C. F. WEBER, Proprietor.
NO. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1851.

No. 1466 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIX.—Whole No. 6515.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Monday Morning April 21, 1851.

Notice to Assessors.

The Assessors of the different Representative Districts of New Orleans and of other Parishes of the State, are notified that the Assessment Roll for the present year, are ready to be delivered, on the receipt at the office of the Bee.

THE BOSTON SLAVE CASE.

The papers received by yesterday's mail are filled, almost to the exclusion of other subjects, with details of the decision of Judge Woodbury in the case of the fugitive slave Sims, and any other matters appertaining thereto. Although the main facts of the case have been long since communicated by telegraph, a deep interest attached to these particulars, as they illustrate the firmness of the judiciary, and the inflexible determination of the citizens of Boston to enforce the law, while they point out the madness and desperation of the abolitionists. We make no apology to our readers for giving them a prominent place in our column. We rejoice and we believe, the citizens of Louisiana will rejoice with us, that Boston has at length vindicated herself from the charge of nullification, and wiped away the reproach to which her conduct in the case of SHADRACH had justly subjected her. When we bear in mind the number of abolitionists in Boston, their influence generally in the public mind, their inflammatory appeals, their strong organization, their power in the halls of legislation, and the innate repugnance to slavery existing among the citizens of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, we feel convinced that the vigor, resolution and firmness of purpose with which the authorities have acted on this last occasion are worthy of the highest commendation. To obey a law which we approve costs us nothing; but to yield ready, prompt and unfaltering homage to a statute which clashes with the cherished opinions and prejudices of a whole community is a moral triumph that can alone be witnessed in a country where the people themselves are the law-makers, and are reared in the habit of rendering reverential obedience to self-imposed authority. No where out of republican America could such a spectacle be witnessed:

Boston, April 11.

The court came in at 3 o'clock and proceeded to give a decision.

The commissioner said he was here to decide a great question of law on his conscientious convictions of the truth. The first argument was that a commissioner had no right to decide this case, inasmuch as he was not clothed with judicial powers. He admitted fully that a citizen of this state under the judicial powers of the United States, and the question was, whether or not Congress had provided proper authority, conferring commissioners to exercise any of such powers. By act of 1842 there was an authorization of commissioners to act judicially to a certain extent, and it was quite a common thing for them to arrest, examine, and imprison seamen and others, holding them in person until finally tried. This was a degree of judicial power.

The rendition of slaves escaped from one State to another, was of the same nature as the rendition of fugitives from justice, only the one was to his owner and the other to a State. At that time before the magistrate before whom the prisoner was arraigned, was simply the question of removal. It was ascertained and had been passed upon, that the act of Congress, of 1850, authorized commissioners to issue a certificate for removal of fugitive slaves; on finding evidence that the claim of the owner is sustained.

The liberty of the party was not in final consultation here, therefore the ground assumed by Counsel for the prisoner, that, as a question of property, the prisoner was entitled to a trial by jury—there was untenable.

The Commissioner reviewed the law—cited authorities—and then took a careful review of the evidence, and said there was no doubt in his mind that the claim of the agent of Mr. Foster was well founded in fact, and said,

"I deem it my duty to grant a certificate for his removal back to Georgia. I therefore do grant it."

The fugitive, Sims, was then taken from the court room under the direction of the marshal. Much excitement exists at the court house.

Boston, April 12, 9 p. m.

Judge Woodbury this afternoon decided to deliver up the fugitive Sims to the U. S. Marshal.

There was much applause in court on the announcement of the decision, and also when the Judge, in reply to an observation of prisoner's counsel, exclaimed emphatically, "I thank God that Massachusetts is still a State of the Union, and so long as she is such, I shall administer the laws of the Union or perish in the attempt."

A crowd of about one thousand persons followed the southern witnesses against Sims to their hotel to night. They were accompanied by a large police force. They received cheers, groans and hisses. A cry for three cheers for Daniel Webster and the Constitution was responded to in a glorious manner.

A few negroes formed the only disturbers of the peace.

It is stated that Sims has been bought for $1,500 by citizens of this city, but this is doubtless not the case.

Boston, April 11.

The committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the conduct of the Sheriff and other officers relative to serving the warrant upon Sims, met this morning. The Sheriff testified that the marshal refused to allow the warrants to be served except by force. The Mayor testified that the city police were engaged in maintaining order and not in guarding Sims, and that the military had been called upon to assist in preserving peace. He refused to answer, when asked if the latter were to escort Sims to the cars.

In the House, this morning, Mr. Curtis, of Boston, moved that the judiciary committee inquire whether the Senate, in appointing the investigating committee, had not violated the privileges of the House.

Mr. Cushing sustained the motion, and it is now under discussion when the dispatch in closed.

Boston, April 11, 12 P. M.

The habeas corpus case came up before Judge Woodbury this afternoon. The same discussion as heretofore stood. Mr. Thomas claimed that it was his right to appear solely as counsel for Sims, holding as he did the certificate from the commissioner, remanding Sims to his master, as Sims now stood, as regards his master in the situation of a ward. Mr. Sewall replied that it might be law in slave States, but not in Massachusetts.

Judge Woodbury asked Mr. Sewall if Massachusetts was not a State of the Union which recognized the institution of slavery. For his part, he thanked God Massachusetts was still a State of the Union. (Great applause in court room—marshal called loudly for order!)

Mr. Sumner then argued the case at length, and Mr. Curtis rejoined.

Judge Woodbury then proceeded to give his opinion. He decided that the warrant was legal, and that the marshal acted properly in refusing to give up the fugitive on a writ issued by the officer; and, taking the circumstances that surrounded him into consideration, he was justified in the course he had pursued—the offence charged was certainly a serious one, striking at the root of all society. It is a resistance to law, and should the officer fail to prosecute it, he would be highly culpable, especially at this time, when resistance to laws and assaults upon its officers are so freely counseled in certain quarters. He concluded by remanding Sims to the custody of the marshall.

The usual affidavit, that he bears a rescue, has been made by the agent of the claimant, and probably such a force will be detailed of police, military, &c., to carry Sims out of the State as will render even an attempt at rescue impossible.

Marshal Tokey, in his examination before the investigating Committee of the Senate, this afternoon, said:

"I have not been ordered to assist in taking the prisoner away, excepting in the general order to preserve peace. I think it my duty thereto to see a prisoner beyond the line of the State. I think our presence will prevent a mob being killed. My men have no weapons—such as fire arms and knives. Last night we put away all weapons in a safe place.

"My men, however, have drilled with arms loaned them by the United States Marshal. I don't think weapons will be needed, as some 1,200 to 2,000 persons have volunteered to preserve peace. One hundred and fifty cadets, three hundred truckmen, a company of firemen, besides merchants, bank directors, tradesmen, mechanics, and many wealthy and respectable gentlemen have offered their services. I understood that a number of countrymen, excited by inflammatory appeals, were coming to town this morning, armed with pitchforks, &c., and had my men posted ready to arrest them wherever found."

"There have been a number of inflammatory speeches made to-day. The meeting of the abolitionists at the Tremont Temple was rather tame; no incendiary speeches were made. The city to-night is very much excited, but not the least disposition to resist the law is perceptible. In the crowd about the courthouse scarcely a negro can be seen.

The House to-day refused to entertain the question of privilege offered by Mr. Curtis, as to their right, as part of the grand inquest of the State, being infringed, by the appointment of an investigating committee by the Senate.

The fugitive will start South to-morrow morning, accompanied by a large civil and military escort.

Now for the chaser. Read the following latest despatch on the subject. We omit the prayer offered on the occasion, as it looks like profanation. Suffice it that the abolitionist memorialists of abolition. Suffice it that the Rev. Mr. Fosdick supplicated Providence to break down and destroy the Government of the Union.

Boston, Saturday, April 12.

After the decision of Judge Woodbury last night, that there was no ground to interfere with the certificate of Mr. Curtis remanding Sims, preparations began to be made to convey him back. The brig Acorn had been hauled to the end of Long Wharf, having been previously fitted up for an extra number of passengers.

During the night, Court-House Square was filled with a crowd who were collected in knots discussing the matter and occasionally hooting at the officers. There were a number of females among them. The proceedings in and about the Court House were closely watched by the Abolitionists. At about 8 o'clock detachments of the City Watch to the number of 150 arrived, with clubs and hooks, and were brought into the neighborhood of Court square. The Police force under Marshal Tukey arrived with short-swords, assembled in the square, went through some evolutions and finally formed in a hollow square in front of the side entrance to the Court House.

When all was ready word was given to the United States Marshall and Sims was brought down and placed in the centre of the square.—He appeared to be in good spirits, his limbs being free from irons or handcuffs of any description. The procession was led by the United States Marshal and his Deputies, followed by the armed police—they proceeded through Court and State streets, and down Long Wharf, followed by about one hundred Abolitionists, among whom was the Rev. Mr. Calver. Not the least attempt at violence was made. Mr. Calver and other persons in the crowd occasionally denounced the proceedings and called for the thunderbolts of Heaven to be poured down upon them. When the proceedings reached the Wharf the brig was found in all ready, with the steamer Hornet alongside with her steam up. Sims was taken immediately into the cabin.

The Acorn had two Cannons on board to protect her from any assault on the passage.—The word was given to let go the fastenings, and she was soon under way. About thirty police officers accompanied the vessel as far as the steamer went as a protection from officers of this city, including United States Deputy Marshals Savin and Byrne, accompanying the Fugitive in the vessel to Savannah. Just as the vessel was about to leave the wharf, some of the crowd sang several hymns, such as "From Greenlands Icy Mountains," "Oh! There will be Mourning at the Judgment Seat of Christ." "Be thou, Oh God, exalted high!, &c.

It was just 5 when she left. The Abolitionist vigilance Committee met at half past 5, and passed a resolution respectfully asking the people of Massachusetts to toll the bells in the several towns, as the intelligence reaches them of the return of a fugitive slave from this Commonwealth. They have also appointed a morning for public religious services on the occasion. A person, with rather loud lungs, as the procession moved down State street, recited the events of the Boston Massacre that occurred in that street before the Revolution.

The fugitive was warmly and comfortable clad in garments provided by the United States Marshal. He stated that he was willing to go during the evening. He refused to sign any more papers drawn up by the Abolitionists, saying that he was tired of the business. The military in considerable numbers were at their quarters in Faneuil Hall, Hall, lest there was no cause to call upon them to act in the matter, and this morning they were dismissed from further duty. The chains have been taken down from the court house, and it has resumed its usual quiet aspect.

During the night, Abby Folsom was found lying in the street, near the Temple, and refusing to go home, was taken to the watchhouse.

The brig Acorn, containing Sims, is at anchor at Nantucket Roads, on account of the north-east wind and thick weather. The story that Sims has been purchased here for $1,500, to return in six weeks, is not true. The Senate Committee are still pushing their investigation into the conduct of the State and city officers in relation to Sims, quite closely. Several leading Abolitionists have been in the Senate, and testified that Tukey's police attested directly on the detention of Sims.

CUBA—MORE RUMORS.

For the fifteenth time rumors are in circulation of a contemplated descent of "filibusters" upon Cuba. Whether the story has more substance in it now than before, is best known to the leaders in the scheme and the grand scribe of the independent order of cousel owls. The latter looks provokingly mysterious and seems to have locked up in his breast a world of information, but remains as impenetrable to curiosity as befits a high officer in that peculiar association.—Jesting aside, however, there would appear to be serious grounds for the belief, that the parties who were the head and front of the first unfortunate attempt to capture Cuba with 500 men, have determined to pick their flints and try it again. Independently of the mere street reports that are bruited about, we find two paragraphs in the papers which have a direct bearing on the subject. The first is the following from the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer:

Ho! for Cuba!—One hundred and twenty enterprising looking young men took the Macon and Western cars from this city, this morning, bound professedly for California, but it is well ascertained that their destination is the island of Cuba. Several young men at Atlanta joined the company before it left. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice in this connection, that a dozen boxes of rifles were yesterday morning shipped on the Atlanta and West Point railroad from this place.

The next is from the Savannah Georgian. It may plausibly refer to the parties alluded to by the Atlanta papers:

A report having reached the Cherokee region of Georgia, that an insurrection had occurred in Cuba, upwards of a hundred men, in that section, rallied on the strength of the rumor, and set off for Savannah, to offer their services to aid of the revolutionists, to Gen. A. J. Gonzalo, now president of this city. Sixty-three came as far as the twenty mile station, (from Savannah,) where they learned that the rumor was premature, and further, that Savannah was not the point to which they should have directed their steps, had it been true. They, therefore, returned by the way they came, on yesterday. The rest of their number, probably learning their mistake in March, came to further in this direction. We understand that the party was made up of young men of highly respectable families, spirits of the true grit, prepared to dare any danger, or encounter any difficulty, for the promotion of the cause of liberty among the down-trodden Cubans.

It is said moreover, that the Captain General of the island professes to have received authentic information of the intended razzia, and has publicly made it known to the huge consternation of the worthy Dons. How much truth there is in all this, we shall probably know in a short time. In the meanwhile let us wait and watch.

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY DINNER.—On Saturday last the New England Society celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Concord, by a dinner at the St. Louis Hotel. We were in hopes to have been present, but the pressure of other engagements compelled us to forego the gratification. We understand it was a brilliant and delightful reunion; that the table was sumptuous, the entertainment choice, and the guests good-humored, social and witty.

THE GRAND PRIZE CONCERT.—The programme of the musical entertainment at the Grand Prize Concert to be given on Wednesday evening next, is published in our columns. The finest vocal and instrumental talent in our city has been secured for the occasion, and the public may be certain of enjoying a musical treat of a very high order. The prizes to be distributed to the fortunate holders of the winning numbers, embrace no less than 75 splendid Oil Paintings and Engravings. Several of the former are the productions of the finest masters and are worth five hundred times the price of a ticket.

☞ We are requested to state that the friends of the Madisonville route of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad will meet on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Council room of the First Municipality.

LARGE CARGO.—The Steamer America, Capt. Johnson, arrived yesterday from a Nahville with the following cargo: 1310 hhds Tobacco, 306 bales cotton, 322 bundles and 1943 pieces of boiler and bar iron, 51 bbls. eggs, 12 do whiskey; equal to 1300 tons.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Prometheus arrived on Saturday at New York, direct from Chagres, with San Francisco dates to the 11th March. The steamers New Orleans, Panama and Antelope had arrived at Panama, with $2,000,000 in gold dust.

Robberies and outrages are still being committed on the Isthmus. The fever still prevails at Chagres. Lynch law holds sway in California. Two men have been hung by the people for horse stealing. The sawyer's office at San Francisco is now in full blast. The town of Nevada has been reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated at $100,000. Business is still very dull. The markets are glutted with goods and produce.

☞ We direct attention to the sale of the cargo of the brig Oreole, by F. B. Taylor, THIS DAY.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the Sale of the Orleans Hotel Furniture and clothing.—Families will find there a fine opportunity for bargains. The sale will take place this morning at half o'clock. See Messrs. Viaton & Barnett's advertisement.

The sugar sale will be sold to-morrow at 10 o'clock, at the same place.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

[Peoples' Line.]

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, April 19th.

The steamship Pacific arrived to day in nine days twenty hours, from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, April 9—A. M.

Cotton active—Sales 7000 bales the two previous days. No change of moment in prices. Trade unsatisfactory. Corn advanced sixpence to one shilling. Bacon dull. Beef firm. Flour remains unchanged. Money the same. Coffee unchanged—Political news is unimportant.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NEW YORK, April 19, 1851

Cotton—Sales of 1000 bales; no change in prices. The Pacific's news has had no effect. Corn—Sales 10,000 bushels at 69c., firm. Rye 73c. Flour unchanged. Pork—500 old Mess at 145; new 155.—Prime 115 to 115 and 13. Lard firm at 9. Tallow 7½. Coffee, Tobacco and Sugar unchanged. Sterling 10 to 10½.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.

Cotton easy, favored buyers at close.

NEW ORLEANS AND JACKSON RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

The Convention met on Saturday at 11 o'clock. Colonel Campbell presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted without dissent, coupled with an amendment that western Kentucky and southern Illinois should be represented in the Committee:

Whereas, It is highly important that the proposed New Orleans and Jackson Rail Road Company should mature at an early a period as possible, its plan for extensions through the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee, and

Whereas, One of the chief duties of the Permanent Committee on Ways and Means will be to correspond and endeavor to form combinations with citizens of the said States in furtherance of a common system of Railroads, leading via Jackson, Mississippi, to New Orleans, therefore,

Resolved, That the Permanent Committee on Ways and Means be increased from fifteen to thirty members, and that the additional members be selected—five from the State of Mississippi, five from the State of Alabama, and five from the State of Tennessee, and that the Chairman of the Committee be authorized to fill any vacancy which may occur, and be permitted to appoint a member of the Legislature, citizen, of the aforesaid States, without reference to their being members of this convention; and further that eight members present at any meeting of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for transacting business.

Judge Preston read a plan for the immediate construction of the Jackson Railroad, which was referred to the Permanent Committee on Ways and Means. The plan sets forth that the Carrollton Railroad Company has a perpetual charter; can increase its capital to $3,000,000 and may run the road to Bayou Sara, and send branches into the interior, to a distance of fifty miles, which would take the road to the State line. He proposed that the charter of this Company be purchased for the Jackson road; that capital be fixed $1,000,000, and that the sum be raised by a tax of one per cent on the real estate of the city, and the parishes through which the road would run, and that the road should be continued through the city to the Third Municipality, with a depot for that Municipality on Esplanade street; one for the First on Canal street; one for the Second on Delord street, and one in Lafayette, which depots should be connected with depots on the river, by branch roads, a portion of the public batture to be set apart for these river depots.

Judge Woodruff offered the following preamble and resolution which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the opinion of the Convention, the financial condition of our State is, in an essential manner, fettered and embarrassed to such a degree, that our natural energies and resources cannot, in the present state of things, be made fairly and fully available for the purpose of forwarding either the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, or the internal improvement interests of our citizens; and, whereas, it is the solemn conviction of this Convention that these provisional embodiments arise from unnecessary and injudicious restrictions, imposed on citizens by the original laws of our State, and although dictated at the time by the greatest prudence, and the purest patriotism, yet, they were adapted at a period and under circumstances unfavorable to a full and fair view of the prospective developements of our growing resources, our rising interests, and our future important necessities.

And, whereas, our sister States, which are not thus fettered in power and prosperity, under freer and more rational financial systems, are advancing in prosperity, with a rapidity which is the admiration of the world.

And, whereas, it is desirable to place the citizens of the State of Louisiana on something like an equality in this respect, with the citizens of our sister States.

Be it Resolved, That with a view of eventually ridding ourselves of these unnecessary and fatal impediments to our progress, a committee of five members be appointed by the President, whose special duty it will be to prepare and cause to be presented, under the name and authority of this Convention, to the General Assembly of our State, at its next session, a suitable memorial, with such statistics and facts as they shall be able, in the meantime, to procure on the subject—soliciting it to make such changes in the existing legislation of the State, as may be deemed most necessary, and expedient, for the successful accomplishment of all our enterprises of internal improvement, and to adopt such measures as may be found most expedient, practicable and effective in removing from the original State law, all unnecessary financial disabilities under which our citizens are now laboring, and which so injuriously impede our progress; and that Committee be authorized and instructed to correspond with other parts of our State, and with other railroad committees or influential citizens, with a view to obtain their cooperation and concerted movement towards the objects of this resolution.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Marshall, of Vicksburg, was read and adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the extension of the Southern railroad, from Brandon, in the State of Mississippi, to Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, would bring the city of New Orleans a large and valuable trade that now goes to other places, and is, therefore, her most pecuniary interest and duty to contribute liberally to the construction of that road as speedily as possible.

Mr. Clark presented resolutions tendering the thanks of the meeting to the officers of the Convention.

On motion, they were adopted by acclamation, whereupon the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

CREVASSE.—The Point Coupee *Echo* has the following paragraph:

"We have just been informed by a gentleman from Simmesport, that the Levee which was built two years ago, at the expense of the State, on Bayou Marine, has broken. The levee at Red River landing, (Torrance,) a part of the McPhaul levee, a portion of the Raccourci levee, the new levee at Mr. Merille Lacour's, the levee at Mr. Lachaud's place, near the saw mill, one at Mr. C. Hogan's and Mr. Mobius' which occurred last week, and the levee at the lower mouth of Falls River, on the plantation of Colonel S. Van Wickle, are all broken, and the water running through them, causing much damage; making in all, the even sum of *eight* crevasses.

The Crevasse on the plantation of Mr. Hogen will, according to present appearances, produce much disastrous consequences. The water has filled the Bayou, between this place and False River, and many plantations in the neighborhood, are already injured in the prospect of a crop for the ensuing year. The quantity of water discharged through the Crevasse, every 24 hours is immense, and we fear some of the Parishes below will suffer severely.

SHORT DRESSES.—Mrs. BLOOMER, editor of the *Lily* has adopted the "short dress and trowsers," and says in her paper of this month, that many the of women in that place (Seneca Falls) oppose the change; others laugh; others still are in favor; "and many have already adopted the dress." She closes the article upon the subject as follows:

"Those who think we look "queer," would do well to look back a few years, to the time when they wore ten or fifteen pounds of petticoat and bustle around the body, and balloons on their arms, and then imagine which cut the *queerest* figure, they or we. We care not for the frowns of over fastidious gentlemen; we have those of better taste and less questionable morals to sustain us. If men think they would be comfortable in long, heavy skirts, let them put them on—we have no objection. We are more comfortable without them, and so have left them off. We do not say we shall wear this dress and no other, but shall wear it for a common dress; and we hope it may become so fashionable that we may wear it at all times, and in all places, without being thought singular. We have already become so attached to it that we dislike changing to a long one.

MICHIGAN JUDICIAL ELECTION.—The Detroit papers just received state that SAMUEL T. DONELAN, the Whig and "Independent Democratic" candidate for circuit Judge, is elected in the 3rd District, (Wayne co.) over McReynolds, the Locofoco candidate.

FROM Macomb co., the returns would indicate that Moses Wisner, is elected Circuit Judge of the 6th district over Copeland, the Locofoco candidate. The district embraces the counties of Macomb, St. Clair's, Oakland and Sanilac, which usually go Locofoco.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

NEW YORK, April 12, 1851.

A bright, clear, cold sky, over Broadway, is somewhat obscured by the smoke ascending from the ruins of the block adjoining the Howard Hotel. The best of the stores burnt were a new and elegant free stone building, which Hudson and Robertson had only occupied about three months. The fire originated in an upper story of the building, but from what accidental cause cannot be divined. It burnt with astonishing rapidity, and made a great blaze before any alarm could be given; it being about midnight.

It is not impossible but what it may have arisen from spontaneous combustion. I have known the contents of a Junk Shop to get on fire because of moisture in the rags, and have seen a roll of carpeting completely charred by spontaneous caloric arising from its having been accidentally saturated with oil. Cotton in ships holds often gets on fire in this way; and it is so common for the oily cotton-waste in factories to get on fire spontaneously, that it is usual to stipulate in the insurance that it shall not be suffered to accumulate in the building, but shall be removed as often as once in forty-eight hours.

Many "unaccountable conflagrations" undoubtedly are occasioned by the careless and improper manner in which *friction matches* are put by. The underwriters ought to have increased their fire premiums half per cent. all round, when these phosphoric lights were invented. They were very properly called *Lucifer Matches*. Knocked about as they are in the stores where they are sold, it is a wonder they do not accidentally ignite more frequently than they do. Rats and mice gnawing into a paper of them, may set them a fire. A porter, once, on locking up the store which he had in charge, saw a mouse on an upper shelf nibbling at a package. In a moment it was on fire, and had the man left the store a minute earlier, it might have burnt to the ground, and the little four legged incendiary in it.

Fires are much more numerous since these very convenient matches came into use, and exceed the increase of the facilities for extinguishing them.

Steamship Georgian sailed yesterday for Havana and New Orleans, with Stimson & Co's. express freight and the U. S. mails. She took also a large Chagres freight. Steamship Union will leave here on the 15th instant, and make her passage to New Orleans in seven days. The new steamer Winfield Scott, for the New York and New Orleans trade, will make her maiden trip on May day.

Wm. B. Dinsmore, Esq., of the firm of Adams & Co., is now on his way home from New Orleans, where he has leased the whole of the fine edifice No. 72 Campo street, and fitted it up for their Cal'ornia Express. This large Express firm have already invested half a million of dollars by their business during the last ten or twelve years. It embraces five partners—viz: Alvan Adams, Boston; W. B. Dinsmore, New York; E. S. Sandford, Philadelphia; Saml M. Shoemaker, Baltimore, and D. H. Haskell, San Francisco.

They propose to complete their facilities and strength in the South by commencing on that quarter with Stimson & Co., of New Orleans and Mobile.

The marriage of Lake Erie to Hudson river is near at hand. The nuptials will be consummated in a few days by the completion of the last hall section. There will be a great festival on the occasion. It is a very important work, and will be the means of restoring to New York city the freight which had been diverted to Boston.

A gentleman of this city has sent to "the World's Fair" a sample of American newspapers, consisting of several from each State in the Union.

Kossuth's services, sufferings, and present condition and prospects, so interesting to every lover of liberty, are the subject of a lecture to be delivered next Monday, by F. Taylor, a personal friend of the great Hungarian exile.

In my letters to you, I have occasionally made mention of the Rev. Mr. Springer admirable lectures on First Things. There was a sixteen of them altogether, and attracted great crowds of people of all denominations to his church in Beekman street, during the space of 4 months past. They have now been published within a few days, by M. W. Dodd, the bookseller in City Hall Square, and make two large handsome octavo volumes, in uniform elegant appearance to the best edition of Macauley's History of England. They are a valuable addition to a theological library.

A cruel swindle was put upon a laboring man named James Byrne, the other day.—Wanting to deposit $215 in the Savings Bank, he found it closed, and took it to the Bowery Bank to deposit in that. He was passed backwards and forwards, during the space of 4 hours, in another bank, and could not get in, so he left it with a man in the basement, who told him it was all right, and gave him a receipt for it, but now professes entire ignorance of the transaction.

☞ We were somewhat surprised, says the Louisville *Courier*, to hear that Jenny Lind left Louisville without bestowing her charities on any of our deserving institutions, especially as she met with so warm a reception here and had such decided success. From the flourishing appearance of our city, Jenny probably thought her money was not needed here.

☞ The steamboat *Anthony Wayne*, from Council Bluffs, with a full freight and many passengers, struck a snag on the 10th inst., and sunk in deep water, just below Independence. No lives were lost. The boat will be lost—her machinery may be saved.

CALIFORNIA GOLD RECEIPTS.—The N. Y. *Journal* publishes at bile proving an important fact, that the actual receipts of gold dust from California for the last three months have nearly double the value entered on the manifests of the vessels arriving. This fact is established by comparing the amount of California gold entered at the Custom House with that deposited at the Mint for coinage—as follows:

	Entered at the Custom House.	*Received at the Mint*
January	$2,474,967	$4,900,000
February	781,608	2,980,000
March	1,970,843	2,634,000
	$5,230,510	$10,434,000
Excess		$5,203,490

Add to this the gold shipped without coinage and that taken for manufacturing purposes, and the amount of the excesses will probably be as large as the whole sum, entered at the Custom House. We were curiously aware that a consider quantity of gold was brought here in the hands of passengers from California, which was not entered on the manifest, but had no idea before that the amount was so large.

FROM CHILI.—The New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following late intelligence from Chili, derived from Valparaiso papers to the 25th February:

The Presidential election takes place in March. The Mercantile Reporter thinks that Manuel Montt will be the successful candidate. It represents him as a man of talent, and well versed in public affairs, having been Minister for several years. He is a friend of education, and has proposed a plan of public instruction, modelled on the system of the United States.—The principal opposing candidates are Don Errazuriz and Gen. Cruz, who are both supported by the opposition or Democratic party, which, being thus divided, stands but little chance of success. Gen. Cruz is a much esteemed and veteran soldier. He was engaged in the war of independence and with Peru, and has of late been commander of the army of the South.

The Reporter represents the affairs of the country as being in a prosperous condition.—The harvest has been abundant, exceeding in quantity that of any previous year. The silver mines of Copiapo yield a daily increase of that metal. The receipts from these are estimated at three hundred thousand dollars a month.—The receipts of the customs have surpassed those of the previous year by two hundred thousand dollars. The internal debt, amounting to one million and a half dollars, is being gradually paid.

The railway from Copiapo to the port of Caldera will be partly completed in July next.—Materials of iron and timber were on hand sufficient for the present purposes. The track had been laid for several miles, and cars were running upon it for the conveyance of materials.

The survey of the route from Valparaiso to Santiago has been carried already about fifty miles, to which distance a favorable line has been obtained.

The American frigate Raritan was in Valparaiso Bay, and would probably sail in a few days for the North. The sloop-of-war St. Marys was also there.

The British frigate Portland, flag-ship of Admiral Moresby, arrived at Valparaiso on the 8th March. The Asia, flag-ship of Admiral Hornby, sailed for England on the 13th, after having been on the station nearly four years.—She had on board 9,270 ounces of gold. The Dundalas had been ordered to take in twenty months' provisions, being destined for Behring's Straits in search of the Plover and other vessels connected with Sir John Franklin's expedition.

PATRIOTISM.—A Yankee gentleman, conveying a British friend around to view the different objects of attraction in the vicinity of Boston, brought him to Bunker Hill. They stood looking at the splendid shaft, when the Yankee said, "That is the place where Warren fell." "Ah!" replied the Englishman, evidently moved at so local hallowed associations, "Did it hurt him much?" The native looked at him with the expression of fearless English of John in his countenance, and replied, "Hurt him!" said he "he was killed, sir!" "Ah, he 'ris, eh!" said the stranger, still eyeing the monument, and comparing its height in his own mind, layer by layer, "well, I should think he couldn't not hurt, he fell so far." The native saw his bait, but it gave him an opportunity to enlarge upon the glorious events connected with the fall, and the benefits therefrom flowing for our country, what extensive country, and soon edged himself into a good bumper.

City Intelligence.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—To-night, let it not be forgotten, will be performed for the first time at the Orleans Theatre, *The Rose Fairy*, a fairy Opera with most beautiful scenery painted by Mr. Deville, and new costumes made expressly at Paris. The opera of itself is admirable and is considered one of the best which Halevy ever wrote.

JUDGE BULLARD—*Meeting of the Bar.*—A meeting of the Bar was called on Saturday morning in the Supreme Court room, for the purpose of giving expression to the esteem entertained for the character of the late Judge Bullard, and the admiration with which his extraordinary talents looked upon the elevated qualities of his mind.

On motion of M. M. Cohen, C. Kostlins was called to the chair, and briefly explained the objects of the meeting.

Mr. Cohen then rose and said he was in receipt of an address, laudatory of the public career and brilliant attainments of Judge Bullard. He said, that an expression of esteem and admiration was not only due to the character and literary accomplishments of the deceased, but it was their duty to pay some tribute of regard to his memory, for the ability with which he filled many high offices in the State. He was twice elected member of Congress, twice secretary of State, a judge of the Supreme Court, and the eloquent advocate of the interests of the University. He performed the duties of those offices with honor to himself and satisfaction to his fellow-citizens. His literary attainments were not confined to the ancient classics, nor to a high course of English education, he was a good German and French scholar, and conversant with the beauties of those languages. Mr. Cohen concluded by moving that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to draft resolutions and report at another meeting, to be held to day. The motion was adopted, and the following committee appointed: M M Cohen, S N Ogden, Logan Hunton, T A Clark, and J P Benjamin.

FIRE.—Shortly before 12 o'clock, on Saturday night, a fire broke out in a new two story house in Jersey street, LaFayette, and before the firemen could reach the place, the building was destroyed. The premises belonged to N. Faisant, but were not occupied.

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held on Saturday on the body of a man, name unknown, found in the river, opposite the Convent. He had red whiskers and was dressed in a red flannel shirt, flannel drawers, coloured pants and boots. Verdict, found drowned.

An inquest was also held on the body of a lad named Edward McGuire, 14 years of age, who was killed by being run over by a drove of cattle in the Lake, on Friday. The father of the lad is a poor laboring man, and seeing his son get into a skiff he called to him to come to land, but the boy said he was going to get some drift fire wood. He hauled down a large piece of wood into the skiff, and was engaged in hauling it in, when he fell overboard. The father at a distance saw him drown, without the power to rescue him.

MORE CONVERTITE.—We informed our readers a few days since of the arrest of Dave Alias Reed, a desperate and notorious counterfeiter, and that he obtained the bills from a house where he was required the day previous to go for them by a letter from Jones, and that the letter received by Jones the bill which he attempted to pass, and did not know it was a counterfeit. He told a different story, however, when arraigned before the Mayor, and received the counterfeit bill from Mr Garland, Treasurer of the Second Municipality McGinn arrested Jones on the information of Reed, who is William alias Reed, and that he is a plasterer by trade. The Recorder required a bond of $2,500 for the appearance of Jones before the Criminal Court, and in default of $1,500 for the appearance of his wife, who has been also arrested. Ingersoll's pipes of Jones and McGinn gave them a clue to the place of the plate, where the counterfeits were concealed, and are now at the police office.

On Saturday afternoon Captain Youenes ascertained the place where Jones had put up previously to his arrest, and accordingly made a search on the premises, where Peter street, a considerable distance below the Basin. He there discovered a number of counterfeit Louisiana State $100 bills, one plate of counterfeit Louisiana State Bank notes, a press, a quant ity of paper and all the appliances used for counterfeiting, showing that the parties engaged have been carrying on an extensive business.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 19, 1851.

There was a fair demand for Cotton to day and 5,000 bales were sold at previous rates. Middling to Good Middling 10½@11½c.

The Sugar market is quiet, no sales 300 hhds. Fair 5½@5¾c. Molasses—Two hundred and fifty bbls Molasses were sold to-day, mostly rebolted at 12@13c ⅌ gallon.

An active demand prevailed to day for Flour, the sales reaching 9,000 bbls at $4 05@$4 12½ for Ohio. About 5,000 sacks Corn were sold at 56@57c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions continue firm. A sale of 150 bbls of Pork for Paris, unexpected, was made at $13 75, and a lot of 200 bbls uninspected Rumps, brought $10 50. Bacon is in good demand, at 8½@8¾c for Sides, and 6½c ⅌ lb for Shoulders. Lard has advanced, with sales of Prime in kegs at 10@10½c ⅌ lb.

Whiskey is selling at 18½@19c ⅌ gallon.

Exchange rule as follows: Sterling, 10@½ ⅌ cent. Paris, 5f 15 @ 5f 05. Bills on New York at 60 days, ¼@½ ⅌ cent discount. Checks par. ⅌ ⅌ cent premium.

Freights are unchanged.

—DIED—

Yesterday, 20th, at 1 o'clock, a. m., MARY EMMA, youngest daughter of Charles Bonneval and Eliza Wells, his wife, aged five months and a half.

☞ I take the liberty to inform my friends in the Municipality No. 3, that I am a candidate for the office of Constable of the Fifth Justice of the Peace, at the election which will take place on the 3d of November, 1851.

apr 19 tf MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Actual Constable.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on the levee opposite the Dryades street Market, a horse and dray, No. 6374. This horse is a large bay horse, with a white face, white spot on forehead and superior hind leg has been burnt on the hind leg, and has white hind toes.

The above reward will be paid to whoever will deliver the same to SIMON NIEF,
apr 19 tf 99 Bienville st.

For sale on account of Insurance.

VICTORINE, Creole girl about 25 years old, with her two Children, mulatto, ALFRED, 9½ years old, and GEORGE, 3½ years old.

Victorine is good for all work, good nurse and intelligent servant, perfectly honest and trusty.

CHARLOTTE, mulatto girl about 17 years old, with Child; she has already resided 8 years in this city. She is a first rate Washer, Ironer and Plain Seamstress, intelligent and trusty, and fully guaranteed of all vices and maladies prescribed by law and her two children. Mary, 7 years old and Jerome, 2 years.

Apply at 154 Bienville st.

☞ Also, said House to Rent. apr21 15t

☞ Brought to the subscriber on the 18th inst. a Mulatto BOY, about 18 years old, Black Hair, having a white forehead and a Mexican brandon the right leg. The other light sorrel, having only the forehead and left leg white, has short curly black hair and white forehead, without any other brand. The owners of said Horses are requ