The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 856 VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. } OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1849. { MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors, No. 98 CHARTRES STREET,

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Notice.

No person is authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duverger, our book keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk and Belanger, our collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE.

New-Orleans, 30 April, 1849.

Saturday morning, April 7, 1849.

American Criticism—Whipple.

Although the youthful literature of our country has not yet attained that consummate mastery over the art of criticism, which is characteristic of Great Britain, and is perhaps the most signal evidence of a highly refined and polished society, yet we can boast in this department of the field of scholarship that is eminently creditable, tasteful and judicious, at once pure and vigorous, and above all an impartiality and freedom from political warp or bias, that renders American reviews accredited exponents of the world of letters. The North American and the Southern Quarterly are inferior to the great quarterlies of London and Edinburgh in profundity, in comprehension of grasp and in that brilliancy, epigrammatic and captivating style which the contributors of Jeffrey, Macaulay, Gifford, Sir Wm. Hamilton and other leading spirits of the age embody with such remarkable dexterity. Still, we have our scholars, some good ones, and our critics, sharp, quick, observant, penetrating, original, and truthful—men who reflect maturely, judge dispassionately and write ably.

Among the reviewers whose productions seem to be charged with most merit is Edward P. Whipple, a gentleman of Boston, whose principal contributions to the North American Review have been collected and published in two volumes. We have perused these essays with unmingled gratification, and feel some surprise that they have hitherto elicited nothing beyond a passing word of praise, unless we except an article commendable either for vigorous and beautiful thought or style in a number of Holden's Magazine. Mr. Whipple has a mind of very high order. His sphere of vision is most extensive, and that of most reviewers, and he sees clearly and keenly within its ample boundaries. His judgment is singularly free from flaws, and is usually based upon a calm, deliberate and thorough investigation of the whole subject.—His method of investigation proceeds upon principles that have their origin neither in conventionalisms, in false and sophistical rules of art, nor in whims developed and modified by circumstances, organization and extreme eccentricities. This is the system which Coleridge taught, and which Whipple pursues, and hence his criticisms are solid in erroneous, and very often striking, new and profound.

Mr. Whipple's style is delightful. It has not the majesty of Jeffrey, though it possesses something of that writer's luxuriant diction and matchless ease. It cannot aspire to the terseness of Macaulay, or to that author's wonderful brilliancy and clearness of illustration. It is not redolent of that quiet play of the imagined on which is the essays of Talfourd, steals delicious odors upon the senses, like the delicate odor of the violet, neither has it any of that "barbaric pearl and gold" which in Carlyle enrich with a rare splendor the rugged and uncouth and massive structure of his sentences. But it is simple, nervous, strong, manly style—a proper vehicle for masterly thoughts. It is easy, affluent in language, flexible and sufficiently imbued with the fire and coldness. It is clear like wine and forcible. Its modes of thought are never feeble—What it does with his subject in such a manner as at once to arrest the reader's attention, and whether we accept or reject his verdict, the conviction forces us that he has striven to judge fairly.

In a brief article like this, we have no space to examine Mr. Whipple more minutely, and must content ourselves with recommending him to all who love a healthy, pure and genial literature. They will find in his works evidences of great natural powers, improved by careful mental discipline and culture; considerable versatility of intellect; a combination of the rare but attractive with the imaginative faculties that belong to none but understandings of a high order, and an earnest and consistent search after truth—a search that is not clogged and impeded by cant, common-place or prejudice. Among several of his essays which appear to us to display Mr. Whipple's genius in its highest efforts are those on Macaulay on James, the novelist, on Wordsworth, on Chivers, on the drama of the Elizabethan age, and on Byron.

Arrival of the British Steamer Thames.

The Mobile *Advertiser* of the 5th instant, has the following:

Ask a few hour last night, we were favored with the following for which we are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Downer. We also received our file of Havana papers, but the lateness of the hour precluded their inspection.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Thames*, Captain Arrott, arrived at Mobile Point at 2 o'clock yesterday, having left Havana on Sunday at 6, P. M. She brings the West India Mails and the following passengers for Mobile:

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Messrs. Mitchell, Dr. Orr, Heard, Irwin, Daugherty, Rossine and servant, O'Sullivan, Ortaz, and Hough, and to join our train at Vera Cruz and Tampico.

Havana, March 30th.—Arrived Steamer Crescent City, five days from Charges. Reports an unlimited persons at Panama waiting passage to the Gold Regions. The passengers of the Galveston had not arrived at Chagres from Honduras when the Crescent City left.

April 1.—Arrived steamer Northerner, from Chagres. Having no bill of health, she was quarantined. Both these steamers were to leave for New York on the 2d.

P. S.—The negroes at St. Lucia, (British West Indies), assaulted the whites of that place on the 11th ult. The authorities were obliged to send to Barbadoes for assistance. The Thames being there at the time, took over two hundred British soldiers, who after firing and killing ten or twelve of the blacks, succeeded in restoring order.

"The Gold has Arrived"—Two cargoes of the precious California stuff have been received at Boston. The arrival of the Tsar at Boston, on Monday, with $70,000 or more of gold dust, was mentioned by telegraph; and on Tuesday there was a second arrival by the ship Crusader, from Coquimbo, Jan. 12. The Boston *Herald* says:

She has on board fifty five thousand dollars in California gold dust, consigned as follows:—$22,080 to William D. Phelps, Esq.; $32,920 to Henry Mellen, Esq., Salem. The gold dust was brought to Coquimbo from California, and was then shipped in the Crusader for the United States. The golden tide has at last begun to flow homeward.

The Boston Journal, of Tuesday evening, says:

"A little more than one hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold dust has been entered at the Customhouse this forenoon, brought by the Tsar and Crusader. There is also a large quantity—some fifty thousand dollars, as we understand—not yet entered."

The Havana Lottery.—Another large prize in the Havana Lottery has been drawn in New Orleans. The fortunate holder of ticket No. 2807, which is entitled to the song little sum of $25,000, is Mr. B. Oggatte, Alderman elect of the Second Ward, Third Municipality—a most excellent fellow, and a staunch Whig to boot. Fortune for once has distributed her favors to the worthy. The news arrived in this place on Thursday last, and on the same day Mr. Oggatte got his prize cashed at a small discount, and pocketed the needful.

☞ As every circumstance tending to throw light on Gen. Taylor's position with respect to slavery in the territories is of paramount interest, we publish from the *National Intelligencer* the following explanatory letter from the Hon. W. H. Seward, U. S. Senator from New York:

Washington, March 29, 1849.

"It has been stated in some quarters that, notwithstanding the Allison letter, and the pretended pledges of Gen. Taylor to leave the question of legislation entirely to Congress, *he was found personally urging members of Congress* to pass Mr. Walker's amendment through, attached as it was to the Appropriation Bill. The first movement of the last friend of the Wilmot Proviso, after he had arrived at our nation's capital, *was to give his personal influence to a measure the effect of which was to extend slavery.*"

I do not pretend to know the grounds or the authority on which this statement is made, but I think it due to Gen. Taylor to give to the public the facts which are within my knowledge relating to the subject.

In the morning of the 3d of March, (the last day of the late session of Congress,) Gen. Taylor, Mr. Clayton, the present Secretary of State, and Mr. Ewing, now Secretary of the Interior, severally called my attention to the necessity of having some form of civil government for California established before Congress should adjourn. Neither of those gentlemen indicated any plan whatever, or expressed any opinion on the question of the extension of slavery within the territory. What Geh. Taylor did say on the subject was, that he desired to substitute the rule of law and order for the Bowie knife and revolver. I repaired to the Capitol, in company with Mr. Ewing, and there procured a copy of Mr. Walker's amendment, which I had not before read. I immediately prepared what I contemplated as an amendment of Mr. Walker's amendment, or as a substitute for it. Afterwards I found Mr. Walker's proposed amendment, and I discovered that it contained all the provisions I had contemplated, very tersely expressed. I took Mr. Webster's amendment, and having shown it to Mr. Ewing, who left the whole subject to my own judgment, I visited many members of the House of Representatives, and urged the adption of it. Mr. Vinton, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, soon informed me that the committee would report the amendment with some slight modifications, to which I did not object. I spent the greater part of the day in urging the adoption of the Amendment of the Committee of Ways and Means upon members of the House.—When it had been adopted there, I returned to the Senate chamber and exerted myself to procure the assent of the Senate to the amendment, and I insisted that no different proposition ought to pass. I continued my efforts until the Senate decided to disagree to the amendment of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House. It is well known that the whole design of a government for California failed by reason of that disagreement.

I am, very respectfully,
Your humble servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing under date of the 28th ult., says: The following are the quiet appointments that were enacted yesterday—it is supposed principally, if not altogether, by Mr. Ewing's suggestions:

Mr. L. Clark, son of former Governor, Surveyor General of Missouri.

D. D. Mitchell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Col. Crockett, (nephew of David,) District Attorney.

Capt. Twitchell, Postmaster, St. Louis.

Mr. Wimer, Indian Agent.

Gen. Ellison Lee, Indian Agent at Santa Fe.

Mr. Ewing being the only Cabinet Minister from the West, is bound to take care of the Western interest.

Henry Vas an Exile.—The European correspondent of the New York *Courier and Enquirer* has the following sketch of the Duc de Bordeaux:

As the Duke of Bordeaux, the eldest heir of the Bourbon dynasty, in the hope and stay of a section of the monarchical party in France that is daily gaining strength, a few words respecting his present character and circumstances may not be without interest. He is living in exile at the chateau of Frohsdorf, about 30 English miles from Vienna. He is 28 years of age, and is described as a short corpulent man, with a fresh complexion, light eyes, thin beard and reddish moustaches. He limps slightly in consequence of an accident in early life. His deportion is amiable, and his morals irreproachable. His education is superior, but having been conducted by a Catholic abbe, is strongly imbued with the religious and political sentiment of the middle ages. He hears mass every morning in the chapel of the chateau, and unusually devotes the remainder of the day to the public pursuits and his private correspondence, and to the chase and whist, his favorite amusements. He enjoys an income of about $100 000 annually from property left him by Charles X, and an increase of $60,000 from the dowry of his wife. This lady, formerly the Duchess of Angouleme, is Austrian by birth, and two years older than her husband; she is well educated, very religious and has superior manners, but is lean, homely and strong willed, and is said to exercise a great influence over her husband. The illustrious pair have had no progeny, and it is reckoned never will. The Prince's mother, the Duchess of Berri, lives at a distance from Frohsdorf; he has no communication with her, except what political matters require. The cause of this estrangement is said, I know not with what truth, to be an amour of the Duchess with the Count de Sacheuse in Vendee, to which the Prince is indebted for a brother. The Court at Frohsdorf is very small, consisting only of M. de Mothel, an ancient minister of Charles X, and two or three other faithful legitimists, who deem it a privilege to share the Prince's exile; yet strict court ceremony and etiquette is uniformly maintained. The Prince has never forgotten his royal pedigree, and confidently believes in the restoration of his ancestral line to the throne of France. He takes great interest in the progress of events in the Republic, and carries on an extensive correspondence with his political friends.—Wise men have cherished more delusive expectations.

From the Sandwich Islands.—We have received Sandwich Islands papers by the Tsar, whence she sailed November 10. The Polynesian of November 4 gives the following summary of the news of the previous week: a large number of whale ships sailed in the early part of the week. Several individuals owing small bills about town were "among the missing" about the time the sloop left for California, and it is supposed that they took passage for the land of promise, forgetting, in their hurry, to procure a passport or bid their friends good bye. If they are successful in California, we hope they will be inspired by some good genii to remit the amount of their liabilities. On Friday morning the barque Tropic arrived from San Francisco, bringing news up to October 20. This created less excitement than any previous arrival from that quarter since the discovery of gold. A little "more of this kind of evil" came down in the Tepic. Letters from Tahiti, Society Islands, to December 8, state that trade was exceedingly dull at the Islands. The news from California had just reached there, and the Islanders are reported to be preparing to rush, almost en masse, for the gold diggings.—*Boston Eve. Trav. 27th.*

From Valparaiso—The ship Crusader, Capt. Millett, arrived at this port the morning from Valparaiso, Dec. 20, and Coquimbo Jan. 12.—Capt. M. reports that the gold fever was still raging at Valparaiso when he left, but perhaps with a little less violence. A very large number of vessels had sailed for California, and five were loading for there on the 30th of December, among which were the American barks Tasso and Hortensia. It was amusing to see in what a rapid manner some had started off for the mines—a travelling trunk, with a crowbar and a spade lashed upon it top, being no uncommon sight in the hotels of that city. Gold readily brought $18 an ounce at Valparaiso, where, however, none had been received since the arrival of the Tasso. Capt. Millet saw several persons who had been through the gold regions, one of whom informed him that though he had no doubt of the great quantities found there, he rather preferred trading to digging, which last was a very large laborious. At Coquimbo on the 12th of January, the news from San Francisco was that a pretty general fever and ague prevailed there.—*Bost. Trav. 27th.*

Connecticut.—The Election took place on Monday last. The following are the candidates:

Whig.	*Free Soil.*	*Locofoco.*
Governor.		
Jos. Trumbull,	Jno. M. Niles,	T. H. Seymour.
Lieut. Governor.		
Thos. Backus,	John Boyd,	Chas. H. Pond.
Treasurer.		
Stephen Taylor,	Gen. Reed,	Hy. D. Smith.
Comptroller.		
Abijah Catlin,	W. Anderson,	R. G. Pinney.
Secretary.		
Roger H. Mills,	Edm. Perkins,	Hiram Reed.
Districts.	Congress.	
1st—Chapman,	A. M. Collins,	L. F. Waldo.
2d—J. F. Babcock,	Walter Booth,	Walter Booth.
3d—J. A. Rockwell,	C. F. Cleveland,	C. F. Cleveland.
4th—T. R. Butler,	B. F. White,	N. H. Whiteman.

The *Tribune* says:

All manner of bargains and chicanery are being effected by the Locofocos to defeat the Whigs, but happily the freemen of the State have been duly admonished of these tricks of the enemy.

The Spelling Question Settled.—The controversy which has for some time past been going on between Harper & Brothers and a portion of the northern press, in regard to their adhering the spelling of Macaulay's England, has been finally settled. A letter has been received from the historian himself, in which he notices the fact that Webster's style has been substituted for the native English authorities; but, as the difference does not affect either the substance or style of the work, he does not consider himself personally aggrieved. If this American readers are only satisfied, that is all he desires.

By Telegraph.
(From the Baltimore American.)

Washington, March 28—7 P. M.

Recorded Appointments.—Samuel Rounsburg, Esq., is said to be appointed postmaster at Pittsburg, Mr. Forward having declined the nomination.

The appointment of postmaster for Philadelphia is now said to be before the Cabinet, but the matter is not yet decided.

The President's reception was very numerously attended to-day by all parties.

New York, March 30—6 P. M.

Canadian difficulties—Markets, &c.—Telegraphic intelligence has reached here stating that affairs in Canada are likely to approach a crisis.—The Toronto papers are discussing, with apparent earnestness, the question of annexing Canada to the the United States. The end is not yet, and what it will be seems difficult to determine.

The stock market is dull; and sales to-day at the close, of Treasury notes sixes at 107, and new loan at 106 prem., which is a decline.—The money market is comparatively easy; good paper is now being negotiated on the street at 1 per cent. a month discount; exchange on London 8¾ to 9¾ per cent premium.—The flour market is dull, and in favor of buyers; sales amount to 4000 bbls, $5 06¼ and $5 for common Western and Genesee brands; a sale of 500 bbls. Howard street at $5 09.... Corn meal $3 68 to $3 75, and rye flour $3 94 to $3 99.... The supply of wheat is fair, and prices drooping; Genesee is selling at $1 93 to $1 94, and 2000 bushels Ohio white at $1 10; red do. $1 to $1 07; corn is steady but not active; sales of 30,000 bushels at 56 to 56c. for mixed, and 56 to 57c. for yellow; oats 37 to 40c.; and rye 57 to 58c.... The provision market is quiet; sales of 500 bbls. pork at $8 87½ for prime, and $10 75 for mess; sales of Western lame at 7c., and a lot of shoulders at 4¾c. per lb; sides 6 to 6¾c.; lard is steady at 6¼c., and sales of 300 bbls; sales also of city rendered at 6¾c.; tallow 8¼c.... Groceries steady; New Orleans sugar 4¾ to 5¾c., and molasses 26c.; rice 4¾ to 5¾c. per lb; Rio 6¾ to 6¾ to 7¼c. per lb..... The cotton market is a little better, but prices remain unchanged; sales to-day of 3000 bales..... Whiskey is selling at 32c. per gallon in bbls., with sales only of 100 bbls.

The weather has become very pleasant.

☞ All the back mails arrived yesterday bringing papers to the latest dates.

☞ The steamer Osprey arrived at Charleston on Saturday last.

Heavy Exports.—The amount of cotton cleared for the week ending yesterday was 54,570 bales.

Daniel Appleton, the senior partner of the great publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., died in New York on the 28th ult.

Appointment by the President.—Joseph Bates, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Texas.

Terrible calamity.—On the morning of the 28th ult., two houses in Altamona street, Fell's Point, inhabited by German families, were destroyed by fire, and a man, with his wife and child, burned to death.

The Weather in Rapides.—The Alexandria *Republican* of the 31st ult., says:—The weather has been disagreeably cold for some days past. There have been two or three frosts, that have, it is feared, injured the cotton that some few of our planters who are ahead of their neighbors have up.

Ship Laura.—The Mobile *Advertiser* says: This ship, which ran ashore on Sunday night last, on Sand Island Knolls, we have learned is a total loss. She has been dismantled and has bilged. She is an American ship. We have heard no further particulars concerning her.

☞ We understand, says the *Union*, that the Secretary of the Treasury has made a new requisition for information. Each clerk is directed to state, in his own writing, what are his duties—what his age—what his nativity—what his residence, &c.

New York.—The Whigs of the city of New York have nominated Wm V. Brady for the office of Mayor. Mr. Brady was Mayor year before last. The Barnburners have also a candidate in the field. The Hunkers, at the last account, had not agreed upon a nominee.

☞ As proof of the immense depreciation of property in the British West India Colonies, occasioned by the Emancipation act, it is stated than in Barbadoes, the Marquis estate, one of the finest properties on the Island, and which 17 years ago brought £50,000, had been sold at auction for £3 600.

☞ The Cologne *Gazette* announces the death of Prince Waldemar of Prussia. He breathed his last at Munster, on the 17th February, in the arms of his father, Prince William of Prussia, uncle of the present King and Governor of Mayence. The Prince was thirty-two years of age, and died from the consequence of a fall received while hunting.

Another Crevasse.—We learn from the officers of the steamer *Gipsey*, that a crevasse occurred on Wednesday night in the parish of St. Charles, at Mr. Eugene Fortier's, and the levee being new, it was difficult to close it.—When the *Gipsey* passed, the break in the levee was forty feet wide.

Very Bad.—The Hartford *Times* charges the Hon. Joseph Trumbull, whom the Whigs are supporting for Governor of Connecticut, with having given fifty dollars to the Catholics of Hartford to aid them in enlarging their church! For this offence the Locofocos are called upon and expected to vote against him. The publication of this charge, however, has disclosed the fact that Mr Trumbull has been guilty of contributing in like cases for the benefit of other denominations.

The Whig platform.—A Michigan correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* states that in the Michigan House of Representatives on the 5th inst., Mr. Morton, a Democratic member, moved for the reading of the Whig platform. Thereupon the honorable Mr. Coe commenced reading to the House the *Constitution of the United States*. An attempt was made to stop the reading, but "one of the Locos got up and insisted that he should go on; that the document appeared to be interesting, and he had never before heard it read. He had sought for it in vain in his town, and he wanted to know what it was about. He had no doubt it would be new to most of them." Party discipline, however, choked the reader down.

New Works.—Our thanks are due the publishers, Appleton & Co., through J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street, for the following new publications:

The Gold Seekers Manual.—This is intended as a practical and instructive guide to all persons emigrating to the gold regions of California. It of course embodies a geological description of the auriferous strata, the various methods of recognizing and assaying gold, and all the information necessary for those who embark in the enterprise of searching for the precious metal. The work is by David T. Ashsted.

Four Months among the Gold-finders in California, by J. Tyrwhitt Brooks. This is a book for the times, and is well interesting and instructive.

Bartlett on Certainty in Medicine.—This is a philosophic inquiry into the claims of medicine to the confidence of mankind. It sustains the affirmative of the proposition with great ability, and the abstruseness of the investigation is relieved by a warm and vivid style from the tedium of dry logic. It is the production of a scholar and a man of letters, and is worthy others than professional readers.

☞ The *National Intelligencer* publishes the following official notification:

During the press of public business attending the commencement of a new Administration, the Secretary of the Interior has been called upon to organize the Home Departments of the Government; and the better to enable him to do so, the Secretary of State has, until this period, taken charge of all applications relating to the offices of Marshals and District Attorneys. The organization of the Home Department now enables the Executive to relieve the State Departments of these applications, and in future all recommendations relating to the appointment of Marshals and District Attorneys will be made to the Home Department, to which all the past applications for such offices are now transferred.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

New York, March 29—9 P. M.

Intelligence from California.—An arrival at this city brings dispatches from Valparaiso to the 5th of February. Two vessels had recently arrived at that port, bringing collectively one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of gold dust. All the former extravagant accounts in regard to the gold region are fully corroborated by the arrivals of these vessels.

☞ The President of the United States, by appointment, received the officers of the Corporation of the Washington National Monument society at 1 o'clock on Monday last. They called to pay their respects to him, but only to the usual compliments of the season, but as the President, unwilling of the association. He received them with his usual affability and courtesy, and expressed great interest in the particular object of the society.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Hydrographic Office, Feb. 1, 1849.

Notice to Mariners.—*Aborted Islands—Sunken Rock.*—Her Majesty's Consul at the Azores has reported, that a dangerous Reef of Rocks on which the sea breaks heavily, has been recently discovered about midway between the Islands of St. Michael and Terceira, by three merchant vessels—viz: the William, of Bangor, and the Plymouth, of Boston, in the United States, and the Tree Amigde, of St. Georges, in Portugal.

The places assigned to the Rock by these three accounts vary in latitude between 38 deg. 16 min. and 38 deg. 18 min. N and in longitude between 25 deg. 41 min. and 26 deg. 50 min. W. of Greenwich; but from the errors of these positions the eastern high land of Terceira bears N. by W. by Compass 27 miles, and the western end of St. Michaem S. E. ½ E. 45 miles.

As these reports, made by three different vessels and within a few days of each other, substantially agree, there seems to be but little reason to doubt the existence of a very formidable danger to navigation in one of the most beaten tracks of homeward vessels, and the less so, as it is well known that more than one submarine Volcano has thrown up rocky islands from the bottom of the sea in that very region.

Mariners, therefore, cannot keep too vigilant a look out when passing through the group, but more especially when between the Islands of St. Michael and Terceira.

Destitution in Canada.—A letter from Carlisle Cape, Canada, of March 3d, published in the Montreal papers of March 31st, says:

"Want and destitution, nearly allied to starvation, have visited the abodes of our poor fishermen, the most of whom are burdened with large families. Two stores have already been broken open, and it is difficult to assign the bounds within which a starving population may be restrained, when no prospect of relief is at all apparent before the middle or rather end of April, as the seed required for next year's crop is or will be consumed and the planting, to postpone for a time the evil hour of starvation."

Facts in Physiology.—Elephants live for two, three, and even four hundred years. A healthy, full-grown elephant consumes thirty pounds of grain per day. Bats, in India, are called flying-foxes, and measures six feet from tip to tip. Sheep in wild pastures, practice self-defence by an array in which rams stand foremost, in combat with dogs and human foes. The centre of a hollow square. Three Hudson's Bay dogs draw a sledge loaded with three hundred lbs., fifteen miles a day. One pair of pigs will increase in six years to 119,167, taking the increase at fourteen times per annum. A pair of sheep, in the same time, would be but 64. A single female house-fly produce in one season 50,000,200,000 eggs. The flea, grasshopper and locust jump 200 times their own length, equal to a quarter of a mile for a man.

Honduras—Civil war in Guatemala.—The brig September, Captain Nickerson, from Omoa, Feb. 2, and Truxillo March 6, arrived at this port last evening. Captain Nickerson reports the revolution in Honduras has been amicably adjusted. The revolutionists and the government had agreed to submit the matter in dispute to a Congress of landholders; who had decided in favor of the demands of the revolutionists.

Capt. Nickerson states that great uneasiness is felt in Honduras at the gradual encroachments of the English upon their territory, through the man of straw which they have placed "King" of the Mosquito Territory. The feeling of the influential men is unfavorable to England, and as a necessary consequence, prospective annexation to this country is talked of. Gen. Cruz brought official documents to the Minister at Washington.

The most important news, however, is from Guatemala. The State, and especially the city of that name, is the scene of perfect anarchy.—The latter is infested with brigands within, and has been for months without Police. The English Consul had been robbed by robbers in the streets, and was considered to be dangerously wounded. The American Consul had been obliged to keep a guard to insure his own safety. The city had been attacked by Gen. Cruz, the leader of the insurgents, who was defeated and repulsed with considerable loss. He retreated to Yzabel, a port at the north. Gen. Cruz is himself much respected by all parties, but the forces under him are no better than desperadoes and robbers, and it is thought he will be unable to restrain them in their atrocities.

No one knows where all this will end. To add to the horrors of this unhappy country, the Indians of Vera Paz have commenced a war of extermination, have burnt to ashes the town of Teleman, Chaquemin and Pansos, massacreing the inhabitants, of all ages and both sexes—so the capt. says, from whom he had it. Gen. Cruz and Berton will appear. Such an army cannot fail to be attractive in the highest degree, and when we mention that the performance is for the benefit of Mr. Davalle, the accomplished scenic painter of the establishment, we have said enough, we believe, to ensure a crowded house.

Probable desertion of the crew of the California.—A correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* writes from on board the California at Mazatlan, under date of February 7:

No surprise need be felt if this ship should be detained a number of weeks at San Francisco. She left Panama with barely enough coal to carry her to the above named port, and the majority of her crew, a fortnight after, it is expected will desert her there. The subject is frequently spoken of among the passengers, and it is understood that the ground taken by the men is that their term of service has expired.

The line of battle ship Hannibal, Sam Blas on the 15th inst. for California. The Commodore had previously removed his flag to one of the other ships of the squadron.

It may be considered certain that a final definite action is taken by Congress, the Government here will not attempt to interfere or prevent the occupation of the gold region by the American emigrants; they will, however, endeavor to prevent alarm from pushing either as principals or as employees of Americans.

One word upon the subject of slavery. It would be an easy to introduce into New York or Boston a negro population. No action of Congress can decide the question, it is already decided on the impossibility of retaining slaves, by the character of the emigrants and by the genius of the inhabitants.

City Intelligence.

Mr. J. L. Fabre.—We copy with much pleasure the following well deserved tribute from the *Picayune*. Mr. Fabre had to encounter a very strong opposition in his Ward on Monday last, and hence we were doubly gratified at his success. Aside from the partiality of a friend, we can afford to say, that Mr. Fabre is one of the most efficient, industrious and independent men in the Council.

Among the members of the old Council who have been returned to the new board, we notice with pleasure the name of J. L. Fabre, Esq., a fearless, efficient and faithful representative of the rights and interests of his constituents. Mr. Fabre, by his extreme urbanity and gentlemanly deportment, has, during a somewhat lengthy public career in this Municipality, gained a host of warm friends, who, with ourselves, will rejoice that his services in the Council have been retained. The citizens of the Fourth Ward could not have selected a better man to look after their interests in the municipal legislature of the First Municipality, and in his return to a seat in the Council, the cause of public education retains one of its most energetic and fearless champions. As chairman of the Committee on Education, Mr. Fabre has, during his brief term of office, won a just priority of the cause, and his position, in fostering the public schools, and in every way extending their beneficial influences, and we feel happy to say that in many ways the good effects of his noble labors have been made too apparent to pass unnoticed.

To Mr. Fabre's reporters of the different newspapers are under obligations for punctuation favors, which a reporter alone can appreciate. He has on all occasions manifested a strong desire to oblige this humble class of individuals; and whether it be worth any thing or not, he enjoys their good opinion and has their best wishes for his welfare and happiness.

Orleans Theatre.—*Great Attraction—Benefit of Mr. Develle.*—To morrow evening the frequenters of this fashionable resort will be treated to an opera—quite a rare thing, by the way, in a Sun day—viz: *Gemma Belmon*, in which Mesdames Perry Jolig, Berton, and Messrs. Hulne, Valsi and Berton will appear. Such an array cannot fail to be attractive in the highest degree, and when we mention that the performance is for the benefit of Mr. Davalle, the accomplished scenic painter of the establishment, we have said enough, we believe, to ensure a crowded house.

Assault and Battery.—On Wednesday night Joseph McCurly was arrested in Gallatin street, by four ruffians, who knocked him down and pummelled him of $5. McCurly recognized a man named Billy Moore, one of the gang, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued.

Burglars.—Some burglars broke open the door of Pr. E. Murphy's house, at the corner of Esplanade and Bourbon streets, on Wednesday night, but their exploit aroused the inmates and the thieves made themselves scarce. The city is infested with a lot of burglarious scoundrels, and it behooves the police to have them arrested.

Police news.—We have little or nothing to report in this line, as the courts were all closed yesterday.

Coroner's inquest.—The coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a white man, name unknown, who was found dead on board of a flatboat opposite St. Joseph st. Verdict—Died of Congestion of the brain."

—DIED—

On Thursday, April 5th, at Baton Rouge, Mrs. Magdalen Esnard, (maiden name Lopez).

Friends and acquaintances of both families—Esnard and Lopez—are invited to attend the funeral, from Villere st., between Dumaine and St. Philip.

☞ We are authorized to announce George A. Fosdick, as a candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court, at the election to be held on the 5th of November next. ap7

Messrs. Editors—Please announce J. E. F. Maxent, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Fourth District Court, at the election to be held on the 5th November, 1849. MANY FRIENDS.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce Mr. John S. Libbey as candidate for the office of Clerk of the Fourth District Court, at the election which is to take place on the 5th November next.

ap7 MANY VOTERS.

☞ The ship Burnham, from Boston, is discharging opposite the Orleans Float. Consignees are notified to attend to the receipt of their goods as the vessel is expected to be ready to receive cargo on Monday next. L. H. GALE,
ap7 No. 28 Camp street.

☞ The packet ship SOUTHERNER, Captain James Berry, from New York, is now discharging at the foot of Canal street. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods as the vessel will be moored in the stream to-morrow (Sunday) morning, and risk.
J. W. STANTON & Co.
ap7 Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Friday Evening, April 6th, 1849.

Trade has been rather dull during the past week, as will be perceived on referring to our separate remarks below. Within the last two or three days, the Cotton market has presented more activity with greater steadiness in prices. The Canada's letters came through on Tuesday, fully confirming the telegraphic intelligence, and we are now in daily expectation of receiving the news by the Steamer of the 24th ult.

The weather since our last has been clear and favorable for outdoor business. The river is at the same stage as before noticed.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 30th ult., of Louisiana and Mississippi, 10,329 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 7,557; Alabama, 581; Arkansas, 307; Florida, 267; Texas, 364; together, 27,855 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 30,326 bales; Glasgow, 1,799; Havre, 3,986; Marseilles, 1,980; Antwerp, 1,733; Trieste, 2,176; Hamburg, 1,200; Genoa, 1,779; Barcelona, 867; St. Petersburg, 993; Vera Cruz, 3,9; New York, 3,310; Boston, 8,393; Philadelphia, 1,800; together, 74,470 bales; making a reduction to stock of 26,615 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 162,925 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848.....	bales	27,403
Arrived this week,.....		27,855
Arrived previously,.....		919,280 947,035
Exported past week.....		35,570
Exported previously.....		669,941 705,511
Stock on hand and on shipboard.		241,925

We noticed in our last that the Cotton market had closed steadily at a decline of ⅛c on the prices current previous to the receipt of the Canada's news. The sales of Saturday were 2,000 bales, and on Monday 4,500 changed hands at the same rate. The Steamer's letters came through on Tuesday, fully confirming the fall in the Liverpool market, but since then we have had an extensive demand for Cotton, only checked to-day from the fact of the Banks being closed, and many persons considering it a holiday. On Tuesday, the sales were 8,000 bales, Wednesday 10,000, yesterday 12,000, and to-day 3,000, making the entire business of the week 40,500 bales, of which, English buyers have taken the largest portion, though purchasers for France and other parts of the Continent have also operated to a considerable extent. The market closes firmly at the subjoined figures.

Literal classification—Louisiana and Mississippi.

Inferior.....	4¾@5¾c
Ordinary.....	5¾@6c
Middling.....	6@6¼c
Good Middling.....	6¼@6¾c
Middling Fair.....	6¾@7
Fair.....	7@7¼c
Fully Fair.....	7¼@7¾c
Good Fair.....	7¾@—
Good and Fine.....	—@—

TOBACCO—Arrived since the 30th ult., 1,193 hhds. Cleared in the same time, for Hamburg, 30 hhds.; Trieste, 5; New York, 12; Philadelphia, 450; to get on, 301 hhds. Stock in warehouse and on shipboard, 10,977 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848.....	hhds	14,854
Arrived the week.....		1,193
Arrived previously.....		11,360 12,553
		27,407
Exported this week.....		297
Exported previously.....		16,761 17,179
Stock on hand and on shipboard.		10,227

The business since our last has been unimportant, amounting to only 350 hhds., but with the light supplies holders are enabled to maintain a steady currency. We quote Lugs, 3¾@3¾c.; Leaf, Inferior to Common, 3¾@4¾c.; Fair to Fine, 4¾@5¾; Choice and selections, 6@8; cents ₱ lb. The greater portion of the sales have been made on private terms.

RICE.—The sugar market has maintained a steady appearance, and the sales of the week do not exceed 1,300 hhds., at a general reduction of ⅛c, though the decline is more apparent on the lower qualities. We quote Lugs, 3¾@3¾c.; Common, 3¾@3¾c.; Fair, 3¾@4c.; Prime to Fine, 4¼@4¾; Choice, 4¾@5c ₱ lb. We notice sales on plantation of 130 hhds. at 4½c., and 200 hhds. at 5¼c ₱ lb.

MOLASSES.—The market has been dragging since our last, and the sales which amount to 2000 bbls., are at slightly reduced prices, the range being from 18½c ₱ gall., according to quality. We have heard of no sales on plantation.

FLOUR.—The market continued in the same dull state previously noticed, with increased depression in prices which now range from $4@$4 12½c for Ohio and similar brands, though the latter figure can only be had for very good. 200, and from $4 50 @$5 12½c for St. Louis extra brands. The sales of the week amount to 7,500 bbls., and include one lot of 2,000 Illinois (unbranded) at $4 87½ ₱ bbl.

GRAIN.—The Corn market has been quite inactive since our last, the sales and having extended 95,000 sacks, at a range of 37@38c ₱ bushel for white, shipping and delivering a further 15,000 sacks. 15,000 bushels of Wheat have been sold at a range at 80@82c ₱ bushel. Lower extra Rye is quoted at 47½c.; tallow 8½c.... Groceries steady; New Orleans sugar 4¾ to 5¾c., and molasses 26c.; rice 4¾ to 5¾c. per lb; Rio 6¾ to 6¾ to 7¼c. per lb..... The cotton market is a little better, but prices remain unchanged; sales to-day of 3000 bales..... Whiskey is selling at 32c. per gallon in bbls., with sales only of 100 bbls.

The weather has become very pleasant.

☞ All the back mails arrived yesterday bringing papers to the latest dates.

☞ The steamer Osprey arrived at Charleston on Saturday last.

Heavy Exports.—The amount of cotton cleared for the week ending yesterday was 54,570 bales.

Daniel Appleton, the senior partner of the great publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., died in New York on the 28th ult.

Appointment by the President.—Joseph Bates, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Texas.

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