The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1849.

BEE & WEBER, Proprietors. No. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Country Paper, Semi-weekly; one year in advance.....5 00

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☞ 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

Saturday morning, March 31, 1849.

The Canada Excitement.

We have, heretofore, pointed out the leading causes which have created formidable symptoms of discontent among the loyal population of Canada. Those who struggled hardest and who made the most serious sacrifices for the support of the government during the rebellion of 1837, are precisely those who clamor loudest and longest against the adoption of the "Indemnity Bill," on the avowed ground that it is upon them almost exclusively that the burthen of reparation will fall. In the exasperated state of public feeling now existing, and rendered yet more uncontrollable by the passage of the bill in question through both houses of the Provincial Parliament, schemes are mooted and projects entertained that a few months ago would have been scouted as eminently disloyal and treacherous. Annexation to the United States is one of the most prominent of the remedies proposed. The Toronto *Examiner*, at the close of a long article on the subject, says:

The public mind, as excited by this question, appears to be in that state of indecision when a very slight circumstance turns the scale and decides the most momentous questions. Many, looking at our position, geographical and political, assure themselves that death by lava in fact rendered inevitable a consummation which the speeches of orators, the arguments of writers, or even the volition of the public mind cannot prevent or long delay. For our part, we pretend not to the gift of prophecy, and can only await the fulfilment of our political destiny, without dogmatically predicting to what goal it will lead.

It is intimated in some of the Canadian papers, that if the Governor should sign the indemnity bill, the next step would be a convention at Kingston. The Montreal *Courier* gives an account of a public meeting, at which resolutions to the same effect were passed with tremendous cheers. "But one feeling," says the *Courier*, "animated the meeting and is shared by the whole country; and that is, never to submit to the payment of the rebels. Let the Parliament pass the bill, let the Governor sanction it if he pleases, but while there is axe and rifle on the frontier, and Saxon hands to wield them, these towns will not be paid."

A writer in the Kingston *Chronicle* examines the several modes and measures of redress which have been proposed. They are three in number:

The first is a return to the pre-existing system, with the exception that the principle of responsible government should be continued.

The second is severance of the connection with England, and annexation to the United States.

The third, a federal union of all the British North American Provinces under the dominion of our Queen Victoria.

The first of these plans the writer condemns as being retrograde. The second he opposes on the ground of its being unnecessary, in view of the fact that "Canada, under the British Government, has advanced in fifty years, both in population and resources, at a greater ratio, speaking comparatively, than the State of New-York has done within the same period." The third proposition is favorably received. The arguments of the writer are as follows:

The third proposition is one which seems to be entitled to an earnest approval. Objections have, however, been made to it on very different grounds. Other, one of objections say this federal union will make the Provinces too strong. They will follow the example of the United States, and become independent. Another class say, you are copying the American constitution.

The answer to the first class is, the destiny of these colonies is inevitably to become independent. But a federal union will not unduly hasten this event. On the contrary, the importance we set upon it in the eyes of the world, the dignity, the intimacy that will spring up between the integral portions of British North America, will bind our institutions—if as for political emancipation—to the mother country, so as to make us capable of self-protection, and of fitting us to the respect, friendship and alliance of the mother country, as well as perpetuate that love of British Constitutional Government which is widespread among us.

To the second objection, the answer is, we [illegible] Constitution, but only [illegible] such beams fitted to our situation. [illegible] to give unity and force by the [illegible] at the same time that it [illegible] the Provincial Assemblies of each section, the blessings of responsible government, [illegible] by a Governor, except when the [illegible] are shaped for at stake.

These various objects evince the unsettled and restless condition of the public mind. In the meantime, the bill which has created so much agitation having passed the Colonial Legislature, awaits the hands of the Governor. It is intimated that he will. Submit it to the Queen before venturing the decided step of approving or rejecting it. Let his course be what it may, the very marvellous foresight is required to perceive that Canada will not long remain a dependency of Great Britain. She is ripe for change, and the only question to be solved is whether she will commence her era of mature strength by assuming a free and independent position among the nations of the earth, or will strive to become one of that sisterhood of Republican States, which has grown up to greatness and splendor all around her.

Col. Fremont's expedition.

We following from the St. Louis *Republican* of the 23 is shows that Col. Fremonts expedition had had a disastrous termination:

[Correspondence of the Republican.]

INDIANOLA, Texas, March 20, 1849.

I hereweth send you a sup from the Santa Fe Republican of February 2, containing some intelligence of Col. Fremont and party. Mr. Jones, who left Santa Fe some days after its issue, reports the whole number as missing perish. Lost in the exception of Col. Fremont himself, who is badly frost-bitten. It is possible, though, there may be some mistake in this, as Santa Fe is noted for unauthentical rumors.

From the Independence Expositor.

Col. Fremont.—Late and important from Santa Fe.—We stop the press to day to announce the arrival of Mr. Green Jones, of our town, direct from Santa Fe. He brings with him the Santa Fe Republican of the 2d February, 1849, from which we extract Col. Fremont and his party have suffered severely, and some of them have lost their lives. We are gratified to know that Col. Fremont himself is safe and sate. The whole country will feel a thrilling interest in the intelligence which we publish below, taken from the Santa Fe Republican of February 2:

Col. Fremont.—We present to our readers in this week's paper a communication from our correspondent at Taos, relative to Colonel Fremont's unfortunate expedition, which will be found below.

Dear Hower—From the circumstances of those whom I write, I am compelled to be short.

There is not much novelty in this place, unless it is the successful excursion of the commander of the post, and the very unfortunate affair of Col. Fremont.

This enterprising and experienced officer had started from the United States for California. Being in the winter season, and being overtaken by a very severe and long snow storm while passing through the mountain gorge, the Colorado, at least some 150 miles in one night. Being left on foot, the party could scarcely remain where it was, and it was deemed impossible to proceed. Finally, the Colonel dispatched three men to seek some settlement, which, after 20 days absence, and not returning, the Colonel started for Taos, in company with one or two men, a distance of some 350 miles, which he made in nine days. On his arrival, our commander, Major Beall, issued an order for thirty days provisions for the detached party and mules to carry them.

Col. Fremont, though much emaciated, and in bad health, nobly resolved to accompany the succor sent out by our humane commander.

The sufferings of the party have been terrible, evincing in the extreme of feeding upon each other. Both Col. Fremont and Major Beall certainly deserve great credit in the whole affair, the one for his perseverance and humane gallantry in persisting to return the succor of his companions in misery, and the other for the promptness and humanity with which he ordered assistance to be rendered to the unfortunate party.

BURGLARY AND LARGE ROBBERY IN ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* of the 25th gives the particulars of a large robbery committed in the banking house of Wm. Nesbit & Co., corner of Main and Olive streets. The thieves effected an entrance into the iron safe, by dint of immense labor and ingenuity, and carried off $16,516 36, besides a small box, belonging to the Citizens' Insurance Company, containing 600 and some papers. The robbery was perpetrated on the night of the 23d. Nothing has transpired to furnish a clue to the guilty party.

Electrical Light.

A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, gives some account of the wonderful apparatus invented by Mr. STATTE, for furnishing permanent light by means of electricity. It is now seriously affirmed that among the achievements of science at the present day is the production of a brilliant and steady light, without combustion, without heat and without cost. This important result is effected by an ordinary voltaic battery, and the principle on which it is produced, is the well known effect of the contact or proximity of the opposite poles of an electric or galvanic battery. To the end of each wire, or pole of the battery, says the writer, is attached a piece of carbon or carbonaceous material, artificially prepared. When the battery is in action the light is produced by first bringing the points of the carbon into contact, and then separating them to a short distance apart, the distance varying with the intensity of the electric current. The battery exhibited by Mr. STATTE produced a light equal to eight or nine hundred wax candles, at an estimated cost of six pence an hour. And even this small cost seems from later accounts to be annihilated, as it is said the materials used for the production of light are not consumed, but undergo a chemical change which actually increases their value as articles of commerce. Parties who witnessed the exhibition of the light produced by Mr. STATTE's battery were able to read small print at the distance of two or three hundred yards. And "the patentee expresses the most perfect confidence that for lights at sea which will be one of its most important and useful applications, he will be able to light up fully an area of one hundred miles."

Thirty years ago, a Professor MEINEER announced in Paris, a similar discovery, but it appears at the time to have excited but little attention. The principle upon which MEINEER conducted his experiments, has now been applied with probably more absolute success. The Mr. STATTE's discovery will have important practical results, is considered indubitable. According to the London journals, the gas companies of that metropolis are already suffering quite a panic. The difficulties and intricacies of the battery may perhaps be too great for the use of small lights for ordinary purposes; but for marine lighthouses, and for lighting cities, towns and public buildings, there seems to be good reason to expect very interesting and important results from the use of electrical light.

CREVASSES IN LAFOURCHE.—The Thibodaux *Minerva* of the 24th inst., says: There are now three extensive crevasses between this place and Field's Mill, on the right bank of Bayou Lafourche. The injury already suffered by the planters of the Parish of Terrebonne is very great. The crops on the east bank of Bayou Bleu are overflowed, and it is feared that the water, which is and rapidly rising, may finally extend to the Terrebonne. Grand Coteau also, in two feet under water, and its inhabitants have been compelled to abandon their homes.

Hundreds of our own parishioners are to be left off, and will, in all likelihood, suffer very great losses, unless these crevasses be stopped up. Something must be done. The Police Jury is the body entrusted by law with the care of Levees, and we are happy to state that it will be convened on Monday next, and will adopt, if possible, prompt and efficient measures to arrest the evil which threatens so many of our good citizens with ruin.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The steamer *Amaranth* came into common a few days ago with the *Dr Franklin*, near Clarksville. The *Amaranth* sunk in a few minutes after the accident, and the *Dr F.* had her bow considerably injured.

BURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT MONTEREY.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 28th instant says—We were informed yesterday that the steamer Monterey, from Red River, bound for New Orleans, with a heavy load of cotton, took fire about 12 o'clock, Monday night, the 26th inst., at Duncan's Point, and boat and cargo were totally destroyed. No lives lost.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE BY FIRE.—A letter in the St. Louis *Republican*, dated Peoria, March 24th, says:

The steamer Alphonse de Lamartine, engaged in the trade between St. Louis and New Orleans, was burnt to the waters edge about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while opposite the Bath, near West Point, Illinois river, about fifty miles below this place. The fire originated behind the wheel-house. A strong wind prevailing at the time, it was impossible to check its progress, and in a few minutes the boat was all in flames. The boat was on a trip to this river in order to obtain freight for New Orleans. The clerk's books were saved, and her "safe" was preserved intact. The passengers took refuge on West Point Island. No lives were lost.

The *Republican* states that this fine vessel was built in that city, and was not a year old. She was built and commanded by Capt. Shannon, and cost originally about $40,000. We understand that there was insurance to the amount of $20,000.

FATHER MATHEW COMING.—The Pittsburg *Gazette* publishes the following letter from this great Irish Apostle of Temperance:

COBX, 21st February, 1849.

My Dear Friend—It affords me much gratification to receive a letter from one to whom I consider myself, with the disinterested objects of my solicitude, deeply indebted. Your laudable and benevolent exertions contributed much to alleviate the misery by which I was surrounded; and your friends were right in assuring you, that the fervent prayers of a suffering people, with the aspirations of their pastors, were offered to the mercy seat, for your welfare, as well as for the happiness of your other generous co-operators.

The aid afforded by the high minded people of America, to my countrymen in the hour of their calamity, will ever be gratefully remembered.

Now that the position of Ireland bears a brighter prospect, and that my health is sufficiently re-established to permit me, without risk, to cross the Atlantic, I promise myself that long desired privilege in April. During the ensuing month of May, I hope for the happiness of seeing you and my other friends in Pittsburg.

Grateful for your much prized invitation, and presenting kindest remembrance to all my friends, I am, Dear Mr. Allen, yours devotedly,

THEOBALD MATHEW.

Mr. Allen, Esq., Pittsburg.

THE MONKEYS AT HOME.—Mr. Werne in his narrative of an expedition to explore the upper Nile, gives the following amusing account of the monkeys on its banks:

The trees and branches preventing our vessels from lying alongside the bank, I had myself carried through the water, to examine the country and get some shooting. But I could not make up my mind to see my gun, the only animals to aim at being large, long-tailed, silver-grey apes. I had shot one on a former occasion, and the brute had greatly excited my compassion, by his resemblance to a human being, and by his piteous gestures. Mr. Arnoud, on the contrary, took particular pleasure in making the repeated observation that, on the approach of death, the gums of these beasts turn white, like those of a dying man. They live in families of several handled, together, and their territory is very circumscribed, even in the forest, as I myself subsequently ascertained.—Although fearful of water, and swimming unwillingly, they always fled to the branches overhanging the river, and not unfrequently fell in. When this occurred, their first care on emerging was to wipe the water from their face and ears. However imminent their danger, only when this operation was completed did they again climb the trees. Such a monkey republic is really a droll enough sight; its members alternately fighting and caressing each other, combing and vermin hunting, stealing and boxing each others ears, and, in the midst of all these occupations, running down every moment to drink, but contenting themselves with a single draught, for fear of becoming a mouthful of the watchful crocodile. The same monsight of the joyous vagabond life of their brethren in the woods.

OUTRAGEOUS TRANSACTION BY THE PORTUGUESE AUTHORITIES AT MOZAMBIQUE.—The American brig Wagoner, Captain Russell, sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 19th July, 1847, under a charter to the east or west coast of Africa, with a lawful cargo. On the 12th of September she anchored in the river Angoxia, a Moorish port; the agent of the brig made a present to the Sultan, and the cargo was discharged. The English frigate Eurydice was cruising near the mouth of the river, and on discovering the brig sent word to the Portuguese authorities that an American vessel was in the river. On the 21st of November, a brig and schooner, under the Portuguese flag, and twelve boats belonging to the English frigates Euridice and Pruderie, entered the river and anchored near the brig. Capt. Russell was ordered on board the brig of war, and his vessel seized under the pretence that it was a Portuguese port, to which Captain Russell had to submit, though he protested against the proceedings. On the 23d of November, the boats made an attack on Angoxia, and after about two hours fighting were driven off. The English had thirteen wounded in the affair. Shortly afterwards, the brig, in charge of a prize crew, with the Portuguese vessels, set sail for Mozambique, where it was detained until some time last Spring, without any specific charges being made against her.—The Captain was treated in the most shameful and insolent manner while under arrest.—*New York Herald.*

THE UNITED STATES SENATE adjourned *sine die* on the 23d inst.

☞ The President has officially recognised Clemente Balien as Vice Consul of Ecuador for the port of San Francisco.

SAILING OF THE AMERICA.—The royal mail steamship *America* sailed from Boston on the 21st., with a large number of passengers and a fair amount of freight.

THE CHOLERA AT ST. MARTHESVILLE.—This disease prevails to some extent in the Atakapas parishes, though the deaths have not, thus far, been numerous.

☞ MRS. ANN GERRY died at New Haven on the 17th instant, aged eighty-six. She was the relict of ELBRIDGE GERRY, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

NEW YORK.—The Barnburners have nominated Wm. F. Havemeyer, as their candidate for Mayor of New York. The Hunkers have not yet made a nomination; neither have the Whigs.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.—The returns for Governor come in slowly, and the *State Democrat* thinks the result doubtful. That an election should be doubtful in Arkansas is somewhat surprising. The candidates are Wilson, (W.) and Roane, (d. f.) and in some 12 counties Wilson is about 150 ahead. Our opinion, however, is that Roane is elected.

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The rudder was set to fly the balloon in a circle. It was started from the eastern door of the Rotunda, and went up steadily, propelled by the engine, in a corresponding elevation to the roof—making two full circles on its way. Before, however, having been attached, it descended in a spiral, following the set of the rudder, and landed safely. The experiment was repeated a second time, with a like result, and so far as fixing in a quiet atmosphere goes, the locomotive may be considered fully successful. It remains to be seen whether a large machine, similarly constructed, would safely resist the violent commotions of the open air. The experiment in presence of persons present yesterday, who testified, by a hearty applause, their opinion of the exhibition.

☞ We regret to state that Col Bliss and his lady are suffering from indisposition, and that Mrs. Gen. Taylor is quite an invalid. The President's health is daily improving.—*Wash. Wing, March 23.*

☞ In Massachusetts, the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, by a vote of 115 to 91, passed the bill making a *plurality* of votes elect Presidential Electors, and also Congressmen on the second trial. The bill was very thoroughly discussed, having warmly opposed not only in the Legislature, but by a portion of the Boston Press. The *Atlas* thinks its passage is demanded by public sentiment; the Advertiser and Courier deem it uncalled for and inexpedient.

FROM VENEZUELA.—We understand, from private letters received from Maracaibo, by mercantile houses in this city, dated in the latter end of January, that peace and quietness had once more been restored in that city. Paez's forces (the insurgents) had left the place some time since, and as the action between them and Monagas' (government troops) at the mouth of the river Julia, up the lake, had been decisive in favor of Monagas, it was anticipated and hoped that the Paez party would hereafter keep away.

There has been a law made within the last year, in the republic of New Granada, which the other South American republics would do well to make also; it is to this effect:—that the government will not be responsible for any damage done to the property of foreign residents during political excitements. This law is seemingly a harsh one, but as foreign residents generally are very fond of meddling with the politics of these republics, it would prevent their being so ready to do so when their property is put in as much jeopardy as that of the natives whom they incite to revolution.—*N. Y. Herald.*

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge McHenry*—TRIAL OF RAMON FLOREZ AND BOLERI FOR MURDER.—This Court was occupied yesterday with the trial of Ramon Flores, charged with killing Sebastian Netto, on the 4th of July last year, and of Boleri who is accused as an accessory to the crime. It will be recollected that a previous trial, in the month of November last, the jury were unable to agree.—Messrs. Randall Hunt and Cyprien Dufour appeared for the prisoners, and the Attorney General and District Attorney conducted the prosecution on the part of the State. After the jury had been empanelled, the Attorney General read the indictment, and the law on the subject of murder and manslaughter, showing the difference between the two offences, and observing that if the jury should be satisfied that there was no malice aforethought in the commission of the crime, they could modify their verdict into one of manslaughter. Mr. Hopkins, the Deputy Coroner, and Dr. Lemonier, were examined and merely testified to the nature of the wounds and the autopsy of the deceased. Jose Netto, a brother of the deceased, gave some evidence relative to a point quarrel between Flores and his brother, in the month of November, 1847, but his testimony was rather of a confused character. The next witness examined was Mr. Manuel J. Fernandez, who gave a more important bearing on the prisoners, and shall be more explicit in detailing his evidence.—This witness keeps a coffee house at the corner of Old Levee and Ursulines streets, and stated that on the 3d July Netto was in his premises the greater part of the day playing cards. Flores came in about mid-day and asked Netto to take a drink—they both went up to the bar and partook of some liquor, after which Flores left, and accused Netto in the course of the day. In the evening again Flores came in accompanied by Netto, Boleri, and a man by the name of Pepe—they began to drink and imbibed frequently, repeating probably seven or eight times, and remained in this way until nearly 12 o'clock.—They then left, with the exception of Netto, who stopped behind for a few minutes—the latter said he wanted to go to bed, and asked him witness whether he would lend him a little money. Witness consented, and Netto then deposited. About ten minutes afterwards a watchman came to the coffee house, and asked witness whether he spoke English; replied in the affirmative. Watchman then stated that a man had been killed in the neighborhood.—His bar keeper asked him if he could step out and see who it was; witness consented, and the bar keeper left. A few minutes afterwards, Flores came in with Bareili, and stepped up to the bar.—Witness remarked to Flores that a man had been killed. The latter replied that he did not know anything about it, he had just come from Vicente's.—They then left, and his bar keeper came back shortly, and informed him that Netto had been killed.—The next morning Flores came into the coffee house, and they began talking about the murder. He bar keeper remarked that the murderer must have been a great coward to stab a man in that way. Flores replied that Netto was a bigger coward to shoot at him from behind. The witness underwent a rather searching cross examination, especially in relation to the exactness at which the various occurrences had taken place. The counsel for the defence asked him if he had not stated to Mr. Fernandez, after the affair, that he was present when the murder was committed? To this question, also, he replied in the negative. The counsel for the defence asked him if he did not say on one occasion, and when the jury was out, that he was present when Flores and Netto had had a quarrel? To this question, also, he replied in the negative. The Attorney General then proceeded to show that the witness was a great liar, and that he had given three different versions of the affair, in the course of the three on Old Levee, Ursulines, Dauphine and Dupleix streets, and some time in the month of July by the hearing of a dog, got up and went out of the window, passed through a back yard, behind another individual, and hid himself in a place where he was tired enough, and fell asleep, for fear lest the jury should be out long enough for the individual who followed the dog to come on the scene. Witness, upon the whole, gave a very damaging account of the affair, and left the room in the manner of the dog. Witness remained in her window until 5 o'clock in the morning, with the exception of one minute, when she left to call her husband; saw the body of the murdered man carried away by the watchman; did not see any one come out of the corridor opposite. Mrs. Schiller who is one of the occupants of the house in question, was examined. She stated that Flores had a room there, just above the corridor, and that one of his windows was on the Levee street. She went up to describe that the corridor was the only means of egress and ingress.

Several further witnesses were examined on the part of the State, but the evidence elicited is not sufficiently important to unpublished. For the defence scarcely any testimony was elicited, only one witness being sworn to prove that Rodriguez was in the habit of passing the greater part of the night in the market, (the place where the sellers of fish.) The case having been closed, Mr. Raymond, the District Attorney, opened for the State, and made, as he would do, a brief, (but the best merits,) pertinent and lucid address. He argued strongly on the positive nature of the evidence that had been adduced by various witnesses—circumstantial to be sure in many respects, but not the less forcible.

Mr. Cyprien Dufour replied for the defence at great length; he reviewed the whole testimony, and made out a most able case for his client.

His able colleague (Mr. Randall Hunt then rose and spoke for two hours. Often as we have had the pleasure of listening to the eloquent strains of the gentleman, we may say that he never made a more powerful one, and we much regret that any notes not yet made a nomination; neither have the Whigs.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.—The returns for Governor come in slowly, and the *State Democrat* thinks the result doubtful. That an election should be doubtful in Arkansas is somewhat surprising. The candidates are Wilson, (W.) and Roane, (d. f.) and in some 12 counties Wilson is about 150 ahead. Our opinion, however, is that Roane is elected.

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AERIAL LOCOMOTION.—We have before noticed an aerial locomotive contrived by Mr. Robjohn of New York, for navigating the air. A model of his machine has had several trials, the last of which, according to the New York papers, was successful. The model—a cigar-shaped float or balloon, 10 feet long, covered with goldbeater's skin—is propelled by paddle wheels, themselves driven by a small steam engine, so hung underneath that the whold apparatus—fire, water, and all complete—weighs but three or four pounds. In describing a trial which took place in the New York Exchange, the *Tribune* says:

The rudder was set to fly the balloon in a circle. It was started from the eastern door of the Rotunda, and went up steadily, propelled by the engine, in a corresponding elevation to the roof—making two full circles on its way. Before, however, having been attached, it descended in a spiral, following the set of the rudder, and landed safely. The experiment was repeated a second time, with a like result, and so far as fixing in a quiet atmosphere goes, the locomotive may be considered fully successful. It remains to be seen whether a large machine, similarly constructed, would safely resist the violent commotions of the open air. The experiment in presence of persons present yesterday, who testified, by a hearty applause, their opinion of the exhibition.

☞ We regret to state that Col Bliss and his lady are suffering from indisposition, and that Mrs. Gen. Taylor is quite an invalid. The President's health is daily improving.—*Wash. Wing, March 23.*

☞ In Massachusetts, the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, by a vote of 115 to 91, passed the bill making a *plurality* of votes elect Presidential Electors, and also Congressmen on the second trial. The bill was very thoroughly discussed, having warmly opposed not only in the Legislature, but by a portion of the Boston Press. The *Atlas* thinks its passage is demanded by public sentiment; the Advertiser and Courier deem it uncalled for and inexpedient.

FROM VENEZUELA.—We understand, from private letters received from Maracaibo, by mercantile houses in this city, dated in the latter end of January, that peace and quietness had once more been restored in that city. Paez's forces (the insurgents) had left the place some time since, and as the action between them and Monagas' (government troops) at the mouth of the river Julia, up the lake, had been decisive in favor of Monagas, it was anticipated and hoped that the Paez party would hereafter keep away.

There has been a law made within the last year, in the republic of New Granada, which the other South American republics would do well to make also; it is to this effect:—that the government will not be responsible for any damage done to the property of foreign residents during political excitements. This law is seemingly a harsh one, but as foreign residents generally are very fond of meddling with the politics of these republics, it would prevent their being so ready to do so when their property is put in as much jeopardy as that of the natives whom they incite to revolution.—*N. Y. Herald.*

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge McHenry*—TRIAL OF RAMON FLOREZ AND BOLERI FOR MURDER.—This Court was occupied yesterday with the trial of Ramon Flores, charged with killing Sebastian Netto, on the 4th of July last year, and of Boleri who is accused as an accessory to the crime. It will be recollected that a previous trial, in the month of November last, the jury were unable to agree.—Messrs. Randall Hunt and Cyprien Dufour appeared for the prisoners, and the Attorney General and District Attorney conducted the prosecution on the part of the State. After the jury had been empanelled, the Attorney General read the indictment, and the law on the subject of murder and manslaughter, showing the difference between the two offences, and observing that if the jury should be satisfied that there was no malice aforethought in the commission of the crime, they could modify their verdict into one of manslaughter. Mr. Hopkins, the Deputy Coroner, and Dr. Lemonier, were examined and merely testified to the nature of the wounds and the autopsy of the deceased. Jose Netto, a brother of the deceased, gave some evidence relative to a point quarrel between Flores and his brother, in the month of November, 1847, but his testimony was rather of a confused character. The next witness examined was Mr. Manuel J. Fernandez, who gave a more important bearing on the prisoners, and shall be more explicit in detailing his evidence.—This witness keeps a coffee house at the corner of Old Levee and Ursulines streets, and stated that on the 3d July Netto was in his premises the greater part of the day playing cards. Flores came in about mid-day and asked Netto to take a drink—they both went up to the bar and partook of some liquor, after which Flores left, and accused Netto in the course of the day. In the evening again Flores came in accompanied by Netto, Boleri, and a man by the name of Pepe—they began to drink and imbibed frequently, repeating probably seven or eight times, and remained in this way until nearly 12 o'clock.—They then left, with the exception of Netto, who stopped behind for a few minutes—the latter said he wanted to go to bed, and asked him witness whether he would lend him a little money. Witness consented, and Netto then deposited. About ten minutes afterwards a watchman came to the coffee house, and asked witness whether he spoke English; replied in the affirmative. Watchman then stated that a man had been killed in the neighborhood.—His bar keeper asked him if he could step out and see who it was; witness consented, and the bar keeper left. A few minutes afterwards, Flores came in with Bareili, and stepped up to the bar.—Witness remarked to Flores that a man had been killed. The latter replied that he did not know anything about it, he had just come from Vicente's.—They then left, and his bar keeper came back shortly, and informed him that Netto had been killed.—The next morning Flores came into the coffee house, and they began talking about the murder. He bar keeper remarked that the murderer must have been a great coward to stab a man in that way. Flores replied that Netto was a bigger coward to shoot at him from behind. The witness underwent a rather searching cross examination, especially in relation to the exactness at which the various occurrences had taken place. The counsel for the defence asked him if he had not stated to Mr. Fernandez, after the affair, that he was present when the murder was committed? To this question, also, he replied in the negative. The counsel for the defence asked him if he did not say on one occasion, and when the jury was out, that he was present when Flores and Netto had had a quarrel? To this question, also, he replied in the negative. The Attorney General then proceeded to show that the witness was a great liar, and that he had given three different versions of the affair, in the course of the three on Old Levee, Ursulines, Dauphine and Dupleix streets, and some time in the month of July by the hearing of a dog, got up and went out of the window, passed through a back yard, behind another individual, and hid himself in a place where he was tired enough, and fell asleep, for fear lest the jury should be out long enough for the individual who followed the dog to come on the scene. Witness, upon the whole, gave a very damaging account of the affair, and left the room in the manner of the dog. Witness remained in her window until 5 o'clock in the morning, with the exception of one minute, when she left to call her husband; saw the body of the murdered man carried away by the watchman; did not see any one come out of the corridor opposite. Mrs. Schiller who is one of the occupants of the house in question, was examined. She stated that Flores had a room there, just above the corridor, and that one of his windows was on the Levee street. She went up to describe that the corridor was the only means of egress and ingress.

Several further witnesses were examined on the part of the State, but the evidence elicited is not sufficiently important to unpublished. For the defence scarcely any testimony was elicited, only one witness being sworn to prove that Rodriguez was in the habit of passing the greater part of the night in the market, (the place where the sellers of fish.) The case having been closed, Mr. Raymond, the District Attorney, opened for the State, and made, as he would do, a brief, (but the best merits,) pertinent and lucid address. He argued strongly on the positive nature of the evidence that had been adduced by various witnesses—circumstantial to be sure in many respects, but not the less forcible.

Mr. Cyprien Dufour replied for the defence at great length; he reviewed the whole testimony, and made out a most able case for his client.

His able colleague (Mr. Randall Hunt then rose and spoke for two hours. Often as we have had the pleasure of listening to the eloquent strains of the gentleman, we may say that he never made a more powerful one, and we much regret that any notes not yet made a nomination; neither have the Whigs.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 30th, 1849.

Since the date of our last weekly report, the Steamship Canada has arrived at Halifax, with fourteen days later news from Europe. A slight check, —the first for some two or three months past—has occurred in the Liverpool Cotton market, consequent on the warlike intelligence from India, as well as renewed apprehensions on the score of political affairs on the Continent, coupled with accounts from hence indicating a large excess in the receipts over those of last year. Much of these causes would have been deemed sufficient to depress the market, and it may be taken as a strong argument in favor of the general confidence in the article that prices are only ¼d below the quotations brought out by the previous steamer, though the decline during the last week, was ½d, against which, however, we have an offset of ⅛d rise in the week preceding. Taking it for granted that however troubled may be the present aspect of Indian affairs, there can be no doubt of the result, and admitting as a settled matter the question of crop, the only positive drawback apparent to our minds is the condition of things on the Continent, which according to the telegraphic representations is set forth as one amazing and dangerous. But the electric fluid leaves us in the dark as to where the danger exists, and with the usual facility of manufacturing marvellous portents out of insignificant data, gives us to understand that a tone of defiance has been assumed at the North, and a volcanic action has commenced at the South. This is the sum total of the compilation so adroitly conveyed, and so obscurely indefinite, as to leave the widest possible scope for the most inventive and fertile imagination. The true cause of the decline in the funds will be found to have its origin in the India intelligence, and is it surprising when we consider the scale on which hostilities have been conducted. Full details of the foreign news may be expected on Monday or Tuesday, which will give us a better insight into passing events.

With regard to business in our own market, it has been rather dull during the past week, and in most articles the transactions indicate a falling off both in extent and price. It will be sufficient for us to refer to the subjoined details.

With the exceptions of a heavy rain that set in to day, the weather since our last has been clear, but remarkably cool for the season. The river after receding a few inches, is again rising, and is now within two or three inches of the extreme height of the season, whilst the accounts from above give us fair warning that we may expect high water for two or three months to come.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 23d inst. of Louisiana and Mississippi, 9,600 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 12,901; Arkansas, 1,192; Mobile, 398; Texas, 957, together, 25,748 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 17,600 bales; Havre, 4,264; Antwerp, 1,844; Gottenburg, 761; Trinidad, 461; Vera Cruz, 2,300; Havana, 50; New York, 604; Boston, 1,277; Philadelphia, 651; together, 33,770 bales; making an addition to stock of 7,978 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 276,000 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848.....	bales	37,401
Arrived this week.....	43,748	
Arrived previously.....	873,674	919,422
Exported past week.....	35,978	
Exported previously.....	606,671	642,649
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....		276,773

We stated in our report of Friday evening that the market towards the close of the week had assumed less animation, and that prices were tending rather in favor of buyers. Saturday was a very dull day, as parties were unwilling to operate until the receipt of later advices from Europe and the rates only reached 1,500 bales. The market opened with a dull feeling on Monday, influenced by rumors of the *Steamer* being in with accounts of an unfavorable character. In the afternoon, the intelligence was made public, showing that a decline of ¼d had taken place in the Liverpool market during the past week preceding the departure of the steamer, though the week previous had been an animated one, an advance of ¼d, thus indicating a falling off, as compared with the quotations by the preceding steamer, of ½d. This news caused a corresponding depression in our own market, and the sales of Monday and Tuesday, which reached 4,000 bales, although at irregular rates, tended strongly in favor of purchasers. Wednes