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New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1854.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar for every line of ten words in such language to the first insertion. Twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. But no advertisement to be less than one dollar in each language.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited strictly to their business and to cons no more than one square every other day.

No. 253 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXVII—Whole No. 7493.

THE DAILY BEE.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

To our Subscribers in the Fourth District.

For several days we have been compelled to place a new carrier in the Fourth District, and as he is not yet familiar with the route, it is probable that some of our subscribers in that quarter may fail to receive their paper. Should this occur, we trust they will inform us of the fact, that we may rectify it as soon as possible.

A CRYING EVIL.

In the annual report of the Attorney General presented at the late session of the Legislature, reference was made to the frequent difficulty encountered by that officer in attempts to obtain the conviction of offenders, even in cases where the testimony was entirely conclusive of the guilt of the accused parties. This is a serious evil and a manifest and deplorable obstruction to one of the paramount ends of justice. If crime is permitted to escape unpunished, our penal statutes will soon become mere mockery, and the felon and murderer may stalk abroad, and do their deeds of infamy in the consciousness of immunity from the avenging power of the law. Under the existing system of trial by jury, the selection of the twelve individuals who are to decide upon the innocence or guilt of the arraigned party, is a great measure within the competence of the prisoner. If he can elude the vigilance of the prosecuting attorney, so as to secure a single confederate, or staunch and unwavering adherent on the jury, his chance of escape becomes indefinitely increased—even though the evidence of his crime be of the most overwhelming character to every unbiased mind. That this has been accomplished in numerous instances within the last year, the annals of our criminal court abundantly attest. Cases have occurred quite recently, in which the jury, to the astonishment of the public, has been utterly unable to agree—the pertinacious dissent of a single juryman sufficing to prevent the rendering of a verdict. In other instances, a verdict has been given which set at defiance the law and the testimony. In others again, the jury, swayed by some incomprehensible influence, has condemned the accessory, and suffered the principal to go unwhipt of justice.

There is a defect in the system—it is palpable and continually exhibited. The Attorney General himself acknowledges its existence, and deplores its mischievous results. But where is the remedy? The trial by jury is admitted to be the most perfectly devised and fairest method of judicial investigation in criminal prosecutions that human sagacity ever invented. But it must be obvious that when the law requires the unanimous assent of twelve jurymen to effect a conviction, while the obstinacy of a single one may save the accused, and when at the same time every citizen of the United States possessing the qualifications of a voter is liable (with a few special exceptions) to be jury duty, it is exceedingly difficult in every trial to empanneal a jury composed of none other than worthy, intelligent and impartial men. For it must be remembered that let but one improper character find his way into the jury box—but one man capable of being tampered with, insensible to the obligation of an oath, or predetermined to take a favorable view of the case—and the escape of the prisoner through the inability of the jury to agree, is absolutely certain. True there may be a new trial, but we all know that when once a conviction has failed, it is next to impossible to procure it. Not only is any another jury certain one black sheep, but the delay which intervenes between the two trials offers a capital opportunity to the friends of the accused to get the witnesses away, so that the second attempt comes to naught for want of sufficient evidence.

We cheerfully admit that a tender care of human life, and the great maxim that it is better for fifty criminals to escape, than one innocent man to suffer, lie at the foundation of that canon of the law which requires the unanimous assent of the jury to a verdict. But it may be properly a subject of deliberate enquiry whether when in consequence of the vices of a system, it serves not simply to protect the innocent, but to shield the guilty, it may not be so modified as to forfeit none of its salutary influence, while receiving increased vigor and efficiency as an instrument of justice. There is no country where the administration of the law is more regular and certain, and where the decisions of a jury meet with more profound respect than France, and yet in that kingdom, ever since the establishment of jury trials, the assent of two-thirds of the jurymen suffices to establish a verdict. We merely make this suggestion for the consideration of our law givers, believing that no habitual reverence for ancient institutions should stand in the way of practical and necessary reform. Certain is it, that the administration of justice is wretchedly defective—that judges and prosecuting attorneys attribute the evil to the jury, and that if no remedy is applied, the time will come when our most capable and conscientious judicial functionaries, finding all efforts ineffectual to bring culprits to condign punishment, will abandon their stations in disgust.

THE NORTHERN RAILROAD—The friends of this magnificent enterprise have reason to regret the resignation of the President of the Company—JAMES ROBB,—as under the intelligent, masterly and unwearied supervision of that gentleman, its affairs have been conducted not only with consummate skill, but with unswerving devotion to its interests. We are glad, however, at perceiving that Mr Robb will continue in his capacity as President of the Company, to exercise a proper share of influence over its administration, and still more pleased to learn that the Board of Directors has unanimously elected Col WM. S. CAMPBELL as Mr ROBB's successor in the Presidency. No gentleman in this community possesses higher claims to public confidence and respect than Col CAMPBELL. The well known energy of his character, his liberal spirit, his admirably organized intellect, his frankness, independence, thorough knowledge of railroad affairs and acquaintance efforts in behalf of the welfare of New Orleans and Louisiana, peculiarly qualify him for the responsible office to which he has been promoted. We are convinced that Col. CAMPBELL will prove a worthy and able successor to the gentleman who after two successive terms, has voluntarily vacated the Presidency of the association

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.—An examination of the pupils in these flourishing institutions commenced on Monday last, and is still progressing. The result so far has been very gratifying to the parents and the friends of education generally; and the proficiency of the pupils in arithmetic, grammar and geography has been especially apparent.

We need not speak of the pleasure we derive from a science every day presented, of the decline of any petty prejudices among different portions of our population, before the light of intelligence radiating from our newly established system of public instruction.

We understand that the series of examinations will continue until the 10th of May, when a distribution of prizes will take place in the midst of the concluding exercises of the District, from the stage of the Orleans Theatre.

In the mean time we hope that parents will continue to manifest their interest in the exhibitions, and sanction by their presence a system of education in which all have so profound an interest and of which our city is so justly proud.

ROSSITER'S PAINTINGS.—We went last evening to witness the gorgeous exhibition by gas light, and are not sure that it may not be more to great advantage than in the day time.

The grand conceptions of the artist as displayed in the outlines are clearly apparent, while at the same time the attention is not for a moment engaged, as is otherwise inevitably the case, by the exquisite coloring and face touches of the pencil. The female characters lose none of their expression, while the alabaster and almost translucent features are more striking than when irradiated by the glare of mid-day.

But whether viewed by sight or by day, the Picture of Rossiter are unequaled as special menu of art by any thing which has ever graced the exhibition saloons of our city.

☞ The Spanish man-of-war *Santa Maria*, Capt Francisco Arabellano, arrived a day or two ago in Mobile Bay, for the purpose of procuring spars and other timber for the Spanish navy. Her appearance created considerable excitement among the Mobilians, who thought she had come to blockade, or bombard their city.

FROST.—On Monday last, says the Lake Providence *Herald*, we were visited by a very severe frost. It is thought by many of the oldest and most reliable planters, that its effects will materially injure the cotton crop. The river is falling slowly. Weather continues very cool.

SHOOTING AFFAIR AT LEXINGTON.—The Observer of the 21st, says:

A difficulty took place yesterday evening in the American coffee-house, in this city, between Hiram Lawrence and Abram Cockrill, Esq. We are not possessed of the particulars, but learn that Lawrence shot Cockrill three times with a revolver, one of the balls lodging in his mouth, another in his arm, and the third in the region of the kidneys. It is stated that the wounded man has a fair chance for life, although fragments of his recovery are entertained by his physicians.

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of city and country buyers is invited to the sale of foreign and American Dry Goods, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by Vincent & Co., Auctioneers, at their rooms No. 42 Bonville street. See advertisement.

BY TELEGRAPH

[Continued from Morning Edition.]

Orleans

[illegible] Bay. Subsequent reports from [illegible] Russian ships of war Sir Charles Napier [illegible] Malagoffs to attack them.

The English and French squadrons [illegible] of Thursday, had orders to patrol all vessels suspected of having intentions of war on board, [illegible] seize all such articles contraband.

On the 11th of [illegible] under Admiral Plumridge, were [illegible] place's fleet and sent to the Gulf of Finland.

A British Frigate chased a Russian [illegible] the harbor of Sweaborg.

All the English and French vessels [illegible] dered out of the port of Odessa, [illegible] cuation of war being known.

The Wheat Ban.

Admiral Bruat will [illegible] with the French squadron [illegible] duced by Prince [illegible] dered latter [illegible]

Hanover and [illegible] Bavaria, side with [illegible] powers, and [illegible] port Austria [illegible] should the [illegible] the Federal [illegible]

French and English Treaty.

It is positively announced that a treaty, offensive and defensive, has just been signed between France and England, for all purposes, independent of the present war.

All military armaments arising out of the conflagration of the triple treaty of Vienna had been referred to a tribunal to be composed of by a Prince of Prussia.

The Prince de Joinville [illegible] London as special Minister from [illegible]

STILL FURTHER OFF THE ARABIA.

It was reported [illegible] American ships were in the Baltic [illegible] with stores for the Russians, and on the Black Sea [illegible] been detained in search of them. The Allied fleets in the Black Sea were near Varna and all the marines had been landed to protect the place. Sebastopol had received no cruisers to take [illegible] destroy all property on the enemy to be [illegible] the fleet is in complete order with the combined forces. Prince Napoleon [illegible] to be a command in the Baltic [illegible] to be under the orders of Prince Dalhousie.

All important [illegible] had been made on Kalafat. Military engagements [illegible] Russians caused and the Russians were repulsed.

It is stated that 130,000 Russians are crossed the Danube at Gallatz without opposition. Bucharest accounts are received. Five English vessels on the Danube, with provisions were fired into by a Russian battery, killing one and three men.

The British war steamer Cyclopes arrived at Malta on the 7th, bringing some important news from the seat of war. The Turks, having purposely left free passage to the Russians to cross the Danube, attacked them in the rear and after a desperate engagement, cut half them to pieces. The remainder retired across the Danube.

Three thousand French troops arrived at Constantinople on the 7th. The declaration of war by France and England has been received with rejoicing in that city.

St. Petersburg was [illegible] and Te Deum sung in honor of the Russian forces passing the Danube.

The Greek Insurrection.

The Greek insurrection makes no progress, and will in all probability soon be entirely quelled.

Death of Distinguished Men.

Gen Sir Richard Armstrong and Admiral Lowe are dead.

Duke of Cambridge in Paris.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived in Paris on the 11th, on his way to join the army. He carries autograph letters from Queen Victoria to Louis Napoleon. In honor of his arrival, the Emperor held a grand review of 25,000 troops.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, April 26, 8 P. M.—The Flour market is firm and advancing. Sales of extra at $7 @ 7 05 ⅌ bbl. Bacon shoulders at 5c ⅌ lb. Whiskey 19½c ⅌ gallon.

Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, April 26, Night.—There is eleven feet water in the channel and the river is falling slowly.

CINCINNATI, April 26, Night.—The river has fallen fifteen inches since last night.

The Nebraska Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—In the House to-day, Mr. Bowie made a lengthy speech in defence of the new Nebraska bill, which is said to be one of the ablest of the session.

The Gadsden Treaty.

WASHINGTON April 26.—The Senate today ratified the Gadsden Treaty, but as the insertion of several "ifs" was removed, the amendments are not known.

Mail Ward Acquitted.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—The trial of Matt Ward terminated at Elizabethtown to day, and the jury rendered a verdict of Not Guilty.

Ohio River—Steamer Sunk.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—The river is falling. The A. L. Shotwell and Tribune arrived from New Orleans. The Tribune came up the Cumberland to the James McFadden about 80 miles below this city and the latter boat was sunk. Three lives were lost.

G.

THE WRECK OF THE POWHATTAN.

CAPTAIN JENNINGS'S STATEMENT.

On Saturday the wind blew with great violence from the Northeast. The sea ran very high all day. On Sunday morning I observed a gang of about 200 tons thumping on the bar, about one hundred yards from the shore. I immediately sent those men who were with me to the Government station house, distant about six miles, for the life-car, and to bring other wrecking apparatus. During the day the ship's deck was crowded with passengers, and when the wind ran out I could get within about twenty-five yards of the vessel, which I found out to be the ship Powhattan, of Baltimore, Captain Meyers, on her voyage from Havre to New York. The surf ran mountains high. Indeed I never saw such a sea in my life. Several persons now began to be swept overboard, when Capt. Meyers hailed me, and I got my speaking trumpet, and asked me for God's sake to try and save some of those who might happen to wash ashore.

Captain Meyers asked me just before this if any aid would soon reach them.

I said I hoped so, as four men had been sent down to the Government station for that purpose.

The vessel then lay E.S.E. and had shifted from the NE. Her foremast was gone at this time. I suppose she struck the bar about 5 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the ship keeled over to windward from the shore. The sea then broke over her, and a great breach over her, and passengers began to be washed off in great numbers.

The masts and foremast masts soon went by the board, and bodies appeared floating in the surf in great numbers. Some twenty-five dead bodies mostly women, came on shore about a mile south of the wreck.

About dark the sea rose to a great height, and one large wave, a hundred feet thick, struck the unfortunate vessel, and in an instant the hull was scattered into fragments which passed wildly through the surf. The shrieks of the drowning creatures were melancholy indeed.

Never do I remember such a dreadful gale or such a high running sea. In many places it made complete breaches over the island and carried, no doubt, many a poor fellow into the bay behind it.

None of the crew or officers of the vessel came ashore, which is rather a serious fact; but I think they will be found some ten or fifteen miles further down the beach.

The luggage and portions of the wreck lay scattered along the beach. I have collected all the valuables I could, and found some money, ($60) in a money belt, belonging to one of the passengers. The friends and relatives of the deceased can have all the necessary information regarding the effects of those drowned, by inquiring for me at Manahawkin, New Jersey.

P S.—The loss of life on board the Powhattan has been more disastrous than at first supposed, if the statement made in the Journal of Commerce is correct. When the ship left Havre, there was *three hundred and eleven passengers* on board. She was consigned to Chas. C. Dunoan, of this city, and was in ballast.

THE WRECK OF THE MANHATTAN

Six Persons Perished—One Saved.

The schooner Manhattan (reported yesterday) of Bangor, Me., Capt Fields, came ashore about a mile below the Powhattan on Sunday night. After considerable thumping on the bar she was driven over and was driven up on the shore. The sea ran very him and drove her up within fifteen yards of the beach. Capt. Jennings, the wreck master, repaired to the spot and endeavored to persuade the captain and crew, seven in number, to let themselves down by a rope from the end of the jibboom, which, when the surf ran out, was hanging over the land, and they could easily have got ashore. Instead of following the advice of Capt. Jennings, the captain and all the crew shut themselves up in the after cabin, thinking, most probably, that the vessel would outlive the gale, and would be high and dry the next morning. This was done, however, soon made quick work of the Manhattan, and in an hour or so she went to pieces.

Four of the men endeavored to get ashore on a spar, but only one of them—a man named Thomas Griffiths, of Bangor, Maine—succeeded.

He was found the next day in an insensible condition, lying among the bushes, and was quickly conveyed to the nearest habitation, where everything was done to relieve his condition.

When he returned to his senses he stated that the schooner was loaded from Philadelphia with stone coal, and belonged to the captain and mate, both of whom were lost.

The rescued man is now doing well. He states that there was one passenger on board the Manhattan who has no doubt met a watery grave.

BAD DEBTS.—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine advocates the passage of the following as a law:

"*Be it enacted, &c.* That all the laws for the collection of any debt contracted after they passage of this law be abolished, except where property is transferred for the security; the property so transferred to be the only legal security on such debt."

The writer says that should this become a law it would prevent seventy-five per cent. of the bad debts now made, to the great benefit of honesty and upright mercantile character.

☞ A letter from Honesville, Alleghany, dated 19th inst, says: "We have had four or three killing frosts this week, and the vegetables are much damaged, with little or no sale. The wheat is looking well. Should it then be the fourth generally, have been any thing like as great as here, it will be most fatal."

☞ This pithy paragraph is taken from the Tribune.

☞ The Queen of St. James goes into mourning for a week on account of the death of Duchess of Parma—one of the most northless creatures in all Europe. So much for blood! A shilling and Hamlet might do—but no such cut grief would be indulged in. Blessed be blood!

CONGRESS.

The SENATE was not in session on the 21st instant.

In the HOUSE, the Senate bill to recompense the discoverer of practical Anesthesia, was taken up, and after a long discussion was laid on the table.

Mr McDougal from the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads reported a bill authorizing the Post Master General to contract with the lowest and best bidder after the usual advertisement, for the transportation of the U. S. mails from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, and from New Orleans to San Francisco and back by the most expeditious and practicable route.

Secondly—The service to be semi-monthly and could not be more, nor may be prescribed by the Postmaster General, or a weekly mail such way, provided the entire cost shall not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum.

Thirdly—No contract under this act shall be for more than four years, and the Postmaster is authorized to make a new one whenever great expedition can be secured.

Fourthly—All laws now in force inflicting fines and penalties for derilaction in carrying the mails to be applicable to any contract which may be entered into under this act.

Mr. McDougal said, the necessity demands that there shall be a weekly mail service, and the bill was reported with such care, in order to give a fair opportunity for consideration, he moved the bill be postponed until the first Monday in June. Agreed to.

The House went into Committee on the bill for settling the claims of Richard W. Meade, deceased. It involves three or four hundred thousand dollars for losses in Spain in mercantile transactions thirty years ago.

Mr. Crisadler argued to show that our government became of treaties with Spain, is under obligation to pay.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, took opposite ground.

Mr Gerrith Smith briefly advocated the bill.

Mr. Giddings regretted coming in conflict with his excellent friend who immediately preceded him, but was compelled by a sense of justice to contend that this government does not owe Mr. Meade a cent.

The Committee rose without coming to a decision, and the House adjourned till Monday.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.—Washington, April 21.—The President recognizes Reynold Westfield as Vice Consul for Sweden and Norway, for Mobile.

Confirmed, Thomas B. English Land Register, vice — Jackson.

Tod one of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, against Henry Debolt, Treasurer, commenced today in the Supreme Court. Judge Powell, of Kentucky, who has been spending several days here, returned home this evening

THE PEQUANOCK BANK.—New York, April 25.—A meeting of stockholders of Pequanock Bank, Bridgeport, Connecticut, P. T. Barnum, President, published a card declaring the concern to be in a flourishing condition, and pledging his entire fortune for twelve months for its liabilities.

MURDERER EXECUTED.—Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 21.—James Quinn was executed to-day for the murder of Mahala Wiggins on a canal boat last July. He died hard, showing no penitence and died almost without a struggle. He made no confession.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER.—New York, April 21.—The splendid steamer Metropolis, intended to run between New York and Albany by the Hudson River, was launched yesterday. She is one of the strongest, largest and best modelled vessels ever built.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—Harrisburg, April 21.—Committees of Conference of the two Houses relative to the Liquor Law, have agreed upon a report for submitting the question of a vote of the people.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.—Rochester, April 21.—The powder mills of John Connolly & Co., near this city, exploded last night. The shock was terrific, shaking the whole city. No lives were lost. The damage amounts to $2000.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—We take the following from the Washington Union:

The President will probably return the joint resolution, and bill for the Sewerage he it originated, on Monday, with his objections.—Thus the President will be even with the Senate for the trick they played him in the case of his veto the first important legislative act which has yet reached him.

The President has another treaty before him, which, it is said, will be sent to the Senate with a chance to reject. Mr. Borland has sent a treaty which he has made with Nicaragua. The time allowed for the exchange of ratifications extend the boundaries of the State of Nicaragua over all such territory as may be claimed by or for the Mosquito Indians. Nicaragua has not been able to acquire this territory by peaceful amicable means, and it is necessary that she should invoke the aid of Mr. Borland's bayonets in favor of the Mosquito Indians.

If the United States has the right, as well as the power, to settle the Mosquito question, it is questionable whether it would not annex Nicaragua to the Mosquito Kingdom, and therefore by bring both under the new *regime*, which a private American association has lately established, and which is known as the Accessory company, like the East India Company, will ultimately rule where it has once obtained a foothold, and thus extend the "Star of Empire" in a region, which, judging from the monuments left in it of a former race, must have contained, at one time, fifty millions of people, may possibly become an American possession.

Mr Borland's treaty, so far as it undertakes to assign territory to Nicaragua, was not, properly speaking, a treaty with Nicaragua. The Senate, at all events, will not undertake to settle the boundaries of Nicaragua. We have not yet run down the latitude yet, in our career of expansion.

The Nebraska bill will, it is supposed, be put under the screw of the previous question early next week. It is said that the Senate should decide this question. There is little room to doubt that the bill will pass. The flood of popular feeling now sweeps over our non-intervention laws, and the territorial government must be organized.

The Senate, mark me, cannot evade the responsibility of the Nebraska new treaty project. They will do it next week.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—The Aberdeen (Miss.) *Democrat*, of the 12th inst., says:

On Thursday evening last, the Eliza No. 2 struck a log in the Ten Mile Shoals, which knocked a hole in her bottom. She had on board about 600 bales of Cotton, all of which will be saved in an undamaged state, except the bales of Mississippi, Michigan, Florida and Arkansas, the amounts held by foreigners are either suppressed or falsified. Illinois, which is put down as a defaulting State, withholds the particulars as to where the subscribers from her course are chiefly to be found. Reckoning these with other omissions, the impression of the Times is, that instead of the State Stocks held out of the country being put at £14,585,000, the sum should be at least £20,000,000, or without making full allowance for arrears of interest, &c. The total of all kinds of United States' securities abroad, may therefore be assumed to be little short of £45,000,000, or about a fifth of the entire total of £235,000,000.

THE TRIAL OF MATTHEW WARD was still progressing at Elizabethtown on the 20th. The correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* says:

Quite a large number of witnesses were examined to-day, and, among them, the father and mother of the accused. They were deeply affected during their recital of the facts they knew in relation to the difficulty, in which their son, "the rose and expectancy" of the family, was involved.

During the delivery of the testimony of Mrs. Ward, there was a great sensation in the crowd of unbidden tears coursed down the pale and furrowed cheeks of many "unused to the melting mood."

Shortly after she left the witness' stand, and returned to her seat near the prisoners, overcome by the mental excitement a mother must naturally feel in a situation so distressing as her own, she fainted, and fell into the arms of her brother, Mr. Flournoy, by whom she was borne from the court room. She did not return during the evening. Old and young felt great sympathy for her.

Many witnesses were examined on the part of the defense, among whom were several distinguished gentlemen from Kentucky and different parts of the Union, in regard to the amiability and gentleness of character of Mr. Matt Ward, previous to the killing of Mr. Butler

About 5 o'clock this evening, the counsel for the defense remarked that they believed they were through with the examination of their witnesses, but it was possible they might desire the testimony of several others before closing the evidence on their side, and asked that the court would adjourn for the evening, in order that time might be allowed them for consultation. As it was late, and all were fatigued by the labors of the day, this indulgence was granted them by the judge.

From the array of talent on both sides, public expectation of witnessing some of the most masterly efforts of genius, and hearing soul-stirring outbursts of eloquence is raised to a high degree.

THE SENGINS ESTATE.—It being rumored, according to a paragraph that has been going the rounds of the newspapers, that the Sengings property in England is about to be divided among the Corbins of Virginia, descendants from a Miss Jessainge, who intermarried with a Corbin, a writer in the National Intelligencer, who is collaterally connected with the Corbins, shows by their genealogy that they have no connexion with the Jenings family, and therefore no likelihood of coming into possession of the property. Mr Wm. Corbin of Virginia are descended from Robt. Corbion or Corbon of England. Henry Corbin emigrated to Virginia and settled in the county of Middlesex, where he died, as supposed, in 1675. The descendants were living are James Park Corwin, Esq., of Moses; Richard Corbin, near Neck, near Fredericksburg, Virginia; Thomas Corbin, Lancaville; and Francis Corbin, of the Woods, in Caroline county, Va.

Supreme Court of the United States.

FRIDAY, April 21, 1854.

No. 67. The Piqua branch of the State Bank of Ohio, plaintiff in error, vs. Jacob Knoop, executor, &c. The argument of this case was concluded by Mr. Stanbery, for the plaintiff in error.

Ex parte: In the matter of Josiah Stafford and wife, appellants, vs. the Union Bank of Louisiana. The motion to dismiss the appeal and award a procedendo in this case was argued by Messrs. Hall and Cage in support thereof.

No. 66. The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Henry Debolt, treasurer, &c. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Wolcottgate, for the plaintiff in error.

Ad journed till Monday, 11 o'clock, A. M.

☞ It was stated and believed on 'Change, in London, on the 8th instant, that the Customs House had, at a late hour, received a Treasury order not to allow the exportation of saltpetre or brimstone to any port in Europe.

COMMERCIAL

Commercial Office, New Orleans, Friday Morning, April 28, 1854.

The Market.

BEE OFFICE.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 28, 1854.

The extent of business has transacted during the past week, but without any material change in the prices of any leading commodities, the tone of the market, however, remains but little changed from that of the previous week. The receipts of cotton have been very light, and the demand for it continues to accumulate upon the shipping, the tonnage capacity of tonnage. The latest advices from Europe were received by the Arabia, on Tuesday last, and are somewhat more favorable than previous accounts. The next news is expected to reach by the Pacific, with dates to the 8th inst., and will be due on Monday.

We have had some slight rains since our last, but the weather has been generally favorable for out-door business. The river remains at the same stage before reported.

COTTON—Arrived since the 21st inst., 42,410 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 15,984 bales; Havre, 6,001; Hamburg, 2,751; Gottenburg, 1,200; Barcelona, 1,619; New York, 1,940; Boston, 1,198; Philadelphia, 500; Baltimore, 200; total, 31,165 bales, making an addition to stock of 11,345 bales; and leaving on hand inclusive of all the shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 329,561 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand Sept. 1st 1853	bales	19,624
Received last week		42,410
Received previously		1,191,258 1,233,668
Exported last week	31,165	
Exported previously	882,565	913,730
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		350,561

Our report of Friday evening last, closed on a steady market, which under the influence of the Arab's accounts had advanced fully ½c on the opening rates of the week. The market on Saturday was unchanged, and 7,000 bales were disposed of at previous rates. The business on Monday and Tuesday, amounted to 15,000 bales, and on Wednesday, the accounts by the Arabia adding a slight improvement in Liverpool, induced buyers to take 7,000 bales at full prices, but without any quotable change—Yesterday, the demand fell off, and the business was restricted to 600 bales. Today, the market was exceedingly dull, there being no deposition at all to operate, and only 2000 bales changed hands without any quotable change, though the tendency of prices was in favor of buyers. It will thus be seen that the transactions of the week have reached 35,000 bales, and the market closes feebly the opening, and with a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSIP

Inferior	4¾ @5¾	Fair	10 @10¾
Ordinary	6 @6¼	Fully Fair	— @ —
Middling	7¾ @8¼	Good Fair	— @ —
Good Middling	8¾ @9¼	Good and Fine	— @ —
Middling Fair	9 @9¾		

TOBACCO—Arrived since the 21st inst., 925 hhds.—Cleared in the same time for Havre, 600 hhds. New York, 50 Belize, 11; Sequimer, 861 hhds. Stock in warehouse and on shipboard 34,860 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1853	hhds.	30,728
Received last week	925	
Received previously	31,635	32,560
Exported last week	661	
Exported previously	30,778	31,439
Stock on hand and on shipboard		34,860

Under the influence of an increased facility in shipping it is positive, the three days after Friday, sold 1,000 bales last week, and the sales amount to fully 1,300 bhds, but without any change in prices. The sales of the week, for particulars, as follows: 262 hhds. at 5½c; 75 at 5¾; 154 at 5¾; 170 at 6; 56 at 6¼; 72 at 6½; 30 at 6¾; 30 at 7; which purchased Friday, and 32 at 5¾; 20 Factory Logs, at 4½; 21 hhds. logs, at 5¼, and 32 at 5¾. We report the following positive sales: 100 hhds. Mars on N. Orleans for Liverpool at 18d, but subsequently a decline was submitted, and the transaction was not completed. 100 hhds. for Havre at 1½c; one for Marseilles at 8½ for Tobacco, and three bales for Bremen, at 10½c, and 3½c for Tobacco. Yesterday again, the movement was in an upward direction, and a ship was taken for Liverpool, at 15-16d. Coastwise freights are about the same. Cotton, to Lyn Peck, $1 37½@1 50; Sugar, 37½@ 50; Grain, 20c.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton—Liverpool	⅌ ℔	3-16@15-16d
Havre	⅌ ℔	1⅛c
Antwerp and Trieste	⅌ ℔	1½c
New York	⅌ ℔	5c
Boston, &c	⅌ bale	1c
Tobacco—Cuba, &c	⅌hhd	— d 6 — d
Liverpool	⅌hhd	— d 6 — d
Havre	⅌hhd	— d 6 — d
Antwerp, Hamburg, &c	⅌hhd	— d 6 — d
Liverpool	⅌hhd	— 0d 0 — d
New York	⅌hhd	⅌ 00 ⅌ 00
Boston	⅌hhd	⅌ 00 ⅌ 00
Philadelphia	⅌hhd	⅌ 00 ⅌ 00
Sugar and Molasses—To Northern Ports:		
From the Coast	⅌hhd	37 ½@37 ½
From the City	⅌hhd	37 ½@37 ½
Rice—New York	⅌hhd	⅌ 00 ⅌ 00
Boston	⅌hhd	⅌ 00 ⅌ 00
Foxx, &c.—New York	⅌hhd	$1 37 ½@1 50
Boston	⅌hhd	⅌ 00 ⅌ 00
London	⅌hhd	— d 0 — d
Liverpool	⅌hhd	2½ d 5½ d
Pork and Beef—London	⅌tce	— d 0 d
Liverpool	⅌tce	2½ d 5½ d
Flour—New York	⅌bbl	00 @ 00 @ 00
Boston	⅌bbl	00 @ 00 @ 00
London	⅌bbl	00 @ 2½ @ 2½
Liverpool	⅌bbl	00 @ 2½ @ 2½
Boston	⅌ton	00 @ 00 @ 00
Wheat—Northern Ports	⅌bu	20 @ 22c
London	⅌bu	— @ — d
Liverpool	⅌bu	7½ @ — d
Corn—Northern Ports	⅌bu	20 @ 22c
London	⅌bu	00 @ 00 —
Liverpool	⅌bu	00 @ 00 —
Ent—New York	⅌ton	00 @ 00 —
Boston	⅌ton	00 @ 00 —
Europe	⅌ton	00 @ 00 00

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We send valuable Pamphlet containing a list of more than 60 diseases with their symptoms and treatment, one be delivered without charge, from Agent, C. H. RING, Proprietor,
192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

JNO. WRIGHT & CO., 131 Chartres street.
JARVIS & WOODMAN, Cor Magazine & Common st.

LOCAL ITEMS.

ADVICE TO LADIES.

1. When you go out shopping, select a narrow street where it will be impossible for your charms to escape notice.

2. Choose for your purchases the most busy hours of the day. True, you will not be so readily waited upon by the clerks, and you will encounter more difficulty in threading your way amidst the crowds at the bargain counters, but then there will be more spectators of your costly apparel.

3. If the side walk be narrow, walk three abreast and very slowly. It there should be but two of you, spread yourselves a little so as to prevent being outflanked, but not so much so as to weaken the centre of your line.

4. If you discover your charms neglected, or if perchance you wish to display your fair proportions irresistably to some gentleman behind you, stop exactly in the middle of the banquette to admire a picture or a gaudy dress in a shop window.

5. If you swear a shawl, let it rest gracefully upon the hips, unless perchance you have a patch or a rent in your upper garments. In such case, be sure to wear it where it was originally designed to be worn.

6. If your uncle garments should chance to be fringed with a superabundance of the productions of Brussels or Malines, be sure to protect your silken external drapery by raising it high above the inferior garments which may infest our streets

And finally, if your face be decidedly pretty (for which fact consult one of your female associates) spread it out in the full light of Heaven, that men may look upon and acknowledge the handiwork of the creator. If it be ugly, or have even an insolently pimply, why, then conceal it by all means beneath a sombre veil.

FIRST DISTRICT.

W. R. C. HAYES, police officer of this District, is charged in the affidavit of Joseph Havenel with having unlawfully assaulted and battered him in a coffee-house, at the corner of Poydras and Gravoise streets, on the 25 ult. Hayes was held to bail in $250 for his appearance on the 10th proximo.

WM. PELLENS charged with perjury will have a hearing on the 3d May.

JAMES FARAY, a boy about nine years old was complained of by his mother as "idle and worthless and she is fearful he will become ruined unless restrained by law." To prevent the "ruin" of this "worthless boy, the female requested him to the House of Refuge. The little rascal had been there before, but stated that he would not go.

CAPT. RILEY who had given bail for his appearance yesterday on a charge of assaulting and beating one Michael Vaughan, did not honor the court by his presence; a default was therefore declared, forfeited and the papers sent before the First District Court for collection.

WM. O'KEAN, WM. GRICE, JOHN PALMER and JAS. O'MEARAT were fined $2 50 for being drunk and disturbing the peace. If they pay the fine they will escape five days detention in the Parish Prison.

WM. PELLENS again, charged with assault and battery, was fined $5; and so was also

FRANK HOULTON for a like offence.

A NEW CASE.—"Is that a Rat—dead, for a Ducat?" Whilst we were busily engaged in the Recorder's office of the First District, last evening, "selling the seven" from the sale of stolen or Irish cows, Haughton exploits, &c., we were all of a once arrested from our "seven revels" by a sudden squeak from one of the officials at his desk. Hastening to his side, what was our chagrin and horror to find—not that gecoon, "or faithfully performing his duty, but that a mouse—shuddering with the extreme cold that had so suddenly forced itself upon it, sought refuge in the envelope of his neither extremities; which on sudden ent-ra-nd a stamp, he dropped the offending member at our feet.

SECOND DISTRICT.

MRS. ANTOINETTE COMPS complained that her husband, Jean Baptiste Comps, of Bayou Bienvenue, has left her destitute of means, and that he is now complained of by Martha Baker for striking her and also for spitting in her face from sidewalk on her way to church.

THE OTHER SIDE.—*Amicable attorney persuasion.* Mrs. Attwood complained into Court and says that she resides on Bayou Bienvenue, and that her husband, Jean Baptiste Bourbon, that too instigating at adjust a quarrel, a pa, being in her room in the above mentioned place, on the 15 inst. and a quarrel ensued, and her husband, that she then stopped to the door, and on reaching the same was knocked down by the Martha Baker, and she, and her husband, and Martha Baker, were arrested and held to bail in $300 for their respective appearance.

DRUNKENNESS.—Jacob Kamm, f. w. d., swears that between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., one Mary Jane Smith also drunk, drunk "struck her a blow in the face, knocked her down, and commenced kicking her. Mrs Kamm, then the said Mary Jane Smith did unmercifully cuff her in the left arm with a stick, which she broke in two. The said Mary Jane Smith was arrested and held to bail in $500 for her appearance.

IMPORTANT