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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1852.

No. 1720, Vol. 10—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXX.—Whole No. 6000.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE, GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.

Thursday Morning, April 8, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT:
MILLARD FILLMORE
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN
(subject to the nomination of the Whig National Convention.)

CHARTER OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

We have published in a pamphlet the several Acts of Incorporation which constitute the Charter of New Orleans. They comprise the Acts consolidate the three Municipalities; the supplemental act providing for the annexation of Lafayette, etc., and another supplemental in regard to the mode of conducting elections, the duties of Commissioners of the consolidated City, etc. These Acts are printed in large and clear type, with marginal references to the various sections. The pamphlet may be procured at our office.

REVISED STATUTES OF THE STATE.

At the earnest request of a number of legislators, we have had a few copies of the new Digest of the Statutes of Louisiana, published and bound, and are prepared to dispose of them to those who may desire copies of this important work. As the edition is a small one the members of the bar or others anxious to obtain the volume would do well to apply without delay.

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

OPPOSITION TO THE CONVENTION.

We met yesterday, with unexpected confirmation of the necessity of the friends of Reform making proper exertions, on Monday next, to carry the Convention question. While we have warned the people that they might expect a secret, insidious opposition to this measure, from those who dread all changes, and prefer remaining stationary and quiescent, and likewise from those who are unwilling that their handiwork elaborated but a few years since, should undergo extraordinary pains and care, should be subjected to abortion and failure, we hardly anticipated, in view of the seeming universality of the Convention, that any public opposition would take ground openly against it. This, however, has been done. The Point Coupee Democratic journal of 10 inconsiderate influence in the section of country in which it is located, comes out on the eve of the election in direct hostility to the movement. That paper says:

We have refrained until now, from making observations with regard to the Convention, for or against which the people of this state are called on to vote on the 12th inst. We have constrained to come out the ground as inconsiderate, if not suspicious of the people of the State, through their representatives in the State Legislature, were about effecting a change in the organic law, which on a celebration, they deemed advisable. But we published all sides of the question, and let the views of certain city politicians, who expect in the development of their financial schemes, and anxious to retain in New Orleans the seat of government, believe that they can a better chance of carrying out their projects in connection with a convention, than before the Legislature. For our part we can see nothing to the people of the country in favor of the important step which has been urged on them by the Legislature. On the contrary, we see in it, that have much to fear, particularly in the shape and interests of banks, railroads and other monopolies, and the power of the Legislature to New Orleans.

We consider we express how fearfully the editor of the Democratic journal feels on the subject, in the strongest terms. The country Representatives, in many a man, sustained these from the vote for the proposed reforms interest the entire state, and are of equal importance to the country and urban population. Scarcely a public journal has been held, of either party, that has not taken the project of a new constitution. It is a question that is identified with the prosperity and enterprise of the State, and has long been considered and discussed without reference to political parties.

We do not think that the people of this state, in the event of a convention being called, will have to fear such hasty and ruinous work as the thinking projected when the members of the Legislature in New Orleans. These apprehensions are either simulated or real. If simulated, the editor is morally censurable for seeking to infect the community with a dread that is not share. If real, we are at a loss to conceive whence they derive their existence, and upon them the courage of a nervously excited imagination. What authority has any journal to conclude to the advocates of reform the most disposition to commit either of the error of which he charges *Echo*? Touching Banks, we have no prejudices against them, and we know that one of the main objects of the convention is to repress monopoly and encourage a salutary and responsible system, resting in strict accordance with the principles of Free Banking. We are yet to learn that there is a Democrat in Louisiana unwilling to institute this system for the various and irresponsible one now in existence—or that any man prefers crushing Banks altogether, and refuse that this great and growing State to the inadequate and meta le currency. Instead of an unlimited extension of banking privileges, the convention will so modify the Constitution, as to restrain them within safe and equitable limits. The argument of the *Echo* is an appeal to credible and stupid prejudices, which once prevailed in Louisiana, but are now, thank Heaven, exploded.

The imputation urged against the friends of a Convention, of a design to transfer the seat of Government to New Orleans, is not only without foundation, but absurd. It is unfounded, because the city has given time and again, through its public organs, and her representatives, the most solemn assurances that this subject shall not an subject that she will abide by the choice already made, and will urge nothing beyond the abrogation of that insulting clause which stigmatizes her and stamps her with infamy. It is absurd, because if even the City politicians contrived to restore the seat of government to New Orleans, the country being the greater would easily outvote them. This plea is used as an effective means of stirring up opposition to the Reform measures, but it will not succeed for the country knows that it may rely on the plighted faith of the city.

However feeble may be these objections, they present an opposition to a new Constitution does exist, and will be brought to bear in a tangible form on the day of election. It is therefore the bounden duty of all who are interested in the progress of Louisiana to deposit their votes on Monday next in favor of a Convention. The larger the vote the more certain and signal will be the triumph.

New Books.—We are indebted to J. C. Morgan of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for the following new publications:

Blackwood for March, and the Westminster Review for January—both capital numbers of these admirable periodicals.

Tales and Legends of Hungary, by Maid Pratt, a work of no ordinary talent, and full of novelty and interest.

The No-name Shed, or Marion and his Merry Men. This is a spirited episode of revolution in times from the stirring pen of Simms, we presume.

BUCHANAN LOAN.—A considerable number of bonds of this issue were purchased here on Tuesday, and Sunday. We understand that our German home citizens had bought up two thousand dollars worth, and many of our quiet, unobtrusive men purchased small sums at par. We have to add to the Kossuth fund. [*Mobile Register.*

THE MEETING.—Ah! Well, how many are a considerable number? what specific number is many? and what precise amount is comprised in small sums? We ask these questions in order to ascertain the precise amount of material aid Kossuth obtained in Mobile, and we hope our neighbor will give us the desired information.

NEWFOUNDLAND FIVE DAYS.—The authorities of Newfoundland have granted to Mr. H. R. Tibbatts and associates of New York, the exclusive right to construct and use the magnetic telegraph across that island, for the period of thirty years. The grant is designed to facilitate Mr. Tibbatts in his scheme for the establishment of steam and telegraphic communication between New York and Liverpool or London in five days. The telegraph is to extend from New York to St. Johns, from whence a line of steamers is to run to Galway, where another line of telegraph is to commence, extending to London. This latter line will, it is said, be completed during the current year. The distance from St. Johns to Galway, is 1,647 miles, or about five days sail.

REMOVED Sale of Dry Goods.

The particular attention of city and country Merchants is called to the extensive catalogue sale of dry goods, and especially of an invoice of silks and satins, to take place This Day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at J. H. PETTIJOHN'S Auction Room, No. 6 Canal street.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Mobile *Tribune* of Tuesday has the following Telegraphic despatches were received yesterday, stating that the American steamship Baltic arrived at New York on the 5th, at two o'clock. She brings Liverpool dates to the 23d ultimo. The lower qualities of cotton were heavy, while the better grades were firm. Sales of the three days, 17,000 bales. Mobile middling, 5d per lb. Trade at Manchester was steady.

The second despatch reports that the market opened dull on Wednesday. Trade in Manchester healthy. Stock of American nearly 300,000 bales.

The Mobile *Advertiser* of the same date says: Telegraphic despatches announce the arrival at New York of the American steamer Baltic, with three days' later dates from Liverpool. Sales of three days 17,000 bales, with no material change in prices—the better qualities in request—inferior neglected.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

ENGLAND.—The proceedings of parliament were not of any moment, if we except the explanation touching the renewal of the Corn Laws given by the Premier in the House of Lords, and by Mr. D'Israeli in the House of Commons. On the 12th instant, Lord Derby said that the question at issue between the Free Traders and Protectionists would be decided at the ensuing general election. He repudiated a factious opposition, and declared he had no desire to return to the law of 1846 nor a wish to recur to the law of 1842. He castigated the proceedings of the Anti Corn Law League—implored their Lordships to apply themselves not to the renewal of free trade, but to such modifications of the system as would mitigate the blows inflicted on the Agricultural portion of the community, and alleviate the injuries from which they suffered. He expressed the opinion that in regard to those who had suffered from the changes made, and being left without a corresponding alteration in the expenditures thrown upon them—the moderate imposition of a duty producing a large revenue, and thereby enabling the taxation to be taken off, with hardly an appreciable effect upon the food of the people—would be a most just, a most economical, and for the country a most advantageous mode of allowing relief. Lord Derby concluded by declaring his determination not to flinch from the performance of his duty. The subject then dropped in the House of Lords.

Great uncertainty prevailed as to the period when Parliament would be dissolved; never the less, the two great parties—Protectionists and Free Traders—were busy preparing for the electioneering campaign, and all the leading constituencies had been addressed by candidates aspiring to the office of Representatives. Mr. Frederick Peel had been visiting the electors of Bury; his opponent is Lord Duncan.

Sir Thomas Birch had retired from the representation of Liverpool. Mr. Cardwell would contest the next election of that town. The Conservatives have got up a requisition to Mr. Wm. M. Stewart, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Chas Turner, Chairman of the Liverpool Dock Committee.

Lord Eglinton had held his first Levee and Drawing Room, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. They were most numerously attended, far beyond any thing known since the days of Earl Gray, a Vice Royalty.

Lord Naas had gone down to canvass the electors of Cobham, inside vacant by the resignation of Dr. Boyd.

The Coronation of the Cork election had not reached Liverpool when the mail was sailed. It was the general opinion that Mr Scully would be returned.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Catholic Defence Association had issued an address to the electors of Cork, endorsing Mr. Scully, and deprecating the consistency or ability of the Protestant candidate, Mr. Tremain. From the active adopted by the Defence Association, three fifths of the counties will be conquered, in the hands of the Priests, at the approaching election.

Lord Chancery had addressed the proposed Solicitor, recommending that the arrangements had not said a word about Relief, the one thing needful—and vote by ballot.

Portugal. The Portuguese cabinet had been completed by the appointment of Senhor Delmarcia Garrette and M. Lubra. A minority of exceedingly endowed with talent and oratorical powers had not existed at Lisbon for many years. The reform of the charter was likely to be carried.

HOLLAND.—The Second Chamber had accepted one of the most important clauses in the bill for establishing an Income Tax. The minority there is now about 20.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland mail had arrived in London. It brings but little additional news respecting the Burmese war. The Governor General is anxious to avoid further hostilities.

The Persians had invaded Herat, and were likely to prove successful.

The war continued in the south of China.

A large portion of the British and French ships, Bashan vessels were on the spot to render such assistance as might be necessary.

Seventeen American whalers were in Hong Kong harbor. The fishing season had been unprofitable.

The conversion of Chinese to Calvinism was greatly increasing.

AUSTRALIA.—Sydney advices to the 18th December had been received to the 10th inst. Discussion there were exceedingly clear, though insurance. The place was comparatively deserted. A great number of the people Diggings gone to the Bathurst, which had turned out very productive. Women get ten shillings a day for washing the charging vessels.

MARCH 21.—The Canada exchanged signals with the steamship Africa, hence for Liverpool.

THE NOTORIOUS DR. HINES.

It will be perceived by the following, that this celebrated personage, who was recently pardoned by Governor WALKER, after serving a large portion of the term of his sentence within the walls of the Penitentiary, at Baton Rouge, has been again practising his rascalities, and is now an inmate of the Charleston jail. The Charleston *Courier* says:

I pass being discharged, New Orleans had the honor of his distinguished company, where his gentle invention and great adroitness soon placed him in possession of funds sufficient to make a display. How many, and what sums he may have swindled to acquire these means, we know not, as doubtless in many cases the victims, rather than acknowledge their verdancy, were content to put up with their loss. Not so, however, in the instance of Mr. Word, a Texan gentleman, who at the time of Hines's career was sojourning at the Veranda Hotel in that city, and upon whom Hines called, representing himself to be Col. A. Floyd, a brother of Governor Floyd, of Virginia, and having formed an acquaintance with him, succeeded at different times in obtaining some eight hundred dollars from him by means of deeds, bonds, &c., which have since been ascertained to be admit forgeries. Mr. Word having discovered that he had been done, and that Hines was about to take advantage of his cost to bring the swindler to justice, and started in pursuit. After tracing him to various places in the West, he got fairly on his trail at New York, in which city the real Colonel A. P. Floyd had become quite a lion with the Upper Ten, dining with, and, in turn, entertaining John Van Buren, Henry Weston, and others. But by some strange fatality, Mr. Word missed his man, and again had to keep on the more. He however struck upon the right trail, and pursued Hines through Richmond, where full proofs of his rascality were developed, to this city, at which he arrived yesterday week, unconscious of being pursued.

He took lodgings at first at one of the most fashionable hotels, but subsequently removed to a private boarding-house in Queen street. He seems, from the moment of his arrival, to have been busily engaged in the project of obtaining money under false pretences, and we learn that on one occasion he called on a gentleman, representing himself to be a Louisiana planter, and stating that having just arrived in town, he required a loan of two thousand dollars, for which he offered a collateral security in bonds and mortgages on property in Virginia.

The gentleman applied to, however, politely declined having anything to do with the matter, and Hines had to depart and cogitate on whom else he might endeavor to devour, but unfortunately his cogitations were rather abruptly interrupted yesterday morning, by his meeting at last with his indefatigable pursuer, Mr. Word, in King street. He tried to escape, but after running some considerable distance he was overtaken, and although he made a most determined resistance, captured by Lieut. Symes and taken to the upper guard house. So much having been accomplished, a bail writ was lodged with the sheriff of this district at the suit of Word, who, in company with George Dunberry, who had been created a special deputy for this occasion, proceeded to the upper guardhouse, took him into custody on the civil suit, and conveyed him to jail, where he was receipted for by the jailor as the same individual who had called on him a few days previous, and represented himself as inspector of jails, stating he had received the appointment from the President of the United States. Dunenberry, at the request of Hines, then proceeded to the boarding house in Queen street, with an order from him, signed Johnson, for the delivery of his baggage and the money to pay for six days board.

Mr. Word was naturally troubled that his victimizer was *here de combat*, and that it was now out of his power to work further mischief—for the present, at all events, but he was mistaken, as, strange to tell, he himself was again made the victim of this arrant deceiver's machinations. Hines having, with the most unparalleled audacity, had a warrant issued for Word's arrest, upon his affidavit charging that gentleman with having committed an assault with intent to kill, and Mr Word being a stranger here, knew not, at the instant, where to procure bail, and consequently the pursuer and pursued occupy the same prison. The initiatory steps, however, we believe were taken last night to effect his release, and we understand that all probability he will be discharged on bail in the course of this morning.

WATERMELON BUTTER.—A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, presents the following method of using watermelons:

I endeavor every year to raise a good water-melon patch. They are a healthy and delightful fruit, I think. I cultivate the ice rind variety; plant early in May, and again towards the close of the season, so that they will be ripening in succession. When they commence ripening we commence eating, and use them freely during the hot weather. When the weather becomes cool we have plenty, and a quantity of them in the house, split them open, with a knife, scrape out the pulps into a colander, and strain the water into vessels. We boil it in an iron coated down to a syrup, then add the pulp, and boil it up, like making apple butter, and boil down until the fruit is well cooked, then seize to taste, and you have something that most of people will prefer to apple butter, or as a dish of preserves. Or the syrup may be boiled without fruit down to molasses, which will be found to be as fine as the best sugar cane molasses. We have made of apple and peach as much as gallons of the molasses, if I may so call it, and molasses, which has kept until May in a fine condition.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 31st ult., various petitions and memorials were presented.

Mr. BOWLAND presented a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate for what object the naval expedition has recently been ordered to the East Indies, and calling for copies of the orders and instructions given to its commander.

Mr. B. said that if this expedition was really sent out, as stated in the newspapers, Congress would shortly be called upon to make a large appropriation for its expenses. It was proper that before the expedition sailed, the country should know its object.

Mr. Gwin objected to the consideration of the resolution, and it was laid over.

On motion of Mr. Soule, the Senate took up the bill to provide for a tri-monthly mail from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, via Tampico, and back, in steam vessels. The bill was amended so as to authorize the Postmaster General to enter into a contract for the transportation of the mail tri monthly, between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, for five years, at a sum not exceeding $100,000 a year, the steamers to be of not less than 800 tons burthen, adapted to war purposes.

Mr. Hunter moved to strike out the words "and adapted to war purposes," and a long debate took place, after which it was agreed to—The debate was continued, and the bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendment made thereto, by striking out "adapted to war purposes," was concurred in.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, reports of committees were called for. Several were submitted by Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, from the committee on public lands, among which was a bill to dispose of one thousand and sixty acres of land in Michigan and Ohio, formerly ceded by the Indians, which was read a third time. He also reported a bill granting the right of way to a railroad line from Charleston to Memphis, and he called the attention of the House to the importance of granting the land, and relied upon the wisdom and intelligence of the House to pass it.

Mr Johnson, of Arkansas, said as this is a test bill, there being other applications of a similar description of bills before the House, he should move that it be put upon its passage, that the sentiment of members on the subject might be ascertained.

Mr Kvaur, of Md, was opposed to making the bill a test question, and wished for further information as to the details, before he voted in its favor.

In reply to a question from Mr. Fowler, of Mass, whether Mr Johnson would vote in favor of similar grants to the old States, he replied in the negative. If the House would not vote for a previous question which he called for, he should consider it as manifesting an intention of taking up all the bills of a similar description.

Mr Johnson, at the suggestion of Mr Cobb, withdrew his motion for the previous question, and to refer the bill to the committee on the State of the Union.

Mr Marshall, of Ky, moved for leave to withdraw the words "under oath" in the resolution calling for information relative to the survey of the Ohio river, and Mr Evans consequently withdrew his motion to delay consideration.

On motion of Mr Orr, of S C, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and again took up the homestead bill.

The floor was successively occupied by Messrs Williams, of Tenn., Ingersoll, of Conn., and Fowler, of Mass until the hour of adjournment.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—*Millions paid by the Administration.*—According to the Hon James Brooks, the present Administration has paid nearly $17,000,000 of the National debt. Thus:

The public registered debt on the 30th of November 1850, was $62,827,236
The public debt 30th November, 1851, was 62,560,965
Since the Whigs came into power, March 4, 1849, they have paid the country from an amount of public debt, as follows:
Stock of the loan of 1843—act 31 March, 1847 ..... 291,000, 00
Stock of the loan of 1842—act of the 22d July, 1846 9,74
Stock of the loan of 1847—act of 28th January, 1847 ..... 1,000,000, 00
Mexican indemnity—act of 20th August, 1849 ..... 901,731 92
Bounty land Scrip—act 11th February, 1847 ..... 292,975, 00
Old debt and unclaimed debt—act 9th August 1790, and 12th June, 1798 ..... 7,414 67
Loans contracted under the act of 28th January, 1847, by the loan of Mexico, by instalments 11,326,140 00
..... $17,023,195 57

N. B. A correction in cents and dollars!

AFFAIRS IN THE MOUTH AMERICA.—The following extract from one of the most moral of the slave states journals of Boston, is truly oddly. We wonder what the pious reformers of the social and spiritual advancement of the great generation of the 'pilgrim fathers,' now that the public schools of Boston have fallen under the purifying supervision, and even have received the gracious encouragement and approval of so distinguished a public dancer *et cet.*, as the Countess of Landsfeldt. Thus speaks the Boston *Courier*:

Little Mothers and Boys in the Schools.—The Countess of Lansfeldt, accompanied by Mr. Frederick Emerson of the Grammar School Board, and Robert E. Hudson, of the Merchants' Exchange, visited three of the public schools yesterday. The first visited the Wells School for girls in Mt Lean street and after a short stay, proceeded to the English High School in Bedford street. Here she was honored with an address on the part of the boys, and the exercises were conducted in French. She expressed herself highly pleased, and addressed the scholars in a brief manner, in the French language.

She then entered the Latin School, in the same building, where, also, there was an exhibition in declamation, in honor of her presence. Her stay at this school was more protracted than the others, her satisfaction at the advanced and enlightened condition of the pupils she expressed in a Latin speech. The scholars were captivated with the instructors and learning which the Countess displayed."

MR. FILLMORE.—The Richmond *Republican* thus replies to the New York *Tribune*, in behalf of Mr Fillmore:

The Tribune admits that the South *can* obtain the *nomination* of Mr. Fillmore. If she *can*, then she *ought* to do it, unless she is recreant to her constitutional rights, and false to her own true policy. The Northern man who dares to face Northern prejudices, and who holds fast to the helm of the constitution, in the face of such a storm of fanaticism as assailed Mr. Fillmore, deserves a better fate than to be cast overboard as soon as the skies have become clear and the waters smooth. If the South is to be called upon to sustain the Northern Whig party against Northern enemies, how can she expect that any Northern man will hereafter dare to maintain her constitutional right? Bear it in mind, that, according to the publication of the speech of Mr. Fillmore in the Union organ, Mr. Fillmore *has* obtain the nomination. It will be the fault, the fear, the ingratitude of the South, if he does not obtain it. Mr. Fillmore has received a majority of votes in Northern New York! Now, even if this were true, look, Southern men, at the reason the Tribune gives for it. Because there are many abolition voters in New York, and they will not sustain Mr. Fillmore, because he is true to the constitution! Ah! there's the rub! And so, Southern men must nominate some man who is not true to the constitution, or who is not known to be true to it, that he may obtain abolition support. Are you prepared to make this "agreement with death and covenant with hell?" We think not. As we have already said, this is a contest not between *men*, but between the *Constitution and practical Nullification*, and if Mr. Fillmore be nominated on account of his loyalty to the former, the Whig party, which is the party of the constitution, is defeated at the start, and the higher law is in triumph.

At the same time, we would not be understood as declaring that no man but Mr. Fillmore can receive the support of Southern Whigs. We do say, however, that he is by far, their first choice—that they would prefer him with extreme reluctance, for any other man, and they will give himup for no man who is not equally sound and reliable as himself, in his support of the Constitution and the Compromises.

THE YELLOWPLUSH PAPERS.—We are indebted to the Appletons, publishers, through J. B. STEEL, No. 60 Canal street, for their reprint of Thackeray's celebrated Yellowplush Correspondence—a work which made known the genius of its author, aged which is certainly one of the most original, clever and humorous productions ever written. There is a *curious felicitous* in "Jeem's" blunders of orthography that is in the highest degree entertaining, and his criticisms are inimitable.

CAPTURE OF INDIANS.—By the arrival of the steamer Welaka, from Florida, we learn that Gen. Hopkins, had succeeded in capturing a number of Indians, whom he had sent to Palatka. The Governor of Florida having sent Gen. Hopkins with a small force to ascertain the position and intentions of the Indians reported to be hostile, while proceeding through the country came upon an Indian camp, and succeeded in capturing eleven Indians, one warrior and ten squaws. A squaw in attempting to escape, we regret to learn, was fired upon and wounded in the leg. These Indians are now at Palatka, under a guard. One of the squaws captured, it is said, is a wife of Bill Bowlegs.

It will be remembered that Bowlegs has all the time maintained that his Indians were peaceably disposed, and that the depredations that had been committed were the work of renegades and vagabond Indians, whom he had banished from the nation. It we recollect right, he even promised to aid in suppressing them. The party taken by Gen. Hopkins would seem to belong to Bowlegs's tribe. Whatever may be that disposition of the remnant of the Seminole Indians left in Florida, it is evident that they cannot remain in the State, which is now rapid by being settled. Serious difficulty will be the result if they are not speedily removed. Humanity to the Indians as well as justice to the people of Florida should prompt the General Government to take prompt measures for their removal.—*Sav. Morning News.*

CURIOUS EPITAPHS.—The editors of the Home Journal, who are ever in search of "the memorable, the progressive, and the beautiful," have recently discovered the following ridiculous epitaphs, which they serve up to their readers in the last issue of that paper, as follows:

Most epitaph writers try to find out the best qualities of the departed; not so the writer of the following, taken from a church yard at Manchester:

Here lies John Hill,
A man of skill,
A file upon two files stem:
He never did good,
Nor never would,
But he lived so long again.

And yet another:

Sacred to the memory
Of Mrs Martha Gwynne,
Who was so very pure virtue,
She burst the entire shell of sin,
And hopped herself a cherubim.

Telegraphic Items.

BOSTON, March 31.

Destructive Conflagration in Boston.—At one o'clock, this morning, the Tremont Temple, formerly the Theatre, was discovered to be on fire, and in less than two hours afterwards was a mass of ruins. The walls all fell in. The loss is stated at $200,000. The building was insured for $42,000 in Eastern offices, and was occupied by thirty tenants of various professions, who lost all their property.

A. J. Johnson, music dealer, lost in pianos alone $8,000. Thos. Thompson's valuable collection of pictures, worth $45,000, was destroyed. King, the artist, loses his beautiful bust of Webster and other valuable paintings, and works of art belonging to different tenants were destroyed.

The building adjoining, on the South side, was completely smashed by the falling walls.

BOSTON, March 31st.

Later from Buenos Ayres—Confirmation of Rosas' defeat by the steamer Canada.—Advices from Buenos Ayres to Feb. 24 via England confirm the account of Rosas' defeat in every particular. Rosas was present in the engagement, and was slightly wounded. His cavalry were literally rode down by the Holstein cavalry in the service or the Brazilians. Rosas, disguised as a sailor, succeeded in reaching the English steamer Locust, with his daughter. Gen. Marcillo, commandant at Buenos Ayres, offered to capitulate and the foreign diplomats were trying to arrange matters amicably. Gen. Urquiza's army numbered 28,000 men, and 5000 horses, and forty pieces of artillery. The naval commanders of the different nations were about to land forces at Buenos Ayres to protect the persons and property of foreigners. The cavalry of Rosas were routed early in the battle, but his infantry made a desperate stand. Business at Buenos Ayres was at a stand still.

The Canada also brings intelligence that the Austrian war steamer Aucona, had been stranded on the Coast of Dalmatia and that crew of 120 souls, had all perished.

BOSTON, March 31st.

Sailing of the Niagara.—The steamer Niagara, sailed for Liverpool to-day, with $12,000 in gold and 28 passengers.

HARRISBURG, March 31st.

Passage of the Liquor Law.—The Senate to day passed the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor, except under great restrictions, by a vote of 17 to 15.

TRENTON, March 31.

The India Rubber Case.—Mr. Webster delivered the closing speech in the India Rubber case to day, and the friends of Mr. Day are sanguine of success. The Judges have reserved their decision.

NEW YORK, March 31.

Arrival of the Hon. Penn.—The steamer Wm Penn, which left Chagres on the 20th, and Kingston on the 24th, arrived this morning, bringing 160 passengers.

Fears were felt for the safety of the Monumental City, which left Panama in January, touched at Acapulco, on the 2d ult., departed the same day for San Francisco, and has not been heard of since. She had on board a large number of returning Californians, with their families.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31

DISTRESSING HOMICIDE.—Coroner Goldsmith held an inquest in Oxford, this morning, over an infant child 4 months old, which had been killed by its insane mother, Mrs Hill. She had been crazy since Christmas. Her son, a boy 5 years old, gave the alarm to the neighbors, who found her in the act of cutting her own throat. She had two razors, which were with difficulty taken from her.

BOSTON, March 31.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA. The steamer Canada arrived at 4 o'clock, P. M, and her mails went south at 5 P. M.

UTICA, March 31

COLD WEATHER.—It has been snowing all day, with a very cold wind. Ice is now forming.

NEW YORK, March 30

The bids for the $250,000 loan of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, were opened to day, and the loan awarded at prices ranging from 91 26 to 92 65. Average rate about 92. The total amount of bids was $900,000.

The steamship Philadelphia sailed this afternoon, with a large number of passengers, for New Orleans.

TIFFIN, N. J. March 30

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* to-day. The Governor previously sent in vetoes of the Princeton and Mount Holly Bank charters.

Mr. Webster spoke today on the India Rubber case, and will continue it tomorrow. In his remarks to day he analyzed the history of the manufacture of India Rubber, and contended that all other methods but that of Goodyear had proved futile. He was usually engaged with the evidence to day, but will touch upon the points tomorrow.

City Intelligence.

ITALIAN OPERA.—We perceive that the Italian Opera Company, having effected an arrangement with Placide, will appear at the Varieties on Saturday evening next, in the splendid Oratorio of the "Stabat Mater," of Rossini, and the 3d act of the "Favorite," of Donizetti.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The establishment will not be re-opened until Sunday evening when a variety of choice entertainments will be given, for the benefit of Mr. Deville, the worthy scene painter.

BURGLARY.—Cyprien Dumoulin, charged with having burglariously entered the store of E. Rodriguez, in the Faubourg Marigny, on the night of the 22d ult. in company with Pierre Gaudin, was yesterday examined by Recorder Genin, and committed for trial before the First District Court. The accomplice was arrested, he had a part of the stolen shoes on his feet and another pair were found at the residence of one of his particular friends.

FRANSWEN.—Michael Burgess, is some uncomfortable manner, got into the house of Mrs. O'Brien at No. 80 Barrack street, on Tuesday night, and there he was found yesterday morning, having in his possession a coat belonging to one of Mrs. O'Brien's boarders. He was sent before Judge Larue and a jury, by Recorder Genin.

ASSAULTS.—A number of assault and battery cases were up before Recorder Genin yesterday, but none of them were of sufficient importance to deserve a special notice.

ACQUITTED.—Thomas Hord, charged by A. M. Sayre, with having maliciously maimed and uttered an affidavit sworn to before Alderman Richardson, proved to be a defamatory and libelous character, was yesterday discharged by Recorder Caldwell. The Honor stated that he discharged Mr. Hord, because he was not the author of the charge against Mr. Sayre was made in error, and not of "malice prepense."

POSTPONED.—The examination of Renahan, charged with the murder of Mr. Griffin, the mate of the steamboat United States, was again postponed, till the 1st of May.

FINED.—Recorder Caldwell yesterday fined John Clay $10, for carrying an unlawful knife; and several fast Champions $5 each, for breaking the *os frenate* of the peace.

PARCOTOUS.—A little girl named Anne Serrier, who resided in jeweler's case on Poydras street, of some gold rare rings, was brought to the work house yesterday by recorder Caldwell.

ROBBERY.—John Wilkinson, James Jordan and George Williams, were yesterday arrested in the Third Ward, on suspicion of having robbed a man, between and robbed Louis Faulet of a small sum of money and a glazier's diamond, on the Levee. The accused are held for examination.

SHOOTING.—Mr. Fowler, a gunner who was charged with the murder of the slave Henry, by kicking him overboard from the steamboat Nashville, on the 13th ult., was yesterday discharged by Recorder Caldwell, he being satisfied that the drowning of Henry was the result of accident.

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Port Towson	Pearl, Boardman	5 P M
Arkansas River	Moses Greenwood, Thomas	5 P M
Red River	Red River, McCall	5 P M
Pittsburg	J. Milnor, Rutter	5 P M
Nashville	Nashville, Bellmyder	5 P M
St Louis	St Paul, Tyer	5 P M
Cincinnati	Mary Cook, Scott	5 P M
Lafourche	Mary Foster, Dufourcq	9 A M
OUACHITA	Cora No. 2, Keating	5 P M
Mobile	California, Ensign	4 P M
Louisville	Boston, Bentley	5 P M
Cincinnati	Falcon, Black	5 P M
St Louis	H. D. Bacon, Faller	5 P M
Arkansas River	Gem, Snapp	5 P M
Red River	F P Kimball, Kimball	5 P M
Red River	Caddo No. 2, Gardner	5 P M
Bayou de Glaise	Sarah Gordon, Ross	5 P M
Galveston	Meteor, Forbes	8 P M
Bexar Santiago	Yacht, Thompson	6 P M

Jewelry. Jewelry.
BY M. BARNETT JR. & BROTHER.
THIS DAY, 8th instant, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at their auction store, corner Chartres and St Louis streets
An assortment of Dry Goods.
At 11 o'clock,
An assortment of Jewelry, consisting in patent lever Watches, Lepine do, Chains, Breastpins, Rings, etc. Sale positive, without reserve.
apr 8

AGOLF—20 bbls. 92 per cent. for sale by SECCOMB & VOORHIES & CO. 13 Tchoupitoulas st.

STAR CANDLES—600 boxes, 100 half do Sheetole, for sale by SECCOMB & VOORHIES & CO. 13 Tchoupitoulas st.

LARD—1000 kegs and 125 bbls. prime, for sale by SECCOMB, VOORHIES & CO. 13 Tchoupitoulas st.

BEEF TONGUES—50 boxes smoked; 25 kegs pickled, extra quality, for sale by SECCOMB, VOORHIES & CO. 13 Tchoupitoulas st.

FLOUR—1,000 barrels extra Indiana Flour, for sale by SECCOMB, VOORHEES & CO. 13 Tchoupitoulas street.

LINSEED OIL—25 barrels superior Linseed Oil for sale by SECCOMB & VOORHEES. 13 Tchoupitoulas street.

LANDING ex ship Caoenig, from Bordeaux—36 boxes Holland cheese, for sale by CAVELIER & MAYERT, 169 Royal st.

SARDINES—130 cases 8 Quintal's brand, for sale by BRUGUIERE & CO. 9 Bienville st.

SEGARS—400,000 in boxes of 100 and 1000, in quality per brig American, for sale by BRUGUIERE & CO., 9 Bienville st.

WINE—30 cases Red and White Wine, of superior quality, for sale by BRUGUIERE & CO., 9 Bienville st.

CANDLES—600 boxes patent chemical spermaceti do for sale by BRUGUIERE & CO. 9 Bienville st.

HAVANA CIGARS—300,000 Regalias, Milburns, Principes, Cilindradas, &c., landing ex bark Milledon, from Havana, for sale by D. BORNIO, 34 Gravier.

CEDAR BOXES—300 doz. Cedar Boxes, for Cigar manufacturers, Regalia size, landing ex bark Milledon, from Havana, for sale by D. BORNIO, 34 Gravier.

LEMONS—100 bale first shelf Almonds for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, No. 37 Common street.

LARDINE, ex ship Henry from Bremerhaven, and for sale by DOWTHWAITE & CO. 97 Tchoupitoulas st.

SODA—300 boxes white Havana, landing per brig Lawton, for sale by R. on VIGNIER & CO, 98 Old Levee st.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE]
[By the O'Reilly Line.]
Steamboat Explosion.
ST. LOUIS, April 5
The steamboat Glencoe while backing at the wharf here, on her arrival from New Orleans, blew up with a tremendous explosion, bursting all her boilers killing a great number of people of her own passengers and many on board the steamers Cataract, Georgia and Western World, lying near. The Glencoe had on board 150 passengers. She took fire immediately after the explosion, and burned to the water's edge. It is yet impossible to ascertain the number who have lost their lives, but it is supposed to be very great.

Destructive Fire in Paducah.
LOUISVILLE, April 5.
A large fire broke out on Saturday morning at Paducah, originating in the livery stables of J. G. Coles, and thence communicating to the Hayward House, north, destroying that and several wooden buildings—on the south side the Branch Bank was entirely consumed. There was a large amount of money in the vaults, the fate of which is unknown.—The Journal newspaper office was saved with some damage, and the Democratic office escaped without injury. About forty buildings have been destroyed and the loss is estimated at $100,000.

Fire in Louisville.
LOUISVILLE, April 5th.
The large soap and candle factory of Cornwell Bros, took fire on Sunday night at midnight, and was consumed, with a loss of about $40,000, partially insured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary or by lightning.

Ohio River—Catherine Mayes—Steamboats.
LOUISVILLE, April 5th.
The concert of Catherine Hayes, at this place, on Saturday night, was a brilliant triumph.
The following steamboats have arrived here today from New Orleans: The Alex Scott, Charles Hammond and Belle Sam. Arrived on Sunday the Liberty Burke, Chas. Offer, Empire State and Silas Wright. The Ohio left here to day, and the J. P. Yeard and Bella Donna on Sunday. The river here has risen six feet within the last 24 hours. We have had very heavy rains, and there is now 9 feet 6 inches water on the falls.

The Baltic's Accounts.
NEW YORK, April 5.
The following is a summary of the Baltic's accounts:

Liverpool Cotton Market.
Since the departure of the Canada, the cotton market has been rather dull, and the sales for the four days only amount to 25,000 bales, of which speculators took 6000 and exporters