great efforts to secure the majority to the next House of Commons favorable to increase in the duty on foreign corn to the extent of four shillings, and of one shilling more on breadstuffs.

The Continental news is unimportant. At Liverpool, the sales of the week amounted to 92,350 bales, of which 1,250 were taken by speculators. The sales on the 14th inst. were 5,000 bales. The markets closed firm.

The advices from France, in a commercial point of view are unfavorable. Politically, the country is quiet. The residue of the European news is unimportant.

The Emancipation Convention recently held in Kentucky was a failure.

NEW YORK, March 28.

BOSTON RESCUE CASE.—It is reported that Marshal Devens, of Massachusetts, has obtained from the claimant of Shadrach, papers which secure his freedom, on condition that he will return and become State's evidence for the Government.

NEW YORK, Saturday, March 29—12 M.

NEW YORK MARKETS—Low grades of flour firmer. Export demand checked by the advance of common flour from forty-three to forty-five. Extra Ohio, five fifty. Ohio wheat, one hundred. Corn scarce. Pork buoyant, with a fair trade demand and a speculative inquiry. New Western clear, fourteen fifty. Thirteen fifty offered for large lots of new mess, deliverable in June and July. Lard steady. American hemp active. Dew rotted, one hundred and fifteen.

LOUISVILLE, March 29—12 M.

River falling, with nine feet water out. Freights getting scarce. Rates, twenty per hundred; sixty for pork from the city.—*Evening Picayune.*

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The *Franklin* arrived at New York on the evening of the 23d ult., having left Cowes on the 8th. The *Arctic* arrived the next morning, having sailed from Liverpool on the 8th, and bringing English accounts one day later.

From ENGLAND, the news is that the Duke of Wellington recommended the recall of Lord John Russell, together with his associates, to the Ministry, on account of the inability of Lord Stanley to form a protectionist Ministry. The whig Premier has therefore again resumed the reins of power, and no alteration in the construction of the Cabinet was likely to take place.

The Papal Aggression bill was to undergo various modifications. A new budget was to be brought forward, and it is probable Sir James Graham, Lord Aberdeen, and others, will form a cabinet with the Ministry.

The British Government has provided a fund to defray the expenses, passage, &c., to America, of two hundred and sixty-two Hungarian exiles, just arrived from Turkey.

Fitzgerald, the well known Parish Priest, has forwarded to Lord Wellington a petition against the ecclesiastical titles. The Duke, in a letter, says he will present the petition to the House of Lords, and support its prayer.

FROM FRANCE the most important item is, that in the bureau to examine the budget for 1852, it was discovered that the assimilation of the floating debt has increased it to the sum of 71 millions francs within the past year. This afforded a subject of general conversation and apprehension in the political circles. Various suggestions were made for means to increase the receipts. This having been made known, it had considerable effect on the Paris Bourse. Seventy-five's were selling at 94.24c., and seventy-three's 95f.

In GERMANY matters still wear an unsettled aspect. A despatch received at Berlin from Austria, recommends the refusal to comply with the Russian demands. The Government is determined not to recede from these demands, and will, if they are not acceded to, prefer the organization of the old Diet. Prince Metternich has been called upon by the Emperor for counsel respecting the re-organization of the confederation. The Prince advised not to centralize Austria too rigorously, nor push Prussia to extremities, lest the latter be forced to throw herself in the arms of revolution. He further adds that dangerous religious complications are to be apprehended, if Russia should be too much provoked.

In SWITZERLAND, the Government has addressed a note to the Cabinet at Vienna, promising to appoint some other place of refuge for political refugees, who have given umbrage to Austria.

The Emperor of Russia has presented the King of Prussia with a chain of the cross of St. Andrew, a thing never before conferred out of the imperial family. It is valued at one million of ducats.

From TURKEY we have news that the question in regard to the Hungarian refugees is settled.

The Emperor of Austria has granted a full amnesty to the refugees at Kutayah, on condition that they declare never again to re-enter Hungary. Eight of them only are excepted from this clemency, among whom are Kossuth and Count Bathayany.

Dembinski is expected at Constantinople, where he is permitted to reside.

Advices from Smyrna to the 14th say that the island of Samos has surrendered to the Sultan's authority. The leader of the insurrection is to be given over to Turkish officers.

Markets.

COTTON.—The total sales of cotton during the past year, in Liverpool, amount to 256,790 bales. During the previous year the sales were 224,571 bales. During the week ending 7th, 2,330 bales American, 266 do Egyptian, 260 Maranham, 1,260 Surat, and 50 bales Bengal have been taken on speculation; and 160 American, 70 Egyptian, 1,350 Surat, and 210 Madras, for Egypt. To-day we have a fair demand from the trade, and the sales of Friday amount to 5,000 bales. Holders generally are firm, though 1-8d decline has in some instances been submitted to, though there is really no quotable change from last week.

The Havre cotton market presented no new feature.

On the 7th the flour market of Liverpool was quiet, and prices remained the same as last week. Favorable western winds brought a large fleet of vessels from the United States.—Within four days the receipts of flour were 36,006 barrels, and 46,000 quarters of Indian corn, besides considerable wheat. The sales of wheat and flour have been comparatively limited, and former prices with difficulty obtained. Indian corn has declined 6d to 1s per quarter.—In London flour was held rather firmly at previous prices, but no probability of an advance.

Sugars were dull, and much neglected, with the exception of West India's.

The coffee market was stagnant; good ordinary and native Ceylon selling at 35s 6d to 40s.

Molasses quiet.

Naval Stores—Moderate demand, without change in prices.

There continues a good demand for provisions, without any special change in prices—supply moderate.

Tobacco scarce and in fair demand; prices unchanged.

The money market easy, and without special change. Consols 96 3-8.

American stocks firm, and without change from last week's quotations.

FROM RIO GRANDE.—By the arrival of the steamship *Fanny*, Captain McCerran, we have received a number of the Rio Grande *Sentinel* of the 19th March, from which we extract the following:

SHIP BUILDING ON THE RIO GRANDE.—We are informed by a friend just down from Rio Grande City, that three enterprising mechanics of that place, have just completed and launched a beautiful vessel into the waters of the Rio Grande. Rio Grande City, as will be remembered, is situated in a beautiful position three hundred miles by water from the mouth of the river, and is only one of the many flourishing villages that have sprung up since the arrival of our enterprising citizens on its banks.

The timbers from which this beautiful craft has been constructed were selected from the forests in the vicinity, and being of ebony and *mezquite*, are not a jot inferior to the live oak. The vessel is sloop rigged, of some 30 tons burthen, and is destined, we understand, as a coaster probably, for the fruit trade with some of the contiguous ports of Mexico. The builders are Messrs. Thomas, Whiting and Beasley, who launched their adventure on the 22d ult., the birth-day of the immortal Washington after whom she was christened. Mr. Edward Grey is the owner of the vessel, and we may expect her to pass our wharves soon, on her way to her native element, the "deep blue sea."

BOSTON, Saturday, March 22.

FURTHER FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—BLOODY DOINGS.—Letters from the Cape of Good Hope to February 4, state that the rebellion which had broken out among the Natives has been, up to the present time, of a more bloody and more fearful character than any preceding one. The loss of life on the English side has been great. The whole of the border districts are abandoned.

The English Governor, Sir Harry Smith, has proclaimed that it shall be a war of extermination and has sent to the Isle of France for more troops.

Rev. Mr. Bryant, the American Missionary, died December 23. It is presumed that this war will not endanger the American Missions, although the London Wesleyan and Scotch Missions will probably suffer severely.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES AND THE BOSTON MOB.

In the subjoined document (says the Boston Courier) we lay before our readers the sentiments of President FILLMORE respecting the outrage which happened in this city on the 15th of February last. It will be remembered that immediately after that unfortunate occurrence the City Council caused to be transmitted to Washington certain orders and resolutions enacted by them, for the purpose of publicly expressing their condemnation of the outrage, and of explaining the circumstances connected with it. Under the direction of the President, Mr. WEBSTER has written to Major BIGELOW a reply to this communication. The sentiments expressed in this letter will meet with the hearty approval of every man who desires the peace and safety of this community. It is highly gratifying to perceive that the view taken by the President of the affair of February is such as by no means diminishes his confidence in the good sense, integrity, national spirit, and loyalty of the people of Boston. The wide circulation of this letter will do much good in removing the false impressions which have been created respecting the existence among us of disaffection to the Federal Government and our constitutional obligations. It is impossible to state the matter in a clearer and more satisfactory manner than it has been done by Mr. WEBSTER. This letter will be read with unqualified approval and satisfaction by every true American citizen:

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1851.

Hon. JOHN P. BIGELOW, Mayor of Boston:

Sir—The President has had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 15th February, enclosing official copies of the orders and resolutions adopted by the two branches of the government of the city of Boston.

It affords him great satisfaction to perceive that such measure have been taken by the authorities of Boston, as give assurance that no other outrage similar to that which was, he presumes, the immediate cause of their adoption, will be permitted to take place in your city.

From his earliest youth he has been accustomed to regard with the greatest respect and veneration the city of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

He has been taught to believe that their inhabitants were, almost above all others, the friends of order and good government; intelligent enough to appreciate the advantages of free institutions of their own choice, and capable of understanding and resolving that great political problem of the compatibility of freedom with order; of liberty distinguished for licentiousness, and of self-government furthest removed from the dangers of anarchy; that they were especially devoted to the union of the States, and to the Constitution which established and still maintains that Union; and that their patriotism would never fail to counsel them to fulfil all their obligations under the Constitution, justly and fully, and in the very spirit in which such obligations were entered into by their renowned ancestors.

Entertaining these sentiments, it was difficult for the President to credit the accounts which were received of the outrage which had taken place in Boston on the 15th of February last.

That a prisoner, in lawful custody, within the walls of the court house, in the centre of the city, and in full sight of the officers of the municipal authorities, had been at noonday forcibly rescued, by a mob of one or two hundred persons, from the officers of the law, carried out of the building, and through the public streets, in a sort of triumph, and enabled to escape altogether, without an attempt on the part of any of the authorities or any of the citizens to preserve order and maintain the law, or to pursue and retake the fugitive, was a statement that seemed to him too improbable to be true.

It was with a feeling of great relief that he received such explanations of this strange occurrence as showed it to have been an entire surprise upon the citizens, and upon the authorities; an act of successful temerity on the part of a very inconsiderable number of persons, which only needed to have been apprehended the shortest time beforehand to have been prevented.

The President is confident that the great majority of the citizens of Boston are entirely loyal to the constitution; that they view with just indignation all such outrages, and all attempts, whether by writing or speaking, to incite the ignorant and unthinking to acts of violence; and that they are ready to discharge the duties incumbent on them by the constitution and laws of the United States, faithfully and fearlessly, under all circumstances, whenever called upon by the proper authorities.

The occurrence of the 15th of February is certainly greatly to be regretted, as it gives occasion to those not unwilling to seize upon it to question the disposition of your fellow-citizens to comply with their constitutional obligations in good faith, and the history of such an outrage is spread far and wide, reaches where an expansion of it may not follow, and creates ill feelings towards those whose only transgression with it is that they were residents of the place in which it was perpetrated. But if, as the President doubts not it will, this event shall arouse the attention of all good citizens to a sense of the dangers to be apprehended from the inculcation of such doctrines as have been spread abroad in the country, tending to shake the authority of all law, to unsettle society, and to absolve men from all civil and moral obligations; and shall put them on their guard against the further diffusion of such pernicious sentiments, it may, in the end, be productive of happy results; and certainly the almost unanimous expression of indignation which it called forth among your citizens balances, to some extent, the ill effect flowing from it.

The President does not doubt that the people of Massachusetts perfectly well understand the difference between the freest discussion of political measures, and opposition to legal enactments already made and established. He is quite sure that they regard the law of the land not as a sentiment, or an opinion; but as a rule of conduct prescribed by the general authority, and which all are bound to obey, at the risk of the penalties attached to its violation.

The President directs me to tender you his thanks for the transmission of the resolutions.

I remain, Mr. Mayor, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

We give place to the following as a matter of public interest, in which a large number of our citizens, who hold Texas bonds, are concerned:

OFFICIAL.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF TEXAS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 22, 1851.

The State of Texas, having, by acts of its Legislature, passed during the sessions of 1848 and 1849, called upon the creditors of the late Republic to file at the Treasury of the State, previous to the 1st of September next, the evidences of their respective claims, and Congress, having, by an act approved 9th September, 1850, authorizing the issue of ten millions of five per cent stock to the said State of Texas directed that five millions of said stock should not be issued to Texas "until the creditors of the State "holding bonds and other certificates of stock of "Texas, for which duties on imports were especially pledged, shall first file at the Treasury of the United States relevant evidences "against the United States, for or on account "of said bonds or certificates, in such form as "shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the "Treasury and approved by the President of the "United States:" Now, in order that this Department may authentically know the amount of the claims for which the duties on imports were thus pledged, the holders or owners of all such claims are required to file the amount and description of them at this Department previous to the 1st of October, 1851, and to execute a release to the United States of their respective claims, agreeably to the annexed form, which has been approved by the President of the United States, in pursuance of the above act of 9th September, 1850.

WM. L. HODGE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

FORM OF RELEASE.

Whereas, by an act of Congress approved September 9, 1850, ten millions of dollars in a five per cent. stock are to be paid to the State of Texas for considerations in said act mentioned, with a proviso that no more "than five millions of said stock shall be issued until the creditors of the State holding bonds and other certificates of stocks of Texas for which duties on imports were specially pledged, shall first file at the Treasury of the United States relevant evidences of said claims against the United States for or on account of said bonds or certificates." And whereas the undersigned is a creditor of the State of Texas, holding and the owner of the following described bonds or certificates of stocks of Texas, (as the case may be,) and for which the duties mentioned in the said act were specially pledged.

(Here describe the bonds or certificates.)

Now, for the purpose of complying with the provisions of said act, and for a good and valuable consideration, I hereby release to the United States all my claim in law or equity against them, for or on account of the (bonds or certificates) above described.

Witness my hand and seal at this day of , 1851.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of
(Two witnesses.)

NEW YORK, March 22d.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Last evening about 8½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the third story of the building 318 Pearl street, occupied as a Drug store by Messrs. Haydock, Corlies & Clay. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is supposed to have been occasioned by some combustible drugs. The fourth and fifth stories and the roof were entirely destroyed. The loss on the contents of the building is between twenty and thirty thousand dollars, all of which is covered by insurance. We could not ascertain the amount of insurance on the building.

HARRISBURG, Friday, March 21.

REFORM IN THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The House of Representatives have defeated he bill prohibiting any minor from working more than 10 hours a day in manufactories.—By a tie vote. (The House is largely Loco.)

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

KEY WEST, March 22.

Gentlemen—The brig Galveston, Elwell, master; arrived on the 11th instant, in charge of wreckers, having been ashore on Conch Reef. She received assistance from wrecking sloops Mystic, Dolphin, Plume, Vineyard, and schr. G. L. Bowne, who, after loading three sloops, succeeded in getting her off. The Captain has consigned to O'Hara & Wells. She has been libelled for salvage, and the cause is to be heard on the 18th inst. She was from Key West, bound to Richmond, Va., and is now discharging, by order of Survey, and will be have out for further examination.

MARCH 15.—Captain Ashby, of the brig Isabella Read, reports that on the 9th inst., to the southward of Cape Hatteras, passed a large fore and aft schooner, dismasted; discovered several vessels in shore heading for her; could not ascertain her name.

MARCH 18.—Packer et al. vs. Brig Galveston and Cargo—Libelled for Salvage. The Court met this day; A. Gordon, for libellants, and S. J. Douglas for respondent. Libel read and answered, and prayed inasmuch as the brig had been condemned by order of survey, that the Court order a sale of the brig and material, and of sufficient cargo to pay salvage and expenses, which order was granted. The sale of materials and hull to take place on the 19th, by order of the U. S. Marshal, and a part of the cargo on the 20th, to pay salvage. The salvage awarded is 2-5, equal to 40 per cent.

MARCH 19.—By the arrival of the mail schr. Spray, Riggs, from Miami and Cape Florida, we learn that a large ship or bark was seen ashore on or near Conch Reef, and seven sloops at anchor around her.

MARCH 20.—The Spanish brig St. Antonio is now loaded, and will sail on Saturday next, 22d inst., for Hamburgh, by order of destination. Amount of salvage $7,200, expenses $5,492 46—total amount of expenses $12,692 46, which was advanced by bottomry.

MARCH 21.—The ship reported ashore on the 19th, on Conch Reef, proved to be the ship Star of Republic, from Galveston, bound to New York. She got off without the assistance of the wreckers, and proceeded on her voyage.

The hull and materials of the brig Galveston sold for $662 32, and part of the cargo to pay salvage and expenses, $6,486—total $7,150.32—salvage 40 per cent. on cargo, &c., equals $4,492 56—the residue will be forwarded.

SPOKEN.—March 9th, off Key West, schrs. Atakapas, bound to Franklin, La.; W. H. Hazzard, Sanders, from New York bound to Matagorda. On the 12th brig Ellen Frider, of Providence, from Trinidad bound to N. York; ship Robert Kelly, three days from Mobile, bound to Liverpool—her captain being sick returned in the pilot boat, and the vessel proceeded on her voyage in charge of the 1st officer; steamship Union, Post, five days from New York, bound to New Orleans, all well. On the 14th, schr. Rebecca & Francis, of Boston, from Savannah bound to New Orleans; ship Revenue, of Boston, from Boston bound to Mobile.

The pilot boat Frederick, from the ship Caribo, of Boston, on Sunday, 16th instant, bound to the westward.

ARRIVALS.—March 9—Schrs. J. W. Swain Tormenta, Philadelphia, materials for Light House at Sand Key. 10—Brig Jefferson, Willie, Jacksonville, lumber, &c., H. Beckman. 11—United States schr. Morris, Lieut. Philadelphia, bound to Texas Port; Brig Galveston, Elwell, in charge of wreckers, having been ashore on Conch Reef, to O'Hara & Wells; wrecking sloops Mystic, Packer; Dolphin, Pent; Plume, Walker; from Conch Reef, Vineyard, Cox, from wrecked brig Galveston, O'Hara & Wells. 12—Brig Washington, Curtis, Campeachy, bound to Liverpool, master. 14—Brig Isabella Reed, Ashby, New York, ballast, to H. Benner. 21—Brig Amanda Parson, Drinkwater, Matagorda, in distress, leaking, consigned to P. J. Fontane.

DEPARTURES.—March 11—Schr. Relampago, Curry, Truxilla, Browne & Curry. 14—Schr. J. W.—Swain, Townrend, Mobile, master. 12—Barque Charlotte Wyme, Hosmer, St. Marks, I. Filor. 14—Brig Washington, Curtis, Liverpool, master. 22—Spanish brig St. Antonio, Hamburg, F. A. Browne. 21—Transport schooner Active, Watlington, Tortugas, master.

VESSELS IN PORT OF KEY WEST.—March 21—Brig Amanda Parsons, Drinkwater, discharging, F. F. Fontane. Spanish brig St. Antonio, Tenoy, F. A. Browne. Brig Isabella Reed, Ashby, loading for New York, H. Benner. Brig Galveston, condemned and sold, O'Hara & Wells. United States schooner Sarah, waiting orders, master. Brig Jefferson, Willee, discharging, J. Beckman.

PASSENGERS.—Per schooner Swan for Mobile; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howe and child, Lieut. C. Sanders, U. S. R. M. Per steamer Isabel for Charleston; Lieut. Arnold, U. S. A., Captains Barnhow and Porter, Messrs. Davis, Cutter, Harned, Lieut. Rogers, U. S. R. M., Kelly, Nickerson, Major Linnard.

Yours, PRO PONO PUBLICO.

MISS MARTINEAU.—This lady, who has written so ably and pertinently on moral and religious topics, has been publishing, or rather uttering in the publication of a book, in which the cardinal doctrines of revelation are denied, and in which every theory of God, of an author of nature and of an origin of the universe, is pronounced to be utterly repugnant to her faculties and to her feelings "so irreverent as to make her blush, so misleading as to make her mourn." The book is entitled *Letters on the Laws of Man's Nature and Development*, by *H. G. Atkinson, F. R. S., and Harriet Martineau.*

COURT HOUSE BURNT.—We learn from the Montgomery *Journal* that the Court House at Welborn, Coffee county, Ala., was burned last week, with all the county and circuit books, papers and records. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE ADMINISTRATION.—As many of our quondam Cass friends, who voted for him once, and will, we have no doubt vote for him again, (notwithstanding that he is a submissionist,are in the habit of *talking* about Fillmore and "Fillmoreism," for want of argument to urge against him, we will quote what Cass said in New York in reference to the Administration. Thus says Mr. Cass in relation to Mr. Fillmore:

"This Administration has placed itself high in the great work of pacifying the country, and they have received the meed of approbation from political friends and political foes. I partake of the same sentiment. I do them justice. But I am a Democrat. I have passed my life as a Democrat, and, God willing, I mean to die one. This is a Whig Administration, but that is no reason I should not do them justice, and I do it with pleasure, in this great matter of the adjustment of this country, if I may say so. I have done so, and shall continue to do so, whatever sneers their papers may contain; for I do it not for their sakes, but for the sake of truth and the country."

MELANCHOLY DEATH FOR A POOR DEBTOR.—The infamous barbarity to which a poor man not able to discharge a pecuniary obligation is liable at the hands of a soulless creditor, where the law for imprisonment for debt prevails, is painfully illustrated by the following tragic occurrence in Boston. And yet such a law still blackens the statute book of Maryland:

"John Jay Bradley, a man of liberal education, a Greek scholar, and formerly an editor of a paper, died in Boston jail on Thursday, where he had been confined for a week past for debt. He was in the last stage of consumption when he went to jail, and could scarcely get up the steps for weakness. The creditor peremptorily refused to release him unless the money was paid. Deceased had certain rights in property which were not available at the present time, which prevented his swearing out under the poor debtor's act, unless he assigned them to his creditor. He never attempted to get released, and was a little insane. His father was supplied to, but he refused to interfere. There had been a quarrel between father and son, but it does not appear that the former knew fully of his child's condition. The creditor must have imbibed all the spirit of a Shylock to send a dying man to end his days in a jail for a debt of $300.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY.—The Pittsburg Post states that a lady—wife to one of the most respectable inhabitants of Allegheny county—was killed by her daughter on Monday the 17th ultimo. The latter is about eighteen years of age, and was chastising one of her little brothers, when the mother interfered for his protection; upon which her daughter stabbed at her with a poker, penetrating her abdomen, and causing almost instantaneous death. The parties live within a few miles of Pittsburg, but the names are suppressed until the judicial examination takes place.

ANOTHER SHIP DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The Swedish bark Jenny Lind, Capt. Wernigton, says the Exchange Read Room Books, arrived at this port yesterday from Rio de Janeiro, spoke 19th ult., lat. 40 deg. 40 min., long. 34 deg. 40 min. West, whaling ship Uncas, Captain Edwards, of New Bedford, who reported the ship Waldron, Capt. Moore, of Baltimore, from Boston, laden with coal for San Francisco, having taken fire weekly, and was abandoned off the Falkland Islands.

The Waldron was cleared hence on the 6th of August last by Messrs. Thomas R. Matthews & Co., with cargo composed of 940 tons Cumberland coal, and sundry articles of merchandise. She is the third ship from this port laden with coal for California, that has been destroyed by fire. We previously reported the ship Nonantum, Capt. Bates, and Fanchon, Capt. Lunt.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

☞ The following comical couplet is a translation from a German poet, MATTHIUS CLAUDIUS, who is either married, or ought to be, for his prospect would be very slender after such a libel as this:

"When Adam sewly form'd, asleep was laid,
Woman from out his side was made;
Poor Adam! source of all our woes!
Thy first sound sleep became thy last repose."

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.—The Legislature, on Friday last, elected Col. Joseph Johnson, of Harrison county, Governor of the Commonwealth, his term of office to commence at the expiration of the term of the present incumbent—the second Monday in January, 1852. He will continue in office from that time until a Governor shall be elected by the people under the new constitution, if one should be adopted. The next Legislature will not meet until the second Monday in January.—Col. Johnson was formerly a member Congress, and has since been a member of the Legislature. He is now in the State Convention.

Alexandria Gazette.

City Intelligence.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—*Norma*, the opera which never fails to attract, will be performed to-night at the Orleans. It is to be preceded by an amusing vaudeville.

PLACIDE VARIETIES.—The gorgeous performance of "The Island of Jewels," is to be repeated to-night. This piece is most beautifully got up, and attracts crowded audiences every evening.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Lorus.*—The trial of Elie Deron, charged with arson, in having set fire to the premises occupied by him as an Inn, in the *faubourg* Jackson in St. Louis street, on the night of the 23d February last, came up yesterday. *Messrs.* Cyprien Dufour and G. B. Duncan appeared for the accused and the District Attorney conducted the prosecution.

The following jury was empanelled and sworn:—P A Goldstein, B Butterdy, J Stewart, E Creswell, J Blein, J Coleman, F Aikin, James Carter, John Ball, J P Coulan, John Hughes and E Montamat.—The State challenged five jurors peremptorily and three for cause. On the part of the prisoner nine jurors were challenged.

The indictment as is usual in such cases embraces two counts, one for setting fire and the other for preparing combustible materials. A true bill was found by the grand jury on the 7th March.

The District Attorney, having read the law, proceeded to inform the jury that the case would occupy their time all day, and probably all night, and would therefore engage their most earnest and serious attention. The State did not expect to prove the crime direct on the accused, but was prepared to show by a strong chain of circumstantial evidence that there could be no doubt of the guilt of the prisoner. The peculiar nature of the crime was such that it rarely or ever could be directly proven, but the circumstantial testimony to be elicited on this occasion pointed clearly to the party inculpated, and the State therefore fully expected to obtain a verdict.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Jas. Carter, one of the jurors, informed the Court that he was very sick, and would be unable to sit on the trial.

The counsel for accused stated that they would be willing to take another juror in his stead. The prosecution was anxious to have his case decided without delay, and would cheerfully consent to the substitution of another juror.

The Court doubted the power of the accused so to do. Roscoe was cited to prove that if a juror become sick, another may be selected, but in that case the prisoner has the right of challenging the other eleven de novo. His Honor remarked that the question was a most important one, and he would not undertake to decide it before consulting the other authorities. On quoting from Russell and Ryan the decision of The King vs. Wm. Edwards, the Court observed that under the decision therein cited it could do would be to discharge the Jury, and then empanel one again, so as to give the prisoner and the State the right to challenge.

The Jury was accordingly discharged, and the Court stated that the case would be taken up to day at 10 o'clock Mr. Duncan, on behalf of the prisoner, moved that the eleven jurors be re sworn. The Judge consented, whereupon the State peremptorily challenged J. Coleman and Emilien Marmont. Mr. Dufour objected to the last proceeding, on the ground that the State had exercised by the one number which it could peremptorily challenge, the first one on the previous pannel and two on the present. Court remarked that under the circumstances the proceedings were entirely de novo, and that both the State and the accused had the right to their legal number of challenges. To this Counsel for defense demurred, and took a bill of exceptions. Subpoenas were issued for the absent jurors who had been previously discharged, but none came forward, and the Court therefore adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a free colored man named John Butler, who was found dead at a house in Gravier street. The verdict of the jury was that the deceased had come to his death from a blow of the stick, inflicted by some person or persons unknown.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY &c.—Henry Waters and Henry Clutsen, were charged yesterday with the offence before Recorder Genois. Besides these parties other parties were brought up for fighting, disturbing the peace &c.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—John O'Brien and Jim Burns charged with the dangerous and suspicious character were brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, and fully committed for trial.

George Wilson charged with entering a house with intent to steal was after examination, committed for trial before the Recorder Genois.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—C. Barrier was brought up on the charge yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, it being alleged that he assaulted Thos. Flum on the 23d instant in Bienville street with a knife on him. The examination was deferred until Friday next.

PETTY CASES.—Several insignificant cases were brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, the particulars of which are not worth recording. They consisted of trifling affrays, disturbances of the peace &c.

LARCENIES.—J. C. Blather was sent yesterday to the Work-house, having been arrested in the act of stealing vegetables from the market.

A warrant was issued before Recorder Genois, for the arrest of Williams and wife, charged with having entired away a negro girl 10 years old, from a house in Dauphin street, and, moreover, with stealing from the same premises a breastpin and three cambric handkerchiefs.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—HIS HONOR, the Mayor, sold at public sale on yesterday the contract for planking allong street, from Sixte to Clara streets, and from Sixte to Calliope to the New Shell Road. It was acquired by James Kelly, at the rate of 91 per running foot.

Petition of the Fire Companies,

FOR A MORE COPIOUS SUPPLY OF WATER.

The subjoined petition, signed by representatives of the entire Fire Department of the city, has been handed in to the President and Directors of the Water Works. It will be seen that the Department contends that much of its labor will be of no avail so long as their efforts are not seconded by a more copious supply of water. The lack of this necessary element is especially felt in the Seventh Ward of the Second Municipality, and it is to be hoped that the Company will heed the petition of gentlemen who have had frequent opportunities of witnessing the destruction that has ensued in consequence of the scarcity of water in that district.

Hitherto the promises of the Commercial Water Works have been considerably longer than their pipes, but we trust that this order of things is henceforth to be reversed.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21, 1851.

To the President and Directors of the New Orleans Commercial Water Works.

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned active and exempt members of the Fire Department of New Orleans, having felt from sore experience the great inadequacy of Water in various portions of the city during the prevalence of a fire, and more especially in the Seventh Ward of the Second Municip