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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, March 30, 1853.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Augusta. A number of back papers came through.

BEAUTIES OF BRITISH SUFFRAGE.

Our quondam step-mother, England, has been and lately seized with a fit of virtuous indignation at the systematic bribery practised at parliamentary contests. In the House of Commons a commission has been appointed to investigate some of the more flagrant cases of corruption. We learn from the *London Times*, that over a hundred members have been subjected to a rigid inquisitorial scrutiny, and the foul and fetid details of the process by which they were returned, have been analyzed with minute scrutiny. The British journal shows up a few nice specimens of the deliberate and flagitious system of venality put in force throughout the realm by those who aspire to the honor of legislating for the people of Great Britain. Hear the *Times*:

At Chatham, Mr Joseph Greathead, a druggist, is a man of large appetite, though content with humble fare. Thanks to his vote for Sir F. Smith at the last election, one of his sons has expanded from the infant part of a man to the full grown proportions of a London letter carrier, and we have no doubt is much improved in straightness and strength of limb. "There is a tide in the affairs of man," &c., and the worthy druggist has now obtained through the same quarter promotion for a younger son, as engineer in the navy. Mr. G. B. Locke, another Chatham elector, obtained the promise of a dockyard appointment for his son, but, finding the bribery oath administered at the hustings, had a scruple of conscience, which it required a personal visit and the united arguments of Sir Frederick Smith and Mr. Wells, jun., to remove. However, it was removed, and Mr. Locke gave his vote with a sore conscience, and got the appointment he had asked for.

At Chichester 2000 bullies were employed to intimidate and overawe opposition, and were paid smartly too for the free exercise of their fists and bludgeons. A Lancashire farmer received an order for 300 fighting men to do the rough work of an election, with instructions "that the best fighting men and poachers would be preferred." The *Times* continues its revelations at greater length than we can afford to reproduce, but the sum and substance of them is, that wholesale profligacy, and debauchery of the public morals are the principal arguments relied upon by both parties in every popular canvass. Each competitor strives to out bribe his adversary. Happy the candidate whose constituency is small, for in such an event, he may chance to succeed or be defeated, without ruinous drafts upon his private exchequer. As a matter of course, the nearly universal custom of purchasing votes and paying roundly for them, renders it well nigh impossible for men of moderate fortune to contend for Parliament. The contest often proves fatal to the comparatively wealthy. Men have been known to expend £10,000 in securing a seat in the House of Commons, and others have been bankrupted by success. Genius and high oratorical ability avail but little, if unaided by a heavy balance at the Bank. These are exceptions to be sure, but so rare, that they only serve to prove the rule.

The limited suffrage of England offers advantages to bribery which it would lack under a more expanded franchise. A member of Parliament who represents a constituency of a thousand voters, would be well satisfied, can afford to bid very liberally, indeed, in order to incline the scale to his side. A few thousand pounds, judiciously distributed among seventy-five or a hundred suffragans, will accomplish the object. But if the voters numbered ten thousand, the principle of purchasing the franchise would become too costly for application. The wealthiest commoner in England might easily mortgage a year's income, were he to undertake to buy up the voters of the city of New York, especially if his antagonist should propose to outdo him in profuseness and venality. Thus, at least, is one of the benefits derived from universal suffrage. Bribery is either ineffectual, or too costly. The voucher to be secured is a sacrifice sufficiently considerable to the capacity of the candidates' pocket-book. In merely a material or monetary point of view, England would be undoubtedly a gainer by bestowing the prerogative of suffrage on a much greater number than that which now enjoys it.

We say nothing of the infamy and degradation of the system of bribery. This is too obvious for comment. So base a policy must produce its legitimate fruits. At the periodical elections of members of Parliament, great Britain is one entire gambling saloon, where sharpers and tinkers cut one each other in scoundrel fashion, and where titled profligates preside over disgraceful orgies. The vote is the money paid on the occasion as one of general jubilee. The interest then has his price, and can place a positive and tangible value upon himself. Like the Roman slaves at the Saturnalia, the masses, who, during the rest of the year, crouch before their tyrants, and humbly do their bidding, now raise their heads to an equality with their masters; chaffer with them familiarly, and pocket all the insolence which, perhaps, is apt to ensender in those who would it seldom. It is then that the lords lay profitably by prodigality, and coolly huckster with the great man, or the great magnate, upon the positive price of his vote. It is then that aristocracy learns to unbend, and to wreath its face in smiles, and clothe its accents with courtesy. The election over, both classes resume their sphere. The Saturnalia have passed—the poor man is again a slave—the lording aristocrat an oppressor.

☞ We have been shown a letter from a highly respectable member of the bar at Franklin, Louisiana, dated March 26th, 1853, from which we make the following extract:

"I find that the supporters of Slidell in this place are running him as a Native American, and swearing at Rousseau as a Dutchman. That Christian Roselius was elected, heated and roasted at the Attakapas by the friends of Judge Slidell, because he is a German. He has been opprobriously denominated the little Dutch man in this place."

* * * * "The parish will not do as much as I would like, but for the last few weeks, Rousseau has been running and will I think get a majority, but in St Martin and St. Landry, he will, I feel sure, receive a much larger vote."

Comment on the course which these friends of Judge Slidell have seen fit to pursue, is surely unnecessary. The patriotism, the high character, the deep learning, and the commanding talents of Christian Roselius, are now being appropriated to be affected by attacks like these. For nearly forty years a resident of Louisiana, nay, identified with her interests by the most sacred ties, we defy those who seek to traduce him, to point to any single word or act of his which would show that he was not in every respect worthy of being considered an American citizen.

U. S. Revenue Cutter Dexter,
South west Pass, March 22, 1853.

Sir—I have the honor to enclose the report of Captain Shadwick, of the bark Solway, from Bristol, England, which you will please publish for the information of mariners in general.

Respectfully, S. C. HARBY,
U. S. Revenue Marine.

To the Editors of the Bee:

Thursday, March 10, 1853.

Capt Edmond Shadwick, of the bark Solway, reports having passed, on the 10th March, at 5.0. P. M., a rock level with the water, lying N.N.W. and S.S.E. about half a cable's length in at 26.46 N., long 36.36 W., by chronometer. Our boats being out of repair, and under the carpenter's hands, we could not possibly get them out to try for a sounding; anxious to make a minute survey.

EDMUND SHADWICK.

Arrival of Gottschalk.—Moreau Gottschalk, the eminent pianist, arrived in our city last night on board the steamer Belle Key.

The Gardner Trial.—The investigation of the affair was resumed on the morning of the 21th. Dr Davis, the Hon. George Evans and Colonel O. Payne were recalled, and identified a paper in Spanish, purporting to be the title deed of George A. Gardner to his mine in San Luis Potosi. A lengthy translation of the same as having been before the Board of Commissioners. After some argument, the Court decided that the paper showing Gardner's title to the mine, with minute descriptions, was admissible, and that the translation may be read to the jury.

Captain Edward Berry was sworn, and testified that since Gardner had been indicted, he had visited the region of Laginadlas, in the Department of Rio Verde, State of San Luis Potosi, the alleged locality of the mine, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a mine could be found. He was proceeding to give the result of his inquiries, but the counsel for the prisoner objected. The point was argued until the adjournment.

Too Good to Keep.—A whig Postmaster in New York, being extremely anxious to retain his office, addressed a letter to the Department asking what strings he should pull to keep it. The following letter was sent in reply. The Postmaster to whom it was addressed thought it too good to keep:

Postoffice Department,
Appointment Office, Feb 12, 1853.

To a New York Postmaster:

In reply to your inquiry, dated February 10, asking what strings you can "pull most successfully" in order to retain your office, the Department does not know what better advice to give, than to recommend that you faithfully discharge your duties and maintain a stiff upper lip.

R. D. JACOBS.

A faithful discharge of duty, and a stiff upper lip did not save Jacobs himself. He was one of the first victims.

Sale of Dry Goods.—Buyers will find it to their advantage to attend the sale of Dry Goods which will take place THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, A. M., at J. B. BLACKE & CO'S auction room, No. 77 Chartres street. The sale will take place without reserve, for the purpose of closing out sundry business. Terms liberal.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.

The mails bring us some additional items of intelligence by the steamer *Canada*.

England.—Lord Derby has presented a petition from Canada, signed by the Canadian Presbyterians, against disposing of the Clergy reserves, and one from himself against the proposed spoliations.

The adjourned debate on the Maynooth Catholic College was resumed, and confined to Scholefields amendments to extend the enquiry to all ecclesiastical grants. After a long discussion the amendment was rejected.

The Queen held a levee on the 2d. Mr. Ingersoll attended, and presented Wm. H. Prescott as Secretary of Legation.

Rev John Jackson, of St. James' Church, London, has been appointed Bishop of Lincoln.

Germany.—The customs conferences between the governments of the South Germanic were closed on the 23d ult., at Vienna.

Saxony and Hesse, with all the minor governments, have signified their adhesion to the treaty just concluded between Austria and Prussia, and will assent to the renewal of the Zollverein with Hanover included.

The Duke of Oldenburg, father of the Queen of Greece, died suddenly on the 27th ult. He is succeeded by his son Peter.

A new company has been established for steamers from Hamburg to Valparaiso.

Hornsiers was put on trial on the 24th ult. for treason, at Mannheim, for his introduction to the History of the Nineteenth Century. He was found guilty and his sentence deferred.

Switzerland.—It is stated that the agents of an American company have proposed to the government of Ticino to convey to America the natives of that Canton who were expelled from Lombardy.

Radetzky has somewhat diminished the rigors of the blockade.

Poland.—The Austrian Lloyds says that in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs Russia is taking great precautions to prevent an outbreak in Poland.

Turkey.—The Constitutional states that the mission sent by Russia to Constantinople is to demand 9,000,000 rubles for Russia for her intervention in 1840, and to insist upon a settlement of the holy sepulchre affair.

The Montenegro war is ended.

It is reported that the Porte makes demands of Austria, and it is not true that Turkey throws herself on the protection of France and England.

It is generally believed that Austria had not decided her demands

It is understood that a Diplomatic Congress will assemble at Paris in May, to adjust the difficulty between Austria and Turkey.

The French Ambassador has obtained the Porte's promise of indemnity to the French consul-bullers.

India and China.—The India mail had arrived at London with Shanghai dates to the 2d of January. Silks had largely advanced, and teas had also advanced in price.

The accounts of the insurrection in China are meagre and unsatisfactory.

Various severe wind and imports were dull.

The Bombay dates are to the 18th of January. Hides were advancing and were scarce. Rice was depressed. Wheat was selling at fair competitive demand at 4 1-2d. decline. Flour was dull at 6-3d. decline.

Dates from Calcutta are to January 19th.—The export market was unchanged. Large shipments of rice and cotton had been made to England.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 21st, there was a great throng in the galleries this morning, to hear Mr Everett, including many ladies.

Mr Everett addressed the Senate on the subject of Central American affairs. He made a most graceful introduction, alluding to his connection with the government as Secretary of State, and the correspondence he had, as such, upon Central American affairs. He likewise alluded most gracefully to his recent entrance into the Senate of the United States. The notice taken of this action by Mr. Douglas, in his recent speech, he considered a high compliment.

Proceeding more than to this subject, he expounded the report that the treaty made by Messrs Clayton and Bulwer, was the most fortunate that could be concluded under existing circumstances. He spoke of the disposition of Eng. and to remove the causes of dispute between us, and he said he had no doubt that, on proper representation, the Government of Great Britain would disavow the erection of the Bay Islands into a colony. He did not apprehend any danger of a war between the two countries.

In the course of his remarks, he complimented the President for having made, so far, judicious appointments to foreign courts, saying he had every reason to believe that the President would send a suitable Minister to the Central American States, for it is more important that a sound minister should be sent there, than elsewhere.

In his reply to Judge Douglas, he said he did not want to annex Cuba, Mexico, or any other territory. Just let us have time for a few years of peace, under the mild and possessive spirit of our institutions, and we will have additional territory to spare for a crusted.

The speech was highly eloquent, and spoke upwards of two hours.

Mr. Douglas made an explanation, when, on motion of Mr Mason, the closing resolutions, calling for information from the United States, were laid upon the table—it being understood that the President will hereafter communicate the documents.

After an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

The Naval Force of the United States.

The Navy Register for the current year has just been issued. From it the Pensacola *Gazette* learns that our naval force is made up as follows:

Eleven ships of the line, carrying eight hundred and sixty guns. Of these, three are in commission as receiving ships, three in ordinary, four on the stocks, and one preparing for sea. The Independence, a razee, carrying fifty-four guns, is also preparing for sea.

Twelve frigates of the first and one of the second class, carrying five hundred and fifty four guns. Of these, five are in commission, four in ordinary, two on the stocks, and two preparing for sea.

Twenty one sloops of war, carrying four hundred and two guns. Of these, fifteen are in commission, one in ordinary, and five preparing for sea.

Four brigs, carrying forty guns. Of these, three are in commission, and one preparing for sea. Also, four schooners, carrying seven guns, two of which are in commission, one repairing, and one preparing for sea, and seven steamers, one thus first class, carrying five guns, three of which are in commission, two preparing for sea, and two employed as tenders.

The navy also has twenty four guns.—Three of them are in commission, and one preparing for sea.

The navy has a total of seventy-five vessels of all kinds, carrying two thousand and fourteen guns.

The officers of the navy are as follows: Sixty-eight captains, ninety-seven commanders, three hundred and twenty-seven lieutenants, sixty-nine surgeons, forty passed assistant surgeons, thirty seven assistant surgeons, eighty-three pursers, fourteen masters in the line of promotion, one hundred and ninety-seven passed midshipmen, and one hundred and ninety eight midshipmen.

In the marine corps there are one colonel commandant, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, fifteen captains, twenty first and twenty second lieutenants.

In the engineer corps one engineer in chief, seven engineers, one constructor, thirteen chief engineers, eighteen first assistant engineers, and thirty-four second assistant engineers.

The active force is divided into six squadrons, as follows:

The home squadron, commanded by Commodore Newton, consisting of the Columbia, Saratoga, Albany, and Vixen, carrying one hundred.

The Pacific squadron, commanded by Commodore Dulaney, consisting of the St. Lawrence, Portsmouth, Warren, and Southampton, carrying eighty-eight guns.

The Mediterranean squadron, commanded by Commodore Stringham, consisting of the Cumberland, Saint Jacinto, Levant, and St. Louis, carrying ninety guns.

The Brazil squadron, commanded by Commodore Shubrick, consisting of the Germantown, St. Lawrence, Jamestown, and Relief, carrying one hundred and fourteen guns.

The African squadron, commanded by Commodore Lavalette, consisting of the Constitution, Germantown, John Adams, Dale, Marion, Bainbridge, Perry, and Vixen, carrying one hundred and thirty-nine guns.

The East India squadron, Commodore Perry, consisting of the Vermont, Mississippi, Susquehanna, Powhatan, Macedonian, Plymouth, Vandalia, Saratoga, and Supply, carrying one hundred and eighty-six guns.

The steamer Michigan with one gun is on the lakes; the Dolphin, without guns, is on special service; the Vincennes, John Hancock, and Porpoise, carrying thirty-three guns, have been detached from the squadrons in the North Pacific, and the Water Witch for the exploration of the Plata.

☞ A leading "Old Hunker," Mr. Daniel B. Taylor—a member of the New York State Assembly, we see, has just introduced a series of resolutions into that body, strongly endorsing the Inaugural of President Pierce—and most emphatically of all, that part of it which affirms his faith in the Compromise bills, and his determination to see that the Fugitive Slave law is executed to the letter.

The object of this movement is to bring out the "Barnburners," the cardinal points in whose creed, as it well known, are opposition to the Compromises generally, and the Fugitive Slave law particularly. But these gentlemen find themselves in a dilemma, and how to get out of it nicely, is something that will require all their well known cunning to be set in operation.

The most of these Barnburners or Free Soilers, are arrant office seekers. Under the lead of the Van Buren's and the Van Buren interest, they are even now beleaguering the Capitol and the White House.

Things in New York.—There were 371 deaths in the city last week; of consumption, 63, scarlet fever, 15, inflammatory sfections, 67.

There are now in port 25 or 30 ships up for California and South Australia, all taking on board valuable cargoes.

The block of marble for the Washington National Monument, ordered by the City Councils, has been finished, and will be forwarded to Washington in a few days.

On Sunday morning, Manuel Tarrado, a Spanish gentleman, who had been stopping at Pierce's Hotel, committed suicide in his room, by shooting himself. Pecuniary embarrassment is the cause.

Rev. H. M. Bishop, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Astoria, a few days since disposed of his place, situated on Fenice avenue, and containing about one acre of land, with improvements, to Mr. Howland, for $11,000.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Miss Holloman, a young lady about sixteen years of age, daughter of Thomas Holloman, Esq., of Wilkinson county, while attending school near her home, last week, caught her clothes on fire and there being no ready means at hand to extinguish the flames she ran out doors and her entire clothing was burnt off while she was running. Her wounds were so severe that she died the same night. Miss Holloman had been away from home several years and was an accomplished scholar and much esteemed by all who knew her. On the next day, 17th instant, an negro girl seven years of age, belonging to Mr. Peyton Clay, of the same county, lost her life in a similar manner.

A despatch of the 21st from Washington says: The Census Office on Eighth street, and its vicinity, has been the scene of great excitement to-day. In the first place upwards of one hundred Clerks were removed, leaving but seven or eight in the office, and it was proposed to dispense with the Eighth street and Seventh street offices altogether, one office and a few picked Clerks being deemed sufficient to wind up the business.

In the next place, Mr. Kennedy, late Superintendent of the Census Bureau, sued out a writ of replevin on Mr. DeBow, his successor, by virtue of which he entered the office with a Deputy Marshal, and removed two or three cart loads of manuscripts and documents claimed as private property, but embracing a large quantity of manuscripts prepared by Clerks in the office, the records of the Census Board, numerous publications received from public societies, &c. The documents removed were appraised at $480, and Kennedy has given bond in $4000 for their safety.

Mr. DeBow consulted the District Attorney and there is no doubt that the most prompt measures will be taken for the recovery of such as are of public character. It is understood that Mr. Kennedy had accumulated a large mass of manuscripts preparatory to an extended work on the resources of the country, which he designed to publish on his own account, as Congress has declined to publish the Census returns on the extensive scale proposed.

The trial of Arthur Spring for the murder of Mrs. Shaw and Mr. Lynch, commenced at Philadelphia, on the 21st. The evidence is strongly against Spring.

The royal mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived at Boston on the evening of the 20th. The Canada experienced a strong gale on Friday night, after leaving Halifax, and head winds during the whole passage from that port. The mails for New York and the South were forwarded by the New Haven train at 8 1-2 o'clock, it being detained half an hour. The English papers contain nothing of interest in addition to the despatches from Halifax.

Chandler B. Howard, merchant of Boston, who was injured on Thursday by being thrown from his carriage, died on the 21st.

The American carpet manufactory at Roxbury was destroyed by fire on Monday week—Loss $15,000.

The Baptist Church at Winchester, in Massachusetts, was entirely consumed by fire on the 21st. Loss $5,000.

The total loss of the Boston Insurance Offices on the ship Golden Light, burned at sea, and the ships Anna Rich and Moses Taylor, is $400,000.

The insurance on the ship Golden Light which sailed from Boston for San Francisco, and was burnt at sea on the 22d February, amounts to the very large sum of $396,000 in the offices in this city, viz: the Neptune, $20,000; Hope, $25,000; N. E. Mutual, $40,000; Boston, $20,000; Hope, $20,000; American, $25,000; City Mutual, $25,000; Washington, $20,000; Suffolk, $15,000; Equitable, $15,000; Alliance, $5,000; National, $10,000; Triton $4,000.

Samuel Adams, living near Cattasaugus, Lehigh county, Pa., committed suicide a few days ago, by shooting himself with a pistol. His wife tried to prevent him, and in the struggle the ball passed through her hand. Pecuniary troubles was the cause of the act.

The latest accounts from Havana, state that Vice President King's health was unimproved, and that he expects to return home in April.

The schooner *G. Morris Winn*, from Pernambuco, whence she sailed on the 17th ult., arrived at Philadelphia, on the 21st inst. The province was quiet, and the health of the port improved.

The captain reports that on the 10th of Jan in lat 30 north, lon. 29 west, on outward passage, was brought to by a black topsail schooner, and boarded by a boat's crew, armed with pistols and dirks.

She appeared to be a Spanish slaver, bound to the coast for slaves. They proceeded to search the vessel, and after loading their boat with beef, potatoes, flour, hams, wine, canvass, &c., took off her new job, and were about taking her foretopmastsail down to make new mainsail mast, when two brigs hove in sight, which caused them to make a precipitate retreat.

The New York *Courier* learns from the best authority that the family difficulties which were recently said to have driven Kossuth from Schmidt to return to this country, do not exist in the least degree; and that there is no present prospect of our hearing her again from any cause whatever.

The Washington *Union* publishes the Bolivian decree opening to commerce the tributaries of the Amazon and La Plata rivers. Nearly twenty ports or points are declared free.

Captain Hinckle, of the alleged slave schooner Richard P. Brown, captured on the coast of Africa, for being engaged in the slave trade, has been committed to jail at Norfolk, in default of bail, for trial.

The New York *Mirror* intimates that its editor, Mr. Fuller, is going to bring a libel suit against Mr. John D. Graham, for his personal abuse of him, (Fuller,) during the Forrest libel case, in which he acted as counsel for plaintiff.

A correspondent of the New York *Democratic* writing from Sand's Point, L. I., under date of the 14th inst., says that on that morning there was captured inside of the beach, a quarter of a mile from the light-house, a live sea-Tiger, weighing 145 pounds, and measuring five feet two inches in length. When discovered he howled most piteously, and made battle with a dog, whom he severely wounded. He was at length taken by Messrs. Henry Waters and Rufus Duryea, of the above place.

The Buffalo harbor is free from ice, and boats are daily expected to arrive from the upper ports on Lake Erie.

The Boston Daily *Advertiser* states that a gentleman, whose name is withheld, has donated to the Boston Athenæum a large number of books, unequalled in value by any previous gift of books to the library since its foundation. The works thus presented are all of a most costly and splendid character, and include several which are not to be found in any other public library in America. Among them is a complete set of 29 folio volumes of the works of Piranesi, a very fine copy of Campbell's Antiquities, a fine copy of Antiquities, under the auspices of the French government in four folio volumes, Perring's splendid volumes on the Pyramids of Ultzeh, and a copy of Gould's Birds of Europe, a work which rivals in beauty and expense Audubon's Birds of America.

Letter from ex President Fillmore.—By the following letter from Mr. Fillmore to the Mayor of Charleston, which we copy from the Courier of that city, it will be seen that there is some doubt whether the distinguished citizen who has just vacated the Presidential chair, will come South, as at first contemplated. While we regret that the cause which prevented this visit at first, has not been removed, we indulge the hope that the writer may still be enabled to share the hospitalities of the South

Washington, March 18, 1853.

Hon. T. L. Hutchinson, Mayor of Charleston:

Sir—Your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing a resolution of the Common Council of the City of Charleston, tendering to me, in the name of the Corporation, the hospitalities of the city, I have received on my return here. I am still detained by the severe indisposition of Mrs. Fillmore. I am happy, however, to say that she is slightly improving, and her physicians give us reason to hope that all immediate danger has passed, and that she may soon be able to travel. Should her health be restored in time to enable me to prosecute my intended journey South, before the whether should become too warm, I shall be happy to avail myself of the generous proffer of the hospitalities of your city; but, whether I do or not, I beg leave to return to you, and, through you, to the City Council, my unfeigned thanks for this unexpected mark of respect, and to assure you that I anticipate much gratification in visiting your hospitable and noble city.

I am, respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Washington, March 22.

Removals and Appointments.—Large numbers of Whig clerks in the Departments are to be removed daily, and Democrats appointed in their places.

The Senate has, it is understood, confirmed Major Hazlehurst as Collector at San Francisco, Mr. Scofield as Collector at Stockton, and Mr. John Nelson as Collector at Sacramento.

The other Barcelos belonging to the Home Department will, it is understood, be cleared of their present clerical forces in the same summary manner as those in the Custom Bureau have been disposed of.

Improvement Bounties.—W. C. Clarke, Judge of Probate for Hillsboro' county, N. H., has recently decided that the increase of a vessel's funds in a new railroad enterprise, is not the execution of sound discretion, and that the guardian is liable for the money and interest.

Demerara.—Late advices state that a ship had arrived at Georgetown with two hundred and sixty-two Chinese coolies. Forty-three others died on board during the voyage, said to have been caused by smoking opium previous to embarking.

From Port Lavacca.—By the steamship *Perseverance*, we have received papers from Port Lavacca to the 19th inst. The only intelligence we find in them is the following:

El Paso News.

We learn from a private letter from El Paso, dated February 25th, that the people are highly elated with the prospect of having two companies of soldiers stationed in that vicinity.

About three weeks previous to the date of the letter, the Indians took fifteen mules from Pares's train, between Magoffin's and Pons's ranchs.

From the same letter we gather the following accidents:

Mr. Burges, of Presidio del Norte, learning that a party of Indians were somewhere between that place and Chihuahua, raised a party of Mexicans and went in pursuit. They found the Indians, surprised and killed about thirty of their number and took a large number of animals, with which they returned to Presidio.

After the return, he started to take the captured animals to El Paso. At the Canon, about eighty miles below San Elizario, while Burges and Guilford were ahead hunting, four Indians made their appearance in a hostile attitude—The men in charge of the caballado, dismounted from their horses, which were rather poor ones for a chase, and taking the best from the caballado, started in pursuit. The Indians fled in the direction taken by Burges and Guilford. They seeing the Indians coming towards them with their own men with bandkerchiefs on their heads following, naturally concluded that their camp had been overpowered by superior numbers, and these were a detachment sent in pursuit of them. Acting under this supposition, they put whip to their horses and made for Guadalupe, where they found Lieut. Robertson, who immediately started back with them in search of the remainder of the party. Before reaching the Canon, they found the men in high spirits, bringing on the caballado.—*Western Texan.*

We are pained to learn that Lieutenant Deman, United States Army, stationed at the Post on the Llano, was killed a few days since, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Lieutenant Hollabird, of the same Post. Deman was a young officer of some promise, and deservedly beloved by his associates.—*San Antonio Ledger.*

Interesting Expedition.—The New York *Courier* of Saturday says:

Something new will occur under this day's sun. A steamer will leave our waters with a clearance for the Republic of Paraguay, a destination never yet had by any vessel sailing from any North American or European port. She goes for the purpose of carrying on a regular trade on the *Rio de la Plata* and *Paraguay* River, between Montevideo and Asccncion, a distance of eleven hundred miles, never yet traversed by steam craft of any describe. She will perform a regular monthly trip between the two cities, carrying passengers and freight, and is the first attempt at opening a commercial communication—which has never yet existed—with all the tributaries of the *Rio de La Plata*, comprising an extent of three hundred thousand square miles, and a country, if not the most commercial exchange. The steamer *El Paraguay* by name has been fitted especially for this service, and a steamer craft than she could hardly be found. She is two hundred feet in length by twenty-seven in breadth, and has a cylinder of forty-eight feet, with eleven feet stroke. Her passenger cabins are fitted by Baldwin, of the United States Navy. She takes with her 25 passengers and 150 tons of coal, but will touch at Pernambuco, at Fernandina, in the Windward Islands, at Pernambuco, and at Montevideo, and her running time to Ascencion will probably be about twenty eight days. In every respect, her equipment is complete, and she goes completely adapted for her destined service, and, so far as human sagacity can guarantee an success, she will succeed.

We take pleasure in saying that the credit of the expedition which starts to day under such favorable auspices is due almost entirely to Edward A. Hopkins, Esq., the United States Consul for Paraguay.

Ship Golden Light Burned at Sea.—The British ship Sinaid, arrived at Boston on the 19th inst. from Calcutta, brought as pass-overs part of the crew of the ship Golden Light, which sailed on the 12th of February, from Boston for San Francisco. On the night of the 22d February, when about 300 miles off Minot's Ledge, and all hands were down to the beats, numbering, passengers and crew, thirty five—The ship was burnt to the water's edge. Three boats were got out safely, and left the Sinaid—the others had parted company separately. Fifteen only are known to have been saved. The ship was owned by Messrs. Ward, of Yarmouth, Maine, Mrs Morrill, of Gardiner, Maine; Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, do. Mr. Dodge, of Salem; and Mr. Simmonds, of Lincoln. The cargo was owned by Mr. Dutch, inst, of Boston, and valued at $300,000, which is fully covered by insurance, mostly in Boston of Lyes. Ship was registered at 1,140 tons, and it was her fourth trip. It is believed that fifteen persons perished.

New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western Railroad Company

At the meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 24 of March, 1853, at which more than three-fourths of the stock was represented, the following preamble and amendments to the Charter of said Company were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Charter under which this Company is at present organized has been found defective in many of its provisions, affecting the interests of the Company and its creditors:

We the undersigned Stockholders in the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, do hereby ratify and confirm the action of the Company, in the city of New Orleans, in accordance with a requisition of Stockholders convened under the 5th section of the Act, in pursuance of an official notice of the Board of Directors, dated 29th Jan., 1853, "to take into consideration the propriety and policy of amending the Charter, with a view to increasing its capital stock, do hereby agree to and ordain the following amendments as a part of the Charter, and hereby pledge ourselves to use our influence, in the number of shares, and the amount of our subscriptions to said Company.

Sec. 1. That section 1 of section 3d of said Charter, as fixes the capital stock of said Company, and the amount and number of its shares be, and is hereby amended, and that the capital stock of the same shall be increased to the sum of Four Millions, ($6,000,000) divided into two hundred and fifty thousand shares of twenty five dollars each, to which end subscriptions may be received until the entire capital shall have been made up, under the rules and regulations prescribed in the 5th section of the original act of incorporation, provided that the Board of Directors shall not call for more than three instalments of each 10 per cent. during any one year.

Sec. 2. That the words "to or near Bayou Sara" be inserted in the preamble of the Charter of said Company and "through and near Pointe Coupee" be inserted in lieu of the same be, and they are hereby stricken out, and the words "to the Bayou La Fourche" be substituted in lieu thereof in both places so as to enable the Board of Directors to adopt a more direct line of location if deemed advisable.

Sec. 3. The term of Directors to be elected on the third Monday of June 1853, as provided for in the 8th Section of the Charter of said Company, shall commence on the third Monday of February 1854. Each subsequent Board of Directors shall be annually elected on the Wednesday succeeding the third Monday of January, and shall continue in office until the first Monday of February of the following year, under the stipulations as regards the Failure of Directors contained in the sixth section of the original Charter.

Sec. 4. All meetings of Stockholders called for the purpose of increasing or diminishing the capital stock of the Company, or for any of the purposes enumerated in the fifth Section of the Act of the Legislature of Louisiana entitled an "Act for the Protection of Stockholders in improvement, and utility" shall be composed of persons holding, in their own right, or as agents for others a majority of the capital stock of the Company, of which *three fourths* shall be required in order to make valid, and binding their action in the premises. At all other meetings of Stockholders, the vote of a majority of the Stockholders present, and represented at such meetings, shall bind the Company in the matters under consideration, provided the same were present and represented, *provided*, that if at any meeting of the Stockholders called for any of the purposes enumerated in the aforesaid fifth Section of Act of the Legislature above recited, a majority of stock should not be represented, it shall be lawful for the President and Directors of said Company to obtain in writing the ratification or approval of the proposed changes, additions, alterations, of modifications of the Charter, as have been submitted for the consideration of the stockholders at the called meeting by a majority of *three fourths* of the capital stock of the company, within a period of thirty days from the time which prevented this visit at first, has not been removed, we indulge the hope that the writer may still be enabled to share the hospitalities of the South

Sec. 5. The term of Directors to be elected on the third Monday of June 1853, as provided for in the sixth Section of the Charter of said Company, shall commence on the third Monday of February 1854. Each subsequent Board of Directors shall be annually elected on the Wednesday succeeding the third Monday of January, and shall continue in office until the first Monday of February of the following year, under the stipulations as regards the Failure of Directors contained in the sixth section of the original Charter.

Sec. 4. All meetings of Stockholders called for the purpose of increasing or diminishing the capital stock of the Company, or for any of the purposes enumerated in the fifth Section of the Act of the Legislature of Louisiana entitled an "Act for the Protection of Stockholders in improvement, and utility" shall be composed of persons holding, in their own right, or as agents for others a majority of the capital stock of the Company, of which *three fourths* shall be required in order to make valid, and binding their action in the premises. At all other meetings of Stockholders, the vote of a majority of the Stockholders present, and represented at such meetings, shall bind the Company in the matters under consideration, provided the same were present and represented, *provided*, that if at any meeting of the Stockholders called for any of the purposes enumerated in the aforesaid fifth Section of Act of the Legislature above recited, a majority of stock should not be represented, it shall be lawful for the President and Directors of said Company to obtain in writing the ratification or approval of the proposed changes, additions, alterations, of modifications of the Charter, as have been submitted for the consideration of the stockholders at the called meeting by a majority of *three fourths* of the capital stock of the company, within a period of thirty days from the time which prevented the said meeting, and the said President and Directors shall, at the expiration of said thirty days, proceed to compute the record the votes of the stockholders, and make the results to be communicated to the stockholders by ten days notice to that effect in the official journal of the city of New Orleans, and if a majority of them shall have been ratified and concurred in by stockholders representing three-fourths of the original stock of the company, it shall form and become a part of the Charter of the company, and it shall be the duty of the President and Directors aforesaid to cause the same to be recorded in the Recorder's office in fourth and fifth sections of the "Act for the organization of works of public improvement and utility.—This section is to lieu of the tenth section of the original act of incorporation which is hereby declared null and void.

Section 5.—The President and Directors of said New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, shall have power to borrow for, and on account of said company such sums of money as may be required from time to time, for the general purposes of the company, over and above the amount received from the subscription to its capital stock; provided the amounts so borrowed shall not exceed three fourths of its capital stock, and to mortgage or pledge the said road and its appurtenances or other assets, to secure the payment of the same, and the interest thereon, the President and Directors of said Company may confer on the holder of any Bond or Bonds issued for such money, the right to vote at any meeting of said Company, the right to convert the principal due thereon, into the stock of said Company at any time not exceeding five years from the date of said Bond, under such rules and regulations as they may adopt not inconsistent with the laws of this State then in force, and the said President and Company be authorized to increase its Capital Stock to the amount so borrowed, provided, however, that the Capital stock of said Company shall in no case exceed six millions of dollars.

Section 6. The Board of Directors shall have power to call meetings of the Stockholders at Stockholders at such times as they may deem expedient, giving thirty days notice thereof, and stating the general object of such meetings.

Section 7. The duration of this Charter shall be for fifty years, or for as much longer a period as the Legislature may authorize, either by a special enactment, or by any general provision, and it shall be lawful and competent for said Stockholders, in the detentional $600 with eight per cent interest from January 1st, 1850, with the same, and to carry the results specified in the preamble to the end of slave, judgment against the plaintiffs.

Leodecia A. Davis, administrator, appellee, vs. Charles H. Davis, appellant.—Appeal from the Sixth District Court of East Baton Rouge—Judgment rendered in the lower court for plaintiff for $982 28 with 5 per cent. interest; on $616 50, from 1st January 1841, on $116 76, from 15th May, 1851; on $115, from interest from judicial demand. On $64.72, judgment against the plaintiff as in case of non-suit.

Parish and others, appellants, vs. Municipality No 2.—Heirs of Gravier and others, appellees.—Appeal from Second District Court of New Orleans.—Rehearing refused.

Assault.—H. F. Sturken complained yesterday to the Recorder of the Second District that he had been assaulted and beaten at the corner of Dauphine and Morais streets by one Henry Zeigler. A warrant was issued.

Ill Treating his Wife.—Daniel Eckener was fined yesterday by Recorder Winter, for having abused and threatened his wife with bodily harm—He had a dirk knife in his possession, and on this account was fined $50.

Large Robbery.—A man named Stetson was brought up yesterday before Recorder Winter, charged with having robbed the store of John Gray, of Mr. Hines. The accused was committed for trial.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.—Vincen Francois was arrested yesterday by the second District, for an attempt to commit suicide. He had a loaded pistol in his possession. About six weeks ago he was confined in the Lunatic Asylum, and discharged. The charge of having stolen a purse containing $15, from E. Raymond, and bail was given for his appearance, which was forfeited when the Recorder handed him over to the custody of the Sheriff.

Committed for Trial.—Hank Valentine *alias* Geo. Willis, and Jacob Wilson, charged with the wholesale robbery of a store in Bienville street, were committed yesterday for trial before the First District Court, on the charge of having committed the robbery at Mr. Blache's store on Royal street on Saturday night last, and the particulars of which have already been related.

Breach of Trust.—A complaint was made yesterday by J. A. Wakeling of the second District,