G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor.
NO. 63 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1851.

No. 1153 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 8,002.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Friday Morning, April 4, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

MR. MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER—a gentleman of some literary reputation, who wrote an exquisitely touching story called the "Cock of Gold," and a very dull book entitled "Proverbial Philosophy"—is now on a visit to the United States, taking notes of our habits and manners, for the purpose benevolent, libellous or pecuniary, as the case may be, of writing a book about the Americans.

The New Yorkers are inveterate lionizers—think-skined as the susceptibilities of our people are in regard to the opinions of foreigners, the epidermis of the Gothamites seems to be super-sensitively acute. Despite the merited return which they received from DICKENS for their fulsome toadyism of that author, they cannot refrain from the attempt to propitiate by sycophancy every Englishman of pretensions who comes amongst them. Accordingly, we find that at a dinner recently given to the members of the New York Legislature, Mr. TUPPER was a prominent and honored guest—he was called upon, during the post prandial festivities for a speech. Now it so happens, that Mr. TUPPER, though a tolerably clever writer, is in oratory anything else but a CICERO or a DEMOSTHENES. He strove to be extremely affectionate and passably facetious in his address. His pathos failed to make a single nerve of the company vibrate; his humor certainly provoked a good deal of merriment, but it was exclusively at his own expense. The reader will see below what Mr. TUPPER had to say, and will form his own opinion whether it was worth while for that gentleman to cross the ocean, for the purpose of giving utterance to such maudlin stuff.

Mr. Tupper then said—My dear friends, I have not prepared a speech. All I have to say is, that I love you. I have come over the Atlantic ocean to say I love you—to tell you that England loves you. You have some faults with us, I do not mean to flatter; but you deserve to be called Englishmen. (Cheers, mingled with groans and murmurs.) I find no difference. I have crossed the ditch, and find you are Englishmen at the other side. (Cheers and hisses.) Yankee Englishmen, I mean. (Cheers and laughter.) I wish to write a book about you.

A voice—Not in the Dickens style.

Mr. Tupper—I want to tell the truth about you. I will protect you, though I am aware you do not need protection. I find Englishmen here as great as they are at home. I have come across the land of orators and statesmen. I want to say a few words about this institution. I have come among you—Interruption—I know you are Goths, amidst which Mr. Tupper sat down, while a horn was sounding in vain for silence.

It must be admitted that Mr. TUPPER made a very poor speech. His semi-oracular and patronizing style, and the superabundance of platitudes he contrived to cram into a dozen lines, were too much even for New York admiration, and he was coughed, laughed and hooted into silence. It is no fault of Mr. TUPPER that he is not gifted with the power of eloquence. Greater men than he have backed the faculty of ready and impressive oratory. Apologies need to say, in reference to his own deficiency in that respect, that though he has no speech in his pocket, he could draw a check for a thousand pounds. But, *pramo*, Mr. TUPPER is a mitten of leagues lower in the literary sense than ADDISON, and *secundo*, the latter had too much sense to try to do that which he knew he could not do, and too much genuine good feeling and modesty to parade before another nation the greatness of his own, and to tell them, as a compliment that they deserved to be Englishmen.

Mr. TUPPER had better go back to Great Britain, after his late demonstration. He can hardly win any more laurels here.

PARODI COMING.—The grand *Cantatrice* who has been gathering triumphs in the field of Jenny Lind's late visit, will be with us in a week or two, and will give a series of brilliant musical entertainments in our city. She is accompanied by a number of artists of high reputation—such as Mme. Sagnorina PAZZI, who possesses a delightful contralto voice, Avignone a tenor of superior power and compass, Strakosch, the elegant and accomplished Pianist, and Maska Hauser, the great violinist. With such appliances and means to boot, our music loving Orleanians may expect a treat such as they have not enjoyed since the days of Salvator and Rosi!

DEATH OF JUDGE BURNSIDE.—The Philadelphia papers announce the death of the Hon. Thomas Burnside, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, who died at Germantown, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, on the 29th ult., in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Judge Burnside is said to have been a man of vigorous intellect, and in his early career took a very prominent and influential part in the politics of this State.

From a statement in the Natchez *Courier*, it appears that the Committee of the late Lind Concert in that place, after paying BARNUM $5,000 and liquidating all expenses, possessed a net balance of $964 30, which they handed over to the trustees of the Methodist Church, as a testimony of esteem, for their kindness, in giving the use of that spacious building for the occasion. The *Courier* adds:

While on this subject, it may be as well to contradict the report that is being published throughout the country that Miss Lind gave $5,000 in charity at this place. We have heard that the report is not traceable to her. She is so truly generous, charitable and noble, to seek to have the credit of acts she did not perform. Mr. Barnum agreed to come to Natchez for $5,000, he came, received the $5,000 and off. The report probably grew out of the fact that the surplus in the hands of the committee was nearly $5,000 and which they have applied as above stated.

RED RIVER.—We take the following from the Alexandria *Republican* of the 29th ultimo:

The river has fallen about sixteen inches, and in a few days will be within its banks. The last accounts from above report that it was falling rapidly."

The effect of good levees has been seen here, and they are consequently more appreciated than ever. Many who doubted the practicability of keeping out old Red, are now satisfied that it can be done easily. The levee in front of town, though a large portion of it was not, has resisted a very heavy pressure of water, and if complete as it was, could, may suppose have stood a foot or two higher, which would have brought it to the height of the flood of '49. The lands back of town, on Bayou Robert and Bayou Rouge, have had the advantage of the river, over on their fully tested. Though several plantations have been more or less covered with water, coming in on them from breaks below, the extent of the damage they have received is very trivial, indeed to what it would have been, had they had the water from a break in our levee set in upon them. The amount of damage in fencing, stock, and other injuries they would have sustained, could not have been repaid with the price a hundred times told of building and keeping up our levee. But the town levee is not the only one they are indebted to for having got off so lightly this time. The Bayou levee erected by Mr. Flint, along the upper side and front of his place on the opposite side of the bayou saves both us and them. Its purpose was to break, during a high stage of water, no embankment, scarcely that we could put up, could resist the torrent that would come to bear upon us. We are pleased to say, however, that of this there is no danger in future. Mr. Flint has, with an energy that does him great credit, erected a levee that will stand both us and him against high water of '49 or '51.

☞ Her Majesty the Queen, has appointed Rt. Honorable Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, K. C. B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, to be an Ordinary Member of the First Class or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Hon Order of the Bath.

☞ The proposed Dinner to the Hon. Hamilton Fish, we understand, will come off soon, at the Astor House, when the Honorable gentleman will have an opportunity of defining his position. We are assured he is flat-footed, on the compromise—if so, low can Greeley, Weed & Co. swallow him! There may be a new kind of "Fish sauce" not mentioned in Soyer.

N. Y. Mirror.

☞ The Mechanics Bank Sale will be continued THIS DAY, at Banks' Arcade, by J. A. Beard & May.

The Property to be sold, comprises fifty choice Building Lots in Lafayette, and two parcels of land at Carrollton, fronting the river, running back to streets, beautifully located for market gardens or residences.

Terms of sale, very liberal.

Previous to the sale of the Mechanics Bank Property, "a choice family of Negroes will be offered."

THE ANNAPOLIS CELEBRATION.

Mr. Webster's Speech.

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER having accepted the invitation extended to him by a large portion of the members of the Maryland State Constitutional Convention, now in session at Annapolis, that gentleman repaired to the Capital of Maryland, and on the 25th ult., partook of a sumptuous dinner at the City Hotel. The party was composed of a large number of Whigs and Democrats, embracing some of the first talent of the State. Among those present were, GOV. LOWE, WM. COST JOHNSON, Senator PEARCE, Ex-Governors SPRIGG and GRASON, and the Hon. B. C. HOWARD.

The health of Mr. WEBSTER was proposed by GOV. LOWE in the following terms, at the conclusion of a very neat and pretty speech:

Daniel Webster — Maryland demonstrates her attachment to the Union by honoring its ablest defender. [Great and enthusiastic cheering.]

Mr. WEBSTER then rose, and as soon as the applause had subsided, addressed the company as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I beg leave to assure you that I esteem most highly this testimony of respect. I find myself in the political capital of the loyal, Union, State of Maryland. I find myself at a table at which many of the most distinguished men of the State, of all parties and descriptions of politics, are assembled; and it is on that account that I regard this as a particular and striking memorial of respect and honor to myself. But, gentlemen, I am nothing. It is the cause that is every thing. You are pleased to honor me only because I support, so far as my ability will allow, the cause which is so dear to us all—so dear to all good men in the country. It is the cause of Union; it is the cause of the preservation of the States; it is the cause of maintaining all those political associations and principles which have made the United States what they are.

It is not for me to argue the value of the Union in this company. I came here rather to be refreshed and edified by what I have heard of the proceedings of this Convention already. Its resolutions of the 10th of December are to me an expression so powerful, so authentic, and so conclusive upon the judgment of Maryland, that I read them at first, and read them since, and read them now, with undiminished delight. Why, gentlemen, should I go into think of arguing the question of the importance of the Union in this assembly, than I should think of going back to argue the propriety of the Declaration of Independence, or to argue the expediency and the glory of having adopted the Constitution under which we live, or of arguing the general utility and honor and renown of Washington's administration. Why doubts all these things here? I am sure not me. I come then, gentlemen, as a learner, not as a teacher. I came to partake of the sentiments that fill all your hearts. I came to be edified and instructed by those noble and patriotic expositions which have been made in this Convention, formed, as I have said, of distinguished men of all parties, coming together with a unanimous sentiment, and affirming their opinions in favor of the Union and of whatever tends to strengthen that Union, by a unanimous vote, which cannot fail to be regarded—I know it is my duty, gentlemen, that your resolutions of the 10 inst. December will reach to the extreme North, the extreme South and the extreme West, and every body will say that, amidst all the vagaries which may prevail elsewhere, the respectable and enlightened and distinguished State—the central State of Maryland—is Union to the back-bone, and thoroughly [Applause.]

There are assertions—there are resolutions which naturally influence the mind of man. I have passed around to-day among scenes which were visited in olden times by Washington. I have been in the room where he performed that great act of his in public life, the resignation of his commission. I remember that he said on that occasion, "Having performed the work assigned me, I now ask the privilege of my country to resume from public service." General Washington, with all his sagacity, did not comprehend his own history. He did not see the long track of influences which was to follow his revolutionary career. Nay, he whom I have just now spoken of, he retired from the civil administration of his country, thought he then came to exercise an influence on the public concerns and sentiments of his country—and he was right. He said, "Having performed the work assigned me, I retire from public service." He has never yet performed the work assigned him, and he never will until the end of time, because, gentlemen, that great and glorious work did not mean, and will ever uphold his principle, his resolutions, and his examples the importance and the value of the Union of the States. Adopted in time. In that respect he works now, and will work, ever, so long as his memory shall not be a Blank Book in the annals of mankind. I wish I could say to-day, in the language which he expressed with so much force in the construction of the United States to Congress. Our great interest has been so to arrange all their powers, and so to come to such a result, as shall secure to the Union, to its laws, to its people. I hear him say that to-day, and I hear him say to-day, in the voice of his last resolution, that he is cautious of all those who, under any pretence whatever, distinctly say that you can be happy under a dissolution of the Union." Every exhortation, every admonition, every sentiment that proceeded from him urges us in these times of constitutional peril—Nay, I think I hear him say now, in the abodes of the blessed, that if it were permitted to him, he would revisit the earth, and would be received with the same cordiality that he was when he uttered the first words of his warning at Mount Vernon, in his country, at the head of her armies, or as he appeared to his country in the course of his eight glorious administration of the government, and compare the resolutions, by every consideration that ought to have weight with men, "Do not fear by that construction which is not the only security for the liberty which cost me and my associates a seven years' war of fire and blood?" [Applause.]

Gentlemen, forgive me. When I think in these times that there are so many that are apparently disposed to undervalue the maxims and the character and exhortations of Washington, I confess I find myself borne away, often beyond the powers of self-restraint. I hear sometimes beyond the limits of propriety. Our country consists in the liberty, our country consists in its institutions of constitutional law, and blessed be God, our country (America) consists next in the great example of those who have gone before us, and have left us that example. We are not Americans if we detest the examples of our predecessors any more than if we trample upon the constitution—the work of their hands. We are not true American hearts in our bosoms, everything live and lovely, everything they did to honor and ennoble their country, impresses us with sentiments of profound respect and regard.

Gentlemen, will you allow me to interrupt the course of the few remarks which I had to make to you so long, by proposing to you, out of the fullness of my heart,

The Glorious and Immortal Memory of George Washington!

This toast was drunk standing.

Mr. Webster resumed: Mr. President and gentlemen, in the space of years, and in the rising of one generation after another, it may very possibly happen, and we are sure that it does happen, and has happened, that the exact principles of the Union of these States are not always properly conceived. It may not be amiss, therefore, though I do not purpose to entertain this company by discussing upon common place—it may not be amiss to recur now to what I conceive to be the original principle upon which these colonies were united, the objects for which they were united, and the limitation upon those objects. These thirteen colonies, all of English origin, were settled on this continent at different times and under different circumstances. They had different and religious opinions. They had established differences of local law and administration. They were, some of them, quite remote from one another, but they were all subject to the crown of England. And when, in the course of events, they all thought, and thought truly, they had just cause of complaint against the tyranny of England, their object was to unite in a common cause against a common enemy. How united? For what purposes united? For what ends united? Why, it never entered into their conceptions that they were to consolidate themselves into one government, that they were to cease to be Maryland and Massachusetts, and Carolina. Not at all. But they were to unite for three great purposes which should enable them to make a stand against the tyranny of the English government. They were to unite to an agreement upon things necessary for that purpose, and nothing else. The objects of common defence and the general welfare, and afterwards the objects connected with commerce and revenue, which were important to all, were all they adopted as principles and objects of union and association—nothing beyond that. As I have said, they had differences of religious opinions. Maryland—your Maryland—was settled as a Catholic country; always tolerant—always liberal—persecuting nobody. Virginia was rather inclined to the religious notions of the Episcopal Church of England. My country, at the North, were not only Protestant, but Dissenters. They were of the school of Cromwell and Sir Henry Vane. But what of that? When all these colonies came together for the general purpose of defence against a common enemy, what did they do? Did they all these States into one great community? No objects which were necessary for the common defence, and they meant to leave every thing in the control of the States, to do just as they thought proper. That was a day of liberality and justice. It was a day in which religious opinions produced no effect upon the general sentiments of the country in regard to the association of all the States for general defence. Why, sir, did anybody at the North, did any Protestant descendant of Cromwell, or any descendant of Henry Vane, whoever he was, feel any less confidence in the integrity, virtue, and patriotism of Charles Carroll, because he was a Catholic? —Not at all. Nor did Maryland hesitate to accord the meed of patriotism wherever it was due; to the Adamses, to Alexander Hamilton, to Mr. King, or whoever else belonged to the North, because they were of different sentiments in religion. Their association was political. It was founded upon general policy—a union, a sort of confederacy at that time, to resist the common enemy, and to do whatsoever was necessary for the common good. Gentlemen, I hope, for one, never to see this original idea departed from.

Then we come to other propositions. There are differences of law. The Southern States, without their own fault, by a course of events for which they were not responsible, had slavery established among them. Did not all the States know that? Did not they deal with them upon that basis? Did not they recognize that state of things? Entirely, entirely. That was a matter of local legislation, of State right and State administration, with which the North at that time had not the slightest inclination to interfere, in any respect whatever; and they ought not to have had, because it was one of those things that did not enter into that general scope of political association which the colonies meant to form.

Gentlemen, I concur in the sentiments expressed by you all, and I thank God they were expressed by you all—in the resolutions passed here on the 10th of December. You say that the Constitution of the United States has accomplished all the objects, civil and political, which the most sanguine of its framers and friends anticipated; and that the affections of the people of Maryland are justly riveted to its principles by the memory of the characters of the wise and good men who framed it, as well as by the blessing they liberally bestow throughout the world. That is my sentiment. My heart is in it. [Applause.] Altogether, I live and breathe, I walk and sleep—I had almost said I pray to God daily—in the very sentiment of that resolution. Then you say that a proper appreciation of these blessings would lead every State in the Union to adopt all such measures as may from time to time be necessary to give complete and full effect to any provisions of the Constitution, or the laws pursuant thereto intended for the protection of any part of this great common country. True—every word true. And allow me to say that any State, North or South, which departs an iota from the sentiment of that resolution is disloyal to this Union. [Great applause.]

Neither, so far as any act of that sort has been committed, such a State is no portion of my regard. I do not sympathize with it. I rebuke it wherever I speak, on all occasions when it is proper for me to express my sentiments. If there are States—and I am afraid there are—which have sought by ingenious contrivances of State legislation, by round about and crooked courses of policy, to thwart the just exercise and fulfillment of the laws of Congress passed to carry into effect the compacts of the Constitution, that State, so far, is entitled to no regard from me. At the North, there have certainly been some minutions in certain States of such a policy. At the South, another danger seems to have arisen; and it is a subject of very serious lamentation to me. It would seem that there is a disposition in some quarters to secede from the Union of these States. "Secede!"—a word of ominous import. Secede from what? Secede from this union of glory and of renown? Secede from such a pitch of glory and renown, and the limitation upon those objects. These thirteen colonies, all of English origin, were settled on this continent at different times and under different circumstances. They had different and religious opinions. They had established differences of local law and administration. They were, some of them, quite remote from one another, but they were all subject to the crown of England. And when, in the course of events, they all thought, and thought truly, they had just cause of complaint against the tyranny of England, their object was to unite in a common cause against a common enemy. How united? For what purposes united? For what ends united? Why, it never entered into their conceptions that they were to consolidate themselves into one government, that they were to cease to be Maryland and Massachusetts, and Carolina. Not at all. But they were to unite for three great purposes which should enable them to make a stand against the tyranny of the English government. They were to unite to an agreement upon things necessary for that purpose, and nothing else. The objects of common defence and the general welfare, and afterwards the objects connected with commerce and revenue, which were important to all, were all they adopted as principles and objects of union and association—nothing beyond that. As I have said, they had differences of religious opinions. Maryland—your Maryland—was settled as a Catholic country; always tolerant—always liberal—persecuting nobody. Virginia was rather inclined to the religious notions of the Episcopal Church of England. My country, at the North, were not only Protestant, but Dissenters. They were of the school of Cromwell and Sir Henry Vane. But what of that? When all these colonies came together for the general purpose of defence against a common enemy, what did they do? Did they all these States into one great community? No objects which were necessary for the common defence, and they meant to leave every thing in the control of the States, to do just as they thought proper. That was a day of liberality and justice. It was a day in which religious opinions produced no effect upon the general sentiments of the country in regard to the association of all the States for general defence. Why, sir, did anybody at the North, did any Protestant descendant of Cromwell, or any descendant of Henry Vane, whoever he was, feel any less confidence in the integrity, virtue, and patriotism of Charles Carroll, because he was a Catholic? —Not at all. Nor did Maryland hesitate to accord the meed of patriotism wherever it was due; to the Adamses, to Alexander Hamilton, to Mr. King, or whoever else belonged to the North, because they were of different sentiments in religion. Their association was political. It was founded upon general policy—a union, a sort of confederacy at

Telegraphic Items.

PITTSBURGH, March 26.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER LOWELL.—We yesterday received from a gentleman who was present at the dreadful scene attending the collision between the steamers Lowell and S. F. Vinton, both of which were at the time heavily laden. The accident took place near Captina Island, below Wheeling, at about half past 10 o'clock at night. The night was very dark, and as soon as the pilots of the boats perceived each other, the bells were tapped; but through some unfortunate mistake or accident, the Lowell ran across the bow of the Vinton, which struck her aft of the boiler.

The force of the collision was so tremendous, and the Vinton being a large boat, carrying about nine hundred tons, and having probably the strongest hull of any boat on the river, that the Lowell sunk in about thirty seconds after the collision, the cabin parting from the hull and left floating. The cabin passengers and the crew escaped (many of them in their night clothes) to the top of the hurricane deck.

The first engineer, two firemen, and twelve deck passengers were drowned. The names of the firemen and deck passengers are unknown, they having been taken on board at Pittsburgh, and the clerk not having entered their names on the register. A large family, consisting of a man, his wife and children, from Bedford, Pa., on their way West, were among those who perished.

The captain of the Vinton immediately ordered that the boat be stopped, and lowered the wreck of the Lowell's cabin to the shore, where every thing that could contribute to the comfort of those saved was done.

After some time the steamer Messenger No. 2, came alongside, and Captain Fisher of the M., kindly took a number of the passengers on his boat to Cincinnati.

Joseph B. McKeown, the first engineer, who was drowned, leaves a wife and seven children residing in Allegheny. He was not the regular engineer, but had taken the place of Mr. Edward B. Barton, who was attacked by an illness, just as the Lowell was backing out from the wharf at Pittsburgh. Mr. McK's loss will be deeply lamented by his brother engineers, among whom he occupied a high position.

David Evans, carpenter, and part owner of the boat, had a very narrow escape. The cabin soon sunk to the hurricane deck, and Mr. E. was caught underneath it. He managed, however, to make his escape down to those on the top deck by knocking aghast in, whereupon a hole was cut through, and he was rescued, though he had been so long in the water that he was nearly chilled to death.

Harrison Mason, pilot, who owned three-eighths of the boat, was insured for $1200 in the Citizens' Insurance Company.

Edward B. Barton, who owned one-eighth, had an insurance of $500 on his share in the Western Company.

Captain Force, and Messrs. Rogers and Evans, the remaining owners, had no insurance.

The cargo, consisting of iron, nails, cotton yarns and dry goods, was shipped principally by Hardy, Jones & Co., of Pittsburgh, and was fully insured in the North American, Firemen's, Western, and Citizens' Insurance offices.

The hull of the boat lies in about thirty feet water. The engines will be saved; also, the cabin furniture, and a portion of the dry goods, though in a damaged state.

WASHINGTON, March 26—6 P. M.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—John S. Bush, late State Senator, Marshal Northern District of New York, vice Kellog, removed.

Jos. R. Thompson, Collector at Rochester, N. Y., vice Elias Ford.

—William Pastmaster at Troy, N. Y., vice Thomas Cloes.

—Washburn, editor Cattaraugus Whig, Indian Agent, vice present incumbent.

The present Collector at Plattsburg has also been superseded.

These appointments are all from the "National" branch of the Whig party, who take the places of Mr. Seward's friends.

BOSTON, March 26.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE PACKET SHIP IVANHOE.—It is believed here that the wreck seen off Montauk was that of the packet ship Ivanhoe, which sailed from New York on the 22d February, for Liverpool. The wreck was first seen on the 26th, since which a broken canoe, marked "Ivanhoe," and other things have been picked up. It has been ascertained that the Ivanhoe had not arrived, and also four on board marked the same as that seen floating.

NEW YORK, March 26.

MORE OF THE IVANHOE.—It is feared that the vessel seen off Montauk, on the 26th ult., was the Ivanhoe, though the owners seem to make light of it. She was loaded with lard, tobacco, flour, and cotton, but her cargo was not a very valuable one. The Ivanhoe was a beautiful ship, of 1,100 tons burthen, owned by Taylor & Merrill. She was built in Boston in 1847.

NEW YORK, March 26—2 P. M.

WILKES CONVICTED OF LIBEL—*His Escape, &c.*—The sheriff of Duchess county, in this State, has offered a reward of $100 for the apprehension of Wilkes, the editor of the Poughkeepsie Gazette. Wilkes has been convicted of libel, but by some means effected his escape before sentence had been passed upon him.

FITTSBURG, March 26.

THE REMADIE FUND.—The subscription list has been started, and money is being collected for the purpose of purchasing the freedom of Woodson, the fugitive recently remanded to his owner in Kentucky, and negotiations are being carried on to that effect.

A NOT FOR GRAMMARIANS.—We find the following not for grammarians to crack, in a late number of that spicy little daily, the Boston Transcript. The subject is that much litigated one of the compensation of the compound words to be being. The Transcript calls the discussion a conversation between a young lady who was reading for the Magazines, and an old gentleman who thinks he speaks English.

Old Gent—Are there any houses building in your village?

Young Lady—No, Sir. There is a new house being built for Mr. Smith, but it is the carpenters who are building.

O G—True. I sit corrected. To be building is certainly a different thing from to be being built; and now long has Mr. Smith's house been being built.

Y L—(Looks puzzled a moment and then answers rather abruptly.) Nearly a year.

O G—I have much longer to you think it will be being built?

Y L—(Explosively.) I don't know.

O G—I should think Mr. Smith would be annoyed by its being so long being built; for the house he now occupies being old, he must have it; and the new one being only being built, instead of being built as he expected, he cannot—

Y L—(Interrupting leaves the room very suddenly.)

City Intelligence.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.—The Revels are playing nightly to overflowing houses, and well do they merit encouragement. Their performances are most wonderful, and to be appreciated must be seen repeatedly.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Meyerbeer's magnificent opera of "The Huguenots" will be performed tomorrow evening. The seats are nearly all taken and there doubtless will be a most brilliant assemblage of fashion and beauty.

THE GRAND PRIZE CONCERT.—This attractive affair of Mr. Fothonier's will come off to-night, and after the Concert the drawing of the lottery is to take place. Amongst the prizes is the celebrated diamond watch, valued at $10,000, besides much many valuable articles are offered to tempt people into an investment. We expect to see a great crowd at the Armory Hall.

PLACIDE VARIETIES.—"he magnificent extravaganza of "The Island of Jewels," which has met with such brilliant success, will be repeated to-night. In addition to this we have a drama entitled "Old Honesty," concluding with "A Kiss in the Dark," and some delightful dancing.

MURDER.—A dreadful tragedy occurred on Wednesday night at the corner of Havin and Girod streets, which resulted in the death of a young man named Timothy Donovan. About 9,00 hours that the deceased repaired in the evening to the house occupied by Mrs. Dwyer at the corner above indicated, and was accompanied there by a friend named Griffin. Shortly afterwards, Mrs. Rebecca Clark, who occupied an adjoining room with her husband, John Clark, went into the yard, and commenced abusing Mrs. Dwyer in a loud voice. There was some fighting between the women, which brought out John Clark, and subsequently Donovan, who, in attempting to pacify the combatants, was stabbed in the heart by Clark and died on the spot. The alarm being given, some officers repaired and officers arrived and forthwith arrested Clark and his wife.

Yesterday morning Coroner Spedden held an inquest on the body, in the course of which several witnesses were examined. One of them, Michael Griffin, deposed that Mrs. Dwyer was scolding her husband, and witness went to her room to see about them, with Donovan, the deceased. Was putting on an under-shirt when he heard Mrs. Clark in the yard, scolding. Mrs. Dwyer went out and a fuss arose between her and Mrs. Clark. Donovan went out, and said it was a pity women should be fighting. The two women were striking each other, and when witness came out, Clark and Donovan were striking each other. Witness went between Clark and deceased, and Mrs. Clark said, "Michael, I ain't don't want to have anything to do with you." Witness then took hold of deceased, to take him in the room, when Clark turned on witness and cut him in the arm and shoulder. Witness then went out to get his arm tied up, and returned shortly after, when he found Donovan lying dead. Witness then went for a police officer. Witness was only out five minutes getting his arm tied up. Saw a knife in Clark's hand, but can't swear that he saw Clark stab the deceased.

Mrs. Margaret Dwyer, on being sworn, stated that when she was in her room and Griffin was putting on his shirt, Donovan, the deceased, being there at the same time, they heard Mrs. Clark calling her out of her name, saying that men were coming about to see her. Witness then went out, and Mrs. Clark told witness that she had been telling lies about her, saying that she and Clark were not married. Mrs. Clark then struck witness, and Clark came out. Afterwards "Boston" (Donovan) came out and said to Clark, it was a woman's affair, don't interfere. They began to argue, and afterwards they began to strike each other. Michael Griffin then came out and went between Clark and the deceased to separate them, and almost immediately said, "Boston cut—Clark has a knife." Witness perceived a knife in Clark's hand, and heard him exclaim on holding it up, "you are my friend," "I always carry you about me" This was after Donovan went into witness' room, and witness did not know of that time that Donovan was hurt. Clark added—"I have given Griffin enough of it, and I'll give more to the other man when he comes out of the room." Mr. Eagan, who also saw the knife, said, "Boston" (Donovan) is lying very still, we ought to see if any thing is the matter with him." Witness said, 'there is nothing the matter with Boston—there is no blood about him.' Witness and Mr. Eagan then went in sound that Donovan was dead. They turned him over and saw no blood, but on pulling up his shirt, found blood and a wound in the breast of the deceased.

Several other witnesses were examined, whose testimony went to corroborate the statements above made. The verdict of the Jury was that the deceased had come to his death from a wound with a sharp instrument, which penetrated the lungs, and which wound was inflicted by John Clark.

Clark and his wife, the former as principal, and the latter as accessory, were arraigned yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, and pleaded not guilty. They were both remanded for examination.

ROBBERY.—Isaac Molina alias Dupaze was arrested yesterday, in the First Municipality, on the charge of having, on the 24th March, entered the premises of A. Duillepore, in Conti street, where he broke open the trunk of the owner, and carried off a quantity of clothing and other effects. When apprehended yesterday, one of the articles was found in his possession, and he was remanded for further examination.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.—Mary Ford made an affidavit yesterday, before Recorder Genois, stating that on the 23d December last, she was married to Peter Costello, by the Rev. Mr. Meehan; that, before, she has discovered that the false one has another wife in the person of Helena Guerant, to whom he was married in Lafayette, in the month of June last. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

ARRESTED.—Mrs. Roussel, the wife of the tailor who poisoned himself a few days since by taking arsenic, has been arrested, and was brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell. She emphatically denied the statement as to any agreement between herself and her husband to commit suicide, and says that the unfortunate man took the poison during her absence. On returning, and finding the state in which her husband was, she sent for a physician, and used her best endeavors to save him. The case will be more fully examined.

ESCAPED.—Peter Magione was brought up yesterday in the Recorder's Court of the First Municipality, to be examined on a charge of perjury, the particulars of which we have already given. Peter did not apparently relish the state of the odds against him, inasmuch as in an unguarded moment he leisurely walked off, and has not since been heard of. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

ANOTHER PERT HOUSE.—The British ship Orillia arrived on Wednesday from Liverpool, having on board a large number of passengers, many of whom are sick with ship fever and other kindred diseases. The condition of the vessel is reported as being most filthy, and we are also assured that her complement of passengers is larger than the law allows. In this event she will be proceeded against, and made to suffer, with the Blanche, the penalty of the statute—that is *infeasible*. No less than eight odd patients from the ship Orillia have already been consigned to the Charity Hospital, some of them in the very last stages of typhoid fever. Those sent from the Blanche amount to nearly one hundred and fifty.

DROWNED.—A lad named John Malloy, six years of age, was drowned on Wednesday evening in the New Canal. He was playing in a skiff with some other boys, and fell out.

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.

The 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 2 cubic feet in measurement.

☞ Rates greatly reduced.

☞ Insurance for any amount when desired.

apl 3 tn Adams & Co., 74 Camp st.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 3, 1851.

There is a better enquiry for Cotton to-day, and 5,000 bales changed hands, chiefly for England. We quote Good Ordinary 10 Cents, Middling 10¾@10¾c, Good Middling 11@11¼c ⅌ lb.

The transactions in Sugar amount to 350 hds Fair 4⅞@5¼c. Of Molasses, 400 bbls were sold at 27@28c for fermenting, and 30@32c ⅌ gallon for choice and refined.

The Flour market is quiet, and sales confined to 1,000 bbls in lots at from Other Brands, $4 10@$4 25; Ioana and Illinois, and at $4 50@$4 62½ ⅌ bbl for extra brands. About 9,000 sacks Corn were sold at 55@56c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions are in good demand. Pork advancing, and we notice sales of 1,500 bbls chiefly uninspected mess at $12 50@$13 75. Bran has sold at $14@$14 25. Bacon has also advanced with sales of Hides, at 9¾@9¾c, and of Sh. alders, at 6c ⅌ lb.

Whiskey is dull at 19¾c ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchange is firm. Sterling, 10@10½. Sight, 50 15@50 30. Bills on New York are offered at ¼ ⅌ cent discount. Checks, ¼@½ ⅌ cent premium.

Freights are very dull and depressed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Orleans Fire Company No. 21.

THE Officers and Members of this Company are notified to attend the regular washing on Sunday morning, 6th April at 9 o'clock precisely. The greatest punctuality is required, as the new machine will stand a first trial on that day.

By order,

LOUIS O. HUARD, Sec'y.

a3 4t

☞ Also, attend regular monthly meeting on TUESDAY evening, 8th April, at 7 o'clock.

By order,

LOUIS O. HUARD, Sec'y.

a3 5t

NOTICE.—The creditors of Gustave Gourgue, are requested to present their bills to the undersigned as sole of the insolvent. J. N. ROBERT,

a3 3t. Red Store, 1st M'y.

NOTICE.—If Honora Gibbons and John Kirly, passengers, of ship Blanche, from Liverpool, will call at my office, No. 118 Common street it will be for their advantage. WM. MURE,

mr31 H. B. M. Consul.

New Orleans and Jackson, Miss. Rail Road.

IN accordance with a Resolution of the Joint Internal Improvement Committee of New Orleans and Lafayette—Notice is hereby given that a Convention of the Friends of the proposed Rail Road from New Orleans to Jackson, Miss., will be held in the City of New Orleans, on the 3d WEDNESDAY, (16th) in April next.

The survey of the route from New Orleans by the Coast and West of Lake Maurepas, to the State Line, having been completed. The report with the surveys of the Engineer, will be submitted to the Convention.

It is hoped that Delegates to said Convention will be generally appointed and the publicity attend.

GEORGE CLARK, 1st M'y.
C. D. VANCEY, 2d M'y.
G. HOOPER, 3d M'y.
F. N. WOOD, Lafayette.
Com. of Arrangements.

OFFICE AUDITOR, PUBLIC MORTGAGE INS. CO.
New Orleans, March 19th, 1851.

THE SCRIP for 1850, is ready for delivery.

mr20 WM. MIRE, Agent.

A BOUISSIERE—At the office of the French Consulate, Agent for the Marine Insurance of Havre and Paris, and for the amicable settlement of all risks.

mr30 1m PAUL RUFZ.

☞ The bark ADLER, arrived from Bordeaux, is discharging in the First Municipality. The Consignees are requested to take the permits of their goods on the Levee. If said permits are not returned within a delay of five days, their goods will be sent to the public stores at the risk and expense of the consignees. G. M. LUCAS,

apl 3 tn 30 Bienville st.

Neither the Captain nor Consignee of the bark ADLER, from Lubeck, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said ship.

G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

NO debts contracted by the Crew of the British ship "Orillia" will be paid, unless the same be paid by the owners, or the undersigned as assigned.

mr31 tn WM. MITCHELL, Common st.

☞ The ship ANNA RICH, Captain Burwell, from Boston, is now discharging her cargo at Post No. 2 and 3, Commerce st. Consignees will please attend to receipt of their Goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

W. STANTON & CO.
Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

Consignee of 50 doses marked W. L. by the above vessel, will please make himself known to the discharging Clerk.

apl 2

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing in Paris and in New Orleans, under the firm of Lonsac & Fain in the Grocery business, dissolved 31st December, 1850, in Paris, and 31st March, 1851, in New Orleans.

Mr. Lonsac is alone interested with the liquidation in Paris; and one Mr. Faure alone with that in New Orleans.

New Orleans, April 1st, 1851.

LORNE & FROIS.

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

LORNE & FROIS.

a3 2w 32 Rue Royale.

BOOKS FOR the LOUISIANA BAR.

MARTIN'S REPORTS, 20 volumes in 19 newly bound.

LOUISIANA REPORTS, 19 vols 1 left entirely new.

MCGLAND & CURRY'S Digest.

CIVIL CODE—English and French, and in Longwell's Edition of 1840.

ROBINSON'