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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.

Monday Morning Nov. 4, 1850.

☞ The Augusta Mail, came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

MR SOULE.

The correspondence between Mr. PIERRE SOULE and Mr. a number of Democratic citizens of Louisiana, has at length appeared. It is published exclusively by the *True Delta*. Although as Whigs we have nothing to do with the dissensions of the Democracy, as Americans we have an important stake in the blessings of the Union, and a prominent interest in the conduct of our public servants upon questions connected with sectional agitation. We feel called upon, therefore, to give insertion to a part of this correspondence, and to express our opinions of its import.

It seems to the first place that Mr. C. N. STAUNTON, a warm friend of Mr. SOULE and an admirer of his course, addressed that gentleman a letter on the 22d ult., to which the same mail brought the answers were promptly sent to him, as are evidently intended for the letters of Messrs. CLARKE and others. To Mr. STANTON'S questions Mr. SOULE has given the most ambiguous and unsatisfactory answer, refusing the only one which would have relieved the anxiety of the country, and which was expected by all. He says much about imaginary questions, and hints at his having himself upon their interest in Cuba, and the like, but does not for an instant seek to remove Mr. STANTON'S doubts.—No wonder the answer is refused which was received expressly in order that such an equivocal declaration that the correspondence must be closed.

A number of editors and democrats had in the meanwhile determined to attempt receiving from Mr. SOULE a distinct manifestation of his views, and accordingly wrote him the letter signed by Messrs. LARUE, an Fortier, as chanded to the Mr. SOULE. Mr. STANTON had obtained a reply to his communication. The letter and the reply are annexed

FROM MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO MR. SOULE.

DEAR SIR:—Great excitement prevails at the present moment in the South. The excitement is increased in the several of the States by the recent Resolution of the Union is openly and boldly advocated. The undersigned, a portion of the constituents of the Democratic party, desire to know from you and your colleagues in the Senate, Mr. DOWNS, respecting the views on this important subject. Permit us, therefore, to request from your early reply on the following queries, in order that we may be in a position to act in place beyond doubt or cavil the position you occupy. You will understand us, we trust, as making these inquiries of you in the spirit of unkindness, but with a view to a free and proper comprehension of your sentiments on the defence of what we regard as rights which we, in common with the South, are concerned to assert.

Are you in favor of a dissolution of the Union in the event, or because of the legislation at Washington in Congress?

Are you in favor of the establishment of a Southern confederacy, now or hereafter, because of the legislation of the late session of Congress?

J. C. Larue, John C Simon,
John Mott, John C Tyler,
W W King, John R Conner,
Thos H Hayward, John A Watson,
P K W. gore, W W Boardfield, Sr.,
M M Reynolds, Hy Gaither, Jr.,
Thos S Brewer, H Martin sen.,
F White, Jr., Thos Land,
Edward Hall, E Mood Perry,
Jr., John Vanderveer,
Geo Gibson sen., Geo W White,
A B Shelby, A H Gilland,
H H Sibley, H H Medary,
Thos Hunt, Frank Masterson,
Wm Kelly, Sam Locke,
Wm Kelly, Jr., James G Locke,
Edward Dromgoole, Wm Kelly, Jr.,
P Butler, Samuel Powers,
Wm Kennedy, Jr., Jos Hass,
Wm Kennedy, Jas Anderson,
Jas Hagan, John L Shannon,
Wm H Lytle, Wm H Hall,
Edward H Barry, Edward H Perry,
Wm Barry, Jr., Francis Lovell,
Wm Barry, A J Wagner,
Wm Barry, R M Cutler,
Wm Barry, S W Oakey,
Wm Barry, A M Pottebet,
Wm Barry, C Hoogkamer,
Wm Barry, William Dunbar,
Wm Barry, Arthur O Donnell,
Wm Barry, Edward Lavalle,
Wm Barry, H Edwards,
Wm Barry, Frank Hawkes,
Wm Barry, Joseph Dumm,
Wm Barry, Jr., John L Kerr,
Wm Barry, Wm H McCormick,
Wm Barry, Jr., Wm Sohnah,
Wm Barry, P A Hardy,

Sectional irresponsibility should have prompted him to a calm, dispassionate and clear explanation. This he has declined doing, and now the universal inference will be that Mr. SOULE is a disunionist. Very possibly Mr. SOULE has no objection to be so considered. At all events he has laid himself open to the charge, and can not murmur if he be hereafter ranked among the agitators and secessionists, who in other States are endeavoring to enforce their pernicious doc rines.

NEW YORK CITY.—It is estimated that when the census returns of this city and its dependencies, which are as much a part of New York as a man's feet are of his body, are made, they will reveal a great many startling facts and curious items of statistical knowledge. Among other wonderful things, the census returns will show that New York is the second city in the Christian world, in a commercial view, and the third in respect to population

It is supposed that the population of the city proper will not fall much short of 500,000, and it may exceed that amount. Brooklyn has full 100,000, Williamsburg 30,000, Jersey City 15,000, Hoboken 8 000—making a gross population of 653,000. There are at least 50,000 more persons directly dependent upon the city, whose families reside in Newark, Elizabethtown, Jamaica, Flushing, Astoria, New Rochelle, Staten Island and other places accessible by steamboat or railroad in an hour or two. Thirty years ago New York was excelled in population by at least twenty-five European cities, and by three on our own continent, viz: Rio de Janeiro, Mexico and Lima. It is now second only to Paris in population, and infinitely greater than that great city in wealth, commercial resources, and all the elements of political greatness and social happiness, except in works of art.

NAVAL FORCE OF SPAIN.—The Spanish government is making at the present moment extraordinary efforts to get up a respectable naval force. The Heraldo of Madrid gives a list of the vessels now building or finished since the accession of the present Ministry. It comprises two ships of 80 guns; a frigate of 50 guns, and another of 40; two sloops of 32 guns; nine brigs, five of 16 and four of 14 guns; two schooners of 8 guns; twelve steamers, of which 11 are of 500 horse-power, six of 350, one of 150, and one of 100; towing with transports and other smaller vessels, a total of 50 vessels of war. General Concha is to be accompanied to Cuba by Brigadier General Leminck and Gonzana—the former as commander of the cavalry of the island, the latter as commander of the infantry. He also takes out with him a numerous staff of distinguished and efficient officers. It is evident that Spain does not mean to let her West India possessions be easily wrested from her.

FIRE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston *Mercury* of Tuesday last, under the title "end of the season" says: "A sick man brought us yesterday a stalk of Sea Island cotton, plucked about eight miles from the city, on the other side of the Ashley. It was completely withered from frost. This, then, settles the question of the season. The cotton plant is killed, and whatever hopes depended on a late frost are killed with it. In a large part of this State, and perhaps of the whole cotton region, it will do no harm. The most had been already made of the crop, and the plant had nothing left which even a month of fine weather may have brought to profit. But this was not everywhere the case. But the frosts puts all on a level. . . . We may now begin our estimates of the crop on definite and reliable evidence. The case is made up.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The half yearly meeting of the Royal Mail Steamship Company was recently held at the London Tavern. The report stated that there had been an increase in receipts of £13,481 16s. 10d. over those of the corresponding half year in 1849. A dividend of £2 per share was unanimously agreed. With reference to the carrying of the mails by a more direct route to the West Indies and Brazil—the report stated that the company had contracted with the government to carry them for £270,000

Five new steamships, each of 2,250 tons, and of 900 horses nominal power, are constructing and are expected to be ready for sea in the course of next year.

SCARCITY OF SILVER CHANGE.—The New York Journal of Commerce says that the scarcity of silver change has begun to be felt in all departments of business, and unless our government take some measures to ensure a better supply, we may look for a further importation of the coins of other countries The scarcity is owing to the influx of California gold, which has so crowded operations at the mint, that there has been no time to press the coinage of silver but one. The gold received has been struck into double eagles to expedite delivery and as the result, nearly all of the balance now held in the Sub-Treasury at New York, is in $20 pieces

The Assistant Treasurer has to buy dimes and half dimes for change, and these coins now command a premium of one to two per cent—The Post Office at New York previous to this scarcity, used to pay into the Sub Treasury weekly, several thousand dollars in silver change; now the chief receipts from that source are in gold.

SAILING OF THE NEW STEAMSHIP ARCTIC.—The noble Steamer sailed from New York on the 26 h ultimo for Liverpool, with about sixty passengers. The Arctic is one hundred and thirty tons larger than the Pacific or Atlantic, and possesses greater power, having a foot more stroke of piston. Her model is also superior.—With the same pressure of steam, with a foot more diameter of wheel, she makes one and a half revolutions more per minute. The mechanism of her engines is the same, also her arrangements except on the main deck, where more ample accommodations have been provided for the passengers and officers of the ship. In her she differs, being more heavily sparred. Her commast, as well as the foremast, is square rigged. All told, she numbers 130 men.

PASSENGERS BY THE STEAMSHIP OHIO.—The following are the names of passengers by the steamship *Ohio*, which sailed from New York on the 26th ult., for New Orleans, via Havana:

John Slidell, friend and family, Judge Eustis, son and child, Mr Charnard and family, Saml Nicholson and lady, Mr Beach of N Y Sun, Mrs A J Wills, Miss Wills, Mrs Wills, child and nurse, Mrs G A Clarke and servant and 3 children, Mrs Dean and servant, Mr R Jennings, lady and family, Mrs N Bradbury, Mr Smith and family, Mrs Mitchell and family, Mrs C A Slocomb, Miss C A Slocomb, Miss Mary Slocomb, Mrs Wharton, Miss Roberts, 2 children and servant, Mr Wetherup and lady, Mr Josephs and friend, A Mittenberger and friend, J A Bullard and lady, and infant, Mr Jaequet, 4 children and servant, H J Reynolds and lady, Mr. Tobias, Mrs Archenlecqe, J Ortega, F B Lubre, Mr Lefere and 3 children and servant, S Mauroguidate, 6 and servant, Miss Thomas, 3 children and nurse, Mrs and niece, Mrs Biddle and niece, C C Rousseau, Mrs Bonange, Mrs F Marks, Mr Trudeau and lady, T D Bowers and lady, W Avery, A Mossom and servant, Mr Gille, lady, infant and servant, L T Stockett, Mr. Hagan and son, Mr McLane and lady, Miss Hagan, Mr McLane's children and servants, Mr Wood, R Schwartzie, L Hesdon, Mr E Abraham, C Woodruff, G E Van Bibber, Dr Bernard and lady, Duc de Calabri and family, Comte de Brie, Mr Ogden, Mr McGee, Mrs and Miss Armour, P M Henriques, V M Herman, W P Woodbury, Miss B T Rodrish, Mrs M E Perkins, Mrs Curtis, Mrs Mitchell, Mrs Mann and daughter, Miss Ely, Miss Weeks, lady, Mrs Leebretten, niece and servant, Miss Kinley, Boyd, T G Raye, Mrs Johnson, Master Johnson, Mrs Woodruff, G C Pease, Mrs Major Sprague, two children and nurse, G Taulusou, Marc Monahan, E Baker, Dr Otty, Mr Sherwood, Mrs R Hutland, J Stanford, J Beals, V Wagnon, W Fleming, Dr Levi Jones, Ray Snead, W Williams, Miss Williams, Mrs Townsend, Beals, F Hurley, B Hockhius, Mr Winthrop and lady, P Lorent, J Arrowsmith, Mrs Hyne and 2 ladies, S T Harrison, J Riggs, H Pierce, S Cone, P Fuller, J Staples, W Kelly, Mr Ruiger, Mrs A J Sneed, J S Flanders, Bel Fosdick, A B Hall, J Rogerstring, B B Beckonert, J A Burnside, Mr Leland, H Hall, J D Steele, A Marsh, H D Baker, H B Loyd, T Marsh and C A Dexter, lady, two children and 4 servants, M Burns, G Strachmez, J M Keiser, A D Wilmer, A K Danow, O Andersson, Mrs Armstrong, Master Keene, A O Gilles, Comte DeBoutier, Mr Walter, and Miss L Curtis—159.

BON MOT.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives the following "good one."

A Democratic office holder in the Sixth Auditor's office, saved himself, they say, by a bon mot. Many men in revolutionary times have, as history records, saved their heads in that way.

In this case the condemned office holder acknowledged his crime of democratic politics, but claimed exemption from removal under the clause of the Constitution which says "that no person shall be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy"—he having been turned out by Granger, as a locofoco, in 1841.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROAD

We publish to day an able and lucid letter from J. P. BENJAMIN, Esq., to the editors of the *Orleanian*, in which several serious errors of fact committed by the editors are corrected, and some important explanations are given relative to the rights of the Company, and the extent and duration of their privileges. The letter should be perused by every one interested in the great enterprise of the age.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30, 1850.

To the Editors of the Orleanian:

Gentlemen—In your number of yesterday is an elaborate article in relation to the Tehuantepec railroad, on which I regret you will allow me to make some comment. The tenor of the article evinces the interest you have taken in a project that deeply concerns our people, but the conclusions to which you have arrived in relation to the proposed means for effecting that project, are based on certain errors of fact, for which I feel myself, in some degree, culpable. I ought, in the report drawn up by me for the committee, to have entered into greater details, and to have explained certain points on which the public were uninformed; but the truth is, that I was over solicitous to compress the report into as small a compass as possible, in order that its length might not deter our busy population from reading it. Your article has convinced me that I was wrong in omitting anything, and I beg to appeal to your courtesy for an opportunity of stating some facts and to show that far from having studiously concealed from view any of the burthens imposed on the company under the grant, as might be inferred from your comments on the report, I actually omitted inserting a valuable *grant*, contained in the concession, solely because a somewhat lenghtened explanation of it was necessary

Now the mistakes of fact to which I refer as committed by you, are two in number, and are both attributable to an erroneous translation in the pamphlet printed in New York. I have the copy of the original Spanish grant in my possession, and, of course, in a matter of such grave importance, I could not rely on any translation by an unknown person. In the absence of access to the original, you could not avoid the mistakes to which I advert, and I beg, therefore, to prove to you and to your readers, 1st. That it is not true that the Mexican Government are to have one-fourth of the net produce of the road and canal. They are to have no share whatever. On the contrary, the 5th article to which you refer, grants to the company three-fourths of the Government rights to tolls, amounting, for the term of fifty years, and one-fourth of the same for a further term of fifty years. 2d, That it is not true that the road at the end of fifty years the company surrender all right to collect passage money to the government. On the contrary, the right of the company is exclusive for sixty years, that is a perpetual grant. After fifty years, other charters may be granted as rivalines, but until that period arrives, no such charter can be granted without the consent of our proposed company.

The grant to Mr. Garay is made, as I have observed, in the Spanish language. The following is the very words of the original: "Que las indemnizaciones que se acuerdan al empresario y a los que participen en derecho y acciones son las siguientes Tendra el derecho de percibir los de transito por cincuenta anos, el rabaje de cuatro reales por cada tercio, que a la Republica, y por beneficio privilegio concedido de haverlo por buques o carros de cualquier clase por fleta una cuota equitativa. Pero el mismo empresario gozara de dicho derecho de Gobierno desde que la empresa ponga en corriente la comunicacion la cuarta parte de los productos liquidos de lo que se ingrese por el permisso de transito, deducidos los gastos de administracion, conservacion y reparacion. La misma cuarta parte dara a la empresa el Gobierno cuando entre en posesion de todo el rechode transito por el mismo tiempo que se ha hecho recibido ella. El Gobierno y la empresa fijaran, nombran inspectores en la recaudacion y en los gastos, por lo tocante en que respecta unamente pueden pero use la cuarta parte a pleasada."

After the, now, to place opposite to each other the inaccurate New York translation, the only one to which you had access, and your interpretation of the plain words of this clause, and you will perceive how completely the former has perverted the sense of the passage:

NEW TRANSLATION

The indemnifications which are hereby accorded to the empresario and to those who may participate in the rights and actions are the following: He shall have the right to receive the *transit duties* for the term of fifty years, at the rate of one real for each *cargo* which they shall convey to the government of the Republic, and for which privilege the company shall be bound to pay to the government, during the first fifty years, the exclusive privilege of three per cent. on the net proceeds of the collections; and that, at the end of the fifty years, it is to resume its right of collecting its own transit duties, and promises to give to the grantees one-fourth of the proceeds for another term of fifty years.

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

The indemnifications which are hereby conceded to the grantee, and to those to whom he may transfer his rights and actions are the following: He shall have the right to receive the *transit duties* (the first clause is illegible) for fifty years, at the end of which time the government of the Republic will resume them, and for sixty years the exclusive privilege of three per cent. on the net proceeds of the collections; but the company shall be bound to pay to the government during the first fifty years, for the transit permit (el permesso de transito), deducting the expenses of administration, preservation and repairs, one-fourth part thereof. The government shall also give to the grantee *a fourth part of the net produce of the receipts for the transit permit*, during the expenses of administration, preservation and repair thereof. The government shall also give to the grantee *a fourth part of the receipts* in the negotiation during the term of fifty years, and for sixty years after possession of it be delivered *to the company, and has fully satisfied all the rights of commutation*

On a subject so important, I have not been willing to rely on my own knowledge of the Spanish, and have consulted gentlemen whose mother tongue is that language. They have all agreed with me, that the New York translation *perverts*, instead of rendering into English, the sense of the Spanish text, by telling me that the word "*flete*" means both freight and passage money, and that the words "derechos de transito" mean "*transit duties and transit permits*. The New York translation makes the company to be place to be "*passage dues*" in perpetuity, "*net produce of the receipts for this purpose*," and in a third place "*the net profits*" without referring to any further explanation.

Without entering into further critical and verbal criticisms, I think you will consider me justified in saying, that the true sense of the 5th article is,

1st. That the Mexican Government grants the right of collecting the transit duties, imposed by its laws, for a space of fifty years, on condition of accounting to it for one-fourth of the net proceeds of the collections; and that, at the end of the fifty years, it is to resume its right of collecting its own transit duties, and promises to give to the grantees one-fourth of the proceeds for another term of fifty years.

2d. That the rate is not a word in this article to warrant the idea, that at the end of the fifty or the sixty years, the property of the road is to run, or in its revenues for freight and passage money, is to be confiscated for the benefit of the Mexican Government, but only that the exclusive privilege is limited to sixty years.

Permit me further to observe, that the grant of the land to the company, is in *fee simple*; that they are authorized to expropriate the owners of any land on their route, for a distance of one quarter of a league on each side; that their road will then be on their own ground, and that the absence of any clause of forfeiture in the grant, it could be monstrous to pretend that their property could be taken from them by that Government, without compensation.

I have already trespassed on your courtesy too far; yet, bear with me for one moment more. The money to be paid by the company to Mr. Hargous, is to reimburse the outlay already made by him for the benefit of the company; it is not a bonus, but a payment for value received. The payment to him of shares for three millions, or one-third of the stock of the company, is for the transfer, not only of the enormous privileges conveyed by the Chivalry grant, but for the full title to five millions of acres of land, comprising the sites of two towns, whose commercial advantages must give them vast importance. I may be sanguine over much, but after my most earnest endeavors to ascertain everything that could affect the interests of those who may take part in this enterprise, my firm conviction is, that the lands conveyed to the company will sell for more than the entire cost of the road, and consequently, that the subscribers will be reimbursed for their stock, without taking into calculation one dollar of the immense revenues it must command.

I have high authority for very extravagant estimates of the value of the right of transit. When the Secretary of State, Mr. Buchanan, gave instructions to Mr. Trist, charged with negotiating a treaty of peace with Mexico, the latter was authorized to offer fifteen millions of dollars "for the right to transport across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, free of toll or charges, merchandize and passengers." (See the Senate Documents for 1847-8.) This price was offered for the simple right of passage, as you perceive, without any other privilege of any kind, and without any grant of land.

Begging your excuse for one of my thanks for the kind terms in which you have spoken of me, personally, I am your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have fallen on a translation of the grant, made in England, and published in 1846. If you will take the trouble to look at the pamphlet I send with this letter, you will perceive that the translation contained in it is almost *verbatim* that which I have given.

☞ The steamer "Patrick Henry," Landry, will leave as usual, on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, for Baton Rouge and the Coast.

By Telegraph.

Great excitement at Chicago, Illinois—A City Government counselling disobedience to an act of Congress!

CHICAGO, October 25.

The City Council of Chicago, has passed resolutions nullifying the act of Congress respecting the Fugitive Slave Law, and releasing the Police from ob dience to it. This act of the city Authorities has caused great excitement, and last night a meeting of four or five thousand people was held—the Mayor presiding. Senator Douglass made a powerful speech, sustaining the acts of Congress in passing this bill, and also the Compromise. His speech had a powerful effect on the meeting, and caused a change in public opinion in favor of the law and against the acts of the City Council.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.

POLITICS IN MASSACHUSETTS—THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW, &c.—C. W. Upham is nominated by the Whigs for Congress in the Second District.

A letter from the Hon. Horace Mann in answer to nomination to Congress of Free Soilers, has appeared. He goes for Tariff and other Whig measures, and reviews at length and with much severity the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, but does not denounce those who participated in its passage He goes against forcible resistance to the law.

Information has been had and warrants issued for the arrest of two fugitive slaves in the city. The Marshal is now preparing to arrest them. In case they are arrested they will be immediately taken before Judge Woodbury.

[ANOTHER DESPATCH.]

BOSTON, Oct 25.

ARREST OF FUGITIVES—GREAT EXCITEMENT —The U. S. Marshal has warrants for the arrest of a large number of fugitive slaves, who are stopping here.

Much excitement prevails among the negro population, and the court has been surrounded by them all the morning.

They are determined to resist any attempt to carry the fugitives back to slavery, even to the shedding of blood

One man, named Latimer, who has been here for three or four years, was recognised and pointed out by his own master. Blood may be shed if an open arrest is attempted.

It is said that a number of arrests have already been made.

There are reasons to suppose that one or more fugitives are now in the Leverett street jail.

The committee of vigilance is now in session. Ships will be printed at once and distributed over the State.

Judge Sprague was questioned this morning, but he will not say whether there have been any arrests or not. He says, however, that all examination of luggages must be public and in the Court House.

The negroes are mustering strongly. They are on the qui vive all about the Court House.

Forcible demonstrations will be made should they ascertain positively that there have been any arrests.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

BOSTON, Oct. 25.

No attempt has yet been made to arrest the fugitive slave, for whom a warrant has been issued. There is some excitement about the matter among the colored population. The slave has probably ere this been placed in concealment. His name is said to be Crafts, a cabinet maker by trade, who escaped from Macon, Ga., two years since, and has been doing business in Cambridge street.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.

COMMERCIAL QUARRELL.—A quarrel has originated here among the merchants, in relation to a clerk in the house of William Howell & Sons—John P. Howell, one of the partners, published a card because the latter was discharging the parties and warning the public against trusting them &c., in the name of the firm. Messrs Lemmon & Winter published a card this morning, stating that John P. Howell had ordered the discharge of the clerk, and that "Mr. Howell acted in from a wounded inflicted by Mary Pugh" Jenkins, who have been the cause of the dreadful deed she was persuading Mathews to commit. Both the latter remained and finally, as she says, got her to do it for her. She then drew forth the knife and stabbed him. The deed was done with the knife that had no intention of killing him. Before the jury, counsel for the Parish Prison yesterday morning, and in the presence of the Coroner's jury, the latter declared that the suicide was accomplished, and that Mathews had nothing to do with it. The jury returned up at the corner of Canal and Marais streets.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD.—The premises of Dupuy on Bayou St. John were broken into at an early hour on Saturday morning and robbed of several valuable papers, together with a gold watch and about $300 in money No one to the rascals has been discovered

GRAND FLURRY.—A highly respectable mercantile house in this city, received lately from a bank-bills on the bank of the State of Louisiana. The note were sold to a broker here, who transmitted them to Charleston. Yesterday a telegraphic despatch was received, announcing that the bills were forged They bore date December 2, 1847 and certainly well executed. There must be considerable skill and experience in the fine arts in California.—*Delta of yesterday.*

THE BURGLARY AT MCDONOUGH'S.—Since our last the First Municipality Police have been actively engaged in tracing the golden pattern of the stolen watch from Chew, who attended on Saturday, and some further developments have been made in search of a confederate. Several persons were arrested on suspicion, but nothing transpired to implicate them in the robbery. The search resulted in the discovery of a gold watch and chain, which have been identified by the owner, and had been found, in a vault, it was unanimously resolved, to remain in the vault for the present. Such was the state of affairs when the meeting, which was attended by a large number of the citizens, adjourned.

The burglary at McDonough's House may have been committed by some of the parties who were arrested on Saturday morning, and who were discharged for want of evidence, but the watch and the ruffianness thereof, would have given them a clue to the guilty parties. The burglary was settled, of course it was useless for the poor Indians to go to any of those laws which the consent of mankind has established—they were shot, starved and burned; with the imprimatur of the same. The "higher law" the object of acquisition being accomplished, soon sunk out of memory, and has only lately been revived. It may possibly be considered a novelty originating with Mr. Senator Seward, but it is as old as human folly. It has received many applications. It was St. Bartholomew's day—one, the Revolution of the Island of Santeo—another, the extirpation of the Albigenses, but, without naming all, we turn to the crowning glory and enlightenment, the Inquisition All these are instances of the "higher law"; and bloody as they all were—arrogious and detestable as they all are—they will all pale before the horrors which this country must endure when that principle is brought to bear upon the Southern States.

* * * *

When a woman taken in adultery was brought to the founder of our faith, he requested him without sin to cast the first stone—a command related that the woman suffered. It some of our fanatically rampant brethren would take the lesson to heart, and abolish that abominable slavery, who is easier of the North—the sin of poverty—before they interfered with the South, we would acknowledge the sincerity of their zeal, though we might doubt the soundness of their judgment; but at present we consider those who act a fugitive slave to escape, as we should a man who would pick a stranger's pocket, to relieve a beggar with the stolen money.

The Woman's Rights Convention, held at Worcester, closed its labors on the 25th ultimo. Among the resolutions passed were the following:

Whereas, the very contracted sphere of action prescribed for woman, arising from an unjust view of her natural capacities and powers, and from an infringement of her just rights as an equal with man, is highly injurious to her physical, mental and moral developement—*Therefore*

Resolved, That we will not cease our endeavors to secure for her political, legal and social equality with man; until her proper sphere is determined by what alone should determine it her powers and capacities strengthened and refined by an education in accordance with her nature.

The principal actors in the convention were the usual leading spirits, male and female, of the ultra abolition meetings.

FIRE IN MOBILE.—The Mobile Register of Saturday says: "There was quite a fire, in a small way, at the Franklin Reading Room, last night. A spark or flame from one of the gas-burners ignited the file of the National Intelligencer, that communicated to its neighbor the Union, which could not "be preserved," and the Republic expired in the blaze! The Southern Press, upon the same stand, was saved, much to the delight of a Chivalry reader, who regards it as an "omen." of which Amos Kendall might be proud The conflagration was happily stayed, without the introduction of No. 3, conveniently located next door, and always prompt and ready upon an emergency.

WHIG NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK.—The Whig Mayoralty Convention which assembled at New York on the 25th ult., nominated Ambrose G. Kingsland for Mayor of the city. Mr. Kingsland is one of the oldest merchants of New York, and has been the architect of his own fortune.

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LAND SLIDE IN ST. JAMES.—A gentleman just from the parish of St. James informs us that a few days ago a land slide occurred on the plantation of Gov. A. B. ROMAN by which his beautiful garden,—perhaps the finest and most extensive in the State, and containing a large number of new exotics—was entirely swept away. We are told too that the banks are leaving in at various points. The Court House has been greatly damaged by crevasses in the neighborhood and is now in quite a dilapidated condition.

JENNY LIND'S GENEROSITY.—The Home Journal of the 26th ult, relates the following story of Jenny:

During her first visit here, a Swede called, and sent up a note in his native language, requesting to see her. She did not remember the name, as she read it, but when the young man came in she at once remembered his countenance—an old play fellow when they were children together at school. She inquired his circumstances. He is a cabinet maker, residing with his family at Brooklyn. The next day Jenny Lind drove over and made the wife of her old school fellow a long visit. Again the next day, just before leaving the city for Boston, she went again. The husband was not to be seen. She gave to the wife a note for him, to be opened in his return, it contained a sweetly worded request that he would allow her to give to his children a memento of their father's school friendship with Jenny Lind. The "memento" was a check for ten thousand dollars.

☞ We learn from Mr. Augustus Murphy, of the pilot boat Yankee, that on Sunday night, 10 20 P M., 75 miles E S E of Sandy Hook, the boat was struck by lightning, which passed down through the mast goat of the main-mast into the cabin and struck a tin match box but full of matches, neither breaking or igniting them, passing out, making three holes in the box and setting fire to two papers on the table, spinning two pilots laying in berths and knocking down the boy who had the watch on deck.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*, 24th ult.

☞ P. H. Peixotto will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at his Auction Room, No. 8 Canal street, 11 cases fancy Prints and 91 bales Osnaburgs—with other seasonable goods. Also, a splendid assortment of upwards of 125 packages and lots of seasonable Dry Goods to which the particular attention of country and city buyers is called.

City Intelligence

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPT AT ARSON.—A few nights since the residence of Mr Streeter in Dauphine street, was broken into and robbed of various articles, amounting in value to $200. Search was started by one of the thieves, who observed a light in the house on fire, but fortunately the alarm of the conflagration was given sufficiently, and extinguished the fire. It appears that the burglars had a meeting in the afternoon at a house of which two were born past in jail, their trial, before Recorder Genois will examine into the matter this week.

ASSAULT.—On Friday evening last Captain Fontaine, the commander of a steamer of that name, shot and killed a mulatto named Montecute, at the corner of Canal and Rampart. The wound is a dangerous one, and Fowby has been lodged in prison to await the result.

SUBSIDING.—I. Marshall was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, on the charge of subsiding Margaret Bowden, by pretending to her, for a certain sum of money, the value of which was over. The case remains to be examined.

MURDER.—A man by the name of William S. Mathews was stabbed on Saturday night, at 9 o'clock, by Mary Ann Pugh, at the corner of Bourbon and Toulouse streets. The latter was arrested by Corporal Schumacher, of the First Municipality police, and lodged in jail. Yesterday Mathews died, and Coroner's inquest was held the same day. The verdict rendered by the jury was in accordance with the statement of the deceased, and is as follows: "Mathews died from a wound inflicted by Mary Pugh" Jenkins, who have been the cause of the dreadful deed she was persuading Mathews to commit. Both the latter remained and finally, as she says, got her to do it for her. She then drew forth the knife and stabbed him. The deed was done with the knife that had no intention of killing him. Before the jury, counsel for the Parish Prison yesterday morning, and in the presence of the Coroner's jury, the latter declared that the suicide was accomplished, and that Mathews had nothing to do with it. The jury returned up at the corner of Canal and Marais streets.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD.—The premises of Dupuy on Bayou St. John were broken into at an early hour on Saturday morning and robbed of several valuable papers, together with a gold watch and about $300 in money No one to the rascals has been discovered

GRAND FLURRY.—A highly respectable mercantile house in this city, received lately from a bank-bills on the bank of the State of Louisiana. The note were sold to a broker here, who transmitted them to Charleston. Yesterday a telegraphic despatch was received, announcing that the bills were forged They bore date December 2, 1847 and certainly well executed. There must be considerable skill and experience in the fine arts in California.—*Delta of yesterday.*

THE BURGLARY AT MCDONOUGH'S.—Since our last the First Municipality Police have been actively engaged in tracing the golden pattern of the stolen watch from Chew, who attended on Saturday, and some further developments have been made in search of a confederate. Several persons were arrested on suspicion, but nothing transpired to implicate them in the robbery. The search resulted in the discovery of a gold watch and chain, which have been identified by the owner, and had been found, in a vault, it was unanimously resolved, to remain in the vault for the present. Such was the state of affairs when the meeting, which was attended by a large number of the citizens, adjourned.

The burglary at McDonough's House may have been committed by some of the parties who were arrested on Saturday morning, and who were discharged for want of evidence, but the watch and the ruffianness thereof, would have given them a clue to the guilty parties. The burglary was settled, of course it was useless for the poor Indians to go to any of those laws which the consent of mankind has established—they were shot, starved and burned; with the imprimatur of the same. The "higher law" the object of acquisition being accomplished, soon sunk out of memory, and has only lately been revived. It may possibly be considered a novelty originating with Mr. Senator Seward, but it is as old as human folly. It has received many applications. It was St. Bartholomew's day—one, the Revolution of the Island of Santeo—another, the extirpation of the Albigenses, but, without naming all, we turn to the crowning glory and enlightenment, the Inquisition All these are instances of the "higher law"; and bloody as they all were—arrogious and detestable as they all are—they will all pale before the horrors which this country must endure when that principle is brought to bear upon the Southern States.

* * * *

When a woman taken in adultery was brought to the founder of our faith, he requested him without sin to cast the first stone—a command related that the woman suffered. It some of our fanatically rampant brethren would take the lesson to heart, and abolish that abominable slavery, who is easier of the North—the sin of poverty—before they interfered with the South, we would acknowledge the sincerity of their zeal, though we might doubt the soundness of their judgment; but at present we consider those who act a fugitive slave to escape, as we should a man who would pick a stranger's pocket, to relieve a beggar with the stolen money.

The Woman's Rights Convention, held at Worcester, closed its labors on the 25th ultimo. Among the resolutions passed were the following:

Whereas, the very contracted sphere of action prescribed for woman, arising from an unjust view of her natural capacities and powers, and from an infringement of her just rights as an equal with man, is highly injurious to her physical, mental and moral developement—*Therefore*

Resolved, That we will not cease our endeavors to secure for her political, legal and social equality with man; until her proper sphere is determined by what alone should determine it her powers and capacities strengthened and refined by an education in accordance with her nature.

The principal actors in the convention were the usual leading spirits, male and female, of the ultra abolition meetings.

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JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO. 47 Camp st.

PORT WINE, MADEIRA, &c.—50 barrels Madeira, Old Port, 20 do fine Champagne Cognac, 1st and