# The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1851

G. F. WEISS, Proprietor. NO. 52 CHARTRES STREET.


TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance) $10 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance.) 5 00

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 19, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Baltimore.

## NAVY REFORM.

The passage of the act of Congress abolishing flogging in the Navy has excited great discontent among those veteran disciplinarians, who consider reform only as innovation, and who have been accustomed to look upon JACK TAR as accessible wholly through the torture and degradation of the cat. Complaints are made that, in prohibiting the lash, the most effectual check upon the insubordinate spirit of the seaman has been withdrawn, without the substitution of any wholesome and efficient means of enforcing that obedience which had been exacted by the terrors of the grating, the boatswain's mate, and the scarred and bleeding back of the culprit. Congress has been overwhelmed with petitions for the abrogation of the late law, or at least for its modification. Acting in a spirit of equal wisdom and humanity, the National Legislature seems resolved not to revive the odious and frightful punishment recently in force, but rather, if possible, to remove all ground of censure by the adoption of a salutary naval code, which shall provide fitting retribution for the offender, and ensure appreciation and reward to steady and constant good conduct. With this double object, the Naval Committee of the Senate have reported a bill, of which the following is a synopsis:

Sec. 1st provides that summary courts-martial may be ordered upon petty officers and persons of inferior rating, by the commander of any ship in the Navy, for the trial of offences which he may deem deserving of greater punishment than he is authorized to inflict of his own authority, but not sufficient to require trial by general court-martial.

Sec. 2d provides that summary courts-martial shall consist of three commissioned officers and some competent person to act as Recorder.

Sec. 4th provides that all testimony before such courts shall be given orally on oath or affirmation.

Sec. 5th provides that such court may sentence offenders to discharge from service; solitary confinement, with or without bread and water, to exceed 31 days; solitary confinement, with or without corrainment of rations, not to exceed 30 days; simple confinement, not exceeding 2 months; reduction to next inferior rating; bilboes and chain; deprivation of liberty on shore, and loss of pay not to exceed 3 months, which last may be added to any of the above punishments.

Sec. 6th provides that the sentence shall be approved by the officer ordering the court, but shall not be carried into execution until the surgeon certifies that it can be done without injury to the health of the prisoner.

Sec. 7th provides that the commander of every vessel shall keep a conduct-book, embracing every petty officer and person of inferior rating, in which shall be noticed every instance of good or bad conduct, and when a man is discharged, his general character shall be noted on his discharge.

Sec. 8th provides that any person receiving a good conduct discharge, after a service of two years, shall have a preference on re-entering the service, and in advance to higher ratings.

Sec. 9th provides that every person who shall receive such a good conduct discharge, after a continuous service of two years, shall, if he re-enter the service within three months after such discharge, be entitled to a credit of three months wages of his former rating; and after 20 years service, with good conduct discharge, every such person shall be entitled to admission to and provision for life in the Naval Asylum, with half monthly wages of his last enlistment.

Sec. 10th provides that commanding officers may, of their own authority, remit offences of inferior officers by solitary or other confinement, diminishing their rations, bread and water diet, imposing extra duty, &c.; and in case of theft, a bedge with the word "THIEF" shall be added; said badge shall be worn ten days, and the value of the article stolen, if not exceeding $5, to be made good to the loser out of the wages of the thief.

Sec. 11th provides that the proceedings of the summary courts-martial shall be conducted according to rules prescribed by the Head of the Department.

Sec. 12th provides than any punishments authorized by this act to be inflicted by a summary court-martial, may likewise be inflicted by any general court-martial.

This bill embraces a number of excellent provisions, and appears to be entirely unobjectionable. It does away with the complaint that no substitute for flogging has been allowed, by providing various punishments of different degrees of severity in proportion to the gravity of the offence—none of them, however, involving that corroding and undying sense of shame which survives the mere physical anguish of the lash, and which not unfrequently subjects the sailor to its repeated infliction, from sheer recklessness and demoralization occasioned by its appalling degradation. There is nothing completely destructive of self-respect in solitary confinement, or the loss of pay—there is no brand of infamy burnt ineffaceably into the skin, connected with such penalty—nothing of that haunting and gnawing sense of personal disgrace, which was so wont to render the sailor reckless and irreclaimable. The offender will not hereafter bear about him the badge that attests his forfeiture of the rights of manhood, and will not therefore be steeled against reform, by the consciousness of having been subjected to the terrible debasement of the scourge.

The 8th and 9th sections of the bill deserve special praise, for they recognize a principle too often neglected in legislation, viz: The incitement to good conduct. In these sections it is provided, in substance, that the sailor who has served two years, without punishment, shall have a preference in entering the service and in promotion, and shall moreover be entitled to three months' extra pay; while 20 years' service, with a good conduct discharge, shall give him a right to admission and comfortable provision during life in the Navy Asylum. These are admirable features in the bill, and we trust they will be maintained under all circumstances. It is entirely too much the fashion to reserve to the army a monopoly of panegyric and reward, and to pass by the less brilliant but equally efficient services of the Navy. We would not desire to see either branch of the service suffer the slightest disparagement, but we rejoice at perceiving a disposition to place them both upon the footing of their true merits. The Navy of the United States, has filled the heart annals of our country with imperishable glory, and the Republic would indeed deserve the reproach of ingratitude, were it to forget that' under a DECATUR, a HULL, a PERRY and a LAWRENCE, we have been enabled to dispute the supremacy of the ocean with its boasted mistress, and to extort from every other power' the acknowledgement of our dominion.

Col. Weller has sent home $12,000 from California, to pay a part of his defalcation as Fund Commissioner of Butler county, Ohio. He is engaged in practising law at San Francisco. His indebtedness yet is $4,923.

LEASE OF THE POSTALAS'S ROW.—We call special notice to the sale of the lease of six valuable Dwellings and Stores fronting on the Levee, near the new landing of the California and New York steamers. The sale will take place without any bent at 12 o'clock precisely, in the Rotunda of the St. Louis Exchange, by N. Visnie, auctioneer. For further particulars, see advertisement.

☞ Signor VITO VITI, who is well known throughout the United States as an extensive importer of Marble Statuary, Plaster, Oil Paintings, and objects of Fine Art, has arrived in town, and intends holding one of his great sales. His collection will be ready for inspection THURSDAY NEXT, and will comprise a variety of articles of exquisite workmanship, well adapted to the refined taste of the citizens of New Orleans. For particulars see advertisement of N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

☞ We would particularly call the attention of the public, and particularly that of our country visitors, to the important and extensive sale of a number of beautifully located dwelling and other Residences, together with 30 choice Plantations at East Pascagoula. The sale is made for the benefit of an orphanage asylum, and commences under the charge of Miguel Duval, THIS DAY, at Bayle's Arcade, at 12 o'clock, precisely.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18.

By the arrival of the *Africa*, we learn that the cotton market at Liverpool was dull at a decline of ⅛ to a ¼. The sales of the week previous to the departure of the steamer amounted to 26,000 bales.

NEW JERSEY SENATOR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

On the eighth ballot in the New Jersey Legislature for U. S. Senator, the vote stood for Stockton 41, Dayton, 25. The Legislature then adjourned. We cannot infer from this whether Stockton is elected or not.]

THE ATLANTIC SAFE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 15.

The *Africa* brings the glad tidings of the safety of the Atlantic. She is now in the harbor of Cork. When nine days out she broke her shaft during a terrible storm, but was still able to work her machinery and paddles. She was so much damaged that two months will be required for the necessary repairs. At the time the accident happened to her she had accomplished 1000 miles of her voyage. Her passengers spent in the highest terms of the vessel, and have passed a vote of thanks to Captain West. They have all arrived on the *Africa*. [One of our despatches says that the Atlantic is at Liverpool.]

At Liverpool, on the 1st instant, American cotton had declined ⅛, and the market was dull. Wheat and flour were unchanged. Corn had advanced 1s; beef was unchanged; pork had advanced 7½ to 3d; lard had advanced 1 to 3s. Consols were 95¾.

The Papal excitement in England has subsided. The news from the Continent possesses little interest.

MOBILE, Feb. 16.

We have no mail to-day east of Montgomery.

*Evening Picayune.*

SIXTH CONCERT OF MISS LIND.—The musical entertainment presented by the programme this evening, embraces a number of morceaux which JENNY LIND has made peculiarly her own. Among them we perceive Handel's great composition, "I Know that my Redeemer liveth"; Casta Diva; The Last Rose of Summer, and Home, Sweet Home. The House will of course be thronged with the beauty and fashion of our city.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock in Hewlett's Hotel whilst the boarders were sitting at dinner. The first intimation of the event arose from an explosion by which some of the planks of the dining hall were forced up after which the flames broke out and were only subdued by the prompt appearance of the firemen. The fire originated from some defection in the gas pipes between the two ceilings, causing the hydrogen to escape and from some cause or other it became ignited, and led to the explosion. There was but little damage done, and that proceeded principally from the water used in extinguishing the flames.

☞ Two of the most esteemed and respected citizens of Maryland died in Baltimore on the morning of the 10th inst. The one was GEORGE R. RICHARDSON, Esq., late Attorney General of the State, and for many years a member of the Executive Council of Maryland; the other was JAMES WILSON, the last survivor of the old house of Wm. Wilson & Son.

FROM BRAZOS.—By the steamship *Globe*, Capt. Thompson, we have received Brownsville papers to the 11th inst.

We learn from the *Pirate* of the 8th instant, that the notorious outlaw, Pedro Cobarrubio, has been at last caught at his villany. He was taken in Matamoros, while attempting to rob the house of a citizen of that place. Eleven others, says the *Pirate*, were taken in company with their leader, and are now confined in jail to await their trial for that and other offences. This Pedro Cobarrubio, it will be remembered, is the same who, at the head of a band of ruffians, robbed the house of Pedro Villereal, a short time since, between this place and Santanta, and who the next day attempted to murder Villereal, in the road to Santanta. A warrant, if we mistake not, is now in the hands of the sheriff of this county, ordering his arrest for robbery and burglary. The editors of the *Pirate* think that he is also guilty of the murder of a man by the name of Perez, and express the hope that they may soon see the severest rigor of the law. We join our hopes with those of our neighbors. The safety of the lives and property of the good citizens of this frontier demands that such characters should be dealt with summarily.

[COMMUNICATED.]

*To Editors of the Bee:*

SIR—On looking at the Crescent to-day, I saw an article signed "A Merchant," which states that the cause of the unpleasant odor of sugar which has passed through bone-black and been syruped, is owing to its not being subsequently dried; attributing the odor to fermentation from moisture.

Now, Sir, when people undertake to instruct, they certainly should previously to post themselves, as it is well known to all refiners that this odor consists of ammonia, derived from the bone-black, and which exists in it in the shape of a carbonate. This carbonate of ammonia might easily be got rid of, but it is of essential service—when the syrup is filtered through bone-black, it deprives it of the lime, by solution, forming a carbonate of lime, which remains in the bone-black, while the ammonia is set free. The subsequent liquoring in the sugars, if a liquor is used free from ammonia, will then deprive the sugar of this unpleasant odor alluded to. Chrystalized sugar, however moist, is in too concentrated a state to undergo fermentation, unless mixed with foreign matters, not usually found in sugars of commerce.

S. CRUTADOR.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The vote polled in Charleston for delegates to the State Convention, was less than one-fourth the total vote of City. The ticket headed with the name of that Langdon Cheves was success-ful. The highest vote cast was 664, and was received by Mr. Cheves. The other candidates are chosen by votes ranging from 600 down as low as 324. Their names are: W. P. Finley, Edward Frost, C M Furman, R W Barnwell, D E Huger, R F Dunkin, J Macbeth, A P Butler, J. W Hayne, John Bellinger, Michel King, T G Simons, Thomas Lehre, A C Magrath, C G Memminger, E McCrady, John Cunningham, John Schnierla, T O Elliot. We presume this is the secession ticket.

In Fairfield, the secession delegates, Messrs. Means, Buchanan, Owens and Perry are elected. The vote is not given, but if it bears any proportion to that cast in Charleston, it proves that the majority of the people have testified their disapprobation of the proceedings of the Legislature, by staying away from the polls.

FROM FORT LARAMIE.—The mail from Salt Lake City was received in St. Louis on the 9th inst. It reached Fort Laramie on pack animals, in 36 days, the parties travelling over the mountains, as the snow was so deep that they could not follow the road.

We learn, says the *Republican*, from a letter from Fort Laramie, that Captain Van Vilet, U. S. A., left that post on the 14th November, for the States, but was driven back by a severe snow storm, and will remain there until spring. Our correspondent says:

Our Indian friends are beginning to stir themselves, and horses and scalps are changing owners. The winter is the favorite time for such amusement. The Pawnees are showing a little of their former activity, and have joined their war parties to within 50 miles of this post. A short time since, they dropped down upon the traders and Sioux at Scott's Bluffs, and appropriated a large band of horses, with which they made their escape. The Cheyennes are on the war path, in the direction of the Crows and Snakes; and, I presume, as usual, a few on both sides will be sent to the Happy Hunting Grounds. The Sioux and Cheyennes had a small row amongst themselves a few days since, over on the Rawhide, about their hunting grounds; but, I believe, it is settled—at least for the present. I should not be much surprised if they dig up the hatchet and take the war path. If they do, the Sioux will get most awfully thrashed, as the Cayennes are much the best warriors. Where is that much talked of Indian Commission, that panacea for all Indian difficulties? I will bet two to one that, within one week after the Sioux and Pawnees have smoked the pipe of peace, they will have parties on the war path.

NEW YORK OPERA PROJECT.—The details of a plan for erecting a grand opera house on Stuyvesant lot, corner of Eighth street and Fourth avenue, New York, are published in the Tribune. The lot has been secured by Mr. Edward P. Fry. The proposed building will be 179 by 217 feet, and will seat 4000 persons. It is to have ample lobbies and retiring rooms. Besides the parquette and first tier, there will be four other tiers of boxes. The estimated cost of lot and building is from $250,000 to $300,000. The projector is to put in the lot, subject to mortgage, and such a sum as will be required to leave a balance of $125,000 to be contributed by others. This sum, it is proposed to raise by *debenture* of $50 each at $500 each, or a bond of 99 years. This is a magnificent plan, but we doubt whether it can be carried out.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 10th, after the presentation of petitions, Mr. Bell submitted a resolution which was adopted, directing an inquiry into the propriety of making alterations in the machinery of the U. S. steamer Allegheny, to test the merits of the submerged horizontal wheel as a mode of propulsion.

Mr. Gwin submitted a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing all duties on flour exported from ports on the Pacific, and imported into any port of the U. States.

Mr. Hunter submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the President for all the correspondence between the U. States and the Mexican Minister, in relation to drafts drawn upon the treasury of the United States by the Mexican Government under a contract by that Government with John D. Marks.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, calling for all correspondence by the U. S. Consul at Panama, relative to the taxation imposed by the Government of New Granada upon American citizens crossing the Isthmus.

Mr. Hale introduced a joint resolution directing the presentation of a sword to the nearest male relative of Major Samuel Ringgold, late of the U. S. Army.

Mr. Bright introduced a bill explanatory of the Fugitive Slave Law. The bill provides that no actions or causes of action existing under the act of 1793, shall be construed as having been taken away by the act of 1850.

Mr. Bright declared himself determined to stand by the Compromise measures to the last.

The joint resolution authorizing the Treasurer of the mint to appoint their own clerks, was passed; also the bill granting the right of way through the custom house lot in New London to a railroad.

The bill to distribute the books published by Congress, called the "Annals of Congress," being on its passage—

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, moved to recommit the bill.

A long debate ensued; the motion to recommit was not agreed to, and the bill was then passed.

The Senate then took up the Deficiency bill from the House. Several amendments, reported by the Committee on Finance, were agreed to.

An amendment appropriating $754,000 to pay all demands by the Cherokee Indians, was moved by Mr. Hunter.

Mr. Walker moved to add to the amendment a proviso that the money should not be paid to any agent or attorney, but to the Indians themselves.

A long debate took place on this amendment, after which it was rejected—yeas 21, nays 25.

The amendment of Mr. Hunter was agreed to.

The bill, after further amendments, was order to be engrossed. Adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, chairman of the committee, reported certain appropriation bills, which were referred and ordered to the Committee on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bayly then moved that it be the special order of the day for to-morrow, that the House resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration the above bills, which being objected to, he moved that the rules be suspended, to enable him to make the motion; upon which the ayes and nays were taken, when there appeared 91 in favor of the suspension of the rules, and 92 against it. The motion, therefore, was not put.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the discussion of the bill for the establishment of a Board of Accounts.

Amendments making the salary of the commissioners $2,500, and reducing the period in the original bill to six years instead of twelve, were then agreed to.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved an amendment, the effect of which was to make the decision of the board final, when such decision should be unanimous.

Mr. Bowlin, of Missouri, contended that Congress had no right to give such a power, and thus in effect abrogate the right of petitioning.

The amendment was then negatived without a division.

Mr. Stevens then moved to limit the final decision upon claims to a certain sum. He said there were numerous frivolous claims presented every session to Congress, notwithstanding the repeated replies which they met with; and he considered that their investigation could be no more safely entrusted than a court of justice.

After a brief discussion, the amendment was agreed to—the sum inserted being $2,000.

There were various other amendments referring to the details of the bill—the main question as it will be seen having been decided—which were accompanied by five minutes' speeches, and consequent remarks of little interest to the general reader. It appeared from these, however, that notwithstanding the decision of the Board, the action of Congress, in the nature of a bill, would be necessary before any money could be drawn from the treasury.

Mr. Duer, of New York, subsequently moved an amendment, declaring that the decisions of the Board should be according to the principles of law and equity; otherwise it might grant pensions and perform other acts that are not contemplated. He thought, notwithstanding the same was a strong opposition to the bill, that with proper guards it might ultimately pass.

Mr. Brisbane, of Pennsylvania, a new member, was going on to state his conviction of the necessity for the establishment of such a tribunal, when the hour had arrived for the commencement of the usual morning business, and the House proceeded to the consideration of bills on the Private Calendar.

Mr. Walker moved to add to the amendment a proviso that the money should not be paid to any agent or attorney, but to the Indians themselves.

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PARDON IN PANTALOONS.—Those who have seen Miss Cushman play *Romeo*, will particularly appreciate a criticism in the Home Journal, by N. P. Willis, upon the appearance, by the so "far-off, as the Astor Place Opera, of the great Italian prima donna: He says:

"Great interest was felt to see how the prima donna would make love in breeches, and she, at least, satisfied curiosity on her probable idea of what costume is usually expected. She did like a man. The sharpness of pantaloons was no embarrassment to her usual locomotive unconsciousness, and, indeed, if her means of getting over the ground had been made to daylight all their lined they could not have worked about with more geometrical ease and freedom.

We may add, by the way, that the mustache was very becoming to Parodi's short upper lip, though, perhaps, it is hardly evangelical to admire it—the Bible declaring (Deut. XXII 5) that "the woman shall not wear that which pertaineth unto a man."

There was a hearty laugh at the consummate gallantry with which Parodi-Romeo picked up the bouquets and presented them lovingly to Juliet—half of them, at least, intended doubtless for herself. It was in these stoppings-down, by the way, that her gentlemanly mode their only betrayal of the disguise—the knee-joints bending womanlessly towards instead of manlikely onwards—in all other points the gallant prima donna acting as any gentleman would do in her place.

DARING ROBBERY IN WASHINGTON.—On the night of the 9th, the book store of Messrs. Taylor and Maury was entered, and robbed of from $500 to $1,000 worth of gold and silver pencil cases, gold pens, and other valuable articles, besides a quantity of money. No clue has yet been had to the thieves or the stolen property.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—We take the following from the Alexandria Republican:

To keep eggs from spoiling, eat them while they are fresh. We have tried all kinds of methods, but this we think is the one to be relied on in any climate.

THE OSWEGO MURDER—*Family Feuds.*—A despatch in yesterday's paper stated that John M. Thurston had killed his brother-in-law, Mr. Garrison, with an axe at Oswego, N. Y., while the latter and his wife, the sister of Thurston, were making a call at Thurston's house. A second despatch dated Oswego, the 8th, gives the following particulars:

It appears from the evidence, that there was a difficulty between Garrison and his wife, so that Mrs. G. had left his house the day before, and gone to the house of her brother, John M. Thurston, with her only child, a girl six years old, with her. Thurston went in the afternoon to see Garrison in relation to the custody of the child, and had invited Garrison to come to his house in the evening to talk the subject over with his wife; when they separated, Thurston returning home.

Soon after, Garrison started to go to the house of Thurston, and again met Thurston on the way, who had followed Garrison to accompany with Garrison to the house. Garrison stopped at the door, and requested the child to be sent to him. His wife said if he wanted to see the child he must come in.

Garrison then went in, and Thurston handed him a chair, and immediately passed out through a back door to the wood-house. Garrison had become seated and taken his child on his knee, when Thurston came in with an axe, and approaching Garrison from behind, struck him in the head with the edge of the axe, burying it to the eyes. He then repeated the blow, which took effect on the side of his face, severing the lower jaw from his face.

Garrison died immediately—retaining his position in his chair, clasping his child to his side. Garrison's wife asked her brother why he had killed Garrison? He replied that he could not help it."

Thurston does not evince the least contrition for the deed, but told the sheriff to-day that he had "served Garrison right, and he was not sorry he did it."

Thurston was a man of excitable temperament, and was generally regarded as a dangerous man in the community, though he is very respectably connected.

The coroner's inquest was adjourned at 6 P. M. till 9 A. M. on Monday.

(From the N. Y. Herald, Feb. 9.)

ARREST OF INDIAN GAMES OF COUNTERFEITERS.—A vast amount of spurious coin is in circulation, particularly in the interior of the country; and by the activity of Messrs. De Angelos and Hakkelwitz, two of the Deputy Marshals, we are glad to say that a large body of the gang engaged in counterfeiting has been detected. On Friday afternoon, officer Hakkelwitz, having obtained a clue to the abode of the coiners, proceeded to the neighborhood of the Five Points, where he found the house of one James Smith and——Kelly, whom he arrested after a most desperate resistance in a dark entry: the officer, being alone was obliged to throw arms before he could succeed in taking them off. On the premises of Smith, we found upwards of twenty counterfeit dollars, very badly done, and easily detected. Having ascertained some facts from Smith, Hakkelwitz and De Angelos repaired to the house of Smith, in the Five Points, where they arrested six other men and women, in a small room without a window. They also found there a mould and other implements for coining, together with a quantity of metal. On the day previous, Hakkelwitz, arrested two other persons in Brooklyn, engaged in the same trade. The following are the names of the parties charged: James Lowson, Elizabeth Lowson, James Smith, ——Kelly, Farrell, McGovern, Michael Green, Mary Conlan, Elizabeth Green, Catharine Hobbs Thos. Connolly.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, our citizens were painfully excited by a dreadful accident which occurred in the very heart of the city. Some days past, workmen have been steadily employed in deepening the foundation for a new House at the corner of Main and 13th streets. But a few days before, a building occupied by Mr. Lack as a Lottery office, had been pulled down, and as it was designed to erect in its stead a more substantial edifice, it was thought advisable to deepen the foundations. While the workmen were engaged in their task, the bank of earth overhead suddenly caved in and crushed two of them beneath weight. Prompt measures were at once resolved to, to clear away the rubbish, and in a few moments the bodies of both were extricated, but in a frightfully mangled condition and with life entirely extinct. The head of one was literally crushed to pieces and the brains running out on the ground. Altogether it was a shocking spectacle—but the constantly accumulating crowds seemed to find a morbid pleasure in gazing upon it. Some not satisfied with a distant view, descended into the pit where the bodies lay, and appeared as if they were chained to the spot by an irresistible fascination. We learn that both of these unfortunate creatures were Irishmen—one named Hughes and the other Sullivan.—*Richmond Whig*, 11th.

Complimentary.

STEAMER NEW ORLEANS,
*Bay of Panama, February 1st, 1851.*

At a meeting of the passengers of said steamer, H. H. RAYMOND, Esq., was called to the chair, and Messrs G. LEONARD, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, it was moved that a committee of three be appointed to purchase a set of silver pitchers, to be presented to Captain Jonze D. Woon; and Messrs. M. G. Leonard, Major Bailey and Captain Johnson were unanimously appointed such committee.

On motion, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a suitable address, expressive of the sentiments of the passengers towards Capt. Wood.

Messrs. Leonard, Lynch and Gardner were appointed a committee for that purpose, and having retired, returned, and through Mr. Leonard, read the following address:

*John D. Wood, Esq., Commander Steamship New Orleans:*

DEAR SIR:—The passengers from San Francisco to Panama on board steamer "New Orleans", having witnessed with deep-felt pleasure your unremitting care to secure to them a speedy and pleasant passage to their port of destination, sparing no pains or expense to provide them with every needed comfort; arriving most efficiently to beguile the tediousness of the passage, and turn to pleasure what in most voyages at sea is so fruitful of restless anxiety, care and disquietude; and having most ardently exhibited the true gentleman, and the careful, vigilant, and truly obliging commander, particularly manifested at Acapulco in the detention of your ship, when otherwise one of us would necessarily have been left at that port; we cannot take our leave of you and your noble ship without expressing our heartfelt thanks for these manifestations of your devotedness to all our wants—and more particularly would we express our high esteem of your officer-like deportment in the navigation of your ship, securing to us, so far as human agency could effect, a safe, pleasant and speedy passage.

Your example, as well as the innate qualities of your officers and crew, has stimulated them to vie with each other in their attentions to our wants, and while we most cordially thank them for these attentions, we would commend them, with yourself and your noble ship, to the favorable consideration and patronage of the travelling public. Especially to Doctor Hooper, Surgeon of your ship, do we tender our high appreciation for his devoted attentions to the sick, and his assiduous watchfulness and care to all that pertained to the health and comfort of those entrusted to his care.

As an evidence that our professions are not mere parting compliments of empty sound, we have proposed to present you with a pair of Silver Pitchers, appropriately inscribed, and a suitable gold pitcher, to accompany as a memorial of our attachment and esteem.

While we regret, we feel it to be a loss to the travelling public not blessed as great to have so good, and yet so pleasant a commander, yet knowing that young and deserving merit must in your hands only prove a spur to others, we trust it may be your good fortune speedily to return to those most dear to your affections, and that, surrounded by all that can make life happy, you may long be spared to reap the rich fruitions of your well merited reputation.

G. G. Leonard; Capt. Gardner; M. Bernett; Capt H. W. Johnson; R. J. Stephens; Chas. H. Barroughs; D. A. Engart; Wm. B. Gladding; H. R. Raymond; John Church; Wm. C. Drumm; Wm. Borrow; Capt. Taylor; Dr. G. M. Willing; Major Bailey; Osborn; Bobbitt; Frederick L. Hanks; Robt. H. Revell; E. C. Lewis; A. Kinning; P. Crosby; Capt. Crook; Capt. Wright; Benjamin Franklin Moulton; H. N. White; W. Clayton; J. M. Hood; T. Hershberg; F. Miller; J. A. Engart; Jas. A. Pritchard; A. J. Mitchell; Hobbs; Henry C. Lynch; Pierce; J. T. Valentine; J. Smith; G. Gordon Granger, U. S. A.; Wm. Brown; Mitchell.

Capt. Wood having been called upon by the passengers, responded to the address in a feeling and appropriate manner; when the meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for Captain Wood and the steamer New Orleans.

H. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
W. G. LEONARD, Secretary.

City Intelligence.

FALSE OF TICKETS FOR JENNY LIND'S SIXTH CONCERT.—If Cotton is going down, we have the consolation of knowing that JENNY LIND tickets are more decidedly in the ascendant. At the auction sale yesterday the bidding was very spirited, and the choice seats for the Concert this evening commanded a premium of from $10 to $17.—The Ft. Charles Theatre stock takes the lead of all other companies, and at no remote day we may look for a dividend "what is a dividend" in the shape of Charitable notes, which, although they do not pass current in Bank, are apt to be treasured up for redemption hereafter.

PLACIDA'S VARIETIES.—A new piece will be presented at this attractive establishment to-night, entitled New Year Holidays, in which that prince of comic actors, Geo. Holland, will appear in three different characters. Besides this, the grand ballet Sabot of La Bayadere will be performed, and also "Scenes from the Life of an Unprotected Female."

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Verdi's magnificent opera of "Jerusalem" will be performed to-morrow night. There is no more attractive spectacle in the *Repertoire* of the Opera, and the many strangers now present would do well to provide themselves with seats, as the piece is not to be repeated.

THE FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—The spirited and popular manager of the *Varieties*, Tom PLACIDE, has set apart Washington's Birth Day, the twenty-second, as a benefit night for the Firemen's Charitable Association. This was the same case last year, and it is a custom which is to be continued hereafter. There is perhaps no institution in the city which possesses stronger claims on the public support, and we trust that in this instance the public will be worthy of the institution and of the noble ends for which it was created. The gallant firemen, ever foremost in the field, have sent an invitation to JENNY LIND, and her presence on the occasion may be considered a fixed fact. We shall notice hereafter the various attractions to be presented on Saturday evening next, and in the meantime would advise those who desire to witness the Fire Department congregated in the auspicious occasion, to provide themselves with tickets. The theatre will be a perfect jam, and let it be borne in mind that Tom Placide appropriates the whole of the receipts for the benefit of the association.

RECORD MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This body met last evening, pursuant to adjournment. Recorder Caldwell in the chair, and a full board present. A message from the Mayor was received, transmitting the result of the adjudication of various contracts; also, advising that the work on Poydras street had been completed, and informing the Council that a committee had been appointed by the General Council, to make preparations for the celebration of Washington's Birth-day, and suggesting that a similar committee be named. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Shields, Nave, and Johnson, was appointed to co-operate with other committees, in celebrating the Twenty-second of February.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed the following exhibit:

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|---|---|
| Balance on hand last report, | $3,340 00 |
| Amount received this week, | 73,441 23 |
| | $76,801 93 |
| Disbursed this week, | 71,963 96 |
| Balance on hand this day, | $4,837 97 |

A letter from Mr. Randall Hunt was read, informing the Council that, in his opinion, the securities offered by Mr. Grant ought to be accepted. His reason for the opinion contained, and a case before the Court, with whom the ultimate decision must be. On motion, the securities were accepted.

The High Constable reported to the Council that he had suspended three watchmen for bad behavior. Referred to the Police Committee.

A letter from Mr. Nott in his resignation as a Director of the Public Schools. Accepted. M. H. Dreyfous likewise sent in his resignation as a member of the Public Schools. On the motion to accept, the President called Mr. Shields to the chair, and left the Council Chamber. The resignation was accepted.

Petitions, &c. of W. R. Bell, claiming $500 damages for injuries done his stables at the time of the fire. Referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Harrison sent in his resignation as Surveyor of the Second District. Referred.

The President returned and took the chair.

From Mechanics' Fire Company, No. 8, praying for an appropriation to pay for a new engine. Referred to the Fire Committee.

A petition for the payment of a bill connected with the public schools. Mr. Dreyfous, the president a long explanation of his peculiar position as President of the Council, and as President of the Board of Public Schools, and the difficulties which the creation of a new Board conflicted with his views, and that consequently he could not act and any decisions which assumed the existence and the non-existence of the Board elected in May. For this reason he would vacate the chair, and the more so as other matters connected with the schools would probably come up for discussion.

Mr. Shields was called to the chair.

A communication from James Brown was read stating that from common rumor Major Beard was not a citizen of the United States, and that consequently he is not qualified to act as member of the Council. Mr. Davern referred to his own case some years ago. The communication was laid on the table.

Mr. Brother, chairman of the Finance Committee reported in favor of the payment of sundry bills. Adopted.

After some further business of no special importance, the Council adjourned.

DISCHARGES.—Thos. Cummings was examined yesterday before Recorder Genella, on the charge of having on the 9th ultimo entered certain premises with intent to steal. The evidence failed to bear out the accusation, and the charge was accordingly dismissed.

STEALING FROM A STEAMER.—James Crosby was committed yesterday by Recorder Genella, for trial before the First District Court, on the charge of having stolen Capt. Grolee's clothing at the time of the sinking of the steamer Autocrat.

TRIFLING CASES.—A variety of trifling cases were brought up yesterday before the police courts, but we omit the details as they can not possibly be of any interest to our readers.

Patrick Walsh, Ann Kelly, Ann Kelly was arrested yesterday in the Second Municipality on the charge of having stolen a watch from J. Conway, in Perdido street. The examination was adjourned.

CONSTITUTE.—Geo. Webber was committed yesterday by Recorder Caldwell for trial before the First District Court, on the charge of having purloined some articles from H. Franke's store at the corner of Carondelet and Poydras streets.

PRESENTING A SPURIOUS CHECK.—A man named Alexander Dinn, presented yesterday for payment at the Bank of Louisiana a spurious check for $800 15. Mr. Geo. W. Nott, the paying teller, at once discovered the nature of the paper, and arrested him forthwith. He is now in jail awaiting an examination.

CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST—Maria Miller was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality on the charge of having committed a breach of trust in which Frederick Stuart alleges to be the sufferer to the tune of $150. The case has not yet been examined.

LARCENY.—John Lady and Jacob Bunker were arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, having been found in possession of stolen property, stolen from Madam de Fontaine's residence fronting on Jackson square. The prisoners were remanded for further examination.

## COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1851.

The *Africa's* news is at hand, announcing a decline of ⅛@¼d in the Liverpool Cotton market. This is, of course, in response to the lying estimates of the crop forwarded in January, and the accounts therefore of speculative origin. Meanwhile the prospects of the yield have been more grossly exaggerated, and we are consequently of the opinion that the lowest point has not yet been reached in Liverpool. When the purpose of certain parties shall have been attained, we may look for estimates approximative to the final result, but not till then. In the meantime, we prefer to stem the current of error, and as it has never yet occurred to the writer of these lines to be mistaken in his views of the crop, grounded as they are on careful and *disinterested* observation, we have mer