G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor.
No. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

Terms of the Bee.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $10 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance.) 5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language, for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1851.

No. 1522 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES.
Vol XXIX—Whole No. 6545.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Thursday Morning, July 10, 1851.

NOTICE.

IN order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. STEPHENS DUVERGER, my Cashier, under date of the 5th February last. Mr. Duverger is now sequently fully empowered to pay all debts, collect all dues and receipt all bills or accounts, either for myself or the other of the Bee. G. F. WEISSE.
New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from Savannah and Charleston.

THE COMPROMISE

No better evidence of the popularity and strength of the Compromise is needed than the fact that both political parties in the North perceive the necessity of formally pledging their allegiance to it. Thus in Pennsylvania, the Democratic Convention adopted resolutions recognizing the Fugitive Slave Law, and promising cheerful obedience to its mandates; while the Whigs passed similar resolutions, some of which, indeed, are so excellent, that we take pleasure in publishing them:

"That the Government and people of Pennsylvania are loyal to the National Constitution, and are ready, at all hazards, to carry its provisions into effect—to assert otherwise is a libel on the fair fame of the citizens of this Commonwealth.

"That the adjustment measures of the last Congress shall be faithfully observed and respected by the Whigs.

"That an unalterable determination to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws has been and is one of our cardinal doctrines, and that, while others have failed, the history of the Whig party demonstrates that in the storms of adversity, or in the sunshine of prosperity this guiding star of our country's hope has never been dimmed by its action or counsel.

"That at our duty to secession ourselves to look and speak of the National Union as the main point of the either of our political safety, and prosperity—as essential to our collective, and vital, and individual happiness, and for which we evince an attachment, discountenancing whatever may express even a suspicion that we can in any event be abandoned.

"That the National Administration, under the guidance of our Whig President, Millard Fillmore, has the unbounded confidence of the Whigs of Pennsylvania; that in our domestic policy its manly advocacy of protection to native industry—the improvement of rivers and harbors—the reduction of postage—and the strict economy of the public officers—are energetic, republican, truthful and dignified management of our foreign affairs—has secured for it the gratitude of this and the respect of other nations.

"The Whigs and Democrats of Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maine Northern States, have given utterance to similar sentiments. Except in Massachusetts and amongst the abolition strongholds of New York and Ohio, there is an universal desire among both parties to respect the adjustment, and to carry its provisions faithfully into effect.

"Even in the South, the Compromise is so popular that it is highly questionable whether any party, except South Carolina, numbers a majority of its opponents. Georgia is willing to stand; Alabama makes a wry face or two, but will undoubtedly swallow very fast. North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland are overwhelming in its favor; Florida is decidedly for the Compromise; in Louisiana there are absolutely no Secessions, or none that dare avow themselves such. Arkansas is so much out of the way, that we can only know the true state of public opinion from what we believe it to be sound; Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky, are clearly and unequivocally for the Compromise—in Mississippi alone does there exist a well defined and broad difference of sentiment; and there a contest is even now in progress, that will satisfactorily arrest the true feeling of the State. We are firmly convinced that Mississippi cannot be induced to waver in her allegiance to the Union, or persuaded to reject the measure by which peace and harmony were restored.

After November next South Carolina will stand alone in her glory—and by that time it is to be hoped, even she will have begun to appreciate the folly of her course, and the suicidal rash act which she will found. She will dexterously back out of the dilemma, on the plea that a majority of her citizens are opposed to immediate secession. There is a huge squinting that way already.

AS PART OF THE WINFIELD SCOTT—The steamship Winfield Scott arrived yesterday in this port from New York which she left on the 5th inst. We are indebted to the officers for the usual courtesies in advance of the mail.

genuine Turkish Tobacco.—We have received from the Cigar Store, No. 45 St. Louis street, next to the Hotel, a sample of the pure Latakia tobacco—a delicious article to the lovers of the weed. It is so mild and fragrant that it would tempt King James himself to take to smoking and abuse his "counterblast."

☞ We published yesterday a paragraph in relation to the desertion of Mrs. ROBERTS, by her husband CHAS. T. ROBERTS. The half-brother of ROBERTS—Mr J. H. C. N. FROTUS, has now called on us and requested us to state, that we are neither desirous the absconding of his brother, nor the carrying off of a sum of money, he has every reason to believe that the money belonged to ROBERTS, and that the husband of Mrs. R. by her husband was occasioned by causes of a moral and domestic character, with which he is well acquainted, and which he does not deem delicate to make public.

☞ THAT ON OUR GOVERNMENT, accordingly, is of this character. A certain gentleman received a sum of $100,000 before the Mexican Commission, for alleged injuries and losses on some mines in Mexico, by the Mexican Government or agents, and another claim of a similar kind was for injuries to property. The last claim seems was bought by an eminent lawyer in Washington, for a mere song, and he prosecuted the claim as agent and attorney. The other claim was prosecuted by other interested and influential agents and agents, who finally procured the award for large sums. The original party we understand received $50,000 as the reward for his agreement, or rather falsehoods, the remainder of the sum was divided among the agents and assignees, and to them, as such, the government must have recourse, if any can be had. The principal is said to have gone to Europe to see the World's Fair.

Facts turn out so, the Commissioners must have been much at fault.

CATERPILLARS.—The Red River Republican has the following:

A caterpillar was sent to us on Thursday as a specimen on Bayou Rouge. It is cut in half, and is any sign that be a real simon pure caterpillar, we do not take about him, we throw away right heartily of it while we are at it.

This is the first one we have seen or heard of this year, while last year these dreaded pests were quite plentiful about the middle of June. This can be accounted in this way; last year was very dry, but so far this year, the weather has been cool and dry. The caterpillars, it is generally believed, cannot thrive or do much damage in hot, dry weather, but will hatch out rapidly, and soon run over a crop in cool and rainy weather. Before the drought, set in last year about this time, they commenced accumulating to such a degree, that they caused great alarm among the planters, but with the change of weather occurred, they disappeared almost entirely. It is only a few days, since we have had some rain, that we again hear of them. Should the season from this out prove a rainy one, and they make their appearance in much force between the time and the middle of August, they will be a great deal of injury to the cotton crop, a portion of which is very late, owing to its having been planted only after the overflow.

PORTER BY THE APACHA.—The telegraphic despatches in the Charleston Courier contain one or two additional items of news by the Arcadia.

France is considerably agitated. The debate on the constitution continues with great violence, and Cavaignac has determined to take up arms in case the President should seek to prolong his term of office. A melee occurred in the National Assembly, originating from offensive words used by Monsr. Leon Faucher. Portugal is financially much embarrassed and further disturbances are expected. A Spanish squadron is stationed off Lisbon to keep the revolutionary party in check.

Spain, the accounts by the India mail state is likely to have her ruling dynasty overturned as the rebellion therein is making headway.

POTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD BOOK.—We are requested to call the attention to the sale of 40 shares of the Potchartrain Railroad Co., which will take place TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, by N. Vizard, auctioneer.

THE WEBB AND WILLIS CASE.

The Inman Letters Surrendered.

On the 30th ult., Col. JAMES WATSON WEBB appeared before the Superior Court of New York, and after a long examination, surrendered the letters of MARY INMAN, accompanying the same with the following statement:

STATEMENT OF GEN. WEBB.

The following is the explanation of General Webb, referred to above.

In making the surrender of these papers, I avail myself of the opportunity, acting under the solemnity of an oath, to correct the misrepresentations, whether intentional or accidental, which have been made in regard to the manner in which they came into my possession.

[By advice of my counsel, I omit here the object of a meeting between Buckham, Willis, and myself, at the office of Mr. Buckham, in December, 1844.]

The object of our meeting having been thus accomplished, I enquired of Willis whether he had not other letters of Mary Inman in his possession, and made a formal demand for them. After much discussion it was arranged that we should meet at the same place, at the same hour, on the day following. We met accordingly, when Willis placed in my hands, sealed and directed to me, the package I am about to deliver to you. And I have no doubt whatever, but the package was so sealed and directed in his office; as the envelope containing the letters in a printed circular in relation to "The York Mirror edited by G. P. Morris and N. P. Willis, and signed "Fuller & Co." This package so directed and sealed, I opened immediately upon my return to my office, naturally expecting to find in it some letter of explanation addressed to me. It contained, however, nothing but the letters which are still in it; the character of which, under the injunction of the Court, I am, perhaps, not at liberty to disclose on this occasion.

Having read them and placed them in a safe depository, I immediately addressed a letter to Mr. Inman, at 75 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London, and advised her, among other things, that Mr. Willis had placed in my hands certain letters said to have been written by her.

This letter, I am informed and believe, she received early in January, 1845; and I have since learned from Mr. Geo. Buckham, and other sources, that immediately upon its receipt she placed it in the hands of her father, and made to him the revelation I urged upon her.

From that period until the 15th day of May last, I never saw the letters which have been entrusted to me; nor did Mr Buckham, or any other person, ever apply to me for them in the name of Mary Inman, or of her widow, or of the said Mary. Nor were they ever the subject of conversation between the said Buckham and myself after 1845, except in 1849, just before my departure for Europe, when I applied to said Buckham to know what I should do with them, and proposed enclosing them to the said Mary J. Coddington by mail; which the said Buckham urged me not to do, lest they should fall into the hands of her husband. And I desire to state unhesitatingly, that up to the said 15th of May, and the publication by the said Willis of a card fixing upon the said Mary J Coddington the allusion made by me in my publication to the 15th May, I had never shown the said letters to any person whatever, nor had I ever copied, or suffered to be copied, any portion of them. That up to this present time, I have never insinuated or alluded to any person, save my counsel, that in my said publication I alluded to the said Mary Coddington—that I have never directly or indirectly, connected her name therewith, or said or insinuated at any time, anything against the virtue or purity of said Mary Coddington, and that had I believed that any human being except the said Buckham and Willis, could by possibility, have suspected that I alluded to the said Mary in my publication of the 15th of May, that publication never would have been made, such as I deemed it necessary and proper to expose the cause of the said Willis' attack upon me at the moment I had left the country. And I affirm that I have not done, or intended to do anything, calculated to bring suspicion or discredit upon the said Mary; and that the connection of her name with my said publication, is no fault of mine, but solely attributable, as I verily believe, to the conversations and indiscretions of the said Buckham and Willis—to the card published by said Willis—and to the bill of complaint and affidavits filed in this cause, all of which I am informed and believe, were placed in the hands of the printers to be published, before they were served upon me, the defendant. And such was my anxious desire to avoid this litigation and the consequences which must result from it, that immediately after the papers in this suit were served upon me, I addressed a letter to Mr. Buckham, offering in his presence, to seal up the letters and place them in the hands of the Rev. Dr. ****** for safe keeping. The following is the conclusion of that letter:

"It is not for me to divine your object in thus dragging Mrs. Coddington before the public. If your aim is to screen Willis, or to draw from me any facts or circumstances, calculated to expose the lady implicated in my publication, you are certainly destined to encounter a signal failure; while assuming that you intend no injury to Mrs. Coddington, and that your purpose is to have the letters of Mrs. Coddington taken care of, I propose frankly and promptly, to meet your object without exposing Mrs. C. The application to the Court names Mr. Andrew Warner, or some other responsible person, as receiver of the letters in my possession. If this application be made in good faith, then all I have to do is to withdraw all the papers, and, in your presence, I will deposit the letters for safe keeping in the hands of the Rev. Dr. ****** with instructions never to permit them to see the light, unless they should become necessary as testimony in a Court of justice.

"Whether you do or do not accede to this proposal, depends entirely upon your object in instituting this proceeding. You knew that it was an object to have the letters referred to deposited for safekeeping with a third party, it was only necessary to have intimated such a wish to me, to have insured my acquiescence in it. But this you have neglected to do; and, instead, have dragged Mrs. Coddington's name into Court, and placed on record a transaction, which, but for you and Willis, the world would never have heard of.

"One thing is very certain, if your purpose is not to screen Willis, but simply to have these letters placed in the hands of Andrew Warner, or some other honorable man, then you have only to withdraw your papers, and thus supersede the necessity of any answer, and consider the Rev. Dr. ****** the party to whose safe keeping they shall be entrusted. And I now state to you, as I shall state under oath in my answer, that the letters referred to, have never been out of my possession, and that not one word or sentence of them, has ever been copied by me or any other person; and I repeat, that the being does not live, to whom I have ever communicated the fact that I was a party to any transaction in which Mrs. Coddington was concerned, or to whom I have ever breathed a doubt of her honor or purity. And I cannot but regret, that you and her own household, have not been as discreet. Why you should be willing to place on file such papers as have been served on me, merely to screen Willis, passes my comprehension; and to prevent it, I have freely offered to do voluntarily, all you seemingly ask of the court to order me to do, and thus enable you to withdraw from file this disgraceful and infamous suit.

Your obedient servant,
J. WATSON WEBB."

This proposition was rejected, and all the proceedings published; thus proving, that the object of this bill of complaint was not to prevent the publication of the letters, as is alleged, but to get up a false issue before the public. How far that game has been successful, I leave others to determine; and content myself with the reflection, that I have done all in my power to obviate any necessity for these proceedings and those which are yet to follow.

And I desire to say further, that I never would have presumed to make the publication of the 15th of May, if I had believed it possible for any person to have suspected to whom I alluded, or if I had thought that either the said Buckham or Willis would have dared to connect Mrs. Coddington's name therewith; and, therefore, we SINCERELY REGRET RAVISHMENT—not because it was improper so to do, unjustifiable, or unwarranted, in the exposure of one who grossly assailed and slandered me in my absence; but because that person, to save himself from public indignation, has made my publication the pretext for involving the reputation of a female in our quarrel, and basely exposed one whom it was his duty to shield, and who was in no manner compromitted by me. And as soon as I discovered the determination of the said Willis to direct suspicion to Mrs. Coddington as the female alluded to in my publication, I did all that I could, consistently with truth, to divert public attention from her. My publication in no wise compromitted or exposed her; and yet, inasmuch as it afforded a plea for Willis's exposure of her, in the hope of thereby raising a new issue and thus diverting public attention from himself,—I repeat my great regret at having alluded to the subject, though warranted in the belief that I could do so with impunity, because I believed the public would not understand to whom I alluded, and I did not dream that Willis would dare expose her.

I would also most cheerfully, even after the said publication of 15th May, have placed the letters referred to, in the hands of any person Mrs. Coddington might have named, without any other condition, than the right of access to said Willis. And I do not entertain a doubt, but the exposure of Mrs. Coddington's name, in connection with my publication, was intended to create a false issue, and place me in the attitude of her assailant, when, as is well known by the said Buckham and Willis, and as I most solemnly repeat—the publication by me would never have been made if I had conceived it possible that it would have led to a suspicion even, in the public mind, that Mrs. Coddington was referred to.

The letters now surrendered, are all that were placed in my hands by Mr. N. P. Willis, not a line of any one of which has ever been copied by any body except myself, and by me only since the filing of the bill of complaint in this cause. And the copies so made, were for the sole and only purpose of being used in my defence to the proceedings in this cause. And in order that the said Mary J. Coddington might have an opportunity of examining and letters and determining whether they were written by her, and of repudiating them if not so written, as her counsel proclaimed in open court that she desired to do, I offered to place the letters in a sealed envelope, in the hands of her counsel, or of Col. Worth, to be by them submitted to the inspection of Mrs. Coddington; which offer was not accepted by the complainants in this cause, or their counsel.

And I further state, that every copy so made by me, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has been destroyed, with the exception of that contained in the original draft, and the copy thereof, of an answer to said bill of complaint, wherein the whole of one of the letters referred to, and an extract from another, are set forth.

J. WATSON WEBB.

From the Paris Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce.

The eminent scientific musician, Florentine, who writes from London to the Constitutionnel, mentions the great number of musical instruments in the Exhibition.

"There is not" he says, "a corner of the world which has not sent its piano, violin, mandoline, or bass. One may shudder at the idea of the horrible detonation if all the instruments were sounded at one time. The Americans are distinguished, if not by the excellence, at least by the colossal dimensions of their instruments—England shows the smallest of the pianos—the Tom-Poucet. Many of the English shapes and ornaments are exceedingly grotesque. The French pianos bear away the palm. Erard is not rivaled. Boz has provided eighty-five instruments, (wind) most of them invented and perfected by himself. The most remarkable is one in a Sax-horn bourdon, three yards high, and of not less than forty eight feet of tube."

A visitor at the Crystal palace, on Friday last, celebrates the superiority of the French organs. He says:

"The Paris organ was played in the afternoon with great variety of effect; now shrill as the trumpet—now soft as the flute; at other times thundering out with great power and grandeur. To show its versatility and capacity, it was tried in music sacred and profane, mournful and martial, plaintive, and powerful. "Auld lang syne," or "Suoni la tromba"—a waltz or a pastoral tune—all seemed alike suited to this instrument."

Prince Louis Napoleon's speech at Dijon, which I reported to you last week, was roughly treated in the debates of the committee. The Montagnards railed at it. M de Fallouz, the Legitimist and not long since his Minister of Public Instruction, corroborated and rebuked it vehemently, some of the Orleanists were still more severe; General Cavaignac proclaimed that he had no confidence in Prince Louis. Most of the journals pretend that the speech served to destroy or weaken the cause of revision in the Committee, and has deprived it of all the chances with the Assembly *en masse*. For my part, I do not ascribe to such effects. All the divisions, except the Bonapartists, dreaded or distrusted revision as including inevitably prolongation of the Napoleonean term. This has been acknowledged the sense of the numerous petitions. Perhaps it was polite in the President to afford provocation to the party of the monarchists—so as to cause his adversaries to declare themselves unequivocally. He can look only to the people—to the great body of the nation, and to the army; and to the substantial citizens who think that Bonapartism is the only force equal to cope with Socialism. What the Committee or the Assembly shall decide, touching revision, cannot be definitive. In the debates, M. de Torqueville observed—"Who does not know—without explanation from me—that it is greatly impossible to get out of the predicament in which we are, without a crash—an explosion; and no one can tell how or for whose benefit the crisis may happen and operate." The Republic could not last, if administered by the party, nor a Monarchy with either Legitimist or Orleanist managers

Mr. Asa Whitney has published, in the London Morning Chronicle a series of four copious essays on his Atlantic and Pacific Railway project. In the Chronicle of the 9th inst., the editor gives it a column and a half of very favorable commentary.

"It appears to us," says the editor, "to rest upon the following basis, which no revolutions in steam machinery can shake or even disturb. We find abundant justification for the enterprise, in facts concerning which we cannot well be mistaken, and in consideration so plain that they cannot easily be overlooked."

On the 9th, the Geographical Society of London held a public meeting, at which Mr. Whitney attended, and read "before a distinguished assemblage of hearers and visitors, a very interesting paper on the general features and importance of his enterprise. A discussion followed—of remarkable tenor, in which Mr. Roderick Murchenson, Captain Fitzroy, the Rev. C. G. Nicolay, Colonel Lloyd, and others concurrent critics or judges took an earnest share. On the whole, the opinion was not on the side of Mr. Whitney, but the cordial thanks of the Society were awarded to him for his instructive communication.

You will note that the London Times has waxed more and more unmerciful towards the American contingent to the Industrial Exhibition. In the editorial article on the subject of the 9th inst., no quarters are allowed to the selection of American Journals. The Times thinks that the newspapers in the United States for a half penny are conspicuously not half as good as those sold in Salisbury Square for a penny. Provoked by some scolding at New York, the London Momus becomes, in the number of the 10th, grossly abusive. Your readers may judge of the strain by this passage—

"If the Americans do gazette a smile, it is by their pectenions. Whenever they come out of their own province of rugged utility, and enter into competition with Europe in elegance, they certainly do make themselves ridiculous. Their furniture is grotesque; their carriages and harness are gingerbread; their carpets are tawdry; their patchwork quilts surpass even the invariable ugliness of this fabric; their cut glass is clumsy; their pianos sound of nothing but iron and wood; their book binding is that of a journeyman working on his own account in an English market town; and display throughout as the steamest and gloomiest of all conceivable types; their painted calicoes are such as our housemaids would not think it respectable to wear! Even their ingenuity, great as it is, becomes ridiculous when it attempts competition with Europe."

Professor Michel Chevalier's third letter on the Exhibition appeared in the Journal des Debats of the day before yesterday. It refers to the Mohammedan manufactures treated historically, and as now to be known and judged by the contributions from Turkey, Egypt, Tunis and Algiers. The array of pipes from Constantinople seems to have won his admiration. He remarks—

"If you wish to get quickly a tolerable notion of the degree in advance to which the industry of any people has reached, you must attend to the iron department, and not that of the precious metals. Learn whether a nation produces or consumes much iron. Examine its utensils, its tools, the construction of its machines, and so forth; and if you can find anything here, you may decide on the general proficiency of the nation in industrial arts and fabrics, with your eyes closed."

The opening of the Erie Railroad, and the *starring* of Mr. Webster in your State, are the theme of many French paragraphs. There is a moral and picturesque grandeur in the enterprise and zouie, and extent, and execution of the road, with which every reader of the details of the ceremonial must be powerfully affected. In France, on such occasions, a Bishop is always called to bless the locomotives; the religious sanction is solemn and serious. Perhaps prayers are uttered with you by some clergymen, when thanks and obeisance to Providence seem especially due.

AMERICAN DAGUERREOTYPES. — The N. Y. *Express* says: Doctors differ. It suits the London *Times*, in its systematic detraction of every thing American, to represent the photographic portraits executed by our artists in that line, as indifferent specimens of the art. The London *Morning Chronicle* seems to be of a different opinion on this point. The editor, alluding to the admitted fact that the Parisian daguerreotypes are greatly superior to the English—sharper and clearer in outline, and much deeper in the shades and tints,—says:

"The Yankee pictures, however, beat the Parisian, as the Parisian do the English. The climate, probably, makes all the difference; the atmosphere of Paris is a different thing from that of London—and the still superior purity of the air, and the still brighter play of the sun, across the Atlantic, are demonstrated in the still richer tones of the plates and the facility with which they can be viewed in any light. The American display of daguerreotypes [at the Exhibition,] is well worth visiting."

The fact is the Photography, in its application to portraiture, is an American—a New York invention. Long before the practicability of such a use of it was dreamed of, either in Paris or London, it was demonstrated here, and a progress as wonderful as it was rapid made in its development. Daguerre himself first set to an American photographer for his portrait. Judging from the engravings taken from English daguerreotypes, and published in the Illustrated News, we should conclude that the art cannot have made much progress in London.

[From the New York Presbyterian.]

BLASPHEMY.—We hesitate to pollute our pages with the following revolting language, and are only persuaded to do so in hope of guarding our readers against all connection with such men as Garrison, Wright and Thompson, whose rampant abolitionism is only a cover to the blackest infidelity.

One of the speakers at the late Anti-Slavery Convention at Syracuse, New York, is reported to have delivered himself as follows—

"If it were asserted that the Bible sanctioned slavery, he would say *the Bible was a lie*. If it was said that God sanctioned it, he would say *there was no God*, and he would leave the priesthood to settle the question when he was called upon to reverence the Bible more than the Constitution. He would not do it; and if he was asked to reverence *God more than man, he would decline*, because he thought the only way to reverence God, was for man to love his brother. He judged of a man's reverence for humanity, *by his regard nothing for slavery*. Let his name be written down on the record of infamy, as one that was loved and reverenced by his brother, and he would abide the consequence. *He was sick of praying and singing* and all sorts of hypocrisy."

Extradition Case.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—Before Commissioner Bridgham.—In the case of Walsh, a deserter from the British army, stationed at St. John, N. B., claimed by the British government as a fugitive from justice in having taken two keys and a knife, &c., already referred to, the testimony is concluded and the Commissioner will render a decision, probably, in a day or two. In the mean time Walsh is in charge of the U. S. Marshal, by whom he is well provided for.

About 10 1-2 o'clock Monday forenoon, in the vestibule of the City Hall, some 15 or twenty persons being together, a young man got up on a chair, and announced it a public meeting, in pursuance of a call, in relation to the arrest of Walsh. He was appointed chairman, and after some speaking a number of persons assembled, and some addresses were made. It was then suggested that the meeting should adjourn to the back of the Hall, and a number went with him, placed the table, which they carried, under one of the trees within the enclosure in front of the United States Court.

Here a formal address was proposed by a young man with a view to the delivery of Walsh, and some money raised to pay counsel; but we understand it was not necessary, as Mr. Robert Emmet, and other eminent counsel, are prepared to act gratuitously in the case, should it be requested. The probability is, so far as we can understand, should the decision of the Commissioner be adverse to Walsh, that Mr. Emmet will present a writ of Habeas Corpus before the United States Court, on his behalf.

N. Y. Express.

BURGLARY AT NEWARK, ARREST OF THE BURGLARS AND RECOVERY OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY.—On Friday night last the jewelry establishment of A. L. Williams, in Newark, N. J., was entered by burglars, during the temporary absence of a clerk who slept in the store, and robbed of watches and jewelry to the value of about $5,000. On the return of the clerk to the store he discovered what had happened and immediately gave the alarm. The police of Newark were soon notified and in the course of a few hours they ascertained that the burglars had started for this city by the way of the railroad. Early on Saturday morning the police gave information to Mr. Maisel, the Chief of Police of this city, of the burglary, and likewise a description of the supposed burglars as given by a boy who saw two men cross the bridge at Newark about 11 o'clock on that night, each carrying a bundle. The matter was placed in the hands of officers Reed, Parker and Brown, who immediately proceeded to the residence of two Englishmen, named Geo. Shields and Geo. Thomas, who lived in a frame building in Orange street, near the Points: after some difficulty they succeeded in finding the two men who were in one of the rooms with five women. On one of the beds they saw a couple of gold watches lying, and the description of the men so nearly coincided with the appearance of these two fellows that the officers at once made up their minds that they had the guilty parties—Shields, on seeing the officers, drew a loaded pistol and threatened to shoot down the first person attempted to lay hands upon him, whereupon the officer rushed upon him and took his weapon away. He then drew a new pistol, which met with the same fate. He was then secured. While the officers were securing Shields, Thomas, the other burglar, ran down stairs and was captured in the street by officers Reed and Lord. While this was going on, the women fought for their lords with great desperation; officer Brown was struck a violent blow upon the head with the leg of a table, by the wife of Shields, which caused a deep gash from which the blood flowed freely; officer Parker was next attacked by the same woman and faced a similar fate. Before Shields could be subdued officer Brown was obliged to apply a club to his head and he also bore a deep gash of having had a hard time of it. The prisoners were finally conducted before His Honor the Mayor and the Chief of Police, and together with the wife of Shields, were committed to prison. About 3500 dollars worth of the stolen property was recovered at the time of the arrest, and in the afternoon Sergeant Martin, of the 6th Ward police, arrested the house and found 231 gold rings, 6 chains, 11 pencil cases, several pair of earrings, crosses, &c., making up the balance of the stolen property, which was all identified by Mr. Williams. A large number of burglar's tools was also found at the house. Shields is supposed to be an escaped convict from England.—*N. Y. Express.*

ANOTHER TERRIBLE FIRE DAMP EXPLOSION.—It gives us pain to hear that at five o'clock yesterday morning, an explosion took place in one of the Black Heath Coal mines, in Chesterfield county, killing three persons—two white and one black. At 7 o'clock, one of the overseers was on the edge of the mine pit, preparing to descend when another explosion took place, blowing out the shaft, and killing the unfortunate man. Mr. Gifford, shortly before the explosion, designed descending the shaft. Had the explosion occurred one hour later, the loss of life would have been awful, as about 150 laborers would have been in the pit. At our last advices, the pit was still in such a condition, that it was impossible to explore or even to enter it.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

VARIETIES.

A certain person, evidently one of the slander-defines an old maid to be—

"A lady who has attained the age of twenty-four or five, without having married a fool, a knave, a gambler, a drunkard, or a loafer." Good.

COOL GUESSING.—Two boys, of Concord, N. H., named Franklin Cheney and Chas. Levett, the former five and the latter four years of age, broke through the ice of a mill pond. The older boy, on rising, grasped the hand of his little friend, which was protruding from the water, and succeeded in extricating him from his dangerous position. Their presence of mind reached both boys. As the older boy was tugging at the younger, he coolly inquired, "Charley, I guess you are a goner!" to which the other coolly replied, "No; I guess not."

MISS JEMIMA GEORGIANA GILBEFLOWER.

"Alas! I wish I had the power
To write in such a manner,
As to make the world to win
Jemima Georgiana.

By beating heart an impulse feels,
As often as I scan her,
For warmly does my bosom love
Jemima Georgiana.

But, oh! into a flame of love
I yet have fail'd to fan her,
I can no more say plain
Jemima Georgiana.

Should I not gain her, I'll exist,
Beneath the British banner,
Or shun—or be the man-o' war,
Jemima Georgiana.

But never mind: here goes again,
I'll dress in such a manner,
As cannot fail at once to gain
Jemima Georgiana.

BY HOOK OR BY CROOK.—The destruction caused by the fire of London, 1, o, 1666, during which some 13,200 houses, &c., were burned down, in very many cases obliterated all the landmarks necessary to determine the extent of land, and even the very places occupied by buildings previously to the terrible visitation. When the rubbish was removed, and the land surveyed, the question of entangled claims of those whose houses had been burned, arose, as to the position and extent of their property, promised not only interminable occupation to the courts of law, but made far more serious evil of delaying the rebuilding of the city, until these disputes were settled, inevitable followed by the necessity of coming to a more speedy settlement of their respective claims than could be from law. It seem, it was determined that the claims and interest of all persons concerned should be referred to the judgment and decision of two of the most experienced land surveyors of that day—men who had been thoroughly acquainted with London previously to the fire; and in order to escape from the numerous and vast evils which more delay must occasion, that the decision of these two arbitrators should be final and binding. The surveyors appointed to determine the rights of the various claimants were Mr. Hook and Mr. Crook, who, by the justice of their decisions, gave general satisfaction to the interested parties, and by their speedy determination of the different claims permitted the rebuilding of the city to proceed without the least delay. Hence arose the saying above quoted, usually applied to the extrication of persons or things from a difficulty.—The above anecdote was told the other evening by an old citizen upwards of eighty, and by no means of an imaginative temperament.—*Notes and Queries.*

☞ A wine merchant once left a suspected assistant in his cellar, and said to him, "now lest you should drink the wine while I am away, I will chalk your mouth so that I may know it." He then rubbed his nail across the man's lips, and pretended to leave the mark of chalk on them. The man drank of the wine, and to be even with his master, chalked his mouth, and thus discovered himself."

A GOOD ONE.—A country fellow was passing down street the other day, when a well thirst led him out of a house and sang out. "Hallo, there, squire, when did you come down?" Jonathan cast his eye up at the window and replied, "Say mister, you'd better haul in your head; folks will think you keep a slaughter-house, reaing a calf's head hanging out of the window."

☞ "Well, my lad, that is small corn you are hoeing."

"Yes," said the boy, while he continued his labor, "we planted small corn."

"But it looks rather yellow."

"Yes, sir, we planted the yellow kind," returned the boy.

"But I do not believe you will have more than half a crop."

"No, sir, we planted on shares," bellowed the youngster, as the traveler rode away.

HOW MEN SHOULD TREAT WOMEN.—A Persian Poet gives the following instructions on this important point:

"When thou art married, seek to please thy wife, but listen not to all she says. From man's right side a rib was taken to form the woman, and never was there seen a rib quite straight. It breaks but bends not. Since then it is plain that crooked is woman's temper, forgive her faults and blame her not; nor let her anger thee, nor correction use, as it is vain to straighten what which is crooked."

THE RECORD.—The record of life runs thus: Man creeps into childhood; bears childhood into youth; enters into manhood; enters into age; enters into second childhood, and creeps into the grave prepared for him.

TEMPERATURE AND EDITORIALS.—It is told of some clergyman that, while laboring under embarrassment in the treatment of his subject, he observed slight signs of weariness and dissatisfaction on the part of his audience, whereupon, leaning over the desk, and fixing his eye upon an individual whose lip was more openly curled in contempt, he said, "If any of you think you can do better than I am doing, you can just come up and try." Now if any one thinks that writing editorials (worth the reading) is only recreation at any time, and especially if they think that, in the present temperature, it is easy to pen anything brilliant or profound, they can come up to our desk and try. We venture to assure them that instead of covering the paper with emanations of mind, corruscations of genius and gems of thought, they will cover it with evaporations from their physical organization, fleting in condensed drops from their fingers and face.—*N. Y. Com. Adv., June 30.*

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Lorac.*—The slander suit of Mr. Hoffman against the Delta, for a story of freebooters on the charge of having on the 5th June last run over a child of Mrs. Fitzgerald, within drop, thereby causing his death. He was found guilty and condemned to receive fifty lashes and one month's imprisonment.

HOMICIDE.—An affray took place on Thursday last on board of the steamboat Tripoly, between Alexander Desarps, pilot, and Samuel McDonald, second engineer of the boat, during which the latter drew forth a bowie and stabbed Desarps in the breast. The wounded man was carried to Dr. Stone's Hospital, where he lingered until yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The Coroner subsequently held an inquest on the remains, and returned a verdict in conformity with the above facts. Mr. McDowell has left the city; at all events the police have been unable to discover his whereabouts.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Charles Brown was committed yesterday by Recorder Caldwell for trial before the First District Court on the charge of attempting to carry off a box of shoes belonging to H. S. Bligh m & Co.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Catherine Ryan was charged yesterday before Recorder Genois, with having assaulted Eve Carter with a flat iron. Mr. Fitzgerald was accused of having flung bricks at Mrs Hopping and her child. The examination of both cases were postponed.

DISORDERLY.—Mrs. White being in Burgundy street, was reported on the police books of the First Municipality yesterday, as keeping a disorderly house.

GROSS ASSAULT.—A man tried on the charge of having on the 20th February last struck a little girl named Virginia Bonny. He was acquitted.

PETTY CASES.—A number of petty cases were brought up yesterday in the Police Courts of the First and Second Municipalities, but the details are too trifling to require any further notice.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Francis Payne made an affidavit, yesterday, before Recorder Genois, setting forth, that on the night of the 4th instant, he was struck, kicked, bit, gouged and knocked down by one Jas Barry. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the offender.

DRUNKEN.—Jean Darlos *alias Bergerd*, was examined yesterday before Recorder Genois, on the charge of having on the 6th instant, stolen some silver ware from a lodging house. The case was brought against the accused and he was accordingly discharged.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 9, 1851.

A good demand prevailed for Cotton to-day, and 3000 bales changed hands at yesterday's prices, say middling 7⅞ @ 8 ⅜. Good middling 8 @ 8⅛. There is nothing of consequence doing either in Sugar or Molasses.

The Flour market is unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls at $4 60 for Ohio, and 4 50 @ 4 87½ for extra brands. Corn is in limited request and prices are drooping.

Provisions are dull. Mess Pork is selling at $14 25 @ 14 50. Bacon is in fair demand at 6⅝ @ 6c for Sides and 6¾ @ 7c for Shoulders.

Whiskey is selling at 19½@19c ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges rule as before quoted with a very limited demand. Sterling 108 @ 110. Paris, 5f 15 @ 5f 00. Bills on New York, at 60 days, 1⅝@⅞ ⅌ cent dis. Checks, par@⅛ ⅌ cent dis.

No change in Freights.

Wanted,

IN an Academy for young Ladies, situated in one of the most healthy parts of Louisiana, a French Female TEACHER, fully able to teach the language, as well as literature, history and music. Persons of color would be preferred to white ladies. The preference will be given to a native of Paris. The terms will be very advantageous.

Apply to the letter post office, N. N., care of B. Bizet, Book seller, No. 68 Camp st. jy10

Notice.

MR. MATHEW ZARATIN, having become a partner in the House of ZARATIN & GRATIAA, & CO., on the 1st instant, the name of that firm, as well as that of ZARATIN & CO., will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of WILLIAMSON, ZARATIN & GRATIAA.

New Orleans, July 9th, 1851. jy10

Barton's Medical Report.

REPORT TO THE LOUISIANA AND MEDICAL CALDOCTETY, on the Heterobiet, Vital Statistic and Hygeine of Health of Louisiana, by R. Barton, A. M. M. D. with an Appendix, appendix, showing the experience of Life Insurance Companies in Louisiana, with Tables of Mortality for the use of Life Insurance Companies, and of Probability of Life (English calculations), also, the experience of the London Life Insurance Company, &c. &c. By R. G. Hearth, Actuary to the Life and Fire Insurance Company of Louisiana, and Agent for the British Life Insurance Company of London, in 1 vol. bound. Price $1 50.

J. B. STEEL, 60 Camp st.

WINE—In cases of different marks and prices, Chateau Leoville, Poulet, St. Julien, Chateau Lafitte, Rose, Chateau Leoville, 1841 and 1842. Champagne, Marked Rose, and Boisson