The New-Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1851.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion, 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.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General and Municipal. First Municipality Board of Legislators.

Tuesday Morning, April 29, 1851.

Notice to Assessors.

The Assessors of the different Representative Districts of New-Orleans and of other Parishes of the state are notified that the Assessment Rolls for the current year, are ready to be delivered, on their respective offices of the Bee.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

The Washington *Union*, under the editorial auspices of Major DONELSON, bids fair to become an able exponent of democratic principles and an efficient and trust-worthy champion of the party. We are pleased with the style and tone of the paper, since it has been confided to the hands of its present conductor. There are freshness and vigor discernable in the leading articles—the very absence of the hackneyed and humdrum mannerism of an experienced caterer for the press, imparts to them a flavor of raciness and an air of novelty that are agreeable. We think that Major DONELSON will improve the *Union*; that he will make it more readable than formerly, and render it a highly respectable and yet not insipid organ of the universal democracy. Mr. RITCHIE, with all his tact—and he had more than a due share of that indispensable element in successful journalism—has become by sheer dint of constant iteration, such a perpetual retailer of a stereotyped political phraseology, that in his latter years at least, he failed to exert much influence over the minds of men. The power that he still wielded was the result rather of the impressions of the past, than of the present. He was associated in the recollection of the democracy with the stalwart and unconquerable advocates of that creed; with JEFFERSON and MADISON and JACKSON. He was their contemporary, and in his palmiest days almost their peer. His reputation sprung from the career of his manhood, but his old age contributed nothing to enrich it. His successor enters the field, with youthful energies, and ardent hopes—What he lacks in experience, he will supply by talent. The former will come in due season, and the latter will support him bravely in the interim.

We are glad that in the very outset, Major DONELSON expresses an unmitigated aversion to personalities, and a rooted determination to eschew them. This is the fruit of a sensible view of the nature and functions of the press. If there is an error, at once stupid and disgraceful, in which a newspaper editor can fall, it is the habitual indulgence in personal pointness. It is stupid, because it arises from a radical misconception that can have its origin in deplorable ignorance alone. It is disgraceful, because it only covers the editor himself with infamy. The intelligent public may look on, while editors bespatter each other with abuse, with something of the same excitement with which men would regard a prize fight, but in the end rebuke they most thoroughly despise the base wretches who abused the press as a medium for diffusing information, for elevating and refining the taste of the community, and for dissemminating important and valuable truths, prostitute it to the extinction of their own vulgarity, and passions, and pugnacious propensities. It needs no elaborate argument to prove that dignity, self-respect, and an observance of social propriety are as essential to the influence and standing of an individual in public, as in private life. If a blockhead cannot give character to a paper, neither can a blackguard. There are, to be sure, in every community, people of vicious tastes and imperfect moral developments, who like what they call a spicy paper, and who to a certain extent patronize the vilest exhibitions of depraved journalism—But no paper can ever upon the recompense do ed out to garbage alone. We defy any one to point out a solitary example of a paper prospering, or attaining fair influence or reputation, that was not conducted with decency as well as talent. The N. Y. *Herald*—a journal of great ability and of unrivalled enterprise—came near being swamped by sticking to personalities, and was absolutely forced by public opinion and the visible decline of its circulation, to alter and improve its tone. But these are truisms, which nobody will deny, although every body will not illustrately practice. Such is the frailty of human nature, that men not unfrequently do what is wrong, while they know what is right. We hope Major DONELSON will adhere unflinchingly to his rule. Better not to argue with a discourteous antagonist, than to bandy billingsgate epithets and abuse with him.

VISIT OF THE MILITARY TO GEN. SCOTT.

Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock Major Gen. Scott, Staff accompanied by Brigadier Generals Augustine, Cronan, Tracy, and their aides, repaired to the St. Louis Exchange to pay a visit to Major General Winfield Scott. The military display in the Ladies Parlor, was most brilliant, comprising as it did the principal officers of the Legion—Colonels Labuzan, Forstall, Walton, Lauve, Captains Grivot, Derbes, &c., and others too numerous to mention. Colonel Rowley, Adjutant General of the State was also present.

The visitors were drawn up in a semi-circle, when Major General Winfield Scott entered the room, and was addressed in a few happy remarks by Major Gen. Lewis, who observed that each of the officers present were desirous of having their respects to the gallant soldier who had shed such undying lustre on the American arms. With the General's permission, he would therefore introduce to him the Brigadier Generals, who in their turn would present to him the various officers under their command. Major General Scott having signified his consent, the gentlemen cordially by turns, proceeded to reply to Gen. Lewis. He thanked his military friends of Louisiana for the kindly welcome thus extended to him, and alluded in most felicitous terms to the gallant part which Louisiana had sustained in the late war. To her exertions as well as to the influence created by her unbounded enthusiasm, was attributable in a great degree the glorious termination of that contest.

Major General Scott pointed to the sword which he wore on his person, as a valued gift from the Legislature of Louisiana, and observed that as many present had not seen the beautiful weapon, he would give them a chance of looking at it. Accordingly, unbuckling the sword, he remarked, Gentlemen, it is unmilitary for a soldier to part with his sword, but in this instance I know I [illegible] of the gallant soldiers, and also of the friendship of these friendly assemblages, the demonstration which was in progress before. Most creditable one, was at an [illegible]

We omitted to mention that Maj. Gen. Scott was accompanied by Gen. Jones of the U. S. Army, and Col. Mumford, was likewise present.

☞ The Cumberland (Md.) papers state that the town is at present infested with a desperate gang of horse-thieves and incendiaries.

HENRY VAN PITT, Esq., Editor of the Memphis *Appeal*, died on the 21st instant.

☞ "The Hannah" sale of Second Municipality property announces this day at Banks' Arcade, and will be sold without reserve, in the following order:

First. The building lot on Villere street, between Jackson and Canal streets.

Second. Four large and commodious four-story stores on Magazine street.

Third. An extensive four-story store on Julia street.

Fourth. Two building lots on Bourbon street, between Toulouse and Conti streets.

Fifth. Five improved lots on Carondelet street, forming the corner of Hevia.

Sixth. A large and extensive warehouse on Delord street, opposite Leeds & Co.'s foundery.

The above property is worthy the attention of capitalists, and will be sold to close the estate.

HATS, SHIRTS AND DRY GOODS.—The sale THIS DAY, 10 o'clock, at F. H. Patapsco's auction room, No. 8, Canal street, consists of a large variety of men and boys Hats, check and calico Shirts and an extensive assortment of very desirable Dry Goods. To which solicit the particular attention of city and country buyers is called.

DELIGHTFUL PROPERTY AT LAFAYETTE.—We call particular attention to the sale which will be made TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, by N. Ayme, of a very fine property situated at the corner of Jackson and Chestnut streets. For further particulars see advertisement.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Texas, we have received papers to the 20th inst., exclusive. Galveston was visited by a severe storm on the 8th inst. The water in the bay was so high as to inundate the Strand and Mechanic streets. No damage was sustained by vessels or other property.

An immense quantity of rain has fallen in the interior. The Washington *Lone Star* says:

"The flood gates of Heaven have been opened upon us for the last three days. It has rained in torrents. We have not heard, but fear the crops are injured. The river has swollen fifteen feet, and still rising fast."

We learn from the Red Land *Herald*, that the steamer *Liberty*, from new Orleans, ascended the Sabine to Fredonia, Rusk county. The *Liberty* in going up the river did not stop at night, as steamers usually do. This proves that the Sabine can be navigated with both safety and despatch.

The Court House at Peterburg, La Vaca county, was destroyed by fire on the 7th inst. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Judge Jones, the District Judge, and members of the bar were present. They determined on dispensing justice beneath the shade of a neighboring oak.

San Antonio, one of the oldest towns in Texas, is flourishing finely. Many buildings are being erected, and real estate has greatly improved in value. The merchants of that town pay annually four hundred thousand dollars, for wagoning goods from Matagorda Bay.

The Huntsville *Item* says: One of the penitentiary convicts by the name of Bartolo Olivarez, while out with a gang cutting timber, on Tuesday, made his French bow to the guard, and succeeded in effecting his escape. He was a Mexican, and was brought here from Brownsville, for robbery.

Later news from Corpus Christi has been received at Galveston. The country in the vicinity is fast improving, and settling up with farmers and stock-growers. There are twelve different settlements within a few miles of Corpus Christi, all of which are quite flourishing; and Corpus Christi is said to be improving, though this place is not now receiving much trade from Mexico; its trade with the neighboring settlements is, however, considerable and daily increasing.

Since our last intelligence, we heard of no further Indian massacres in that section of the country.

FROM THE INTERIOR.—We take the following from the *News*, of the 22nd:

By the mail, on yesterday morning, we received papers from Washington and Huntsville, but nothing beyond. The Washington Ranger of the 16th inst., says, heavy rains have fallen in that section, washing the soil in some places and damaging the crops. The prospects for the crops are growing flattering, and the prospects of the planters very flattering. The Brazos was very high, and in several places out of its banks. We have a report from travellers that the Brazos was several miles wide at Washington, and continued raising. This intelligence has led to apprehensions of a serious loss of property on the bottom land plantations.

Hempstead—The Beacon describes business in Hempstead as improving. They expect a heavy Spring trade in that city, and there are strong indications of its commencement.

IN EASTERN TEXAS, the streams have been high, and the roads very irregular. A gentleman, who returned the other day from a tour through the Eastern counties, gives us a most flattering account of the prosperity of that section of country. The planters look to the navigation of the rivers as the only reliable channel for transportation. The increase in the shipments down the Sabine and Trinity, next year, will be immense. Some gentlemen, indeed, with whom we have conversed, estimate the increase in cotton alone at a per centage which, to those unacquainted with the great addition to our farming population, would seem utterly extravagant. All depends on the season, however, and the hope of every man hangs on the favorable prospect thus far presented.

THE POLITICAL POCKET BOOK.—We are indebted to Mr. J. STRAUSS, the compiler, for a copy of this really valuable *vade mecum* of modern languages. It contains a guide to the pronunciation of English, German, French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese words; a vocabulary of words in ordinary use; the conjunctions of the auxiliary verbs practically applied; familiar and elementary phrases and dialogues; prepositions and idioms; forms of cards, bills, orders, receipts, bills of exchange, and commercial letters.

We consider this little book as practically almost inestimable. To the student of modern languages, who desires to acquire them rapidly, this volume, together with OLLENDORF's system, will be fruitful in the best results. We advise all persons anxious for speedy improvement in any of the tongues referred to, to procure a copy of Professor STRAUSS's work. It is for sale at Steele's, Morgan's, and the principal bookstores of our city.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT—*Several persons drowned.*—Yesterday morning, Mr. Logan, brother of Dr. Logan, of the parish of St. Charles, undertook to cross the river in a skiff, accompanied by his wife and several children. He started from the opposite side, near Carrollton, and when about half way across, through some mismanagement or want of skill, the boat came into collision with a large floating raft, and immediately capsized, precipitating the whole family into the water. Mr. Logan saved himself, and succeeded in rescuing one of his children, but his wife and all the other children were unfortunately drowned. We learned this melancholy story from a gentleman who had just returned from Carrollton, and have no doubt that it is substantially correct.

Executive Office,

BATON ROUGE, APRIL 28th, 1851.

As frequent applications are made to the Governor, to *appoint* Justices of the Peace in cases of vacancy, will you please publish the 7th Section of Act No. 103, of the Acts 1846, page 71.

"That in case of death, resignation, or removal of any of the Justices of the Peace, from their respective Wards, the *Parochial authorities* shall be required to order an election to fill the vacancy so occasioned."

Act No. 118, of 1846, page 93, the same rule obtains with regard to Constables.

Persons writing to this office, should mention the name of their Post office.

The papers in the different Parishes of the State, will confer a favor by giving the above a notice in their columns.

By order of the Governor.

J. N. CARRIGAN, Private Secy.

NAVAL—The U. S. sloop of war *John Adams*, sailed on the 22d inst., for Madeira and the coast of Africa.

The U. S. sloop of war *Decatur*, Commander GREEN, is lying at her moorings off the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., ready for sea, and waiting orders.

GREAT FIRE.—$70,000 *Worth of Property Destroyed.*—The village of Palmer depot, (near Springfield, Mass.) was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night week. Loss, $70,000. Insurance about $35,000. The fire broke out in a building owned by Elisha Converse, and occupied by M. C. Munger, as a general dry goods and grocery store. From this building it spread in each direction, involving, on the north, all the buildings in the row, and on the south, the Palmer Hotel, and the Nassowanno House, the latter one of the largest and finest hotels in Western Massachusetts. The lower floor of the building was occupied by stores. Means. Shaw estimate their loss on their building and furniture at $30,000, on which there is an insurance of $15,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—At Concord on Wednesday, 170 members were present. A proposition was introduced to submit to the people amendments abolishing the religious tests and property qualifications; also, to increase the Senate to twenty-four members, to be chosen in single districts. On Thursday, there were about 240 members present. The above named propositions were adopted, and the Convention then adjourned.

☞ A case involving a breach of the marriage promise was tried in New York, on Thursday week. The parties were Miss Cornelia Bence, plaintiff, a lady over 40 years of age, and Mr. John Smith, a gentleman apparently beyond 60, lately a widower, and the father of a large family of children. One of the witnesses from Smith, produced at the trial, stated that as his children were opposed to his marriage with Miss Bence, and desired his union with another woman, he had complied with their wishes, and married the lady they thin children, and chosen as a proper wife for him, (their father.) Although he had seen her but twice before in his life. Verdict for plaintiff—damages $6,000.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the Cincinnati Courier writes as follows to that paper:

The Secretary of the Treasury has, in conformity with a determination which I heretofore referred to, commenced a searching reform in the administration of the several bureaux of his department. It is to be hoped that his measures will result in an improvement of the efficiency of the department, and secure the prompt dispatch of business.

There continue to be deep-toned complaints of the Mexican awards. Those who are discontented with their awards are all eager, however, to draw the amount from the Treasury. After that, a number of claimants will unite in representations against some of the decisions of the late Board. They talk of instituting a new and unofficial Board, who will, under their instructions, make a report to Congress of the amounts due to each claimant, upon the evidence now on record, and insist upon its being paid out of the Treasury.

There are undoubtedly some cases of great hardship, in which meritorious claims have been disallowed for want of evidence, or cut down much below the amount due the claimant. All the claimants unite in condemnation of the Board for allowing the claims of L. S. Hargous, which absorb, altogether, one-fifth of the whole amount of the indemnity. The Board twice rejected the claims, on the ground that they did not come within the scope of their objects and authority. The claimant applied to Congress, but found no prospect there. He sent to Mexico and obtained further testimony, upon which, in the last week of the existence of the Board, his claims were allowed. Gov. Letcher, late Minister to Mexico, testified very strongly to the point, which produced a decision favorable to the claims.

The claimants all contend that the Board were not restricted by the law, as they assumed to be, to award the amount, which should not, in the aggregate, exceed the sum of three and a quarter millions. The duty of the Board, as they contend with some show of reason, was to report the whole amount found to be due to each claimant, and then distribute it among them *pro rata*. The excess due to each, in distributive share, Congress might then be disposed to pay in consideration of the valuable indemnity they obtained from Mexico.

PROFESSOR PAGE'S EXPERIMENTAL TRIP.—We copy the following from the Washington *Republic* of the 21st:

Owing to the announcement that, on Saturday, Professor Page's Electro-Magnetic Locomotive would have a preliminary trial on the railroad, a large number of persons, including many of scientific attainments, were in attendance, near the station-house, manifesting a marked interest in the success of the experiment. A report that an accident had occurred excited apprehensions in the minds of many that there was to be either a postponement or a failure. However, this state of feeling was somewhat relieved by the appearance of Professor Page himself on the platform of his car, who informed the spectators that two of the cells in the middle of the battery which he was about to employ had exploded—an occurrence, he said, which had not before taken place in the course of his two years' experiments, but that, in order that the company which had assembled might not be disappointed, the locomotive would nevertheless shortly move. Like the sun, which at this moment emerged from a dark rain-cloud, this brief announcement brightened the countenances of all who heard it, and, much to their satisfaction, in the course of five minutes the car came forth from its shed, moving steadily, and wended its way on the rails for several hundred yards; then paused and backed to another track, and again moved forward in the direction of Baltimore.

We had no means of ascertaining its speed, but should judge that it was at the rate of about five or six miles per hour, which, for an experimental trip, with a crippled battery, was doing remarkably well, we think. Indeed, we have hardly a doubt, from what Professor Page has already accomplished, that he will ere long astonish the steam-car applicants of electro-magnetic power to vessels and railway trains now propelled by steam.

It was a novel spectacle to witness a car smoothly and quietly emerging from its place of shelter, with none of its machinery visible, and travelling over the rails without the usual accompaniments of the puffing steam, the glowing furnace, the dense volumes of black smoke, and the clashing of heavy engines, and only occasionally emitting a bright flash under the car—the miniature lightning of this wonderful invention.

Having gone out some distance on she road, the locomotive then returned as noiselessly as it went, when it was again safely housed.

Whatever doubts may be entertained as to Professor Page's ultimate success, it should be remembered that his present efforts have already composed much more than those expended in the first experiments with steam as a motive power, during an equal period of time.

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—The Anderson (S. C.) *Gazette* says, that a negro man belonging to Mr. Silas Massey, of that District, made an assault on his master on the 12th instant, which came nigh proving fatal. Mr. Massey was in his buggy, when the negro fell upon him with a club and seriously injured him on his head and legs. The horse became frightened, and running a short distance, enabled Mr. Massey to escape.

The negro was tried on the 14th instant, and sentenced to be hung on the first Monday in May.

☞ Not long ago we gave an account of the robbery of a whole theatre full of people in an Italian town, by a small band of brigands.—The foreign papers announce as follows the death of the bold robber:

Passatore, the Italian brigand, is dead. He was the leader of the band that recently took possession of the theatre at Forlimpopoli during the performances and robbed the audience. A few days before his death, on the 23d of March, Passatore appeared in the public square of Prada, a small town in the diocese of Taenza, while the inhabitants were going to church.—He was barefoot and stopped every passenger until he found one whose shoes fitted him. He took possession of them and paid their value. This could only have been done in a country where people are deprived of every weapon of defence, and who therefore have no yankee wish to oppose the enemies of those who so deprive them.

Passatore's death was striking. He, with his band, were in a certain house in the country, to which the Austrians and Pontifical troops beset themselves. But the bandits, hearing of their approach, ambushed themselves upon the road and suddenly surprised them with a sharp volley, killing two gens d'armes. It was night, and the robbers made off. But the next day the police hearing that two were concealed in a certain hours, approached it, and were received with a volley, wounding a brigadier of the gens d'armes. The two then took to the fields, pursued and fired upon by the soldiers. They were wounded, but one escaped across a river, while the other, desperately fighting to the last, fell dead. It was Stefano Pelloni, surnamed Il Passatore.

☞ We find this extraordinary story in the New Albany Ledger of the 19th:

A DEN OF THIEVES—ALMOST INCREDIBLE.—Mr. Jacob Weise, of Boone county, had four horses stolen from him on the night of the 22d of March. He tracked the thieves to Beaver Lake, in Jasper county, in which there is an island where it is supposed a large gang of horse thieves, burglars, and counterfeiters had their rendezvous. He dashed into the lake and swam his horse to the island, a distance of three quarters of a mile, and when, as we learn from the Lafayette Journal, he was within wading distance of the island shore, he was stopped by five men armed to the teeth, who told him if he approached the island one step further he would do it at the peril of his life; at the same time each pointed a cocked gun at him.

He told them that they had his horses and that he would be compensated for them, let the consequences be what they might; that his object was not to expose them but to recover his horses or the money for them. They seeing his bravery and determination, requested him to come ashore, which he did; they told him that if he would swear upon his honor, that he would not expose the names of any of those he might know, and keep secret all the transactions during the night, as it was late in the evening, they would remunerate him for his horses, and that he should share their kindest hospitality during the night, and be taken to the lake shore the next morning.

Under such embarrassing circumstances he could not do otherwise than accept their proposition. He was taken to a large cave on this island, provided with supper, and then shown all the implements such as villains generally use for carrying out their designs, such as false keys, bank note presses, metal for making bogus money, &c. The next morning he was paid his own price for his horses, and for his trouble in coming after them, and he and his horse taken to the shore according to agreement. Mr. Weise says there were over 100 men in the gang, many of whom he knew. They had been residents of this and adjoining counties, and they had occupied high stations among the citizens. He states that there were about 25 women in the gang, the wives of some of the rascals. They had 130 boats on the island, and they had just sent 23 out west, in different directions. It is to be hoped that the now society gotten up in Jasper and the surrounding counties will put an end to all such villainous companies.

THE JEWS IN CHINA.—The Hong Kong, China Mail states that two Chinese Christians, who were sent out from Shanghae on the 15th November last, by direction of the Jews' Society of London, returned thither after an absence of 55 days, bringing authentic advices respecting the tribe of Jews who had been known for 200 years past to reside at Kai-fung-fu, the ancient capital of Kohnan province, in the interior of China. The emissaries found both Mohammedans and Jews there, the latter poverty-stricken and degraded, their synagogue in a state of dilapidation, and the distinguishing symbols of their religion nearly extinct. The books of the law, written in a small square character on sheepskin, are, however, still preserved, though for many years they have been seen by no one able to read them. The emissaries brought away eight Hebrew manuscripts, besides copies of inscriptions on some stone tablets.

AWFUL EARTHQUAKE—*Whole Cities Destroyed, with great Loss of Life.*—Accounts from Malta announce a succession of earthquakes which have been felt all well at Malta, a town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, as at Samsoun, a seaport in the Black Sea, within the same province, and at the island of Rhodes, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Mazri, attended at the first mentioned place and its immediate vicinity with great destruction of life and property. The first shock was felt on the 28th of February, between five and half past five, P. M., when at Rhodes, the upper part of the castle at the entrance of the town, fell with an awful crash, overwhelming the offices of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, whilst the Tower of Arrays Kule, which commands the entrance of the harbor, and several other parts of the fortifications sustained great injury, as did likewise many dwelling-houses, some of which were shaken to their very foundations on the rock, otherwise cracked throughout. The oscillations were from west to east.

At Macri, on the main land, and its immediate neighborhood, the consequences have been most disastrous and heartrending. The whole of the houses, dwellings and stores, erected in the town have been levelled to the ground, fissures have been formed in the very streets, from which bituminous vapors exude continually, almost suffocating the inhabitants; many springs have dried up, whilst in arid localities new ones have gushed out, changing the whole features of the earth's surface. The town of Levissy, which contained 1,500 houses, has not one left standing, and no less than 600 human beings are reckoned to be under the ruins, which number would have been awfully augmented had the shock been after nightfall, when the inhabitants retire to their homes after the labors of the day. The village of Chiorge has nearly met with the same fate, the upper part of a huge mountain having fallen into, and blocked up the small port of Heng k, overwhelming all the dwellings round about its base. Another village, more inland, has been buried from the fall, in opposite directions, of two hills, between which it was situated.

The survivors at Macri, alarmed by the repeated shocks which were still occurring for five days after, though of a much slighter nature, had fled for safety on board small crafts and fishing boats, carrying with them what property they could from time to time dig out from beneath the ruins of the store houses, most of which has been removed to Simi, Rhodes and other islands.

WRECK AT SEA—*Corpse Lashed on Board.*—Captain A. H. Poole, of the ship Lockmaber Castle, from Liverpool, March 19, reports that on the 4th of April, at 6, P. M., in lat. 45 27 and longitude 28 5 West, he fell in with and boarded the wreck of a vessel, water logged. To the stump of her mizzen mast, of which about only eight feet remained, was lashed a body of a man, with fragments of clothing hanging from the legs. He had on sea boots, and appeared to have been dead two or three days. The vessel was apparently an English built bark, of about 500 tons, and was loaded with mahogany, some logs of which were washing out of her waist. The ship's papers, if there, were suddenly aback and dismasted, as part of her masts and yards were strewed about her decks, the sails on which were reefed.—Her bulwarks were standing, from which Captain Poole took the brass bell. There was no name upon it. This was the only article taken from the wreck. They could not release the corpse, as the sea was breaking heavily over the after part of the vessel. The wind was blowing from the southwest. On the 5th of April, in lat. 45 lon. 32 10 W., Captain P. spoke ship Brooksby, of and from Glasgow, bound for New York. On the 25th of April, in the 15th of April, in lat. 41 55, long. 32 W., the L. C. carried away her mizzen top mast and top gallant yard.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.—On Thursday last the widow Wilson, of Shippen street, Philadelphia relict of Captain Andrew Wilson, was consigned to the grave in Pine street churchyard. In an address at her funeral, the Rev. Dr. Brainerd said she was eighty-six years old, and worshipped in Pine street church before the war of the revolution and ever since; that when the British held possession of Philadelphia, they not only converted her church into a stable, but carried off her bell and family from her dwelling, southeast corner of George and South streets, to accommodate British officers; that once sailing with her husband, Mrs. Wilson was taken prisoner by the British and taken a prisoner to Jamaica, where her force of will and language availed to protect a good part of her property.

He might have added, that she was in the receipt of two pensions from the General and State Governments; that she kept up an unrivalled interest in all political affairs, and could sketch to a Mr. prominent politician, that her strength of character was unaffected by years; that she carried to life's close, unchanged by contact with new generations, the peculiarities formed in the early days of our land, and the most stormy period of our history. She was a character at once so unique and resolute, that she would have been a treasure to the genius of Walter Scott; and we could not allow her to pass from among us without this tribute to her memory.—*North American.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION GALLERY.
GRAND PRIZE CONCERT.
75 OIL PAINTING AND ENGRAVINGS.

Exhibited at 81 St. Charles St.

IN order to give the utmost satisfaction to his patrons, Mr. Galvani has resolved to give his Concert in the St. Charles Theatre, which will take place between the 5th and 15th of next month—The price of tickets will remain the same, but an additional chance in the distribution will be given to those who have and those who may purchase tickets for the Concert. The impossibility of obtaining an efficient orchestra at this moment is the cause of the change, which, he hopes will meet with the approbation of his numerous friends. ap29

CHARITY HOSPITAL.

New Orleans, 27th April, 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election for an assistant House Surgeon, will take place on MONDAY next, 5th May, at 5o'clock P. M.

Applications to be left with the undersigned.

By order H. BIER,
ap29-30 3 & 5ms Secretary

☞ The subscriber about leaving for Europe, informs the public that he has given his power of Attorney to Mr. PABLO GELPI

ap29-5t MAGIN BERNADAS.

New Orleans Catholic Association for the Relief of Male Orphans.

New Orleans, April 23d, 1851.

AN election for fifteen Directors of the Association to serve during the ensuing year, will be held on the 4th of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. at the residence of Arch Bishop Blanc, in Conde street.

THOS LAYTON, Secretary.

N. B.—To be entitled to vote it will be required of the members of the Association that their subscriptions be paid previous to the day of the election.

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New Orleans Fire Company No. 21.

AN annual meeting held on the 21st April, the following officers have been re-elected for the ensuing year—

J. L. LAMOTHE, Foreman.
A. BARNET, 1st Assistant.
A. LAMBIE 2d do.
GEO. CLARK, Treasurer.
L. O. HUARD, Secretary.
A. AMBIE, Steward.
J. B. FORAPTRY, President.
N. ACHERVIN, Vice President.

New Orleans April 21st, 1851.

LOUIS O. HUARD, Rec'y.

J. CUSACH and R. W. GIDDEN hold my power of attorney, as partners, for the joint my business fishing boats, carrying with them what property they could from time to time dig out from beneath the ruins of the store houses, most of which has been removed to Simi, Rhodes and other islands.

☞ Not long ago we gave an account of the robbery of a whole theatre full of people in an Italian town, by a small band of brigands.—The foreign papers announce as follows the death of the bold robber:

Passatore, the Italian brigand, is dead. He was the leader of the band that recently took possession of the theatre at Forlimpopoli during the performances and robbed the audience. A few days before his death, on the 23d of March, Passatore appeared in the public square of Prada, a small town in the diocese of Taenza, while the inhabitants were going to church.—He was barefoot and stopped every passenger, until he found one whose shoes fitted him. He took possession of them and paid their value. This could only have been done in a country where people are deprived of every weapon of defence, and who therefore have no yankee wish to oppose the enemies of those who so deprive them.

Passatore's death was striking. He, with his band, were in a certain house in the country, to which the Austrians and Pontifical troops beset themselves. But the bandits, hearing of their approach, ambushed themselves upon the road and suddenly surprised them with a sharp volley, killing two gens d'armes. It was night, and the robbers made off. But the next day the police hearing that two were concealed in a certain hours, approached it, and were received with a volley, wounding a brigadier of the gens d'armes. The two then took to the fields, pursued and fired upon by the soldiers. They were wounded, but one escaped across a river, while the other, desperately fighting to the last, fell dead. It was Stefano Pelloni, surnamed Il Passatore.

☞ We find this extraordinary story in the New Albany Ledger of the 19th:

A DEN OF THIEVES—ALMOST INCREDIBLE.—Mr. Jacob Weise, of Boone county, had four horses stolen from him on the night of the 22d of March. He tracked the thieves to Beaver Lake, in Jasper county, in which there is an island where it is supposed a large gang of horse thieves, burglars, and counterfeiters had their rendezvous. He dashed into the lake and swam his horse to the island, a distance of three quarters of a mile, and when, as we learn from the Lafayette Journal, he was within wading distance of the island shore, he was stopped by five men armed to the teeth, who told him if he approached the island one step further he would do it at the peril of his life; at the same time each pointed a cocked gun at him.

He told them that they had his horses and that he would be compensated for them, let the consequences be what they might; that his object was not to expose them but to recover his horses or the money for them. They seeing his bravery and determination, requested him to come ashore, which he did; they told him that if he would swear upon his honor, that he would not expose the names of any of those he might know, and keep secret all the transactions during the night, as it was late in the evening, they would remunerate him for his horses, and that he should share their kindest hospitality during the night, and be taken to the lake shore the next morning.

Under such embarrassing circumstances he could not do otherwise than accept their proposition. He was taken to a large cave on this island, provided with supper, and then shown all the implements such as villains generally use for carrying out their designs, such as false keys, bank note presses, metal for making bogus money, &c. The next morning he was paid his own price for his horses, and for his trouble in coming after them, and he and his horse taken to the shore according to agreement. Mr. Weise says there were over 100 men in the gang, many of whom he knew. They had been residents of this and adjoining counties, and they had occupied high stations among the citizens. He states that there were about 25 women in the gang, the wives of some of the rascals. They had 130 boats on the island, and they had just sent 23 out west, in different directions. It is to be hoped that the now society gotten up in Jasper and the surrounding counties will put an end to all such villainous companies.

☞ A case involving a breach of the marriage promise was tried in New York, on Thursday week. The parties were Miss Cornelia Bence, plaintiff, a lady over 40 years of age, and Mr. John Smith, a gentleman apparently beyond 60, lately a widower, and the father of a large family of children. One of the witnesses from Smith, produced at the trial, stated that as his children were opposed to his marriage with Miss Bence, and desired his union with another woman, he had complied with their wishes, and married the lady they thin children, and chosen as a proper wife for him, (their father,) although he had seen her but twice before in his life. Verdict for plaintiff—damages $6,000.

GREAT FIRE.—$70,000 *Worth of Property Destroyed.*—The village of Palmer depot, (near Springfield, Mass.) was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night week. Loss, $70,000. Insurance about $35,000. The fire broke out in a building owned by Elisha Converse, and occupied by M. C. Munger, as a general dry goods and grocery store. From this building it spread in each direction, involving, on the north, all the buildings in the row, and on the south, the Palmer Hotel, and the Nassowanno House, the latter one of the largest and finest hotels in Western Massachusetts. The lower floor of the building was occupied by stores. Means. Shaw estimate their loss on their building and furniture at $30,000, on which there is an insurance of $15,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—At Concord on Wednesday, 170 members were present. A proposition was introduced to submit to the people amendments abolishing the religious tests and property qualifications; also, to increase the Senate to twenty-four members, to be chosen in single districts. On Thursday, there were about 240 members present. The above named propositions were adopted, and the Convention then adjourned.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

MONDAY EVENING, April 28, 1851.

The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 4,000 bales, future meeting the demand freely. Middling 9¾@10c ⅌ lb.

Sugar is brisk; sales 350 hhds., at 5¼@5½c for Fair, and 5¾c for Fully Fair. Of Molasses, 600 bbls. were sold at 22½@23½c ⅌ gallon for rebolted.

The Flour market is unchanged. Sales 2,500 bbls at $4 16@$4 20 for Ohio, and $4 25@$4 30 for Illinois and Ind. Corn—About 7,500 sacks of Corn were sold at 49@54c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions are in active demand. Mess Pork $14 50@$14 75. Bacon goes off freely, at 5½c for Sides and 6½@6¾c ⅌ lb. for Shoulders. Lard is unchanged.

Whiskey is selling at 19 cents ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges rule as last quoted. Sterling 109⅜@110⅜. Paris, 5f 15@5f 07½. Bills on New York at 60 days, ⅜@1⅛ ⅌ cent, discount. Checks ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent prem.

Freights are unchanged.

W. HARTKOFF,
Manufacturer of Pianos.

172 ROYAL STREET,

(Between St. Peter and Toulouse streets)

Being about to leave the city during three months, for France and Germany, respectfully informs the public that he will attend to any commission in his line—such as Pianos, Harps, Music, &c. He will endeavor, in this capacity, to deserve the confidence of persons who have been bestowed on him since his arrival in this country.

Second hand PIANOS, for sale very low, before the departure.

ICE CREAM AND SORBETS.

THE establishment opened last year on the Levee of the Fire Machine, will be for sale or opened on SUNDAY, 27th April. The proprietors do not intend to open the Saloon of this Establishment, where will be found every kind of refreshments for the season.

ap26 2w C. KILLILI & CO.

FRONTIGNAN MUSCAT WINE—100 boxes in store, 150 do entitled to debenture, for sale by PAUL JUGE FILS & CO.

ap29 27 St. Louis st.

WHITE WINE.—100 bbls Hunt Sauterne 50 do Barsac 10 boxes Haut Sauterne. 50 do Saint Julien Hunt Claret. 100 do Claret. For sale by PAUL JUGE FILS & CO.

ap29 27 St. Louis st.

MARSEILLES WINE—50 casks Marseilles Wine for sale by PAUL JUGE FILS & CO.

ap29 27 St. Louis st.

MARSEILLE SOAP—5 boxes for sale by PAUL JUGE FILS & CO.

ap29 27 St. Louis st.

OLIVE OIL.—50 bbls Olive Oil 100 baskets and 100 boxes Olive Oil entitled to debenture, for sale by PAUL JUGE FILS & CO.

ap29 27 St. Louis st.

DEMIJOHNS 500 Demijohns of 3 gallons, 100 of 5 do. 300 of 2 do. and 500 of 1 gallon, for sale by PAUL JUGE FILS & CO.

ap29 27 St. Louis st.

SUGAR—200 boxes Havana Sugar, landing per schooner Cornelia, for sale by TROISGROS & CO.

ap29 26 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR—245 boxes White and yellow, landing ex schooner Cornelia from Havana, for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC.

ap29 30 Old Levee.

5 CASES Double barrel and Gun, for sale by H. de GOER & RIFFLARD 21 Magazine st.

ap29

2 CASES Black Lustrings, landing and for sale by H. de GOER & RIFFLARD, 21 Magazine st.

ap29

HATS—4 boxes Silk Hats, landing ex ship Old England, for sale by H. de GOER & RIFFLARD 21 Magazine st.

2 CASES NEW BAREGES—Landing ex ship Lexington for sale by H. de GOER & RIFFLARD, 21 Magazine st.

HAVANA SUGARS—2 0 boxes of white, yellow and Cucumcho, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

INDIGO.—8 serrons Guatemala, prime quality, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, No 34 Old Levee.

CLARET in casks and half casks; 21 casks Degrac Margaux Claret; 9 half do do do do; 15 do do St. Julien, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

TOBACCO.—46 bales Havana Leaf Tobacco, Wrappers and Fillers, landing per brig P. Soule, for sale by TROISGROS & CO., 26 Old Levee.

SUGAR—351 boxes White, yellow and brown Havana Sugar, landing per brig P. Soule, for sale by TROISGROS & CO., 26 Old Levee.

SEGARS—125,000 Segars, El Sol brand, landing per brig P. Soule, for sale by TROISGROS & CO., 26 Old Levee.

MOLASSES.—50 barrels prime Havana, landing per brig P. Soule, for sale by T