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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Thursday Morning, April 3, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

VIRGINIA AND THE COMPROMISE.

On Thursday, 20th ultimo, in the Virginia House of Delegates, Mr. Scott of Fauquier, offered a preamble and resolutions in reference to the Compromise measures passed by Congress, which, after debate, were made the special order for Friday, when they were referred to a Special Committee of 13, by a vote of 64 to 57.

On Saturday, the Speaker announced the following gentlemen as members of the Committee, viz:

Messrs. Flournoy, Segar, Crutchfield, Jones, Jackson, Craig, Taliafero, Witcher, Kilby, Pittman, Edwards, Russell and Campbell of Nottoway.

On Monday, Mr. Flournoy, from the Select Committee, presented the following report, which he said had been unanimously agreed to by the Committee, and which he trusted it would be the pleasure of the House to adopt with like unanimity:

Whereas the Legislature of the State of South Carolina has passed an act "to provide for the appointment of Delegates to a Southern Congress, to be entrusted with full power and authority to deliberate with the view and intention of resisting further aggression, and if possible of restoring the constitutional rights of the South, and if not, to recommend due provision for her future safety and independence;" which act has been formally communicated to this General Assembly—

Be it therefore Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That while we deeply sympathize with South Carolina in the feelings excited by the unwarrantable interference of the non-slaveholding States, with our institutions; and whilst diversity of opinion exists among the people of this Commonwealth in regard to the wisdom, justice and constitutionality of the measures of the late and recommon known as the Compromise measures, yet the Legislature of Virginia deems it a duty to declare to her sister State of South Carolina, that the people of this State are unwilling to take any action in consequence of the same calculated to destroy the integrity of the Union.

2. *Resolved*, That regarding the said acts of the Congress of the United States, taken altogether, as an adjustment of the existing questions which they relate, and cherishing the hope that it, if fairly executed, they will restore to the country that harmony and confidence which of late have been so unhappily disturbed, the State of Virginia deems it unwise, in the present condition of the country, to send delegates to the proposed Southern Congress.

3. *Resolved*, That Virginia earnestly and affectionately appeals to her sister State of South Carolina to desist from any mediated secession upon her part, which cannot but tend to the destruction of the Union and the loss to all of the States, of the benefits that spring from it.

4. *Resolved*, That Virginia, believing the Constitution of the United States, if faithfully administered, provides adequate protection to the rights of all of the States in this Confederacy, and still looking to that instrument for defence, within the Union; warned by the expediency of the past, the dangers of the present, and the hopes of the future, invokes all who live under it to adhere unto it strictly to it, and to preserve it as the safeguard which it affords to the rights of individual States and the interests of social minorities.

5. *Resolved*, That all legislation or combination designed in any way to affect the institutions peculiar to the South, is regarded the most unprincipled reprobation, as derogatory to the rights of and peculiarly offensive to the southern States, and must, if persisted in, inevitably defeat the restoration of peaceful and harmonious sentiment in these States.

6. *Resolved*, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Executive of the State of South Carolina, with the request that they be laid before the next Legislature, and that he also be requested to transmit the Executive of the other States of this Union—the State of Vermont only excepted.

Mr. Flournoy said that he should move to lay the report on the table, with the view of taking it up at 5 o'clock Monday evening, for the purpose of submitting it the adoption of the House.

Mr. Boiling moved to lay the report upon the table, and that it be printed and made the order of the day for Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock, on the question being taken, Mr. Boiling's motion prevailed.

Accordingly, on Tuesday the 25th, the consideration of the report was resumed. Mr. Marye said he hoped it would be the pleasure of the House to adopt the resolutions with the unanimity which marked their passage through the committee. He understood that Whigs and Democrats were alike satisfied with their terms and tenure, and he therefore trusted the House would adopt the resolutions without a dissenting voice. For the purpose of saving time, he would move the previous question on the adoption of the report; and the House sustained the demand, and ordered the main question to be now put.

After some desultory discussion on points of order, the vote was taken on the first resolution, which was adopted—yeas 110; nays 24. On the second resolution the vote stood—yeas 111, nays 3. The third was adopted with but one dissenting voice. The 4th, 5th and 6th, together with the preamble, were unanimously adopted. There is no doubt that these resolutions will pass the Senate with equal unanimity.

We trust that the calm, wise, temperate and effectual admonitions of the old Dominion, will not be unheeded by the excited citizens of the Palmetto State. We trust that the patriotic counsels of the eldest, the largest, the most populous of the slave-holding communities will leave their legitimate influence in arresting the fatal policy which is driving South Carolina to the verge of an abyss, of which human vision cannot penetrate the unfathomable horrors. If Virginia should succeed in rescuing Carolina from the perils in which her madness and error have involved her, she will render to the Union a service almost as invaluable as any which has crowned that ancient commonwealth in her long and splendid career of patriotism and public service. God speed her in her mission of peace!

GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC BALL.—The first grand Military and Civic Ball, will be given by the Fremont Guards—a noble band—on Saturday evening, 5th instant, at the Commercial Exchange, St. Charles street. The proceeds of the ball are to be devoted to the relief of the poor immigrants who have lately arrived in our city, many of whom are in a state of deplorable destitution. The philanthropic and had in view should secure a general attendance to the ball of the Fremont Guards.

CATALOGUE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—The Dry Goods sale at P. H. PETTIPAIN'S auction room, No. 8 Exchange street, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, consists of upwards of 150 packages and lots of very desirable spring and Summer Goods, and buyers will find it to their advantage to attend the sale which is peremptory and on very liberal terms.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH LAW BOOKS.—THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at the corner of City street and Exchange Alley, by N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer, one lot of Law Books, French and English, for account of the Estate of the late A. L. Iberville.

BANK STOCKS, &c. COTTON PRESS CO.—We call the attention of Merchants, Brokers, Capitalists, &c., to the sale of Bank Stocks, &c., which will take place THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, by N. Vignie, Auctioneer, for account of the Estate of the late J. B. Zenon Cavelier. See advertisement. And immediately after, several young and highly recommended field hands accustomed to the work of a sugar plantation, and a first rate Cook and House servant.

☞ We draw the attention of Capitalists and the public generally to the extensive sale of Real Est ate which will be sold, by order of the President and Directors of the Mechanics' Banking Company, THIS DAY, at Banks' Arcade, by Messrs. J. A. Beard & May. Sale commences at 12 o'clock with the Barrone street property. Lithographic Books can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers.

EFFECTS OF THE HIGH WATER.

The Louisiana *Chronicle* of the 29th ult., announces the complete overflow of the town of Bayou Sara. On the 27th, the levee below the town gave way, and in one hour Bayou Sara was entirely under water. This sudden occurrence created great consternation; and the demand for skiffs, flats and gunnels, was great. In a few moments after the break in the levee we visited the scene of desolation. Many who had but recently expended their all in improving their property, so as to secure to themselves permanent homes, as they had hoped, free from the annoyance of another inundation; were suddenly doomed to see them taken possession of by an element which had more than once driven them hence. Every thing was in a perfect state of confusion. But little time was given for the erection of passage ways along the side-walks and across the streets; and there might be seen in all directions, men up to their waists in water, either removing furniture, &c., from their dwellings, or assisting those who needed assistance.

The vast amount of labor and money which has been expended by the citizens of Bayou Sara, has, so far, resulted in no good. The draining machine would have commenced operations the evening of the disaster, but it can do no good now, unless the break in the levee is repaired. There is at present a great demand for houses in this place, and but few to be had.

The river, adds the *Chronicle*, still continues to rise; and is at present as high as it was last year.

From the Plaquemine *Sentinel* we learn that but a small portion of the parish of Iberville remains which will be exempt from overflow. The Levee, some few days since, gave way at two points on the opposite side of the river, in front of Dr. GOURIER'S and Mr. ROSS'. Neither of these breaks have yet been stopped, and it is supposed that they have now reached that point when all attempts to do so will prove futile. We opine, says the *Sentinel*, that these crevasses will drown all of the crops on that side of the river. Many of the planters for miles above and below have already been inundated—and the water is fast encroaching on their neighbors beyond. On Tuesday night last, a breach was noticed in the levee in the rear of our town, and before the necessary assistance could be brought to bear, had time to wash away some twenty yards of the levee, and became such a formidable crevasse, that all endeavors to stop it were abandoned. This current is now running through at the rate of twenty knots an hour. The whole surface of our town, as far front as Bank street, (which is the second street from the River) is a perfect state of water; where is to be seen boats plying backwards and forwards through the streets, loaded with passengers, who are vacating their homes in quest of dry land. The citizens front have been kind enough to cramp themselves for the accommodation of the unfortunate sufferers by this sad disaster; yet inasmuch as they are too numerous to be all accommodated, they have either to remain in their watery homes, or ship for some distant port. This latter alternative has been adopted by a great many. This partial and forced evacuation of our town is anything but agreeable just now; this being the business season, when every body should be industriously occupied. We judge from the height of the water under our office, that it has risen of no consequence since the last twelve hours. A fall of six inches would suffice to rid it from the water by which it is surrounded, and afford us an opportunity of traveling from our dwelling to it dry shod.

THE BRITISH SHIP BRANCH.—This vessel is now in the hands of the U. S. Marshall, and a suit for forfeiture will be forthwith entered against her. It will be remembered that she brought nearly five hundred passengers from Liverpool, being nearly one hundred beyond the complement she was entitled to carry by law, according to her admeasurement. These passengers were landed here in the most shocking and filthy condition; in fact, the vessel was an absolute pest-house. We trust that an example will be made of her and the brutal owners.

THE NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.—In consequence of the new steamship Winfield Scott not having been ready to run on the 1st inst., there will be no steamer from hence on the 15th. The Winfield Scott will sail on the 1st May for New York.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.—The Whig delegates from the several wards of the Second Municipality, assembled last evening in Convention, and nominated with great unanimity the following gentlemen, as candidates for the General Council: Messrs. JOHN LEVEN, CHAS. M. WATERMAN, GEORGE ALLAN, WM. TOMKINS. This is a powerful ticket, and will help the Whigs in every Ward in the Second Municipality. It is composed of the best and most efficient citizens of that quarter, and cannot possibly be beaten, if the Whigs only do half their duty.

A RARE YOUTH.—There is a youth exhibiting at Hingham, Massachusetts, 19 years old, who stands nearly eight feet high, and is still growing. The Journal says, his shoes are sixteen inches long, and his cap as big around as a Hingham bucket. Seven years ago, when he was 12 years old, he was known and noted as a dwarf; he was then but three feet high, and weighed only 31 pounds. Since that time he has grown eight inches a year on an average, and has not done yet. He now weighs 400 pounds, and has strength in proportion.

KILLED.—The Alabama *Argus* of the 25th ult. says.—"We learn that Jerome Bennett, a young man living at Prairie Bluff, in Wilcox county, was killed by ——— Johnson. Bennett had both jaw bones broken, by being hit with a double-barrel gun. Johnson first burned two caps at him. We learn farther, that Johnson was justified in killing him. We do not see proper to state the cause that brought about this dreadful affair."

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—The Prometheus brings news from the States of San Salvador and Honduras, confirming the report of the defeat of the allied army by the forces of Carrera. The battle took place at Arada, and lasted four hours, when the army of San Salvador and Honduras, commanded by Vasconcelos, President of the former State, was completely routed and fled from the field, leaving 528 killed and 200 prisoners. Carrera's loss was much smaller. The defeated army retired to San Jacinto, closely pursued by the enemy. At the latest dates no account had been received of any other action.

The Honduras Watchman of March 1, has the following:

From private sources we learn that the town of Limas, on the Mosquitian territory, was nearly destroyed by fire—the effects of incendiarism. A Spaniard, named Bertrand, set fire to a house, which immediately spread to others, and would have swept the whole town, had it not been for the indefatigable exertions of the Charibs, and the lulling of the wind. We have been unable to learn the cause for this outrageous act, though it is believed that it arose from some dispute regarding women. The Charibs armed themselves with matchests and guns, apprehending some danger; and finding Bertrand, they fell upon him and chopped him to pieces. There were some fifteen to twenty houses completely destroyed, and several others injured.

BOSTON AND THE SOUTH.—The Boston Post says it is estimated that more than a million of dollars in sales have been lost to Boston this season, on account of the impression among Southern merchants that Boston would not sustain the compromise measures.

To this, the Savannah *Republican* adds:

We have been pleased to learn from our private correspondence that the Presidents and Directors of many of our Southern Rail-Roads, have determined to suspend their usual Boston orders. This is right—absolutely right, and we hope that this example will meet with universal imitation by all such Southern Corporations. It cannot be too strongly imitated, not only because of the treasonable practices of the Bostonians, but because the South will probably attain to a condition of complete independence, only through the trials and stimulants of necessity.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—A dispatch from Wheeling of the 24th ultimo, says:—The steamers Vinton and Lowell yesterday came in collision on the Ohio river, twenty miles below this city, in consequence of which the Lowell immediately sunk, and the engineer and 15 other persons lost their lives. The boat and cargo were a total loss.

ANOTHER GEM FROM WEBSTER.

On the 14th February a number of citizens of New York, without distinction of party, sent a letter to Mr. WEBSTER, asking him to accept a splendid carriage, harness and horses, which they had selected for him, as a small token of the high estimation in which they held his long course of public services in the Congress of the Nation, as the expounder of the Constitution, and the defender of the Union. The reply of Mr. WEBSTER shows how warmly he cherishes the great principles which he has advocated and how ardently he is attached to the Constitution of the country and the perpetuity of the Union. The admirer of DANIEL WEBSTER—and who does not admire and venerate the pure, profound statesman, and unswerving patriot—will read with exquisite pleasure the eloquent and noble sentiments clothed in earnest and felicitous language, with which his letter abounds. We are free to confess that amougst all the great public men of the times—our own HARRY CLAY not excepted—there is not one who may challenge the esteem, respect and love of the American people, with so many potent arguments to back his claim, as the matchless orator and statesman of Massachusetts. He has done more, perilled more, sacrificed more for his country than all the rest! His fame will be eternal; it will outlive the hungry granite of his own New Hampshire.

Mr. WEBSTER, after thanking the donors for their gift, continues as follows:

"But, gentlemen, I am more deeply your debtor for the estimation in which you are pleased to hold my public services in the councils of the country. If I have attempted gentlemen, to expound the Constitution, I have attempted to expound that which I have studied with diligence and veneration from my early manhood to the present time. If I have endeavored to defend and uphold the Union of the States, it is because my fixed judgment and my unalterable affections have impelled me, and still impel me, to regard that Union as the only security for general prosperity and national glory.

Yes, gentlemen, the Constitution and the Union! I place them together. If they stand, they must stand together; if they fall, they must fall together. They are the images which present to every American his surest reliance and his brightest hopes. If they perish in my day, or afterwards, I shall still have, in the history of the times, my own deep, heartfelt, and engrossing conviction that they are among the greatest political blessings ever bestowed by Providence on man; and that if, in any course of disastrous events, such as may happy to all human institutions, they should become severed and broken, even their history and their memory will constitute a track of light upon which all lovers of human liberty, in all future times, may gaze with admiration. Yes, gentlemen! Union and the Constitution!

'Fortunati ambo! siquid mea carmina possunt,
Nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet ævo,
Dum domus Æne Capitoli immobile saxum
Accolet, imperiumque pater Romanus habebit.'

I was not unaware, gentlemen, on the morning of the 7th of March of last year, that I was entering upon a duty which, as you suggest, might bring me into trial. In favor which had been long shown me by that patient party which general principles I had for a long time steadily maintained. A crisis had arrived in which it did not become me, as I thought it, to be indifferent and to do nothing. Still less did it become me to act a part which should inflame animosities, tend to destroy all genuine American feeling, and shake the fabric of the Government to its foundation. I was willing to trust, and am still willing to trust, for the vindication of my motives, to the intelligent men of my own party and of all parties. I should, indeed, have been wholly unworthy of that character which it is my highest ambition to maintain among my countrymen, if I had allowed any personal fear to bear, with the weight of a feather, against my profound sense of public duty. Whatever may now happen, I shall meet it with a clear conscience and a fixed purpose; and while acting in full co-operation with the great mass of our fellow-citizens, who hold the same sentiments that you hold, I shall fear nothing.

I am, gentlemen, your obliged friend and fellow-citizen,

DANIEL WEBSTER

Messrs. WM. M. Richards, Saml. E. Sprouls, Chas. A. Stetson, and Chas. L. A. Rodgers.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.—By the brig Milton, Captain Harper, which arrived at New York on the 23d, we have dates to the 3d ult. Coffee was selling at $76 to $80 per 1,000 lbs.; Logwood, $40 per 1,000 lbs; Doubloons, $196; and very scarce.

Affairs were comparatively quiet; although since the discovery of the conspiracy against the Government, a great many arrests were taking place, and a number of arrests of the leading persons of the Island. The Government is keeping a steamer marching from place to place with a view of repairing them. There is a commission of four appointed to confer with Mr. Walsh and the French and English Consuls, respecting the affairs of the eastern part of the Island, but nothing of importance had been done. There were no American vessels of war in Port-au-Prince, nor had there been since the Saranac sailed for Cape Haytien.

American provisions were growing scarce. Coffee was beginning to come into the market in rather large quantities.

☞ The National Intelligencer states that the Military Asylum Commissioners made a visit on Friday to Mount Vernon, for the purpose of examining the local suitableness of that interesting place, or its contiguous grounds, for the purpose of the proposed Asylum for invalid and superannuated soldiers. The associations of that venerated spot would impart to the character fitness for such an institution, and should it be thought by the eminent officers entrusted with the selection, to fulfil the other conditions required in the selection of a site for the Asylum, the choice of Mount Vernon will be gratifying to the whole country.

The President of the United States and several Members of the Cabinet accompanied the Commissioners on their excursion to Mount Vernon.

☞ The "TROY WHIG" remarks that Gov. Fish advised "the President to sign the Compromise, Fugitive Slave Bill, and all."

This is repeated in another paragraph in the Whig. There are many who would like to see the advice.

A CLOCK FOR SIXTY CENTS.—Mr. Chauncey Jerome, of New Haven, Connecticut, has actually made a timepiece, which he will warrant to keep good reckoning, and which he sells for sixty cents at wholesale, and one dollar at retail. The works are all made of brass. He makes upwards of eight hundred a day of these articles.

DESPATCH.—The British ship Washington, Capt. Wilkie, consigned to James Reid & Co., entered at the custom-house on the 17th inst., and commenced next day discharging cargo, (3,200 sacks of salt) and on the 28th cleared for Liverpool with 2,250 bales of cotton on board. She was just ten days from the commencement of discharging until her clearance on Friday;—one Sunday intervening, on which no work was done. Can the annals of shipping furnish a case of equal despatch in loading and unloading?—*Mobile Tribune.*

☞ The following fragrant passage is extracted from the letter of an English correspondent of an *American* newspaper, and is published by an *American* editor with apparent satisfaction:

"Your President, with the example of Gen. Haynau before his eyes, has determined wisely in abandoning his proposed visit to this country. If the presence of the Hungarian woman-flogger is not to be tolerated among us, how much less shall that of the woman-stealer, the kidnapper of men, the robber of children, the pillager of the cradle be endured in a free and enlightened country? My advice would be to all who have given their countenance to that infamous edict, if they would consult their own safety, not to run the hazard of leaving their footprints on our shores."

ACCIDENT TO PRESIDENT SPARKS.—We are pained to learn that as Mr. Sparks, President of the Harvard College, was crossing Cambridge Bridge on Saturday evening, he was knocked down by a horse and buggy, at the Cambridge end of it. An examination showed that the collar bone and one of the ribs were broken, while his face, especially about the eyes and forehead, was badly cut and bruised. He has also experienced much pain internally, but it is hoped that he has received no other injuries than those which are at present apparent.—Late last night Mr. Sparks was quite comfortable, though it is impossible for him to lie down at all.—*Boston Traveller.*

DARING ROBBERY AND OUTRAGE IN PORTSMOUTH.—On Saturday night, as Mr. Willis B. Dall, a respectable citizen of Portsmouth, carried on the business of a hatter, was on his way home from his store, having a small trunk in his hand containing upwards of $400, and while passing up Court street, and crossing the head of Queen street, was assailed by some one lying in wait, who felled him to the ground with a heavy blow which completely stunned him, and before recovering, the villain had disappeared with the trunk. Mr. Dall, though severely hurt by the blow, is not seriously injured.—*Norfolk Herald.*

PHONETIC FUDGE.—We copy the following from the Cincinnati Gazette:

"*Fonetic Buks.*—We hav reseaved from Loali & Burtur, fonetic publishurz, on Wolnut stret, 10 tu 13 cald 'Pops Eez on Man,' and the 'Furst Fonetic Redur.' Thaier got up in gud stile—read them at sit."

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Chaplin, the person who attempted to steal negroes from Messrs Stephens & Toombs, of Georgia, has failed to appear before the Court to answer the charge made against him. He gave bail for his appearance in the sum of $10,000. The sum is of course forfeited, but the payment thereof, does not release Mr. Chaplin from the prosecution.—Persons charged with the commission of crimes are required to give bonds to secure their appearance upon the day of trial. This provision of the law is founded upon the principle that the accused should be treated with as much humanity as is consistent with a due regard for justice. At the same time, nothing can exonerate him from undergoing the form of a trial. If this were not an inflexible rule of the common law, there is a provision in the Constitution of the United States which requires the surrender of fugitives from justice.

It is in the following words: "A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime." No language could be more plain and explicit.

Apply this authority to the case of Chaplin—No one can deny that he is charged with the commission of a crime in the State of Maryland. He refuses to await his trial. He flies from justice, and at the demand of the Governor of Maryland is required to do, is to make a demand for his body upon the Executive of Massachusetts, in order to secure his attendance before the tribunal of the former State. It can make no possible difference to which State Chaplin may flee for protection; the officers of justice will always be upon his track, until by constantly changing his name and his locality, he will have as many aliases as Brevet Bill, and become as restless a traveller as the Wandering Jew.

If he has been guilty of a violation of the law, he should submit to the penalty. To attempt a justification of his dastardly course in permitting his bail to suffer, does not argue the possession of a high-toned morality. And yet there are persons who will exult over his refusal to surrender himself to the Maryland authorities.

We trust that the majesty of the law will be vindicated by the punishment of this most contemptible of all criminals, a NEGRO THIEF.

FATAL AFFRAY IN EDGEFIELD, S. C.—The Augusta *Republic* learns the following particulars of a horrid shooting affair, which occurred in Edgefield District on the 25th ult:

The parties engaged in it were Gilbert Hardin, Wm. Treadaway, Wm. Wilson, and Stephen Wilson. It appears that the difficulty arose between the Wilsons and the other two persons named in regard to the line fence between their plantations. The Wilsons proceeded to move the fence further in on their own land, when Mrs. Hardin discovered it, and forbade them—threatening, at the same time, to cut off the hands of any negroes who were moving the rails. The Wilsons ordered the negroes to proceed, which they did.

Mrs. Hardin then sent off for Hardin and Treadaway. On their arrival, it seems that they resented the moving of the fence—Hardin attacking the Wilsons with a rail, Wm. Wilson and Treadaway being armed with guns. The two latter exchanged shots—Wilson's taking effect upon Treadaway, who soon fell mortally wounded. Hardin's shot took no effect. Hardin then stunned Wilson by striking him with the rail—seized the gun of Treadaway and fired at William Wilson, without effect. Wilson then fired at him, the shot taking effect in one eye, and also in the breast and arm.

Since the above was written, we have heard that Treadaway did not discharge his gun, but that it was fired afterwards by Hardin at Wilson as he fled. Treadaway has since died from the wounds inflicted—Hardin is not yet dead, but the wounds are represented to be very severe.

We believe the above particulars as we have heard them from good sources. They are doubtless mainly correct. We understand that William Wilson delivered himself up in Hamburg yesterday, and were admitted to bail.—*Augusta Republic.*

GEN. CUSHING.—The pungent Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*—*Il Secretario*—is particularly severe upon this distinguished ex-Tylerite. Hear him:

Talking of the dead, however, I may mention that General Caleb Cushing, ex-private of that famous corps of which Mr. Wise was Corporal, has not long since been heard here: 'tis said, for the purpose of laying before the Board of Mexican Commissioners a claim for the payment of his services in China, as American Commissioner. Thereupon, allow me to give you the following dialogue between the pilfered author and myself:

"Pray Cushing! your visit to Mexico—rob'd by banditti!"

—Poor Cushing! your case is hard indeed, surely!—Yes, they rifled and stole all my manuscript leaves". Then, Caleb, I pity, not you, but the thieves!

FUNERAL OF MAJOR NOAH.—The mortal remains of Mordecai Manasseh Noah were at 4 o'clock yesterday removed from his dwelling, Broadway, to the Hebrew Synagogue in Twenty-first street, near Sixth-av., attended by the Hebrew Benevolent Society in full regalia and a large concourse of sympathising friends, with whom, but many of the leaders of the deceased but both sides of Broadway for some distance were crowded prior to the moving of the procession. Entering the burial ground, in procession, the procession nearly filled it, gathering around the spot on the east side where the grave had been opened. The coffin was set down; the assemblage induced to recede a few feet from each side of the hearse, when a sub-procession of some fifteen or twenty Hebrews (many elderly men) headed by Rev. Mr. Lyon, followed by Rev. Mr. Raphall and perhaps one other priest, was formed, which marched seven or eight times around slowly and measuredly around the body, chanting in Hebrew a Hymn of invocation to the Almighty for penitence and bliss to the departed soul. We never witnessed anything more oriental, impressive and affecting. At the solliquid notes of the children of Abraham, imploring in the language of the ancient Patriarchs the mercy of God for their departed brother in blood and faith were heard no more. The chanters dissolved their procession and mingled with the crowd around them; and now Rev. Dr. Raphall stepped forward and delivered (on behalf of the Hebrew Benevolent Society) a chaste, eloquent and felicitous eulogy on him whose dust they were about to consign to earth; tracing the whole course of his history, dwelling happily on the kindness of his nature as evinced in a life long career of charity, but especially while he was Sheriff of the City, when, on the breaking out of the yellow fever in 1822, he officiated all the prisoners for debts in custody, and thus assumed their debts, for all of which he was compelled to pay. Dr. Raphall affirmed that Major Noah lived and died a steadfast adherent to the Hebrew faith. The body was then lowered to its final rest, and we came away, understanding that the ceremonies were concluded. We would not for much have missed this most affecting and to us novel burial scenes. There were not more than two or three women present—in fact, we remember seeing one only.

☞ There is abundance of truth in the subjoined bit of generalization from the Germans, which we find translated in the N. Y. *Mirror:*

WIFE—MISTRESS—LADY.—Who marries from love takes a wife; who marries for the sake of convenience takes a mistress; who marries from consideration takes a lady. You are loved by your wife, regarded by your mistress, tolerated by your lady. You have a wife for yourself, a mistress for your house and friends, a lady for the world. Your wife will agree with you, your mistress will accommodate you, your lady will manage you. Your wife will take care of your household, your mistress of your house, your lady of appearances. If you are sick, your wife will nurse you, your mistress will visit you, and your lady will inquire after your health. You take a walk with your wife, a ride with your mistress, and join parties with your lady. Your wife will share your grief, your mistress your money, and your lady your debts. If you are dead, your wife will shed tears, your mistress lament, and your lady wear mourning. A year after your death marries again your wife, in six months your mistress, and in six weeks or sooner, when mourning is over, your lady.

OIL CONTRACT.—The contract for supplying the United States Government with sperm oil for the use of the light-houses, was this day taken by Samuel Leonard, Esq., of New Bedford, at an average price of one hundred and eighteen and one-third cents per gallon, cash. The quantity to be delivered is 67,716 gallons; one third winter oil and two-thirds spring oil. Winter oil equal to 121 cents; spring oil equal to 117 cents. A low contract considering the present quotations of oil in the market.—*Boston Transcript.*

FIRE AND SUICIDE.—We learn from the Hartford Times, that a man named Cook, of Harwinton, attempted, on the night of the 17th inst., to murder his wife, but she escaped to a neighboring house severely wounded. He then set fire to his own house, which was burnt down, and committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn. No cause other than insanity or an incorrigible temper is assigned for these acts.

City Intelligence.

ORLEANS THEATER.—The performances to-night have been set apart for the benefit of Mr. Grau, on which occasion, Donizetti's beautiful opera of 'The Favorite,' is to be brought out. Mlle. Baron will appear in one of her favorite dances, and a very amusing vaudeville is also to be performed.

PLACIDE VARIETIES.—A most entertaining bill will be presented to-night, at this popular establishment. See advertisement.

THE GRAND PRIZE CONCERT.—Our readers must not loose sight of Pothomier's Grand Prize Concert, which is to take place at the Armory Hall, to-morrow evening. Apart from the musical attraction which is of a higher order, the celebrated Diamond Watch, and various other prizes are to be distributed among the holders of tickets. It will doubtless prove a most interesting affair.

EVENING A VEIBEL.—R. Grosse was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, on the charge of having feloniously entered the oyster boat of J. Jaccaschini, and stolen from the pantaloon pockets of the owner $27 in money and a silver watch. The accused was remanded for examination.

DELEGATES TO THE RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Second Municipality Council on Tuesday evening, the following gentlemen were unanimously appointed delegates to the Rail Road Convention to meet in this city on the 16th inst:—James Robb, Peter Conrey, Jr., Hamilton Wright, J P Harrison, W Report, S J Peters, J W Hanson, S W Oakey, J Sheafe, James H Caldwell, Patrick Irwin, W H Garland, John Leeds, Logan McNight, J D Bein, Leonard Matthews, H J Ranney, W B Campbell, Joshua Baldwin.

LARCENY.—Jacob Loeb, a lad, was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, having in his possession a silver watch stolen from the premises of L. Denoery on Old Levee, on the 31st ult. Bail was given for his appearance.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—J. Bowman was held to bail yesterday before Recorder Genois on the charge of having assaulted and beaten Era Zimmerman in Madison street.

SAWY DOWN.—A man named John Dowling, was committed yesterday by Recorder Caldwell for trial before the First District Court on the charge of having robbed George Belle on the Levee, of the sum of $7 50.

Adam's & Co's California Express.

ADAMS & CO., will forward an Express to California by the steamship ALABAMA, to leave for Chagres on Tuesday, the 8th inst.

This Express crosses the Isthmus in charge of a messenger employed for that purpose, and is immediately shipped on board the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer at Panama, in virtue of peculiar facilities granted us by that line, thereby enabling us at all times to transport with mail speed every description of merchandise committed to our hands.

Packages should be put in water proof order, and not exceed 125 lbs. in weight, or 5 cubic feet in measurement.

☞ Rates greatly reduced.

☞ Insurance for any amount when desired

ap3 dr ADAMS & CO., 72 Camp st.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2, 1851

The Cotton market continues extremely dull, and the sales to-day, barely reach 2,000 bales. Prices tend in favor of buyers.

There is no change in the Sugar market; sales of 350 hhds. Fair 4¾@5¼c. Of Molasses, 400 bbls. were sold at 25c@27½c for Fermenting, and at 30c@30½ ₰ gallon for choice new and rebuiled.

A limited business was done in Flour. Prime is selling in small lots, at $4@$4 02½c., St. Louis and Illinois at $4 10@$4 ·0c., and extra brands at $4 50 @$4 90 ₰ bbl. About 3,500 sacks Corn were sold at 56@56c ₰ bushel

There is a good feeling in the Provision market, and prices are advancing. Mess Pork is retailing at $13 75@$14. Pork Pork is in active demand, at full prices. Bacon goes off freely, at 8c@8½c for Sides, and 6c ₰ lb. for Shoulders.

Whiskey is selling at 18½c ₰ gallon for rectified.

Exchange is lively, and the advanced rates are steadily maintained. Sterling 109's @ 110's. Paris, 5f. 15 @ 5f. 05. Bills on New York at 60 days, ½ @ 1 ₰ cent. dis Checks, ¼@1 ₰ cent. premium.

Freights are very dull. Cotton to Liverpool in American vessels, ⅛d

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing in this and in New Orleans, under the firm of LOOMIS & FROST, is dissolved by mutual consent, from the 31st December, 1850, in Paris, and 31st March, 1851, in New Orleans.

The firm of LOOMIS & CO. is alone interested with the liquidation in Paris; and one Mr. FROST alone with that in New Orleans.

New Orleans, April 1st, 1851.

LOOMIS & FROST.

In consequence of the above dissolution of partnership, the undersigned will continue alone the same kind of business, under the style of

LOOMIS & CO.,
No. 79 RUE PROVU, 79 Canal st.

Saunder's Treasuries.

JUST received at the "New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse," 74 Camp street—

Saunder's Treasury of Knowledge. 1 vol.

Saunder's Scientific and Literary Treasury in 1 vol.

Saunder's Treasury of History, in 1 vol.

Saunder's Treasury of Natural History, in 1 vol. illustrated.

All the above are the latest London editions, printed on very superior paper, in gilt cloth binding, and they are now offered for sale, at greatly reduced prices. ly

ap3 dr J R STEEL, 74 Camp st

FOR SALE by the undersigned—about 1 hhd. of Sugars, first and second quality, and medium Kegs of Tobacco, Londres, &c. Also, a few boxes of Coffee, prime green, 14 cents. Guatemala, 12½ cents. Manilla, soft do. 4 mattie Mantel Pieces, cheap; also, 2 cases Holland Gin, Schiedam brand, in Custom-house.

LABORDE & TIQUES, 5 Front st.,
ap3 late ex-Lafitte and Commission ste

RED AND WHITE WINE—In boxes of 12 and 24 bf bottles each. Red Wine of Medoc, different years in cases. White Wine in do. superior quality. Burgundy Wine, old Red Wine of St. George's brand. Marcobrac White. Sarpagne brand. Claret in boxes of 1 and qr bbls. A. Gillet & Co's brand. Pharaoh's Blood, in baskets of 12 bottles and 24 bf bottles each, for sale by

B TALAMON, 192 Royal street.

BRANDY—In half, qr and one eighth pipes of the following brands, viz: Otard, Dupuy & Co's Hennessy, 4th proof, Daniel Jar pro of J J Dupuy, Martel fine, 4th proof, J B Clerc fine, H. Hutton 1834 and 1840, J B Clerc, in store and for sale by

ap3 B TALAMON, 192 Royal street.

MARSEILLES SOAP—In small boxes, 62lbs. each, every quality, Orange Flower Soap, assorted in choice and ordinary decanters, for sale by

ap3 B TALAMON, 192 Royal street.

BORDEAUX RED AND WHITE WINE—4 casks ordinary Red Wine, a do. do. White, of 1847; 20 do White Wine Superior, 63 bbls. do do, landing ex bark Adler and for sale by

ap3 B TALAMON, 192 Royal st

SWISS ABSYNTH—To close a cargo 30 boxes Swiss Absynth. Jeant rand brand, 20 do Kirsch, for sale by

a3 B. TALAMON, 192 Royal st.

GRUYERE CHEESE—Now landing, 42 boxes for sale by B TALAMON, 192 Royal st.

CONSERVES—Received ex ships Old England from Havre, and Adler, from Bordeaux, 50 boxes truffled Pate, in whole, half, quarter, and one-eighth boxes; 100 whole bogne Truffles 30c in 1 do do 150 quarter do do; 200 whole bogne Cepes 30c in 1 do do half do do; 400 whole boxes Mushrooms; 300 half do; 40 boxes French Mustard. For sale by

a3 1m DUFFUZE & IKEN, cor Royal and Conti sts.

WINE—175 casks Red, 30 casks White, 2?5 bbls White, Haut Sauterne, landing ex ship Adler, from Bordeaux, and for sale by

a3 1m G. T. KAS, 30 Bienville st.

LANDING ex ship Old England, from Havre—50 boxes Swiss Absynth Yersin & Lecoultre, 50 do do, Ed. Bernard, 30 do Kirschwasser, 50 do Cognac, 50 boxes Gruyere Cheese, (Challenger)—for sale by

ap3 J. N. CURIEN, 32 Main st

LANDING ex ship Adler, from Bordeaux—10 Cases red Wine, Marcot Medoc, 10 cases White Wine, Haut Sauterne, 21 do do do Haut Barsac, for sale by

a3