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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 13, 1851.

G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor. NO. 88 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Thursday Morning, Mar. 13, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Our readers are already aware that the River and Harbor bill, which had passed the House of Representatives by a large majority, failed in the Senate, but they are not probably cognizant of the mode and manner in which the measure was defeated. This is well worth recording, for it is the first time within a series of seven years, that a bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors has been killed, by anything short of a Presidential veto. The last Congress passed such a bill, and Mr. POLK refused his sanction, on the broad and general ground that the Constitution did not confer upon Congress the power to appropriate money for such purposes. The present Congress knew beforehand that the bill would be signed by President FILLMORE. Hence, perhaps the violence of an opposition which had been in former days withheld, when it was shrewdly conjectured that Legislative assent would be nullified by the "One man power."

The bill in question was lost by the parliamentary manœuvres and stratagems of the majority of Democratic members in the Senate. It did not reach that body until some twenty-four hours before the close of the session. No sooner was it read, than Mr. CASS moved a series of amendments, with the benevolent object of riding the bill to death. The sense of a majority of the Senate was clearly in favor of the bill, and it was satisfactorily ascertained that if ever a direct vote could be had, it would pass. Thus the opponents labored to prevent it, although few of them had the manliness to avow their determination. They lacked the courage to face their constituents with the confession that they had openly and boldly voted say on the question of its passage. They were willing to entangle the measure, but not by intrepid and frank opposition. As soon as the purposes of the minority became manifest, Mr. CLAY distinctly stated that if they would acknowledge their intention to defeat the bill at all hazards by the interposition of parliamentary delay, he would move to lay it upon the table, and proceed to other business. The offer was emphatically made, but, to use the language of the *Republic*, no one ventured to accept it. No man in the Senate dared to make the declaration to the country that he would avail himself of these parliamentary contrivances to defeat THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY. No man put himself on the record with such an avowal, and to take upon himself the responsibility of thus defeating a measure imperatively desired by an immense majority of the American people. But as the experiments of the session developed cumbrous proceedings, which, o'clock in the evening, the purpose of the minority was avowed, and it appeared that there was a combination among certain individuals to prevent the passage of the appropriation bills, unless they could have their own way with the River and Harbor bill. By this time the issue had been made up—this a MINORITY OF the MAJORITY govern? It was clear by this time, by numerous votes that had been taken during the day, that there would be a large majority in favor of the bill, but the doctrine of the new light Democracy is, that the minority ought to govern by tricks, intrigues, contrivance—by speaking against time, by reading long reports and messages to which nobody listens—if they can thereby defeat the will of the majority. The West and North have been overslaughed and deprived of the legislation for which they have so long called, and called in vain, by a combination of the Disunionists and and Secessionists with the hair-splitting abstractionists of the Democracy.

For four and twenty hours a most determined and exciting contest between the friends and foes of the bill were carried on. The former patiently listening to long speeches and voting down amendments; the latter persevering, engaged in speaking against time, in reading prose documents, in offering every possible species of amendment and in calling for the yeas and nays. Conspicuous in this labor of love was Mr. SOULE, and the citizens of Louisiana are in part indebted to their own Senator for being deprived of $400,000 for the improvements of Red River and $250,000 for Bayou Lafourche. The struggle was maintained with undiminished energy, until at length the majority, seeing that there was imminent danger of the session terminating, without the passage of the appropriations subject to the working of the government, agreed to lay the River and Harbor bill temporarily on the table. From that moment the fate of the measure was decided. The minutes flew rapidly by, and the Senate had barely time to give its assent to the several appropriation bills, ere the moment of adjournment arrived.

Comment upon such a proceeding would be superfluous. It is sufficient to point out the gross and flagrant inconsistency between the professions of the Democracy, that the majority must govern, and their practice, which in this instance at least, involved the exercise of the most objectionable means for overturning and setting at naught the will of an absolute majority.

NEW METHOD OF DRAWING.

We had yesterday the pleasure of examining a new method of drawing and shading invented by Professor RICHTER, of Germany, who is now in our city for the purpose of imparting his system to pupils. We are not at liberty to explain the method, but can assure our readers that it is eminently simple, ingenious and original. Its application is universal, and its acquisition so easy, that in a single lesson, any one wholly unacquainted with the principles of drawing may learn to copy with the utmost accuracy and minuteness every object in nature or in art.

Professor RICHTER has received testimonials of the merit and beauty of his invention from the greatest minds in the country. He has in his possession letters attesting the excellence of his discovery, from HENRY CLAY, DAN'L. WEBSTER, PIERRE SOULE and JENNY LIND. The public may be satisfied that there is no humbug in the matter. The invention is not only surprisingly simple, but singularly practical. The anatomist, botanist, naturalist and in fact every person, engaged in scientific pursuits, equally with those who desire to learn the accomplishment as an agreeable pastime, will find their money well bestowed, in acquiring the easy and beautiful method of Professor RICHTER.

DE BOW'S REVIEW.—We are indebted to J. C. MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for the March number of this excellent periodical. It is enriched with a spirited engraving of WM. GREGG, an intelligent and enterprising manufacturer of South Carolina. The articles in the present number of the Review are as follows: The State of Georgia, by J. A. Turner; Sugar, M. Rousseau's Process, by Prof. McCulloh; Suppositious Reviews, by J. M. Legare, of South Carolina; The South and her Remedies; India and the Hindoos; The Earth and Man; Turkey and its Destiny, by Professor Barnwe l of N. O.; Commercial, agricultural and manufacturing statistics; Editorial and Literary department.

☞ We are requested by J. A. Beard, Auctioneer, to call the attention of Planters to the sale of the gang of choice slaves, comprising 101 acclimated field hands from one plantation, which will be sold this day, at Banks' Arcade, at 12 o'clock.

We are also requested to notify the public that the Lithographic plans of 244 lots of Ground, belonging to the Hagan and Lafayette property are now ready for delivery. Also to draw the attention of Real Estate purchasers to the important sale of Real Estate, as per plans.

The Hagan and Lafayette sale commences on Monday, the 17th instant, and will be continued until all the property is sold.

TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamship *Galveston*, we have received papers from Texas to the 7th instant, inclusive. They contain nothing of interest. The Houston *Telegraph* has the following:

INDIANS AGAIN.—Our western exchanges contained numerous and evidences of the renewed hostility of the Camanches. These savages have surrounded Fort Merrill, and committed many depredations about San Antonio. They lately murdered a Mr. Howard, of Bexar, near the San Pedro, and a Mexican a short distance from the Medina. A large number of soldiers were in pursuit of them at the last accounts. It is hardly probable, however, that the Indians will cease their depredations until a strong military force is sent directly into the country.

The weather had been extremely cold in Houston and Galveston.

The Galveston *News* of the 7th has the subjoined paragraphs:

ANOTHER HEAVY LOSS.—The schooner Almeda, Capt. Smith, in attempting to cross the bar of the Brazos river on yesterday, struck and commenced filling with water so rapidly, that there was four feet of water in her hold before she could be gotten on the flats. She was, however, finally gotten aside and was lying on the flats last evening. No blame is attached to any one; the accident was altogether unavoidable. We understand the Almeda had on assorted cargo of 800 or 1,000 bbls., all insured, and that nearly all of it has probably been damaged seriously.

We observe that the Hon. Wm. Menifee, of Fayette county, is announced as a candidate for Congress to represent the Western Congressional District of this State.

Also, Hon. Matthias Ward, of Cass County, Hon. R. M. Williamson, of Washington County, are announced as candidates for the office of Lieut. Governor, of this State.

We do not see any opposition to Hon. John A. Greer, of San Augustine, for Governor.

☞ We are indebted to the steamship *Fanny*, which arrived about 12 o'clock last night, for Texas papers up to the 4th inst.

FROM MEXICO.—By an arrival from Tampico, we have received files of papers to the 26th ult. They are destitute of any news, other than we have already published.

☞ We understand, says the *National Intelligencer*, of the 4th, that the President has summoned the Senate to meet this day in extra session, to act on those nominations which it was obvious last night, that body would be unable to touch before its adjournment this morning.

GONE.—The Canton (Miss.) Creole, a "fire-eating" concern, suspended its breath a few days since, after some months of wordy resistance. It has been succeeded by the "American Citizen," which as its name indicates is an *American* as well as a *Southron*. The Citizen will advocate and sustain the adjustment measures passed by the last session of Congress, and oppose secession, disunion and all other kindred absurdities. We wish the proprietors all success in their undertaking.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—We learn unofficially, says the *Republic* of the 4th instant, that the President of the United States next day nominated WILLIAM EASBY, Esq., to fill the vacancy in the office of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, occasioned by the recent death of the incumbent.

Mr. EASBY, we take occasion to say, is eminently well qualified to perform the duties for which he has been so recently and fit appointment, we are sure, will give unalloyed pleasure to all who know him, out of which number there are but few citizens of Washington.

EXTRAORDINARY PRECOCITY.—The Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald says there is at present living in that place a lad, nine years of age, who speaks and writes the Hebrew, Latin, French, Spanish and Italian languages with as much ease and fluency as he does the English. He is of humble parentage, but possesses indomitable perseverance. The Herald learns that an effort is to be made to procure him further advantages.

A MOCK MAYOR'S—*Anti-Fugitive Slave Law Meeting at Lynn*—An "indignation meeting" against the Fugitive Slave law was held at Lynn, Mass on Saturday evening, 1st instant. The Chief Magistrate of the town—Mayor Hood—presided, and made a speech full of gems fit to make a coroner jur him as King of the Woolly Heads. Among other things which the Tribune here quotes, with great gusto, he said, "he considered the law unjust, inhuman, and not fit to be obeyed." He solemnly pledged himself never to lift a finger in the work of returning a fellow-man to slavery, nor that would the use his official power to protect slave catchers.

A series of strong resolutions were passed, one of which is as follows:

Resolved, That the citizens of Lynn, being free themselves, will never assist in enslaving others.

BALTIMORE, March 5.

James F. Clayton, son of Hon. John M. Clayton, died at his father's residence last night.

PITTSBURG, March 5.

The ice is fast scant in the channel and falling. The weather is warm.

The canal is in fine order and business brisk. Near 200 tons of merchandize was received by the Pennsylvania canal, by the regular line, to-wit:

Leech & Co., Bingham & Co., Pennsylvania Ohio and Antson lines.

The railroad line, McFadden & Co. also delivering goods.

In two or three days everything will work well. The trade and merchandize by the river has been unprecedented.

CINCINNATI, March 5.

The river has fallen two feet. The sun has the appearance of rain.

THE CAUSE OF A BOTTLE.—The American ocean at Turks Island has forwarded to Lieutenant Maury the following, taken from a bottle that was picked up August 24th. Lat. 21 deg. Long. Rev. latitude 21 deg 39 north, longitude 71 deg. 26 west:

U. S. SCHOONER TAWNY, March 3, 1850.

"Latitude attained, 18 deg 51 north.

"Longitude at noon, 30 degs. 09 west.

"Please report to Lieutenant M F Maury, Superintendent of National Observatory, Washington, the time and place where picked up.

"J. C. WALSH, Lt. Comg."

This paper was forwarded by H. Stubbs, Jr., to Richard Dorsett, editor of the Turks Islands Gazette, who sent it to H. E. Smith, Esq., U. S. consul, by whom it was forwarded to the National Observatory.

The bottle was picked up one hundred and seventy days after it was thrown overboard.—The distance by great circle from the place where it was cast overboard to the place where it was picked up, is a little upward of two thousand seven miles, which gives an average rate of travel of twelve miles a day.

It is, however, not improbable that this little cruiser went along with the great equatorial current into the Caribian sea, thence into the Gulf of Mexico, and that after passing the Tortugas and Key West, it took the old Providence channel, and was thence cast ashore on Turks Island. If it took this route, the distance travelled could not be much short of four thousand miles, at an average rate of something like a mile an hour.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S OPINION OF THE STATE OF POPULAR EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Colden, who is always happy in illustration, was, on this subject particularly instructive at the Leeds Mechanics' Institute meeting, a few weeks since. "You have heard," he said, "something about the state of education in America. The thing which struck me most in travelling through the United States, was the great elevation of the mass of the people over the condition of the same class of people in this country. [Hear, hear.] I say, if a man visits the United States, and travels through that country; if he leaves this land thinking himself a Democrat, but is in reality something else, he will come back from the United States a real thorough Tory. He will find his prejudices and susceptibilities so shocked by the rubbing of his elbows against the ten-y mechanic class of that country, in the steamboat, the railway carriage, and everywhere else where he travels, that if he be a mere kid-glove Democrat, and have no real sympathy with the mass of the people, he will come back what he was in reality when he set out—a real aristocrat. [Hear, hear.] But if he goes there desirous really to ascertain whether the people there are elevated above the working classes of all other places in the world, he will come back delighted with the social state of America. [Applause.] What struck me most of all was, that I did not find in the New England States of America any class corresponding with the masses of the working classes in our agricultural and manufacturing towns. Really they are raised infinitely above us; indeed, I have no hesitation in saying that the mass of the people, whether employed in the workshop or upon the land, in the States of New England, are as much elevated by their education, and the largeness and clearness of their ideas, above the same class in England, as that class in England are raised above the same class in Austria proper." No doubt much of this is owing to the democratic institutions of America; but much is also owing to the habit of reading, which cheap newspapers have introduced.

Dry Goods Sale.

F. H. Pettigun will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at his auction room, No. 8 Canal street, upwards of 170 Packages and lots of seasonable dry goods, to which sale we call the particular attention of city and country buyers. Terms liberal.

PHILADELPHIA AND THE COMPROMISE.—A large Whig meeting was held on Thursday evening, the 27th ult., at the Chinese Museum in Philadelphia, "for the purpose of expressing their approval of the Compromise measures passed at the last session of Congress," and also to consider the propriety of urging the desert of the State law which throws embarrassments in the way of the recovery of fugitive slaves. The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

1. *Resolved*, That we approve of, and adopt the spirit of the proceedings of the Union meeting, held at the Chinese Museum, in this city on the 21st of November last, and again endorse and promulgate them to the world, as the sentiments of the Whigs of Philadelphia.

2. *Resolved*, That we approve of the laws enacted by Congress at their last session, denominated the Compromise measures, and congratulate the country on the peace and tranquility which have been produced by the said measures among the great mass of the American people.

3. *Resolved*, That the Whigs of the city and county of Philadelphia, do cordially maintain all the measures of President Fillmore's administration on the agitating question of slavery; and they believe the policy which has been adopted by him to be the only one which is consistent with a proper regard to the constitutional rights and obligations of citizens of the United States, and to the perpetuation of those blessings of peace and fraternity, under which the States of our Union have prospered, and the happiness of our people has been secured.

4. *Resolved*, That in the judgement of this meeting, so much of the act of Assembly of March 3d, 1847, in relation to fugitive slaves, as refuses the use of our prisons, for the detention of persons who may be claimed as such, under the recent act of Congress, should be repealed. That, acknowledging, as we do, the right of a citizen of another State to secure his property, which he may find within our borders, it becomes our duty to furnish him with such facilities as he may in such case require. That the due execution of the act of Congress renders it necessary that the use of our prisons shall be granted to the Judicial authority of the United States, wherever they may be required, for the safe keeping of the fugitive, until the hearing, for which that act provides, can be fully obtained. That in the opinion of this meeting, so much of the said act of Assembly as prohibits the use of the public prisons of this Commonwealth, in such cases, or in any way obstructs the execution of the recent act of Congress, or conflicts with the constitutional rights of the citizens of other States, should be forthwith repealed.

5. *Resolved*, That no member of the Whig party, who may be acting in a representative capacity in our State Legislature, from the city or county of Philadelphia, can be entitled to our confidence, who refuses to sustain the policy and the measures of the Whig National Administration.

Mr. Read, after some eloquent comments on the letter of Mr. Webster to the Austrian Minister, stated that although the matter was not embraced in the call of the meeting, yet the Committee had instructed him to offer the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation:

6. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Whig party of the Union are eminently due to Daniel Webster, for the positions which he has asserted and triumphantly sustained in his recent correspondence with the Austrian Minister.—That we recognise, in his reply to that functionary, the true principles and policy of the American government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, and a proper expression of our sympathy in the noble sentiment which may occur among the nations of the earth, for the extension of those republican doctrines which form the basis of the American Constitution.

Addresses were made by Josiah Randall, Charles Gibbons, Isaac Hazlehurst, George Biddle, John C. Bullitt, and others, all in the right spirit.

THE MOBILE MURDER.—The mysterious assassination of HERNANDEZ, the Spaniard, has created a great deal of excitement in our sister city. The Mobile *Tribune* says in reference to the dark affair:

Since the residence of the deceased in this city, a great many rumors have been afloat, as to the reason of his fixing his domicil here, and the cause of his leaving Havana. The one most pregnant with interest, and which carries upon its face the great assurance of probability, we will relate, as a gentleman we known in the city for truth and probity, as cognizant of a portion of the circumstances alluded to.

A short time previous to the Cuban expedition from this country, a stupendous fraud was discovered by the authorities of Havana to have been committed against the government, in which a number of the most wealthy and influential citizens were implicated. Prosecutions were instituted against them. Hernandez was in possession of a list of the facts. The government found it out and arrested and confined him in prison as a witness, to preserve him from the bribery, power and influence of the detendants. They attempted, however, to communicate with him, and for a large sum of money he agreed to narrate as facts a statement on the trial which would exculpate them, when the government introduced him as a witness for the prosecution. The day of trial was drawing near, and the defendants began to look upon Hernandez with deep suspicion, as they were completely in his power. They feared a betrayal of their trust, and concluded it was best to get him out of the way entirely. They planned his escape from prison, furnished him with several thousand dollars, and he was soon in this country.

During the stirring and exciting events incident to the descent upon Cardenas, this prosecution was for a time lost sight of. Since the appointment of the new governor of Cuba, it has been started afresh, and it is the intention of the authorities to probe the matter to its foundation. The new governor, learning of the escape and flight of Hernandez, after considerable inquiry and investigation, located him in this city. The necessary steps were being taken by the government to obtain his appearance in Havana. That the defendants found out, and, knowing that it would lead to an exposure of the whole transaction, they procured the commission of this deed.

It remains for such facts as these in existence, to assist our authorities in tracing up the real murderers.

P. Cubona, Auraue Berlonger, and A. Fabre, have been arrested and lodged in the guard house on suspicion. The two former are very old men, and have been favorably known here for more than twenty years. They were in the employ of the deceased. Suspicion has also fallen upon a man who worked in an adjoining shop to the same business. He left the city under circumstances that were well calculated to excite suspicion. He was seen in company with the deceased, an hour before he was murdered, and told previously that he was going to Havana, and was requested by the deceased to carry some presents to his family, which he declined. He was told by his employer to come into the house on that night, as it was late and he would be in the dark. He replied that he would come presently. He lodged with his employer, and did not come into the house that night, and has not been seen in the city since, but has been known to have left for the lower bay, to get on a brig bound for Havana. Two of the police were started in pursuit on Sunday, but as yet have not returned. A man by the name of Sloan was arrested on suspicion yesterday evening and lodged in the guard house.

The counsel for the first named three, Messrs. G. Y. Overall and W. C. Gilmore, appeared yesterday before the Mayor, and continued the examination until this morning.

Since the above was in type, the policemen who were sent down the bay to intercept the man mentioned above, have returned without hearing any thing of him. It has since been ascertained that he left in company with another individual, a Spaniard, who can soon find out, is acquainted with them or know their names. Two or more strangers have been seen about that portion of the street where Hernandez lives. What their business was no one knows.

☞ Here are two choice anecdotes culled from the clever European correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*—

George Sand's new drama of *Claudie*, brought out a week ago at the *Porte St. Martin*, is producing a wonderful impression. In my next, I may give you a slight sketch of the plot. It is socialist to the highest degree, and has aroused the whole attention of the police; indeed, at first it was seized, but was released after the authoress promised to strike out one or two of the most inimical scenes. It is deeply affecting piece, and, it seems to me, cannot fail of producing an excellent moral effect. It is said to have already made more than one convert to socialism, and if the present success continues, will doubtless make many more. An anecdote is related apropos to this, and is said to have actually occurred on the second representation. A young and beautiful lady, the wife of a celebrated legitimist, was with her husband in one of the boxes. As the performance proceeded, her emotion displayed itself by an abundance of tears; her husband became exceedingly angry, and at last, losing all patience, said, in a tone of mingled anger and indignation—

'How dare you weep, madame?'

'I have not a heart as insensible as yours,' answered the wife. 'O! what beautiful language! what noble words!'

'The piece is socialist, wretched woman.'

'Socialist!' exclaimed the wife.

It is a repetition of the most dreadful doctrines."

"Really!" answered the lady, who only continued to weep more than ever.

'Dry your tears, I tell you,' said the husband, 'you scandalize your neighbors.'

'Sir,' replied the wife, 'if that is socialism, then, from this day forth, I am a Socialist.'

We believe the husband fainted at this declaration; but, at all rate, he has ever since been very busy buying up all the copies of *Claudie* he can find, and throwing them into the fire.

The rue Vivienne was put into a state of considerable excitement the other evening by a comical affair, which might, however, have been very serious. A series of representations is soon to be given at the national circus. They are to be composed of exercises of gladiators and of wild beasts. Among the acrobats engaged, figures as principal performer Jean de Toldy, a Hungarian by birth, of colossal stature and herculean strength, whose reputation is proverbial in Germany. On his arrival in Paris, Mr. de Toldy took lodgings at a hotel near the *place de la Bourse*, (the Bourse is the "on change" of Paris.) Being completely ignorant of the French language, the Hungarian hercules fixed the name of the *place* where he lived in his memory, thinking very justly that by that name alone he could easily find his lodging if he should happen to get lost in the streets of Paris. The other evening he went to dine with one of his countrymen. What with conversation, pipes and wine, he entirely forgot to look at his watch, and it was past midnight when he started home; he thought he could easily find his way, but arrived in the rue Vivienne, he found he had missed it entirely—At this moment a young man came along on the side-walk, and Mr. de Toldy going up to him, said, in his deep bass voice, strongly accented: "*La Bourse Monsieur*," (*bourse*, in French also means purse.) The young man raised his head and perceiving before him a gigantic man holding a great cane in one hand, took to his heels, crying, "shrieval murder!! murder!!! At these cries several persons came up and among them two policemen. As the Hercules made all sorts of gestures to make himself understood, they concluded he was about resisting the law, and they conducted him rather roughly to the lock up. Luckily they stopped a minute in the guard house, and there happened to be there a soldier who understood German. Mr. de Toldy in a few words explained to him the circumstances, and who he was. You may imag ne the confusion of the policemen and their excuses. They repaired their mistake as much as possible by sending a soldier to conduct their supposed prisoner to his residence.

HOW A LADY SHOULD WASH HERSELF.—Mrs. Swinshelm, in the Saturday Visitor, has a long article to young ladies upon the necessity of cleanliness. In the article she gives the following directions as to the *modus operandi*, which, to the bachelors who have no idea as to the manner in which such things are managed, will be extremely interesting:

You only want a basin of water, a towel, a rag and five minutes' time. When you get up in the morning put a petticoat very loosely at the waist, draw your arms out of the sleeves of your chemise, and let it drop to your waist; take your hair well and slap your back and shoulders, rub your arms and chest, throw handful of water around your ears and back of the neck. Then throw your towel across your back and 'saw' it dry—rub fast, until you are quite dry, put on your chemise sleeves, draw on a night-gown to keep from chafing, while you tuck your skirts up under one arm, until you can add dry one limb, drop that and do the other likewise, and be sure that the small of the back and the sides get their full share of rubbing; this done, sit down, dip one foot in the basin, rub and dry it, put on your stocking and shoe, and then wash the other.

ATLANTIC WAVES—*Their Height, Length, &c.*—Dr. Scoresby, in two passages across the Atlantic, had excellent opportunities of making observations on the magnitude, velocity and phenomena of the waves of the Atlantic. He found that during a severe gale, the mean height of waves, including depression as well as altitude, was 40 feet, while some waves rose about 43 feet above the level of the hollow in which the steamship the Hibernia was at the moment of observation. The total distance from these great waves passing through the hollow occupied by the *Hibernia* to the crest of the one next adjacent, averaged about 600 feet.

Other observations proved that the waves traversed a distance of 790 1-2 feet in 16 1-2 seconds of time, which is rather more than 32 1-2 English statute miles to the hour.

As to the forms of waves, their inequality &c., Dr. Scoresby says:

"In respect to form, we have perpetual modifications and varieties, from the circumstance of the inequality of operation of the power by which they are formed. Were the wind perfectly uniform in direction and force, and of sufficient continuance, we might have as wide and deep seas as waves of perfectly regular formation. But no such quality in the wind ever exists. It is perpetually changing in direction within certain limits, and its force, too, both in the same place and in proximate quarters. Innumerable disturbing influences are therefore in operation, governing the waves more or less observable in natural sea waves."

Dr. Scoresby adds, that when the waves were highest, it was difficult to trace; the same identical ridge for more than a quarter to a third of a mile.

City Intelligence.

PLACIDE VARIETIES.—A string of delightful entertainments is presented for to night. See advertisement.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The favorite opera of *Norma* is to be presented to-night. Of course the house will be crowded.

FRENCH OPERA HOUSE.—M. P. Sharkey takes a benefit to night, and we trust that the public will appreciate his worth will give him a bumper. The beneficiary is a great favorite and deserves a rousing testimonial.

THE THUGS.—This extraordinary specimen of humanity continues to hold forth every afternoon and evening at the Armory Hall. His levees are densely crowded, and he affords an untiring success in amusement to his numerous visitors.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—No cases of importance came up yesterday before Recorder Genella. A few petty larcenies, assaults &c., were disposed of in the usual manner, neither of them calling for any particular notice on our part.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Lorne*.—This Court was occupied yesterday with a few important trials, the details of which are not worth noticing.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—The case of the Heirs of Mrs. Swinshelm, vs. Pilie and the Mayor, Aldermen and inhabitants of New Orleans has been fixed for trial on the 3d April next.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge McCaleb*.—J. C. Jones, steward of the steamship Ohio, was brought up for trial yesterday, on the charge of having aided in unloading and delivering from on board said steamship, at the port of Lafayette, in the district aforesaid, thirty boxes containing Cigars, without a special license or permit therefor from the Collector and Naval Officer of the said port of Lafayette, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided. The accused was found guilty. The counsel for the defendant, Messrs Durant and Hornor, moved to set aside the verdict on several grounds, among which was, that the law known as such offences as the Collector and Naval Officer of the port of Lafayette, there being no such port of entry created by the statutes. Mr. Hunton, U. S. District Attorney, then moved to amend the information by striking out the words "Port of Lafayette," and leave was granted accordingly. A motion for a new trial will be argued on Saturday next.

DEAD.—F. Warrington, who was stabbed at the corner of Gayoso and Common streets, on Monday night last, died yesterday at the Circus street Hospital, from the effect of the wounds.

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COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 12, 1851

The Cotton market has been very quiet to-day, the sales having merely amounted to 2,500 bales without any change in prices. The Europe's correspondence was received this morning.

The Sugar market is firm with sales of 300 hhds. Fair, 4⅞@5¼c ₰ lb. Of Molasses, 750 bbls. were sold at 23@24c for fermenting, and 27c ₰ gallon for choice inside.

There is no change in the Flour market; sales to-day, 9,000 bbls, at $3 62½@3 75c for Ohio, and 3 70@3 95c for St. Louis and Illinois. About 3,500 sacks of Corn were sold at 58@60c ₰ bushel.

Provisions are unchanged. Pork is dull, and transactions confined to retail. Bacon has advanced, and Sides have been sold at 7¼@7¾c ₰ lb. Lard is in good request, and some considerable sales have been made at 7¾@7¾c ₰ lb. in bbls. and tierces.

Whiskey is better, and we notice sales of several hundred bbls. rectified at the advanced rate of 20c ₰ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges is in good demand. Sterling, 107¾@ 108¾. Paris, 5f. 37½@5f. 30. Bills on New York at 60 days, ¾ @¾ ₰ cent discount. Checks, ½ @1¼ ₰ cent discount.

Foreign Freights are lower. Cotton to Liverpool is shipping at ⅝d.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, at Carrollton, Miss JUSTINE BABIN. He friends and acquaintances and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place to-day, (Thursday) at 3 o'clock in the morning, at Lafayette's Cemetery. Her body is exposed at her residence.

ALIMENTARY PRESERVES—300 half boxes small peas, 200 bxs ceps in oil, 300 half do, 100 boxes mushrooms, 20 quarter do truffled pies, 100 boxes truffles, 200 half do, for sale by
FERROS BROTHERS,
mr13 15t 247 & 249 cor Dumaine and Royal.

SWEET OIL—150 baskets Sweet Oil, in 24 oz bottles; 50 do do, in 18 oz bottles, for sale by
FERROS FRERES,
mr13-15t 247 and 249, cor Dumaine and Royal

CHEESE—75 boxes Gruyere Cheese; 60 do do Pate Grasse; 40 d oxes Pate du Maure; 75 do do Neufchatel; for sale by FERROS BROTHERS,
mr13-15t 247 and 249, cor. Dumaine & Royal sts.

FRUITS IN BRANDY—85 boxes Fruit, assorted, for sale by FERROS BROTHERS,
mr13-15t 247 and 249, cor. Dumaine and Royal sts.

SUGAR—White, yellow and brown Havana Sugar, in store and for sale by
mr13 TROISGROS & CO., 26 Old Levee.

HAVANA COFFEE—
mr6 TROISGROS & CO., 26 Old Levee.

SUNDRIES.

Large and Choice Assortment of Piryel & Erard Pianos,
(For sale on liberal terms.)
Double Seraphics Harmoniums.
DEBAIN'S EXTRAORDINARY PIANOS OF SEVEN OCTAVES, upon which a person who knows nothing of music, can play in two or three lessons, any piece, Polkas, Mazurkas, &c, as well as any Pianist.
A. PERIER, 310 Royal street,
mr10 between St. Philip and Ursulines.

BORDEAUX WINES—100 casks Bordeaux Wines, Chateau Grimont; 25 do old do St. Estephe; and St. Julien Medoc; 200 boxes St. Julien Medoc, in barrels superior White Wine, Haut Sauterne, Chateau Rieussec; 50 barrels do do; 100 barrels White Wine, Haut Sauterne, 10 boxes do do, for sale by
mr13 PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO., 27 St. Louis st.

DEMIJOHNS AND BOTTLES—100 Demijohns of 5 gallons; 800 do, of 2 do; 800 do, of 1 do; 100 baskets empty Bottles for sale by
PAUL JUGE FILS & CO.
mr13 27 St. Louis st.

MARSEILLE WINE—100 cases Marseilles Wine, for sale by PAUL JUGE FILS & CO.
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MUSCADINE WINE—200 boxes Muscadine Wine, Frontignan, for sale by
PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.
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SWEET OIL—100 baskets N. Sue & J. Pinguet's 50 do 24 hf bottles and 50 do 12 hf bottles, for sale by
mr13 PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO., 27 St. Louis st.

HAVANA CIGARS—Regalias, Mantas Grandes, Pasteles, Principes and Londres, other very best brands; viz: Figaro, Colonas, Cabanas, Partagas, Fragosa, El Sol, Dos Hermanos, Bord Wellington, Suffolk, Netzyde, Golden, Principes, Fortuna, Favorita, Volante, &c. &c. In store and for sale by D. ROCHO, Jr.
mr13 34 Gravier st

PAPER STOCKS—5 bales assorted paper in store and for sale by D. ROCHO.
mr13 34 Gravier st

HAVANA CIGARS—1,000 do of different qualities, of the sort of Lafayette, there being no such port of entry created by the statutes. Mr. Hunton, U. S. District Attorney, then moved to amend the information by striking out the words "Port of Lafayette," and leave was granted accordingly. A motion for a new trial will be argued on Saturday next.

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