The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE — NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1851. — No. 1462 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 6412.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Thursday Morning, April 17, 1851.

Nothing of Importance.

The Assembly [illegible] Representative Digests of Bills on [illegible] of other Parishes of the State, of Bills [illegible] Assessment Rolls for the ensuing year, are ready to be delivered, on their receipt at the Office of the Bee.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

THE RAIL-ROAD CONVENTION.

The Delegates to the Rail-road Convention assembled yesterday for the purpose of organization. The report of the proceedings will show what was done. To-day, no doubt the Convention will enter seriously and deliberately upon the consideration of the important business for which it has been convoked. No better evidence is needed of the profound interest felt in the cause of Internal Improvement to which this Convention is expected to impart the necessary stimulus, than the fact that not only the interior of our own State largely represented, but many of the most influential and intelligent of her citizens, but the other States, bordering upon Louisiana, and directly or indirectly concerned in enterprises of the character referred to, have taken care to send Delegates to the Convention. Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee are all represented, and the examination of the vitally important subjects that will come before the Convention, will be materially facilitated by the experience and ability of gentlemen familiar with practical details, and conversant with the results which have followed similar undertakings in other States.

We have no doubt that this Convention will not adjourn without accomplishing much good. It will, under the least important aspect of the case, place the leading project of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad in a clear and prominent light, so that every citizen disposed to contribute towards the success of the work, may be enabled fully to understand and appreciate the cost of the enterprise, and the corresponding benefits that will accrue from its completion. Our people are so little habituated to take an active part in schemes of this nature, that they not unnaturally desire explicit and detailed information respecting any mode in which their co operation may be required. This is what the Convention should, and doubtless will furnish. We believe, that all that is needed to concentrate public opinion firmly, efficiently and well valuable results, upon the urgent necessity of a connection by railroad between New Orleans and the western valley, is a fair start. We are slow in such matters to be sure, but when once determine to go ahead, every one endeavors to outvie his neighbor in energy, liberality and expedition. We feel satisfied that the convention will diffuse throughout our community a wholesome spirit of public enterprise, that will prove available not only in the successful prosecution of the particular project in view, but in the encouragement and aid of other plans of internal improvement, perhaps of less immediate necessity, but not of less ultimate importance.

In regard to the mooted question of the best route for the Jackson Railroad, we are well content to submit its decision to the good sense and discretion of the Convention. We have been most unjustly charged with attempting to force a Parish route, or that body, by manifesting a marked preference for the route by way of Madisonville, over that by Lake Maurepas. We deny such allegations, severally and in the aggregate. In a general article on the importance of the railroad, we incidentally alluded to the diversity of opinion touching these routes, and barely referred en passant to the prominent reasons that were alleged by the partizans on either side. Personally, we have no preference, and if we had, we should take care not to press it indelicately and obtrusively upon an assemblage of gentlemen probably much better qualified to arrive at a just conclusion than we are, and to whom by general consent the solution of the problem has been expressly delegated. Only give us the rail road; ensure the construction of the work within a reasonable period, and we will venture to say that the citizens will willingly abide by the fiat of the Convention, whether it shall select Madisonville as the terminus, or take the road around Lake Maurepas, or choose some entirely new pathway.

THE WEATHER.—We have heard of Winter still lingering in the lap of Spring", but we never saw it before in New Orleans. The semi-tropical city we usually pass by an abrupt transition from chilling breezes and nipping frosts to the fervid and glowing embrace of summer; but this year our climate appears for the honor to have borrowed the Hyperborean attributes of New England. Here we are in mid-April, wearing thick clothing, sitting by fires and covering our limbs with blankets at night. It is the most extraordinary Spring we have ever experienced. Morning and evening are uncomfortably cool, mid-day particularly hot. In the sun we perspire, and in the shade we shiver. This ungenial weather has now lasted several weeks.

LINCOLN'S HORACE.—We are indebted to D. Appleton & Co., publishers, through J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street, for a copy of Professor Lincoln's new edition of the works of Horace, with English notes and commentaries. It is compiled with great care from the best standard authorities; the text has been scrupulously preserved, and the annotations throw much light on the obscure and difficult passages. The publishers have brought it out in very handsome style.

THE PLAQUEMINE CREVASSE NOT STOPPED.—The Plaquemine *Sentinel* of last Saturday says: "In a very short time after our paper was issued last Saturday, the report reached us that the barrier in the crevasse had given way in the centre to the extent of about twenty feet, and soon, the water, which had left us, began to rise again in the rear of our town—but it has not, nor will not, we presume, reach the height it did formerly. We must here, in justice, take occasion to say, that all concur in opinion, that Col. Spear's plan is the correct one, that if he had been allowed the entire management, the crevasse would have been now effectually stopped. Col. S. has purchased lumber on his own account, and went over to the other side of the river on Thursday to close the crevasse, at this point; he says that he will be ready in a few days.

At the Bayou Crevasse, Messrs. Norbert Marrieneux and H. Brousseau are the superintendents at present, we believe, and we earnestly hope their exertions will prove successful.

☞ We refer to the card of Mr. C. GALVANI in another column. It explains most satisfactorily the mode in which the tickets for the Grand Prize Concert on Wednesday are to be drawn.

MEXICO.

By an arrival from Vera Cruz, we have received files of papers from the City of Mexico to the 25 ult. inclusive. They contain little intelligence of interest.

Senor Payno, the late Minister of Finance, has published a pamphlet on the subject, which he dedicates to his successor, Sr. Esteva.

The authorities of Mexico have taken steps to have all the children of the city vaccinated.

The Mexican Congress has adopted a pension bill granting liberal pensions to officers and soldiers disabled by wounds from further service.

In Sonora, the Indians continue the depredations and butcheries some weeks ago, they massacred [illegible] and left those others gathering [illegible] blood. The Government takes these outrages as a matter of course and does nothing to prevent their recurrence, or to punish the perpetrators.

Senor Payno has been despatched by the Government on a secret mission. The papers say nothing as to the object of his journey.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION at Louisville, on the 7th inst., resulted in the re-election of [illegible] Mayor, by 119 majority over [illegible]. Of the Aldermen elected [illegible] Democrats and [illegible] Whigs.

THE NEW ORLEANS AND JACKSON RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The Convention assembled at 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, at the Lyceum Hall, and was called to order by Mr. Geo. Clark, who nominated Col. Chinault pro. tem. Mr. Joshua Baldwin, as the Secretary, Mr. J. Calhoun.

Mr. Bagby presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each Municipality, one from each City of Lafayette, one from each Parish of Louisiana, and one from each county of Mississippi, be appointed to report officers for this Convention.

On motion of Mr. Bach, the resolution was amended by adding "one from the town of Carrollton, and one from the town of Jefferson," and the resolution as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Barthe offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of ten be appointed by the Chair, for the purpose of receiving the names of the Delegates, and of enquiring into their qualifications, and also to report a basis for voting in the Convention. The said Committee to report at an adjourned meeting.

The Chair appointed on this Committee, Messrs. Barthe, Grice, Flanders, Yancey, Wood, Bach, Hampson, Wall, Hadden and McHatton.

On motion, the Convention took a recess to enable the Committee to complete their labors.

On re-assembling, the Committee reported the names of the members comprising the various delegations, but deferred acting on the basis of representation until the evening session.

The Secretary having read the names of the various delegates, the following communication was laid before the Convention:

VERANDAH HOTEL,
New Orleans, April 16, 1851.

Hon. Joshua Baldwin, Chairman of Meeting of City Delegates to Railroad Convention:

SIR—The undersigned have visited New Orleans as Delegates appointed by the citizens of Vicksburg in behalf of the extension of the Southern Railroad leading from Jackson, Mississippi, to Montgomery, Alabama, to attend a Convention to be held in your city this day. Our desire is to interest the citizens of New Orleans in that important enterprise, and to obtain what aid we can to ensure its speedy completion.

As there seems to be some doubt as to the specific object of the Convention, whether it is for the consideration of Railroad purposes generally, or for the promotion of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad specially, we deem it advisable to address you this note, in order to ascertain whether or not it is expected that the Vicksburg Delegation will attend your Convention and participate in its proceedings. Referring you the publication made in this morning's *Delta* over our signature for the object we have in desiring a seat in the Convention, and also to the enclosed proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Vicksburg, with a request that you will favor us with a written reply, we beg to remain, very respectfully, your obt. servants,

JOHN A. QUITMAN, } The Vicksburg Delegates.
C. M. CONRAD,

A motion was made that the Vicksburg Delegates take their seats as honorary members of the body.

Mr. Garland objected to the resolution, and proposed that they should be admitted as Delegates. There was no reason why they should not be permitted to take their seats as such. The project which they were prepared to urge formed an important link in the chain of railroad communication upon which the Convention was about to consult.

Mr. DeBow urged the claims of the Delegates from Memphis to a similar privilege.

Col. Campbell contended that the first object for which the Convention had been called, was the construction of a railroad from New Orleans to Jackson. Such being the case, he thought the question ought to be determined by those having a direct interest in the matter. It was not our intention to enlist Memphis, Vicksburg or Attakapas in this particular project and why therefore should gentlemen from those sections be allowed to vote on a subject which might embarrass our local interests. Colonel Campbell was in the meanwhile anxious to extend to them all the other privileges of the floor.

Finally, a motion was carried, permitting Delegates from all quarters to take their seats as authorized representatives.

The Chair then nominated a committee to report officers for the Convention, and at half-past 1 o'clock, the assembly adjourned, to meet again at 5 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention assembled at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Clark, from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following officers as having received the unanimous vote of the committee. The report was adopted without a dissenting voice, and the selection of Mr. Robb, as President, was received with acclamation:

President.
JAMES ROBB.

Vice Presidents,
Robert Wall, Amite county, Miss.
J Baldwin, Second Municipality.
J D B DeBow, Lafayette.
Gideon Burke, First Municipality.
R M Davis, St. Tammany, La.
Judge E King, Memphis.
Judge C Woodruff, Jefferson.
C S Tarpley, Hinds county, Miss.
Shepard Brown, Warren county, Miss.

Secretaries.
John Calhoun, Jefferson.
John Marshall, Jackson, Miss.
G. De Ferret, Third Municipality.
J R Dufourcq, Baton Rouge, La.

Mr. Robb, on taking the Chair, made some very appropriate remarks, and thanked the members for the honor conferred on him. He dwelt on the importance of the Convention thus gathered together, and representing a large portion of the capital and intelligence of this and adjoining States. The matters to be brought before the assembly were of most momentous interest; we were assembled together to deliberate on a common plan of bringing us within twenty-four hours reach of Nashville, thirty-six hours of Kentucky, and sixty hours of Washington. It behooved New Orleans as the metropolis of the South to make a united move to retrieve the commerce that was daily being drawn away from us; our inactivity was a common reproach, and it was high time that we should exert ourselves to regain our former ascendency.

Whatever might be differences about this route and that, he hoped that these preferences would be calmly discussed. We must make allowances for the prejudices of sections and individuals, and meet their arguments temperately and dispassionately. In conclusion, he trusted the present occasion would mark the commencement of a new era in the commerce and prosperity of New Orleans. (Mr. Robb was frequently applauded during his remarks, which we have hastily reported.)

Mr. Barthe, from the Committee appointed for the purpose, reported a basis estimated on the Legislative apportionment, according to which the First Municipality would be entitled to 8 votes; 2d do, 11 votes; 3d do, 5 votes; Parish of Jefferson, 3 votes; St. Charles 1; East Baton Rouge 1; Livingston 1; St. Helena 1; Washington 1; St. Tammany 1; Amite county, Miss., 2; Pike 1; Lawrence 1; Copiah 2; Marshall 3; Warren 2.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Gribble offered a resolution appointing a Committee of two from each Municipality, two from each of the country Parishes and two from each county of Mississippi, to draft resolutions which may form a basis for the action of the Convention.

Mr. Garland opposed the motion, and presented a resolution to appoint a Committee to take the several Rail Road projects into consideration, and to report thereon. The resolution of Mr. Garland embraces six distinct lines.

Major Ranney observed that the Convention had been summoned for the purpose of riding in the building of a New Orleans and Jackson Rail Road, and not for the object of resolving itself into a Southern Convention which might embrace a dozen different and distinct propositions.

Mr. G. B. Duncan in condemning the resolutions of Mr. Garland observed that his constituents were in favor of a general Railroad system, calculated to benefit New Orleans and the South.

Mr. Dufrocq of Baton Rouge stated that the notices in the papers distinctly set forth that the Convention had been called for the specific object of taking into consideration a New Orleans and Jackson Rail Road, and not to embrace a general system of improvements which might interfere with the very purpose for which we had assembled.

Mr. Ogden then introduced a resolution to appoint a committee, who shall report on the best mode of connecting Jackson and New Orleans by means of a railroad.

Col. Campbell spoke in favor of the resolution, observing that he had been distinctly appointed as a Delegate to the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad Convention. He was therefore in favor of disposing of that matter first, and then to deliberate on other subjects that might be brought forward. Why not then organize committees and go to work at once.

One of the gentlemen from Vicksburg explained the attitude of their delegation in the Convention. They were not desirous of acting on the Jackson Railroad, but had other important topics to bring forward at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, in which New Orleans was equally interested.

Mr. Ranney, in order to put a stop to further discussion, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That a Committee of Ways and Means consisting of nine members be appointed by the President to report to the Convention on to-morrow at 5 o'clock, a plan for raising the necessary fund for the construction of a Railroad from New Orleans to Jackson, Mississippi.

Resolved, That a Committee on Plans, of fifteen members, be appointed by the President, to whom the several routes and projects for the connection of New Orleans and Jackson by a Railroad or otherwise, be referred, with instructions to report to the Convention to-morrow at five o'clock.

On motion, it was unanimously resolved, that the President be added to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion, the President was allowed until 11 o'clock, this morning, to name the Committees appointed under the preceding resolutions.

A motion was then made to adjourn, but was withdrawn to give permission to the Vicksburg Delegation, to explain their views. Accordingly, Mr. Marshall of that city was introduced, and entered into a lengthy disquisition on the advantages of a Rail Road connection between Jackson and Selma. The gentleman was listened to with great attention, and was evidently very familiar with his subject. He observed that only $200,000 was required to put the road under immediate contract.

The Convention adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock this morning.

GAYARRE'S HISTORY OF LOUISIANA.—The Louisville *Journal* thus terminates an elaborate notice of Mr. Gayarre's book.

He has shown very conclusively that in the history of Louisiana there are romance and poetry. His history embraces the period from the expedition of De Soto, in 1539, down to the complete establishment of the Spanish Government in 1769. Mr. Gayarre has a keen appreciation of the romantic and the poetical. If he has sometimes embellished truth, he has never perverted truth, the worst fault in a historian. This work is, we doubt not, destined long to occupy a place in American literature. It is very handsomely published by the Harpers, in a large octavo volume of 546 pages. The paper is white and tinted, the type is large, and the pages are such as the eye can wander over without wearying. We cordially recommend it to our readers as a work of unusual interest.

THE SON OF MARSHAL JUNOT.—Another name has to be added to the obituary of distinguished persons of the present year. Napoleon Junot, Duke of Abrantes, the elder of the two sons who survived the Marshal, has just died in the 44th year of his age, at his country seat near Paris. The wild youth and eccentric career of the deceased are thus accounted for: "Nervousness was the great irregularities of his life, which could only be explained by partial insanity, the son of Junot possessed talents of no mean order. As may be supposed, the imaginative faculty was predominant. He composed and published several pieces of poetry which had considerable merit notwithstanding, or perhaps because of their eccentricity. He was also the author of several dramatic pieces, and published a considerable number of romances separately, or in literary periodicals. He was also an excellent musician; he spoke and wrote with much correctness the English, Spanish and Italian languages, and was an excellent classical scholar. For the last ten years of his life, and during the intervals of his insanity, he devoted himself to the production of what he considered his most important work—a translation of Shakspeare, in verse and prose, into French. The work is, it appears, considerably advanced, and it is curious that it was while he was employed on the tragedy of 'Lear' that the most decided symptoms of his malady appeared. The only surviving brother of the deceased, and the inheritor of his title, is now a Captain in the staff of Genl. M'Mahon in Africa."

THE SHOOTING CASE OF MRS. CLARK.—Hugh Fletcher, the coachman who was shot by Mrs. Clark, on Thursday morning last, remains as comfortable as the circumstances of the case admit, with 43 grains of small shot lodged in the muscles of the neck. It is believed that he will recover. Mrs. Clark appears to be very calm and composed in her cell, and does not apprehend any serious result should the man die or recover. She says that he threw her on deseration, and previously shot a loaded pistol at her, and she only returned the fire. On Wednesday, the day before she called to see him and ask the hardest fate she was then all prepared for him; but on that occasion he spoke so kind, so her, she could not make use of the pistol. But the following morning he became quite coarse in his language to her, which excited her anger; and when he turned his back towards her, she drew the pistol and fired. However, she disclaims any intention to injure him, having intended to shoot over his head, but the trigger of the pistol being so strong, before she pulled it off, the muzzle was drawn down, and the contents took effect in Fletcher's neck.—*N. Y. Herald.*

DREADFUL COLLIERY ACCIDENT IN SCOTLAND.—*Loss of Sixty-one Lives.*—Early on Saturday morning a fearful explosion took place at the coal-pit of Mr. George Coats, near Nitshill, between two and three miles from Paisley. The Victoria Pit, in which the explosion took place, is the deepest in Scotland, being 1,050 feet in depth at the downcast shaft, which is situated about the centre of the southern edge of the workings, from which the direction of the strata trends upwards to the north, at an angle of about one foot in five, so that at the upcast shaft or pit, which is about a quarter of a mile distant from the working pit, the workings are only 780 feet below the surface.

Saturday being pay-day, a large number of the men employed in the pit had commenced work at an earlier hour than is usual on other days, and at the time the explosion took place, about sixty-three men and boys had gone down. This was about twenty minutes to five o'clock, and the report was so loud that it was distinctly heard at Paisley. The whole neighborhood, of course, was alarmed, and on the people rushing to the pit mouth, it was found that one of the cages, which had descended a few fathoms, had been blown up the shaft to probably the height of the pit framing, some thirty feet above ground, and after jerking the rope off its pulley at the top of the framing, fell back down the shaft.

The shaft presented a scene of wreck and havoc such as perhaps was never seen on any similar occasion of a coal-pit explosion. The wood work had been blown from the bottom of the shaft, and scattered for one hundred yards all around the pit-head in a perfect shower.—The same appearance were presented around the ventilating pit-mouth, 300 yards off "Free Trader," and situated at a distance of a half a mile from the main down shaft.

Every effort was immediately made to relieve those who might remain alive below, but this was a work of extreme difficulty, as the shaft was choked by various obstructions. On Sunday evening the men employed reached the bottom of the shaft, where two men were found alive, but, in an extremely weak and exhausted condition. They were immediately brought to the surface, and means were taken for their restoration. They could give no account of the cause of the explosion.

The latest particulars state, that from the examinations which had taken place, it had been ascertained that the work of recovering the bodies would be one of time and danger. Two dead bodies have been brought up, but the bulk of the others, fifty-nine in number, are supposed to be in another portion of the pit, the approaches to which are so filled with foul air, that the miners were beaten back. There is no hope that any of those in the pit remain alive. A number of coffins have been made to receive the bodies of those who may be brought to the surface.—*Eng. Paper.*

GOOD IN EVERY THING.—A writer in a London paper of July, 1776, quoted in the Tribune, speaking of what he calls the 'American Standard, having a snake with thirteen rattles and the fourteenth budding,' thus expatiates upon the amiable qualities of the rattlesnake.—Such a benevolent philosopher would find 'good in every thing.'

"The rattlesnake is properly the representative of America, as the animal is found in no other part of the world. The eye of this creature excels in brightness most of any other animal. She has no eyelids, and is therefore an emblem of vigilance. She never begins an attack, nor never surrenders; she is therefore an emblem of magnanimity and true courage.—When injured, or in danger of being injured, she never wounds till she has given notice to her enemies of their danger. No other of her kind shows such generosity. When undisturbed and at peace, she does not appear to be furnished with weapons of any kind. They are found in the roof of the mouth, and even when extended for her defence, appear to them who are not acquainted with her, to be weak and contemptible; yet her wounds, however small, are deadly and fatal. She is ordered, and accordingly she kind only when it is necessary for their preservation. Her poison is not once the necessary means for obtaining her food, and affords destruction to her enemies. The power of fascination attributed to her by the ancients construction resembles America. These, who look superficially on her do delighted, and involuntarily turn towards her, and, having once approached, never leave her. She is frequently joined with thirteen rattles, and only fourteen rattles, she is supposed to be in a state of pregnancy, and to be ready to bring forth young. Her tongue is also and forked as the tongue of a flame.

Curious Ghost Story.

DEDICATED IN THE SPIRITUAL MANNER, TO ALL NEWSPAPER READERS.

A GHOST.—That appearance do not always wander without sufficient cause, is proved by the well attested fact which we give with the endorsement of the Montreal Transcript. Last Tuesday, forsaight, as Mrs. ——, (a lady of literary taste, and rather studious habits) sat reading in her drawing room, the clock on the mantlepiece struck twelve; as the last stroke reverberated through the apartments, the door was suddenly flung open. On the act of raising her head to reprove the intrusion (unwrung for) of her servant, her eye rested on the form of her late husband; she screamed and fell senseless on the carpet. This brought up such members of the family as had not yet retired to rest; restoratives were administered, and when Mrs. —— had gained possession of her suspended faculties, and being a woman of strong mind and highly cultivated intellect, she felt disposed to consider the whole distress she had undergone as the result of certain associations between the melancholy tale she had been perusing and her late loss, operating on a partially deranged nervous system. She, however, considered it advisable her maid servant should repose in her chamber, lest any repetition of what she had determined to consider a nervous affection should distress herself and alarm her family. Last Tuesday night, feeling stronger and in better spirits than she had been for several months past, Mrs. —— dispensed with the presence of her attendant, retiring alone to her chamber, and went to bed a little before ten o'clock. Exactly as the clock struck twelve she was awakened from sleep, and distinctly beheld the apparition she had before seen, advancing from the table (on which stood her night lamp) till it stood opposite to and drew aside the curtains of her bed. A sense of suffocating oppression deprived her of all power to scream aloud. She describes her very blood retreating with icy chilliness to her heart from every vein. The countenance of her beloved in life wore not its benevolent aspect; the eyes, once beaming with affection, were now fixed in stern regard on the trembling half dissolved being, who with the courage of desperation, thus adjured him: "Glanes! dear Charles! why are you come again?" "Jessie," slowly and solemnly aspirated the shadowy form, waving in its hand a roll of written paper, "I come, you to settle accounts and let me rest in peace!—*Quebec Gaz.*

NEW NOMINATIONS.—The Prairie Chieftain nominated the following ticket, subject to the decision of the Woman's Rights Convention:

President,
JENNY LIND.
Vice President,
SALLY PATTERSON.

The New York *Day Book* objects. Jenny would never do for President; she would soon exhaust the treasury by giving everybody everything. And Sally Patterson would do for Vice, because she insists that Brandreth's pills are the only thing that can preserve the constitution.

A STRANGE STORY.—A few days since, a medical man named Philippe, died in a village near Paris, where he had resided many years, and had required a great reputation for skill and probity. He never demanded any remuneration, except from those who were in circumstances to be able to pay him, and during the last visit of the cholera he was indefatigable in his attention to the suffering poor. Last year an Englishman, travelling in that part of the country, was taken suddenly ill there, and was obliged to stop at an inn in the commune, and Dr. Philippe was sent for. Scarcely, however, had he arrived at the bedside of the patient, when the latter became violently agitated, and his countenance changed exceedingly. The doctor appeared also to be agitated, and at once ordered every one out of the room. When that was done, the door was locked on the inside. The landlady being curious to know what was going on, listened at the door, but the conversation was carried on in a language which she did not understand; she, however, heard the patient exclaim in French, "Assassin! assassin!" after which a violent altercation ensued. The Englishman appeared to threaten, and the doctor to supplicate him.

The latter afterwards left the room, and went into the kitchen, where he prepared some medicine, which he ordered to be given to the patient several times during the night. On the following day the surgeon was much worse, and feeling his end approaching, he made a sign for a pen, ink, and paper, and wrote a few words in English, which the landlady gave to the mayor of the commune, who, not understanding the language, threw it aside into a drawer, where it was forgotten. The stranger died the same evening. A few days since the mayor, when called on to register the death of the doctor, who in his turn had paid the debt of humanity, thought of this paper, and on showing it to his nephew, who understood the language, it was found that Dr. Philippe was no other than the famous Fieschi, a noted criminal of the United States, all traces of whom had been lost. The Englishman had recognised him as a man who had, twenty years before, attempted to murder him, while travelling in the State of Vermont, in America.

The Mayor immediately proceeded to the house of Dr. Philippe to institute an inquiry. He found the house had, during his illness, refused to be undressed, and had made the persons who had attended him promise that he should be buried in the clothes which he then wore. The mayor, however, ordered the body to be undressed, when it was found that the doctor was in reality a very spare man, although he always appeared stout, the bulk being caused by his wearing clothes wadded most thickly. His face was fearfully disfigured, and one of his feet was found to be a very skillfully made artificial one. The body was covered with the most valuable jewels. In a close chest were found several chests fastened with triple locks, and on these being forced open, they were found to contain arms of various kinds, watches, gold coins of all nations, and diamonds and jewels to a considerable value. Particulars of this discovery have been transmitted to the Government, and a copy sent to the authorities of the State of Vermont.—*Gallignani.*

A ROMANCE OF MOROCCO.—The grandfather of Ben Abou, the present Governor of Rifi, when Caid of Tangier, made a great feast at the marriage of his daughter. One of his friends, Caid Mohammed Ben Abou, observed a poor man in mean attire in the court, and ordered him out, and he, not obeying, pushed him so that he fell. The same night, the keeper of an oven, (there are no sellers of bread—every one makes his own bread at home) had made an oath that he would bar his door and retired to rest, when some one knocked at the door. He asked, "who is there?" and was answered, "The guest of God," which means a beggar. "You are welcome," he said, and got up and unfastened the door, and having nothing but the remnants of the kous-kous from his supper, and the piece of mat upon which he lay, he warmed the kous-cousso in the oven, and, after bringing water to wash the guest's hands, he sat down before him. He then collected him to sleep on the mat, and gave him the mat in the bare ground. In the morning when he awoke he found the door unbarred, and the poor man gone; so that he said to himself, "he had business and did not wish to disturb me; he went away modestly and ashamed of his poverty." On taking up the mat he found two doubloons, so he was afraid and put the money by, and determined not to touch it, lest it should be forgotten, and the poor man had stolen it, and put it there to ruin him.

Sometime afterwards an order came from Fez for Mohammed Widden to go with the Bashaw, pair thither. They were both conducted to the place before the palace to await the Sultan's coming forth. When he appeared they were called before him, and addressing the first, he asked him if he recollected the feast at the marriage of the daughter of the Caid of Tangier, and a poor man whom he had pushed with his left hand, and kicked him with his right foot. Then Caid Mohammed knew him he had thus treated, and trembled. The Sultan said, "The arm that struck me and the leg that kicked me are mine; cut them off." The baker now said to himself, "if he has taken the arm and the leg of the Caid, he will surely take my head;" so he fell down upon the earth and implored the Sultan to have mercy upon him. The Sultan said to him, "My son, fear not; you was poor, and took in the beggar when he was thrust forth from the feast of the rich. He has eaten your bread and slept on your mat. Now ask wherever you please; it shall be yours." The Caid returned to Tangier maimed and a beggar, and his grandson was lately a soldier at the gate of the Sicilian Consul, The baker returned, riding on a fine mule, richly clothed, and possessed of the wealth of the robber; and the people used to say as he passed by, "There goes the oven keeper, the Sultan's host."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN MOROCCO.—In late letter from Tangier has the following account of a case of capital punishment:

In my last I believe I gave you an account of a Moorish execution. Another instance of capital punishment here was attended with the following singular circumstances. A Moor of the village of Sharf had shot with a pistol, in the market at Tangier, a fellow villager whom he suspected of intimacy with his wife. The brother of the murdered man buried immediately for Mequinez, where the Sultan was then residing, and claimed the life of the murderer. The Sultan heard the complaint, acknowledged the justice of the demand, and summoning the plaintiff into his presence, delivered the following decision:

We grant you our permission to take the life of the murderer of your brother, with the same instrument of death with which he was assassinated, and on the same spot, and at the same hour of the day. "But," added the Sultan, "why seek at those also to be a mourner? Accept the price of blood which is lawful unto true believers, and we will guarantee you its payment from our Sherafian lands, and two hundred ounces of gold in the sum."

To this the plaintiff replied: "Can that sum purchase me a brother?"

"Go thy way," said the Sultan, "we have heard and understood, a letter will be given you by the vizier, in which our mandate shall be written."

Furnished with the sentence of death, the man returned to Tangier, and presented it to the Governor. On the same day of the week and at the same hour, the murderer was brought out of prison and seated on the very spot where he had taken his fellow-villager's life, while crowds of people attended to witness his death. The pistol was now given to the brother of the murdered man, who loaded it, went up to the criminal, walked slowly round him, and said: "In the presence of God and man, I call upon you to answer me truly: Did you slay my brother?" To this the criminal replied, "I did." One of the multitude now stepping forward, addressed the brother of the murdered man: "Accept the price of blood," said he, "and I promise you one hundred doubles in addition, which those assembled will gladly give."

"Worthless words," said the villager; and again he walked round his victim. Again he asked him the same question, and again the same reply was given. A second offer was now made of two hundred ducats, and again the villager, walking around the criminal, repeated his question, adding, "Say what thou believest; I am about to take thy life."

"That God is God, and Mahomed is the Prophet of God," responded the criminal.

Scarcely were the words uttered, when the pistol was discharged. The muzzle had been place at the small of the back, being the same spot where he had shot the man; he fell, and was now about to die; but the wretched criminal, although mortally wounded, did not expire for some hours.

SPONTANEOUS CORRECTION—FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—We have been furnished the following facts: The overbearness of shippers in not accurately describing their goods often causes much annoyance and not unfrequently serious accidents. One of the most providential escapes that we have ever witnessed occurred on Saturday last in this place. A house in N. York shipped on board the schooner Medora, Captain Hunker, a box of oil clothing, to Mr. John Tatnapugh, which the bill of lading described as merchandize. It was consequently stowed in the hold, and upon the tops was placed *nineteen kegs of powder*, and around it some three hundred more. The Empire cleared at New York on Monday afternoon, for instant, and put into port on Friday, making the passage in five days. Upon opening the box it was found that the clothing was completely charred through and the box much scorched from spontaneous combustion. Had the box remained in the hold a few hours longer, it is probable that a fearful explosion would have been the consequence.—*Alex. Gas.*

City Intelligence.

PLACIDE VARIETIES.—The entertainments tonight comprise the new comedy of "The Sailor's Wife", together with a new farce entitled "The Mysterious Family." In addition to this there will be some Brilliant Dances.

ALARMS OF FIRE.—There were two alarms of fire yesterday morning in the Second Municipality, but neither of them amounted to anything.

BECOME MERITORIOUS.—There were no cases of paper money discovered yesterday before Recorder Caldwell. Several parties were brought up on charges of assault and breaches of the peace, but details are not worth giving.

VAGRANT.—Thomas Granger was arrested yesterday by the Second Municipality police on the charge of being a vagrant and nuisance, and was committed for trial before the First District Court.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Complaints were made yesterday before Recorder Genin against J. D. Allen and Lafayette for assault and battery. Neither of the cases have been examined.

FORGERY AND PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A man named William Reed alias J. W. Davis, was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality on the charge of having on the 20th March last, while on board the steamer Shamrock, passed off to Joseph Commanger, the price of the boat, three counterfeit fifty dollar notes, of the Union Bank. It appears that the accused borrowed $25 from the complainant, and that he before leaving town offered him one of the fifties, asking at the same time for the change on the two others. The paper accommodated him, but on examining his money, he discovered that they were counterfeit. The abused was identified by Cunningham, and sent for trial before the First District Court.

Another complaint was lodged against Wm Reed alias J. W. Davis, by Cleveland & Brothers, who represented that on the 6th March last, he presented for payment at their Counting House, a forged draft, purporting to be drawn by W. H. Pierson, of Black Lake, Bienville Parish, for the sum of $600, and that the money for said draft was paid to the accused. On the charge Reed was committed for further examination.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 16, 1851.

The demand for Cotton was moderate, and about 3,000 bales changed hands at former prices.

Sugar is firm, with sales of 400 hds. Fair 5¾c. Refined Molasses is in request, at 31@33c ⅌ gallon. Sales 250 bbls.

The Flour market is unchanged: sales 300 bbls at $4 85 for Ohio, and $4 15@4 20 for St Louis. In Corn, the transactions amounted to 7,500 sacks, at 57@57c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions are in good demand. We quote Mess Pork at $14 for inspected, and $12 for Prime. Lard. About 500 casks of Bacon were sold at 6c ⅌ lb for Shoulders, and 9@9½c for Sides.

Whiskey is dull at 18½@18½c ⅌ gallon for retailed.

Exchange is selling at yesterday's rates but the demand is limited. Sterling 109½ @ 110½. Paris, 5c. 15 @ 5c. 07½. Bills on New York at 60 days, 1/2@1¼ ⅌ cent. discount. Checks, par@¼ ⅌ cent prem.

Freights are dull.

FOR SALE.

A small, fast sailing SLOOP, of about 7 tons burthen, sails and rigging all new.—This vessel is well suited for a pilot boat, and may be had very cheap for cash. For particulars enquire on board, head of Old Basin, near Toulouse st. apl17

NOTICE.

DR. E. B. MARMILLION, from the faculties of Paris and Baltimore, lately arrived in New Orleans, respectfully offers his services to the public as Doctor, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

☞ Office 50 Dauphine st. a17 15t

Firemen's Charitable Association.

A full and regular meeting of this Association, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were appointed to compose the General Relief Committee for the current quarter:

JOHN F. GRUBER, of No. 18, Chairman; No. 47 Jackson street, or at the Surveyor's Office, Custom House.

JOHN BURGESS, of No. 16, corner of Rampart and Common streets.

R. CONDON, of No. 9, Elysian Fields, between Victory and Moreau, and corner of Magazine and Delord streets.

W. B. SCHMIDT, of No. 9, [residence No. 180 Old Levee street] was elected one of the Widows' Relief Committee, for the year 1851, in place of Charles Lowenskind.

[A True Copy.] GEO. W. HUBBELL,
apl7 2t Secretary.

Paper Hanging.... Paper Hanging

DELCROIX,

106 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Conti, HAS the honor to inform the undertakers, and persons wanting PAPER HANGING for their apartments, that he has just now received by the latest arrivals,

1,100 Rolls Paper Hanging,

From the 1st manufacturers in Paris, and of the choicest style. Persons wishing to visit the said Goods, will ascertain that it is impossible to have them better and cheaper on our market. He has always on hand the most fashionable assortment in this business. COMMON PAPER, SMALL SATIN PAPER, GLAZED, FOLDING-SCREEN, CEILING, Marble Imitation, Apaths, &c., &c.

He will undertake P. per Hanging of all description. DELCROIX,
apl7 106 Chartres street.

CLARET AND CORDIALS.—600 cases Bordeaux Claret, 25 cases superior Haut Sauterne White Wine, 17 do Haut Barsac do, 75 baskets sparkling Al Champagne, 5 cases superior Maraschino, 5 do Curaçoa, 5 do superfine cordials, 25 baskets Anisette of Champion, for sale by

apl7 H NOEL & GUIRAUD, 103 Royal st.

WINES.—100 barrels white Wine—45 casks St Peyre red Wine, 9 do Listrac Medoc do, 5 do Monferit do, 14 do St Emelion do, in store and for sale by H NOEL & GUIRAUD,
apl7 103 Royal st.

ABSINTH.—50 cases Absynth of J Junot, 20 do cases do of Pernod do, in the Custombouse stores, for sale by H NOEL & GUIRAUD,
apl7 103 Royal st.

WHITE WINE.—26 casks landing ex ship Montreal, from Bordeaux and for sale by H NOEL & GUIRAUD, 103 Royal st.

LOOKING GLASSES.—6 cases handsome Looking Glasses, from the manufactory of Montmorillon, for sale by H NOEL & GUIRAUD, 103 Royal st.

CIGARS.—20 cases Cigars Cimon, in store and for sale at low prices, by H NOEL & GUIRAUD, 103 Royal st.

To the Public.

THE undersigned, having been called upon to inform the public in what manner the PRIZE CONCERT, to be given at Lyceum Hall on the evening of the 23d inst., will be conducted, takes this opportunity of giving the following plan:

Books, containing double entry of all tickets actually sold have been printed, and none others will be placed in the distribution. The proprietor thereby excluding himself from all interest in the drawing.

He further calls attention to the following announcement, as a guarantee to those unacquainted with himself: CHARLES GALVANI.

The manner in which Mr. Galvani intends distributing the prizes for his Union Gallery Grand Prize Concert having been minutely and satisfactorily explained to us, and having the greatest confidence in the fairness, equality and integrity displayed therein, we, the und