The New-Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1851.

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☞ The previlege of Annual Advertisements limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square only either day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Tuesday Morning, April 8, 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 Roll for the present year, are ready to be delivered on receipt at the office of the Bee.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

ELECTION RETURNS.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

First Municipality.

ELECTED.

T. W. Cousins,	1,501	A. A. Baudouin,	1,141
Dr. Alpuente,	1,607	D. Crosan,	1,134
I. J. Harris,	1,564	Dr. E. Vionnet,	1,175
L. Burg,	1,530	John Eaton,	1,110

Second Municipality.

C. M. Waterman,	1,866	B. B. Lee,	1,818
Geo. Allen,	1,849	J. A. Gasquet,	1,799
John Leeds,	1,823	J. M. Howell,	1,795
W. C. Tompkins,	1,872	J. L. Levy,	1,764

Third Municipality.

ELECTED.

J. J. Lingenfeld,	898	J. Culbertson,	561
J. M. Cutcullu,	815	A. E. Bienvenu,	549
R. H. Payne,	712	J. McHenry,	506
G. de Feriet,	605	J. E. Holland,	464

N. B.—The vote of the Fourth Ward is not included in this result, but it cannot change it in any way.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.

ELECTED.

First Ward.			
R. Hagan,	292	F. A. Lounsden,	159
M. Blake,	146	C. M. Emerson,	151
P. Pecquet,	205		
Second Ward.			
Wm. Laughlin,	118	Wm. Silk,	95
R. Richardson,	113	W. M. Fleming,	67
Third Ward.			
Jos. Lanata,	555		
J. Benit,	515		
Fourth Ward.			
J. L. Fabre,	240	A. Prados,	133
H. L. Peire,	164	P. Blanque,	104
		J. A. Nautre,	70
Fifth Ward.			
George C. Clark,	334	F. M. Crozat,	109
C. Ramos,	305		
Sixth Ward.			
E. Giquet,	459	Dr. H. Tricou,	81
A. Derbes,	454		
J. A. Bonneval,	440		
Seventh Ward.			
E. Hartbe,	111	A. Fernandez,	89
V. Benit,	99	C. Jamonville,	71

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.

ELECTED.

First Ward.			
C. D. Vancey,	262	D. Byrne,	177
R. B. Shortridge,	253	I. N. Marks,	197
Second Ward.			
G. C. Lasarasse,	293	John Sewell,	191
H. Renshaw,	220	F. Delandebirr,	200
Third Ward.			
J. C. Pitts,	414	Ch. Pride,	156
B. Wheelehan,	413	Dr. Wedderburn,	179
Fourth Ward.			
T. H. Shields,	376	Wm. Alling,	182
Jos. Sitler,	381	R. W. James,	167
Fifth Ward.			
A. Brothers,	264	A. Montayne,	252
B. V. Montaran,	298		
Sixth Ward.			
R. B. Sykes,	436	W. C. Auld,	125
S. Hawthorn,	416	J. Orcutt,	125
W. Finerson,	420	E. H. Durell,	125
Seventh Ward.			
J. C. Stuart,	342	Wm. Barnes,	304
E. W. Perry,	291	H. W. Saunden,	164
C. Brugiere,	333	Th. McCormick,	297

THIRD MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.

ELECTED.

First Ward.			
A. Chaperon,	198	R. Gardere,	179
B. Beauregard,	240	W. T. Talbot,	137
Manuel Dela Rosa,	220	D. Kennedy,	104
Second Ward.			
O. Pecaut,	277	G. Hooper,	168
H. Brinkman,	277	C. Lovenskiold,	154
E. Meehan,	264	M. Weydemeier,	84
Third Ward.			
J. B. Dubreuil,	290	Ch. Seuzeneau,	146
B. F. Flanders,	284	T. A. Boulet,	162
Alex. Lessoe,	291	J. E. Laloire,	136
Fourth Ward.			
Jos. Solomon,	72	H. Castellanos,	59

Mr. F. L. Nicomede was elected Comptroller.

In the Third Municipality the Reform Association ticket has carried the day, both in the General and Common Councils. We have not the returns from the Bayou Precinct of the Fourth Ward; but they cannot vary the result.

To sum up, we have elected ten members to the General Council, and nine members to the First Municipality Council. The Second is equally divided, and in the Third a ticket pledged to Reform has prevailed by a large majority.

A VILLAGE NEARLY BURNED DOWN.—On the 29th ult., a very destructive fire broke out in the village of Ypsilanti, Mich., and the entire square north of Congress, and east of Washington streets, crossing Huron street, was entirely destroyed down to the river. Thirty-three dwelling houses and other lots is estimated at between $50,000 and $60,000—with insurance to about $15,000.

☞ The inscription on the block of granite presented by Virginia to the National Washington Monument is, "Virginia, who gave Washington to America, gives this granite for his Monument."

STEAMER OLIVE LOBT.—The steamboat Olive, Captain Buckley, on her recent trip up Tombigby river, struck a rock at Coffeeville and soon after sunk. The boat, it is reported, will be a total loss, with the exception of some portions of the machinery. She had on board a heavy freight, most of which, however, was insured. In the hold there were about 1000 barrels, which will be recovered in a damaged state. There was no insurance, we understand, on the boat.

☞ A Law Register, containing the name and address of every lawyer in the United States together with the legal forms for the acknowledgement of deeds in every State, compiled by John Livingston of the New York bar, has just been published at the office of the Monthly Law Magazine. According to this work, the whole number of lawyers in the United States, is twenty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine. Supposing that of the above number 979 have retired from practice, and that the annual emoluments of each practicing lawyer average $1,500 (which we think is nearly correct,) we find the total income of the profession to be thirty one million five hundred thousand dollars a year. The number of lawyers in each State is as follows:

Alabama, 692; Arkansas, 264; California, (return incomplete); Connecticut, 235; Delaware, 50; District of Columbia, 61; Florida, 115; Georgia, 698; Illinois, 710; Indiana, 722; Iowa, 243; Kentucky, 896; Louisiana, 479; Maine, 527; Maryland, 543; Massachusetts, 1,040; Michigan, 422; Minnesota, 24; Mississippi, 700; Missouri, 584; New Hampshire, 303; New Jersey, 307; New Mexico, 13; New York, 4,374; North Carolina, 435; Ohio, 1,639; Oregon, 20; Pennsylvania, 1,739; Rhode Island, 112; South Carolina, 433; Tennessee, 725; Texas, 499; Vermont, 442; Virginia, 1,278; Wisconsin, 477.

THE KENT COUNTY MASSACRE.—The Baltimore Sun, has received a letter from its correspondent in Kent county, relative to the examination of Webster, and the excitement in the vicinity, from which we copy the following:

The excitement in town was intense, and the court room was crowded with persons from Kent, Cecil, Queen Annes, Caroline, and many from the State of Delaware. The prisoner is looking well, seemed to be confident of procuring his discharge, and was somewhat depressed when recommitted to jail till 28th of May.

There are several threads of connecting circumstances being unravelled. As soon as they are made public you shall be notified. The exertions of our citizens are redoubled each day, and our officers untiring in their efforts to gain some clue to the guilty persons. The general belief is now that a boating party seen in the Sassafras river about the time of the murder, were the murderers. If so, there is no knowing when they will be detected, as long ere this they must be far from the scene of their tragedy. Some, however, still think that some of the guilty ones are in prison. If it was the crew of that boat, they undoubtedly mistook the house, passing by Griffith's and stumbling upon Cowden's.

☞ The hair of the Caucasian, or white man, is an oval tube, with a large oval perforation; that of the negro, oval but perfectly solid; that of the Indian, circular and perfectly solid. By this simple test the characteristics of the individual may be ascertained by an examination of the hair. In this way, a thread of the hair is the key to a knowledge of the whole animal; safe tooth is to Owen of London, and a scale of a fish to Cuvier and Agassiz.

☞ The attention of country and city buyers is called to the sale of damaged English Dry Goods, &c., in large assortment of unassortable Goods, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at Mr. F. M. PATTIVISAN'S auction rooms, No. 8 Canal street.

STRANGE DOINGS IN NEW YORK.

The telegraph announces vaguely enough a few days ago, that charges of bribery and corruption had been preferred against certain officers of the New York Legislature. The papers received by yesterday's mail, throw some light on this grave accusation.

The author of the charge is MIKE WALSH, who in certain documents laid before the Senate of New York, pronounces the Sergeant-at-Arms, GEO. W. BULL, and Messrs. ROBINSON, JOHNSON and STORR, members of the Senate, guilty of an attempt to levy "black mail" upon various gambling houses in New York, by way of hush money for their instrumentality in strangling a bill the more effectually to provide for the suppression of gambling. These documents consist first, of a statement made by WALSH, in which he declares that his motive for this exposure is the desire to subject to public indignation those who use the power which office confers, to extort money from the fears of those whom they believe are placed by circumstances at their mercy. NEXT, we have two letters addressed by GEO. W. BULL to S. A. SUYDAM, which we copy:

The Sergeant-at-Arms to Mr. Suydam.

[Confidential.]

SENATE ROOMS, CAPITOL, Albany, Feb. 27, 1851.

S. A. SUYDAM, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I am glad to be able to say to you that I have succeeded in getting Senator Robinson to postpone the introduction of his bill (in regard to which I called on you last Saturday) for a few days. You will see at once, that such moves help as other business continues to accumulate, and, of course, puts this just so far back. Every day's delay is a great gain. I hope to be able to stave off action till it is too late to get it through the Assembly this session, even if I do not kill it there. I have retained two members, who are lawyers, (ostensibly to defend in a suit,) who are to speak against it, should it come up in shape, and who are to assist me in every way to kill it. I have agreed to pay them $125 each; and have also made an arrangement with the First Deputy (Mr. Mills) to assist for $150. Other expenses I put down in gross at $150 more, making $550 over and above what those interested in the defeat may think I should have for myself.

I will keep you advised of any new moves, and assure you I will kill the thing somewhere.

I hope to hear soon from you all.

This is written to you in masonic confidence.

Yours, truly,

GEO. W. BELL.

PRIVATE—SUBE.

ALBANY, March 17, 1851.

S. A. SUYAM:—

DEAR SIR:—On other page, I send you copy of the bill I spoke about when in New York. I am happy to inform you that, by the aid of good counsel, I have got the committee to decide that it shall not be reported back to the Senate; and I have the original in my hands. There are no copies in existence, except a few which I caused to be privately printed to-day. My expenses paid, and for which I stand pledged, amount to within a fraction of $500, without including pay for my own services. Will you do me the justice to assist me in making up what should be paid me, and have it ready when I come down next Saturday?

Yours, &c., GEO. W. BULL.

Particulars when we meet.

Then follows a correspondence between BULL on the one hand, and Messrs. ROBINSON, JOHNSON, and STONE, in which the latter assure BULL, in answer to certain interrogatories, that the bill for the more effectual suppression of gambling will not be reported to the Senate. Lastly, and to cap this exquisite illustration of rascality, comes the annexed affidavit from SUYDAM himself—the individual selected as the agent in the attempt to extract money from the sporting gentry of the State:

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. SUYDAM.

City and county of New York, ss.

Samuel A. Suydam personally appeared before me, this day, and on being duly sworn, deposed as follows: On the twenty second day of last February, (the day mentioned in his letter of the 27th,) Mr. Bull, sergeant-at-arms of the New York State Senate, called at my house in Barclay street, and requested a private interview, which I granted; he opened the conversation by informing me, with a marked gravity, and seemingly deep solicitude for my welfare, that a very stringent bill for the more effectual suppression of gaming was about to be presented in the Senate; that it was in his power to prevent its passage, and in all probability its introduction, and that he would engage to effect that result; provided he was furnished with the necessary pecuniary means. These declarations and propositions were voluntarily made by Mr. Bull, in an easy, business-like manner, plainly indicating that, while he and his prompters and co-partners in rascality were exceedingly familiar with such negotiations, they regarded a system of craven, pitiful pilfering, from the perpetration of which the common highwayman or burglar would indignantly recoil, as a perfectly legitimate portion of their duties as legislators for the greatest State in the American confederacy. Previous to his calling on me, I was not aware that there was such a person as George W. Bull in existence. Although his first letter to me is subscribed in which he has been pleased to term "masonic confidence," I did not know him as a mason; neither did I owe him any confidence, or promise him any immunity. It was not, indeed, until he had voluntarily committed himself, rather unguardedly, that he exhibited any anxiety about having the matter shrouded in secrecy, and his first apprehension on the subject, I believe to have resulted from the misgivings of the more wily and experienced individuals for whom he seems to have acted, in such delicate operations, as a sort of out door agent or picker-up. The letters accompanying this affidavit, and endorsed by me, were received as follows: Those bearing date February 27th and March 17th, I received from Albany, and that of 24th March, dated at the Astor House in this city, and embracing the request of Mr. Bull to Senators Robinson, Johnson and Stone, together with their reply, I obtained from Mr. Bull's own hand.

Those epistles tell their own story. No comments can add to the infamy which they unblushingly confess. A solemn sense of the duty, which, as a citizen, I owe society, coupled with the earnest solicitations of those in whose purity and sound judgment I implicitly confide, alone prompts me to the course I am now pursuing. Mr Bull informed me of several large sums of money which he had received in this city for the purpose stated in his letters, from persons whom I well know, but whose names I do not feel at liberty to give, unless necessary to subserve the ends of justice. He expected to receive five hundred dollars from me, and he said this, together with all the rest collected from other sources, was for the remuneration of the other parties to the transaction in both branches of the Legislature. His own compensation, which I presume he intended to be the weightiest item in the bill, was yet to follow, and it is barely possible that he most assuredly would permit him to name the amount to which he deems himself justly and eminently entitled. Hoisted by the Senate, I stand ready to testify at its bar, or before any committee which it may deem proper to appoint for the purpose, to all the facts and details of the whole base and infamous transaction.

S. A. SUYDAM.

Sworn before me, March 26, 1851.

A. C. KINGSLAND.

This affair had of course produced intense excitement at Albany, and at the last accounts was undergoing rigid investigation. We have no other means of judging of the criminality of the accused parties, save from the documents in question. They certainly bear upon their face every evidence of truth, and if not rebutted, will establish as profligate a piece of Legislative corruption and villainy as ever disgraced a State. This is fifty times worse than the MILES case in Louisiana. In that affair, the party was simply charged with receiving money as an inducement to vote for one individual in preference to another. But the New York corruption case would go to prove that Legislators had agreed for a "consideration," to stave off and defeat a bill intended to put down a most odious and criminal practice—in other words, that they consented to suffer the State to be infested with sharpers and knaves, provided *they* were well paid for their forbearance. A pretty piece of scoundrelism, to be sure!

CURIOSITIES OF THE CENSUS.—The county of Lauderdale, in Alabama, is remarkable for many things; but not the least of its wonders is the fancy some of its people have for names of portentous length. Little Master Smith's is J. W. T. H. A. G. C. R. E. Smith, which the census taker has kindly explained upon the margin, by writing the full name, or all the names, as follows: James Wesley Turner Hogan Anderson Gabriel Canton Roger Ebenezer Smith. The young gentleman was a month old when the affliction was visited upon him. Miss Rouse was three years old when her parents responded for her, and gave the initials of her name or names, as follows: S. M. C. J. E. D. F. House. Here, also, we have the benefit of the census man's marginal notes, and learn that Sarah Mary Catherine Jane Elizabeth Deborah Francis House accord with the parents' notions of euphony. Surely no more children could have been looked for in these homes.—*Washington Telegraph.*

DOG TRAIN FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.—Mr. Julius Ashman, accompanied by Mr. Boy, of Lapointe, Lake Superior, arrived here on Thursday last, in thirteen days from that place, via the Falls of St. Croix. Ashman came through with two trains drawn by dogs, which excited much curiosity in our town. They brought several hundred pounds of freight, baggage, &c. Unlike the dogs of Red river, they are a mongrel breed, and rather under-sized, the train being made of two this hounds of polished oak, cutting at the end like a skate. In this way, with a heavy load, two dogs will make their forty miles in a day with ease. The roads were very bad, scarcely impassable. Mr. Boy left on Monday, on his return. They brought no news of any importance.—*Minnesota Pioneer.*

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[TELEGRAPHED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

NEW YORK, April 4th.

Cotton—Sales 6,000 bales; market received 1/8 mid'ling 10c. Flour—Sales 7,000 bbls; market firm; Ohio at $4 62@$4 75. Corn—Sales 10,000 bushels at 67½c. Pork—1,200 old and new sold at $12 25@$14 50; prime at $10 25. Lard—Sales 300 at 6¾@7¾. Coffee—Sales 800 at 10¾@10¾. Sugar—Market quiet. Molasses—Quoted at 26@30c. Sterling—10@10¼; market dull. Freights—3-16@¾.

FURTHER FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

We gather from the papers a few additional items of European intelligence by the *Canada*:

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The arrival of the Bosphorus, from the Cape of Good Hope, has once more concentrated attention on the Kaffir war. Sir Harry Smith was still in King William's Town, where he had collected a force of about five thousand men of all arms, and was preparing to take the field, or rather the "bush" against the Kaffirs. An engagement had taken place between the enemy and Major General Somerset, in which the savages were repulsed with the loss of 85 killed. The town of Alice had been attacked, and the enemy had been defeated.

ITALY.—Letters from Rome state that the Russian and American Ministers have recommended the Pope to quit his residence at the Vatican, which is near the Castle of St. Angelo, occupied exclusively by the French, and to remove to the Quirinal. Hundreds of workmen are employed in restoring this last named place, and placing it in a state to receive his Holiness, and to accommodate the various ministers and their clerks.

PRUSSIA.—The Cologne Gazette states that the two Premiers of Prussia and Austria were to meet at Dresden on the 19th inst.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Parliament, Baron Vinck's motion for a committee to inquire into the state of the nation, was rejected by a large majority. The members were—for the motion, 41; against it, 228.

Our Berlin correspondence is of the 11th inst. The destruction by fire of the Meeting-hall of the Upper Chamber of the Prussian Parliament is announced as complete. Nothing was saved except the Parliamentary Archives and the library. The conflagration was not allowed to spread. General Neucke, the Prussian Commissioner in Hesse, has been recalled from that post.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna correspondence of the 5th instant confirms the late news of the proposed resignation of Baron Welden, the Governor of Vienna. His place will be taken by General Wohlgemuth.

It has been resolved to reduce the circulation of bank notes to the amount which were in circulation in 1848, namely—to 176,000,000.

Our advices from Vienna are of the 9th inst. The Austrian government has resolved to establish an etappe road to Holstein. The Ministerial organ protests that Austria does not meditate an intervention in Piedmont or Switzerland.

HOLSTEIN.—A farther reduction has been decreed in the Holstein army. The whole of the Austrian troops at Lubeck have been ordered to return to Bohemia. The last troops were to leave Lubeck on the 10th inst. No movements have taken place among the Austrian troops at Hamburg.

BOHEMIA.—A telegraphic dispatch from Agram, of the 5th instant, states that the Bohemian insurgents have carried the city and citadel of Banialuka. The Turkish garrison of 400 men were allowed to leave on parole.

TURKEY.—The Sultan has published an important firman in favor of his Christian subjects, in which he commands that they shall exercise their secular and religious affairs in their own way, without the interference of any other community whatever.

COLONIZATION STATISTICS.—The total receipts of the American Colonization Society from its organization in 1817 to December 31, 1850, were $913,536 83. The amount expended by State societies during the independent action, was about $312,000, thus making a total of $1,225,626 83, which represents the cost of colonization since the organization of the society.

During the existence of the society, it has sent 6,116 emigrants to Africa, as follows:

Massachusetts,	1	Georgia,	54
Rhode Island,	32	Alabama,	46
Connecticut,	10	Mississippi,	16
New-Jersey,	107	Louisiana,	177
Pennsylvania,	101	Tennessee,	244
Delaware,	15	Kentucky,	235
Maryland,	45	Ohio,	45
District of Columbia,	101	Indiana,	22
Virginia,	936	Illinois,	26
North Carolina,	836	Missouri,	21
South Carolina,	344	Michigan,	1
		Iowa,	3
Total			6,116

Of these were—

Born free,	2,215
Purchased their freedom,	165
Emancipated to emigrate to Liberia,	3,636
	6,116

Liberated Africans sent by the United States, 1,044

Total sent to Liberia, 7,160

This does not include the number, about eight hundred, sent by the Maryland Colonization Society to its colony in Liberia.

The first expedition of the Society left New York February, 1820, with 86 emigrants. Since then passengers have been despatched in 83 vessels. The largest number taken out in one vessel was 338—in the ship James Perkins, which sailed in December, 1831.—*New York Com. Adv.*

WEST POINT ACADEMY.—The Secretary has appointed the following gentlemen Visitors to the Military Academy, West Point, for 1851:

1. Robert H Gardiner, Esq., Maine
2. William Dwight, Esq., Massachusetts.
3. Professor A W Smith, Connecticut.
4. Hon Francis Granger, New York.
5. Gen George Cadwalader, Pennsylvania.
6. Gen James L Gaither, Maryland.
7. Professor James Phillips, North Carolina.
8. Col Wm P Bowen, Georgia.
9. Anthony H Dunlevy, Esq., Ohio.
10. Henry W Huntington, Esq., Louisiana.
11. Dr Samuel Breck, Alabama.
12. Hon Thomas Randall, Florida.
13. Rev John H Lathrop, L L D.
14. Gen Jesse H Browne, Iowa.

There is one vacancy yet to fill.

The following is a list of the Cadets appointed to join the Military Academy between the 1st and 20th June, 1851. There is a vacancy in the New York district, represented by Preston King, which that gentleman has not yet filled. In addition, the President appoints ten Cadets at large, and one for the District of Columbia, but he has not yet made the appointments:

Maine—Charles S Littlefield, of the 2d congressional district.

New Hampshire—No vacancy.

Massachusetts—George H Elliot, 3d congressional district; Chas T Larned, 7th; Cyrus B Comstock, 8th; Samuel Breck, jr., 9th; Allen A Bonerly, 10th.

Rhode Island—No vacancy.

Connecticut—James B Holbrook, 3d congressional district.

Vermont—Albert V Colburn, 1st congressional district.

New York—Alex J Webb, 5th congressional district; Chas S Salisbury, 10th; John Van Dyke Rowell, 11th; Thomas E Collins, 13th; James Wheeler, jr., 17th; Wm R Pease, 20th; Samuel Ten Eyck, 21st; Clarence B Bennett, 22d; James E Fort, 23d; Herman Biggs, 27th; Wm H Averill, 30th; Andrew J Folsom, 33d.

New Jersey—No vacancy.

Pennsylvania—Timothy M Bryan, jr., of the 2d congressional district; Henry W Freedly, 5th; Cornelius Van Camp, 8th; Charles B Emory, 12th; Lewis Merrill, 13th; Edward L Hartz, 14th; Michael P Small, 15th; Daniel McM. Gregg, 17th.

Delaware—No vacancy.

Maryland—Arthur K Leigh, of the 6th congressional district.

Virginia—Conrad H Powell, of the 9th congressional district; George W Huston, 11th; George Jackson, 14th.

North Carolina—Robert C Hill, of the 2d congressional district; James B Wheeler, 3d; Alexander Faison, 7th.

South Carolina—No vacancy.

Georgia—John R Church, of the 6th congressional district.

Kentucky——Eager, of the 1st congressional district; John H McHenry, 2d; Benjamin H Palmer, 5th.

Tennessee—Cornelius Woods, of the 1st congressional district; John McNutt, 3d; Leonidas Price, 4th; Zadock R Gillespie, 11th.

Ohio—Godfried Weinzell, of the 1st congressional district; James W Forsyth, 5th; Ephraim P Abbott, 14th; William H Jew, 19th; Henry W Peck, 20th.

Louisiana—Wm F Nichols, of the 2d congressional district.

Indiana—Wm B Pentecost, of the 1st congressional district; Leonidas Russell, 2d; Francis A Shoup, 3d.

Illinois—John W Turner, of the 4th congressional district; Andrew J Markley, 5th.

Mississippi—W R Liekens, of the 3d congressional district.

Alabama—M L Montague, of the 1st congressional district.

Missouri—Benjamin F Jeffries, of the 2d congressional district.

Arkansas—John W Newton.

Michigan—No vacancy.

Florida—No vacancy.

Texas—No vacancy.

Iowa—H Clay Caldwell, of the 1st congressional district.

Wisconsin—No vacancy.

California—Adronico Vallejo.

TERRIBLE "EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Friday, 21st instant, there was an explosion of fire-damp in the Washington Company's coal mines at Fort Griffith, (Pa.) which in its consequence was very disastrous, resulting in the death of three of the miners, and the severe injury of five others. Two of the number, Messrs. Nesbit, were instantly killed—one being blown to the distance of one hundred and fifty yards, and the other about fifty. A third was driven through the side of the engine house, breaking through a four by six inch joist of timber in his passage! and yet, strange to tell, not a bone in the body was broken, and his recovery is considered quite probable.

Telegraphic Items.

NASHVILLE, March 29.

ARRIVAL OF JENNY LIND.—Jenny Lind and troupe arrived this morning by the steamer West Newton. By day-light crowds of curious spectators had gathered at the landing to catch a glimpse of the divine songstress. The new bridge, the wharves, and even the house tops were crowded with anxious gazers. Mr. Chas. Milburn, the proprietor of Rossiter's Scriptare Panorama, bid $50 for the first choice of seat. Dr. Rafous, sugar manufacturer, bid $130; and it was finally knocked down to J G Towner for $300. Mr. T is the proprietor of the Verandah Hotel. Nine hundred and twenty-five tickets were then sold at a premium of $2,370, and the total receipts so far amount to $8,000. Mr. Elliot, principal of the French Seminary took 60 seats.

POMEROY, Ohio, March 20th.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—Nearly the entire block of houses between Pine and Court streets, were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.

FIREMEN'S RIOT.—A disturbance took place among the firemen last night in which firearms were freely used. This is the first riot in several months. The directors of the fire companies were arrested for manning the apparatus in violation of law. The companies in the lower district have gone out of service in consequence.

NEW YORK, March 30.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Washington Benford, a horse dealer, from Somerset county, Pa, on his way from Boston, was robbed last night, while crossing from Camden to this city of $3,800, in notes of Boston Banks.

NEW YORK, March 29—2 P. M.

ADDITIONAL ENGLISH MARKETS.—The newspaper mail by the steamer Canada has not arrived, but the letter mail has.

Baring's circular quotes Pennsylvania 5's at 84 1-2 a 85 1-2; Maryland 6's 98 a 99. Manilla hemp is much wanted in London.

THE CONDITION OF THE SLAVE.

A Methodist clergyman, who has been engaged at the South and West in the cause of the Colonization Society, has published his views at the North of the institution of slavery, which is a hard nut for the abolitionists to crack. Here is an extract from his statement:

"I have seen slavery in the West Indies Venezuela, and Brazil, but nowhere have I seen it under modifications and under redeeming circumstances, all things considered, than in Carolina and Louisiana. The houses for the servants are generally good, framed, single story buildings, painted white, on raised ground, with fine groves about them. They constitute so many instances, a beautiful little village. The slaves are well dressed, well fed, and have everything that would add to their social and domestic comfort. Missionaries preach regularly to them on the Sabbath, and many of the slaves are truly pious. The Scriptures are also taught by the missionaries. The hours of service are less than in Europe, or the North; and what you may almost be tempted to doubt, I have not seen in all my travels a single case of cruelty or unkindness from a master to a slave! There is a constant and kind care for their health and comfort, which is rarely so for the Irish servants at the North! I have seen both master and mistress engaged in assisting at the wedding of their servants, on almost equal terms. I have seen the little children playing heartily with their sooty little friends of the cabin, without an apparent thought of one being better than the other, or worse.

"I have seen little or no unhappiness among the colored people—no intemperance, profanity, or vagrancy among these people. I have conversed with them freely; visited them in their houses, and when I was in the field; and my impressions are confirmed that slanders and falsehoods at the North have been heaped upon the South about these matters; and, that too, by ministers of the Gospel. Seriously, I would prefer being such a slave as I have seen at the South, than such a free colored man as I have seen at the North. I have never seen more deeply proud persons than I have found among the planters at the South. Cruel and wicked is the warfare waged against them; by it the Methodist church has been divided, and now it threatens the dissolution of the blessed Union! Believe me when I tell you that the southern people are deeply injured and grieved by this cruel spirit at the North. I pray that it may cease, and its agitators return to a sober mind.—*Illinois State Register.*

"PROGRESS" IN DELUSION AND IMPOSTURE.—The following advertisement appeared in the *Tribune* a few days since. It purports to be the prospectus of a journal to be published at Albany, in New York, at $1 a year. It reads as follows:

"Prospectus—Disclosures of the Interior and Superior Care for Mortals.—This publication is dictated by Spirits, by them edited, superintended, and controlled.

"Its object is the disclosure of Truth and Heaven, bringing mankind into open communion and fellowship with the Spirit World. Paradise; open communication with spirits redeemed; and proper and progressive understanding of the Holy Scriptures and of the merits of Jesus Christ, from whom the Bible derives its inspiration absolute, and of whom they teach, as the only Saviour of a disowered and bewildered race.

"The circle of Apostles and Prophets are its conductors from the Interior, holding control over its columns, and permitting no article to find place therein unless originated, dictated, or admitted by them, duly acting under direction of the Lord Supreme.

"*James Congdon, Charles Coventry, Andrew L. Hendricks, Lorson Beals* are its publishers and proprietors, they having become, in full confidence of mind, Disciples of the Lord, and being present external agents of the celestial Apostolic and Prophet, acting under direction, while faithful, as instruments for the distribution of Truth."

Here, then, we have the "Spirits" going into the publishing line and driving a close competition with the Smiths and the Mormons. The *modus operandi* of getting a "revelation" is the "rappings" it, we suppose, to be superseded, and the "rappers" will find that their "occupation's gone." They will be voted a "slow coach," and plainly "left behind the age."

But this matter is too grave for ridicule. It is a sad commentary on the times in which we live, and calculated to show Christians the necessity of watching lest they be "tossed with every wind of doctrine," and praying for wisdom from on high.—*N. Y. Recorder.*

KENDALL'S BOOK, illustrating by engravings the battles of Mexico, has been published by D Appleton & Co. The *Courier & Enquirer* says of it:

This is truly a national work. All the important battles of the late war are here presented in the finest style of the arts of engraving and coloring. The artist has seized upon that period of the battle, giving the most vivid impression of the peculiar character of the conflict. The plates are large enough to afford a complete survey of the scene of strife, and delicate enough to present all the different regiments in action. Their subjects are: "The Bombardment of Vera Cruz," "The Battle of Cerro Gordo," "The Storming of Chepultepec," "The Assault on Contreras," "The Battle of Cherubusco," "The Capture of Mexico," "The Battle of Buena Vista," "of Palo Alto," and the "Capture of Monterey." In some cases, there are two representations of the same scene, taken from different points of view. It is not too much to say that this work is unrivalled in the magnificence and exquisite perfection of its execution by any work of the kind ever published in this country. The highest artistic talent has been employed upon it; no labor or expense has been spared; and we do not doubt that it will receive from the American citizens that warm appreciation to which its transcendent merits entitle it.

THE VO'S AND MO'S.—Every reader of a newspaper in which books are reviewed, frequently meets with the terms *quarto, octavo, duodecimo*, &c., or their abbreviations, 4to, 8vo, 12 mo, &c. This is frequently a great puzzle to the uninitiated; and it may not be amiss, for the benefit of mankind, to give a little explanation of these enigmatical signs of ideas. This is the more necessary, as it is the only mode of which the size of a book is designated in print. If one understands the vo's and mo's and has the number of pages which a book contains, he can immediately form an idea of its size, as for instance, when it is stated that a book is a 12mo, of 400 pp. (pages,) he knows at once what must be its appearance as to size, making due allowance for the difference in the thickness of paper.

First, then, be it understood, three vo's and mo's indicate the number of leaves in a sheet, and correspond to the leaves, not the pages, which a sheet contains. Take a sheet of a given size, say a medium, and give it one fold, like a common newspaper, and you have a folio, with two leaves, give it another fold, and you have a quarto, (4to,) with four leaves; give it another fold, and you have an octavo, (8vo,) or eight leaves—and so on. By another mode of folding, you obtain a 12mo, 24mo, 48mo, &c., and by another again, an 16mo, 36mo, &c. Those figures and letters, though abbreviations of Latin, are ordinarily in these days turned into rather barbarous English by printers, publishers and booksellers, for the sake of brevity. Thus they say a 18mo, a 24mo, a 48mo, instead of a duodecimo, &c.

IN STORE and for sale by the subscribers—
OLIVE OIL—200 baskets J Pignol's brand;
RAISINS—200 half boxes, in fine order;
SARDINES—1000 half boxes Joubin's brand;
700 qr do do;
CLARET—25 hds Chateau Margaux;
10 bbls superior Sauterne;
CHAMPAGNE—50 baskets Veuve Mouseux;
30 do Billery Mousseux;
SHERRY—25 eighths, superior quality;
30 do do;
MALAGA—30 octaves sweet Malaga;
50 do do dry do;
CORKS—50 tales of various qualities, and assorted sizes;
IRON—A large assortment of English iron bars and bundles, in lots to suit purchasers.
DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO,
a8 In Liquidation, 38 Natchez st.

TREMBLE'S Liquidation.

Only a moderate business was done in Cotton to-day, the sales not having exceeded 2,500 bales. Prices are unchanged.

About 300 hhds. of Sugar were sold to-day. Fair, 4¾@5¼c. In Molasses, the transactions were light; reduced in selling at 30@32c ⅌ gallon.

There is no change in the Flour market, sales 1,900 bbls. at $4@$4 06½ for Ohio, and $4 10@$4 20 for St. Louis.

Provisions are firm. Mess Pork is selling freely at $14, and uninspected at $13 75. Bacon is in good demand, and we notice sales of Sides at 4½c, and of Shoulders at 4c ⅌ lb. A sale of 200 tierces Prime Mess Beef was made at $15 ⅌ tierce.

Whiskey is dull at 18½@18¾ cts. ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchange is in moderate request. We quote Sterling, 10⅝ ⅌ 100⅝. Paris, 5f 15 ⅌ 5f 07½. Bills on New York, at 60 days, ¼ ⅌ ⅌ 1⅛ ⅌ cent discount. Checks, ⅛ ⅌ 1 ⅌ cent prem.

Freights are unchanged.

Foreign Markets.

BEESLEY'S & CO'S CIRCULAR

PER CANADA.

LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER, March 14th

COTTON.—The advices received per Africa, at the beginning of the week, of heavy receipts of cotton in the United States, and of the corresponding period of last year had increased to nearly 100,000 bales, at once produced a depression in tone of the market, and business closed on Monday, at a decline of a ⅛@¼d ⅌ lb. from previous rates upon nearly all classes of American, since then although a fair amount of business has been daily transacted, yet holders have met the demand freely at a reduction from last week's quotations of ⅛@¼d ⅌ lb. on Round and Middle of all qualities, and on Fair Orleans, and Middling qualities of Orleans, whilst the inferior sorts, from comparative scarcity, have suffered no reduction in value. Brazilians and Egyptians have been in fair request, but have participated in