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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

WEDNESDAY Morning, Dec. 11, 1850.

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

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

This is the season for long official documents from the heads of the various departments at Washington, and accordingly we find published in the *National Intelligencer*, simultaneously with the President's message, no less than four reports—viz. from the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and Postmaster General. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, being addressed to Congress, and not to the President, has not yet been officially promulgated. We begin with Mr. Hall, the Postmaster General's report, which is not of portentous magnitude, and is clearly and ably written.

There are 5000 mail routes within the United States, and their aggregate length is 178,672 miles. The annual transportation of the mails on these routes was 46,541,424 miles, at a cost of [illegible] about five cents and eight and a half per mile.

There is a decrease in the number of inland mail routes for the year ending June 30, 1850, of 1,000 miles, and the increase in the aggregate length of the inland routes was 10,969 miles; and the annual transportation of the year exceeded the previous year by 3,997,354 miles, at an increased cost of $342,140. California and Oregon are not included in these statements—they are in the foreign mail routes of the aggregate length of 15,079 miles. The increase of transportation service for the last fiscal year was 10 to 11 per cent., and the increase in the cost about 1 7 10 per cent.

The number of postmasters appointed during the year ending June 30, was 6515. Of that number 2000 were appointed to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations; 233 to fill vacancies occasioned by the decease of the previous incumbents; 262 on a change of the sites of the offices for which they were appointed; 1444 on the removal of their predecessors; and 1979 were appointed on the establishment of new offices.

The whole number of post offices in the United States at the end of that year, was 18,417.—There were 1459 post offices established, and 491 discontinued during the year.

The gross revenue of the department was $[illegible] of which add the appropriation of $[illegible] by Congress, and subtract $147,013 38 for free postages and payable to that department, and the gross revenue amounts to $[illegible]. The expenditures were $5,[illegible]. Excess of revenue $340,018 05—[illegible] appropriations and balances to the credit of the Department, make an available fund of $1,132,015 -2.

The expenditures for the current year are estimated at $[illegible]. To meet them the Department must rely on the receipts of the year, the usual appropriation of $200,000 under the 12th section of the act of 1847, which has been before referred to, and the trifling appropriation made at the last session of Congress as compensation for the transportation of the mails over cost lines through the mails under the act of the seventh census.

The increase in the receipts of postage for the last year has been successively 11 1-4 per cent., 11 1-2 per cent., 11 1-5 per cent., and 14 1-4 per cent. The revenues of the Department for the current year are estimated at $6,166,[illegible], leaving an excess of $146,[illegible]6 38 over the expenditures.

The mail service with foreign countries is yet somewhat imperfect. Arrangements should be made on the mutual satisfactory terms for the transit of the mails and correspondence—We have many arrangements remain to be made and with France to be properly adjusted. [illegible] has been touched and a favorable [illegible] in South America. In West Indies little has been accomplished.

[illegible] and Oregon, the mail service [illegible]. The report of the mail agent [illegible] has not been received. Some of [illegible] connected with the subject [illegible] by the appointment of a Deputy [illegible] and Auditor to reside in California would be far more desirable to [illegible] Postmaster General with authority to [illegible] Pacific coast an officer of knowledge and experience to be there associated [illegible] agent in organizing the mail service on a proper basis. Various modifications [illegible] are recommended in [illegible] to effect communication with Oregon and our distant territories.

[illegible] contract for the fiscal year commencing [illegible] and three months earlier for Oregon, California, New Mexico and Utah. 2nd. [illegible] the special agent in San Francisco be [illegible] to open the dead letters and then dispose of them, under such regulations as the Post Master General may prescribe.

The report enters elaborately upon the subject of a reduction of letter postage. He recommends that the inland letter postage be reduced to five cents the single letter, when prepaid, and fixed at the uniform rate of five cents when not prepaid; with authority to the Head of the Department to reduce the prepaid rate to two cents, whenever the revenue exceeds the expenditures by more than five per cent. He further recommends the reduction of postage to California to 20 cents the single letter, on prepaid letters, with power to the Postmaster General to increase or reduce these rates according to circumstances. Further, the passage of an additional half cent on newspapers, when carried more than 100 miles, is recommended. The reductions proposed in printed matter are as follows:

The postage upon pamphlets, periodicals, and printed matter, (except newspapers,) may be considerably and somewhat reduced, with advantage to the Department. Two cents for the pamphlet or periodical of the weight of two ounces or less, and one cent for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, is recommended as the inland rate upon all pamphlets, periodicals and other printed matter; instead of the present rate of two and a half cents for the first ounce, and one cent for every additional ounce, or fractional part thereof.

For the sea going charge on such matter, and on newspapers, twice the inland rate to and from the points to which it is proposed that the inland postage shall be ten cents, and four times the inland rate where the letter rate is twenty cents, is deemed a just and proper rate. This would, in some cases, increase the postage on printed matter sent to the Pacific coast, and by our other sea lines where the postage is not already fixed by postal arrangements; but the postage to California, as above proposed, would fall equal the price now charged by private express, for packages of the same weight and dimensions not less than one hundred pounds, to San Francisco.

The proposed reduction will, it is thought, diminish the revenues of the department for one or four years, and to meet the deficiency there is no revenue a ready accumulated must be applied, and afterwards an appropriation from Congress be required, unless the franking privilege be abolished, or the annual appropriation to the department be increased. If the reduced postage is carried into effect it is desirable that it should commence from and after the 30th June next. Power must be given to the Post-master General to increase the rates of conveyance at the smaller offices.

With regard to the California steamship lines, the report says

"There was a manifest incongruity in the law establishing the California steamship lines, in providing for a conveyance of the mails twice a month from New York, New Orleans, &c. to Chagres, and a conveyance of the same only once a month from Panama north along the Pacific coast.

Soon after the close of the last session of Congress, my attention was called to this subject by a memorial from the representatives in Congress from the State of California and Territory of Oregon, insisting that a semi monthly mail service should be regularly organized and performed on the Pacific portion of that important route. The contractors on the route had already so far yielded to the complaints and wants of the public, as to take occasionally a second monthly mail, but for want of legal authority to make compensation for such service, its performance had never been properly organized. It was voluntary merely, and only occasional.

The action of the Department was urged in view of the provisions of the recent act of Congress, making an appropriation for actual mail service performed, or to be performed, by mail steamers, but I do not feel at liberty to make an order which might divert a portion of that appropriation to the payment of services not within the contemplation of Congress when the appropriation was made. Anxious, however, to afford to the new State the requisite mail facilities, an arrangement was made with the contractor for the monthly mail, by which the additional service was secured, with the express understanding and agreement that the order therefor should create no liability of any kind against this Department or the Government; that the service authorized by such order should not be considered in fixing the amount of any compensation for mail service by ocean steamers, for which any appropriation had been theretofore made by Congress; and that the order for such service was subject to be revoked, if Congress, to which alone the contractor was to look for an allowance of pay, should disapprove of the same. The assent of the contractors to these terms was required and obtained as a condition precedent to the completion of such arrangement. It remains for Congress to adopt such measures, in regard to this subject, as may be deemed just and expedient."

The publication of the list of post-offices has not yet been completed. The accommodations at the Washington post-office are unsuited to its importance, and require much improvement. A revision of the post-office laws is needed, as many are obsolete, and some are conflicting.

DAVID CORRAFFELLO.—Our thanks are due J. C. MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, for a copy of Dickens last novel—complete. It is an admirable story, worthy of the author of the Old Curiosity Shop.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the *Grand Turk* for late St. Louis papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA.

Foreign Markets.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, December 9.—The steamer Asia has arrived from Liverpool, having left that port on the 25d ult.

Cotton was dull. Fair Orleans 6, fair Uplands and Mobile 7¼. The sales of the three days prior to the departure of the steamer amounted to 14,000 bales. The sales of Friday (21st), were 4,500. Beef was quiet and unchanged. The stock of Pork was reduced, and previous prices were supported. The stock of Bacon was light, and prices were unchanged. Lard declined one shilling. Breadstuffs were more active, and advanced a little.

Sugar was firm, and Molasses unchanged. Coffee was in good demand at previous rates. Tobacco was active and improving.

The strength of the King of Prussia favors the design of the war party, still Germany generally is less warlike. The Hanoverian Cabinet assents to the passage of the federal army through Hanover.

The anti-Catholic excitement in England continues unabated.

France remains tranquil.

Arrival of the Empire City and Georgia.

The steamship Empire City, from Chagres, has arrived at New York, with nearly $400,000 in gold dust, and a large number of passengers. The Georgia brought 230 passengers.

Jenny Lind has arrived at Baltimore. The premium paid for the first ticket was $100. The remainder went at less prices.

NEW YORK, December 7.—The Havre Cotton market is one franc lower.

The speech of the King of Prussia, at the opening of the Parliament of Berlin, caused great excitement.

The ships Sextern and Walker, from New Orleans, put into Portsmouth.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 6.—At New York on Saturday Cotton was dull, in consequence of the Asia's advices. 10,000 bales the Orleans were sold at 14¼. The sales of the week amounted to 74,000 bales.

Orleans Molasses brought 32c.—*Evening Pic.*

TELEGRAPHIC BLUNDERS.—The Telegraph stated on Monday that the Governor of Virginia recommended secession in his message.—This is altogether incorrect. We have Governor Floyd's message before us, and he only refers to secession as a possible remedy for Southern grievances, in the event of a violation of the Compromise. In the meanwhile he suggests the propriety of laying a tax on the products of the non-slaveholding States offered for sale in Virginia. The message is ultra and violent enough in all conscience, but does not go quite the length ascribed to it by the Telegraphic correspondents.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of Virginia assembled at Richmond on the 2d inst. The House of Delegates was organized by the election of George W. Hopkins as Speaker, and the reelection of the old officers. In the Senate the former officers were reelected.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN INDIANA.—A charge to the Grand Jury by Judge Huntington, District Judge of Indiana, on the Fugitive Slave Law, is an eloquent and impressive exposition of the law. The members of the bar apply for a copy of the charge. The Judge declares that we are now passing through the severest ordeal to which the Constitution has ever been subjected—when evil passions seem to have been let loose, and madness, in some sections of the country, seems to rule the hour." The Judge expresses his firm determination to execute the law. The Hon. J. W. Davis, late Minister to China, is Foreman of the Grand Jury, and will make a strong presentment. Indiana is right.

☞ Sir HENRY PULWER, the British Minister to the United States, delivered a speech on Saturday night, before the St. Andrew's Society, at New York. Its purport was an encomium on the United States and her greatness, Hon. Daniel Webster especially, and the expression of his wish to see England and the United States bound together so firmly with the ties of peace that war shall never again take place between them. It is to be hoped that he will be gratified.

LATER FROM BRAZIL.—Advices from Rio Janeiro to October 16, state that the difficulty between Brazil and the Government of Buenos Ayres still continues. Gen. Guido, the Minister of the latter country, had demanded his passports and left. On the 11th of October the remains of the late Thomas J. Morgan and those of his son, were removed from Gamboa to the frigate Brandywine. Hon. David Todd and Mr. Yates, Secretary of Legation, were present at the ceremony.

VIRGINIA VACANCIES FILLED.—In Franklin, Mr. Andrew S. Brooks, (Whig,) a member some years since, has been elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, by 11 majority, over Mr. W A Street; and in Patrick county, Mr. W J Robertson, democrat, a member of the last House, is elected by 200 majority. The former fills the vacancy of Mr. Claiborne, a member of the Convention, and the latter the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. W. Akers.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Court assembled at Washington on the 2d inst. Present: Justices McLean, Wayne, Catron, McKinley, Woodbury, Nelson and Grier. Absent: Chief Justice Taney and Justice Daniel. After organizing the Court, and settling business for the next day, the Court adjourned, and the members in a body paid their respects to the President of the United States, and were cordially received by him.

A STORM.—The Concordia *Intelligencer* says: Rarely has this section of country witnessed a hail storm that will compare in size and quantity with the one that whitened the earth last night. Many of the hail stones were an inch in diameter and covered the ground more than an inch deep.

FIRE NEAR VIDALIA.—On Sunday night of last week about 8 o'clock, the gin house on the plantation of Samuel Davis, in the rear of Concordia, was discovered to be on fire; the large quantity of cotton in the house was in a few moments in a blaze, the country for miles around was lighted up by the flame. The loss cannot be less than 15 or 20 thousand dollars.

The "*Journal of Commerce*" publishes a large number of communications from members of the Methodist Church, denouncing the act of the 30 ministers of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law. We quote the following from one of the writers:

It is remembered, and painfully remembered, by many of the laity of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and elsewhere, that the Methodist Episcopal Church in these United States was rent in twain by an act of the last General Conference held in this city several years since, in deposing a Southern bishop, against whose spotless character nothing could be brought (even by men of kindred spirit to the thirty preachers,) except that he had married a lady owing slaves. And now we have the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Methodist Episcopal Church North. Who can tell the amount of political disaffection and disunion that may be justly chargeable upon this wicked division of one of the largest bodies of the Protestant Church, that in "happy days of yore" knew no "North" nor "South."

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2d, 1850.

The Senate of the United States, pursuant to law, assembled this day, at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by the President pro tem. There were forty Senators in their seats.

On motion of Mr. Sturgeon, it was ordered that the Secretary of the Senate inform the House that a quorum was present, ready to proceed to business.

It was also ordered that the Senators be allowed the usual number of newspapers, and that the hour of meeting shall be 12 o'clock, till otherwise ordered.

A message was received stating that a quorum of both Houses was in attendance, and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Berrien offered the usual resolution, which was adopted, that a committee of two members of the Senate be appointed to act with a like committee of the House, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that the two Houses were ready to receive any communication he desired to make. And Messrs. Berrien and Dickinson were appointed the committee.

The committee retired, and after an absence of half an hour, reported that they had waited on the President, and he informed them that he would communicate with the two Houses without delay.

The message was shortly after received, and was read by the Secretary.

The usual number of it and the accompanying documents were ordered to be printed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker took the Chair at 12 o'clock, and by his directions the Clerk proceeded to call over the names of members representing the several States of the Union—the attendance of whom was very full.

The Maryland delegation were all in their seats except Messrs. Hammond and Hamilton.

After the usual resolutions had been passed for notifying the Senate that the House had assembled, and requesting that body to appoint a joint committee with the House for the purpose of informing the President that both branches were ready to proceed to business, and a similar message had been received from the Senate, the members present drew for seats during the session, which occupied a considerable length of time.

The return of Mr. Morrison, of New Hampshire, having been contested, the subject was, upon motion of Mr. Tuck, referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Hilliard, from the Committee on the part of the House to wait on the President, informed the House that the Committee had performed the duty assigned them, and that the President would send a message immediately in writing.

A message was received from the President of the United States, which, having been read by the Clerk of the House, it was, on motion of Mr. Bayly, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and resolved that 15,000 copies be printed.

The House then adjourned.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec 2.

Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs have tendered $10,000 and a valuable lot of ground to the city of Washington towards erecting a House of Refuge.

The *Republic* this morning officially announces the appointment of Charles B. Stuart as Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy; Charles H. Haswell, whom he succeeds, is transferred to New York station as Chief Engineer.

The Europa's News.

We append the termination of the advices by the *Europa*, which was interrupted by an accident to the Telegraph:

GERMANY.—The first blood has been shed in a slight encounter between the Prussian and Bavarian outposts at Fulda, but as neither the Austrian nor Prussian ambassadors have been recalled, hopes are entertained that future collision may be avoided.

A Frankfort paper of a late date furnishes the following particulars in regard to the engagement between the bodyguards on the 5th inst. The Bavarian Prince, Taxis, ordered his troops to advance against Fulda; in the course of the march the first detachment found the direction of the Fulda valley unoccupied, and an opinion became prevalent that no serious measures would be required on that day, and that there would be no opposition to the occupation of Fulda owing to the impression, Prince Taxis ordered his advance to halt, march with their muskets unloaded and their sabres sheathed, in approaching the village of Bronzell. They found it occupied by a detachment from the Prussian fort, which immediately, and without parley, proceeded to fire upon the advancing Austrians and Bavarians. The first discharge was too high; but the 2nd and 3rd discharges told upon the ranks of Austrian jagers—five were wounded and one killed. Upon this, the jagers opened their fire upon the place. The eleventh regiment of Bavarian foot also proceeded to attack the place from the front, and the Prussians retreated with their killed and wounded. Bronzell was then occupied by the federal troops, and the Prussians retreated to the Etappe *rad* at Hersfeld.

Count Brandenburg, late Prussian Counsellor at the Warsaw conferences, having suddenly deceased; the Austrians are said to have seized that opportunity to attempt to impose ignominious terms on Prussia to the extent of evacuating Hesse Cassel within one week, and of Hamburg within six weeks, and a solemn and formal renunciation of the union.

The advance in the Austrian and Bavarian armies into the territories of the free States of Germany was instantly followed by Prussia ordering an army of 100,000 men, every one of whom, it is said, are eager for the fray.

Austria, backed by Russia on the federal troops, is said to be resolved to carry out the terms of the late treaty, whereby the war in the Duchies was to be put an end to by force.

The federal journals have given currency to the statement that Russia stipulated to assist Austria in the present struggle, and that Russian troops are to occupy Gallacia and Hungary, so as to have the entire forces of Austria to act against Prussia.

Hanover thus far stands aloof from the strife, so that Prussia appears to be left alone. Saxony is arming, and will, it is said, take sides with Austria.

The calling out of the Landwehrs by Prussia takes, it is said, all the best officers and 3,000 men from Gen. Willisen's army in the Duchies.

The latest news from Vienna and Berlin is to the 10th, and it all breathes of war. Troops are last concentrating towards the Northern frontiers, and unless Prussia finally submits to Austria's peremptory tone, the almost ignominious terms dictated to her, a general war is inevitable, in the opinion of leading English journals. The Liberal Newspaper expresses the belief of the possibility of the preservation of peace.

TURKEY.—*Constantinople, Nov. 2.*—A riot against the Christian population has broken out at Aleppo. A multitude of Turks were killed, and their houses sacked and burnt. Turkish soldiers remained quiet spectators of the outrage.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.—*Nine Hundred Lives Lost.*—A most dreadful catastrophe, attended with fearful loss of life, occurred at Constantinople on the 25th ult. The Turkish three-decker Nejmi-Zafer, had just taken in her guns, was totally destroyed by an explosion of its powder magazine, arising, it is supposed, from a quantity of powder having been spilled (deserting cannisters) and a spark having communicated with this, the catastrophe happened. The explosion was so powerful that it divided the ship in two parts, and blew up the upper deck, with the guns and rigging, fully 25 feet in the air. This part fell sideways into the sea, and disappeared for a few minutes. The lower deck was then observed to catch fire and burn with intense violence for seven or eight minutes, when the ship gradually sunk. Immediately after the explosion hundreds of kaiks and embarkations repaired to the scene of disaster, and a number of mutilated remains, showing but little resemblance to human beings, were picked up.

Of the 110 taken to the temporary ambulance erected on shore, 36 died immediately afterwards; and most of the sufferers were in such a dreadful condition that no hope whatever was entertained of their recovery. One poor lieutenant, was picked up nearly drowned, fearfully burnt, and with a spike through his shoulder. He died six minutes after having been conveyed to the ambulance. A gallant Arminian porter had both his legs cut clean off, and will courageously dictated a letter to his mother, informing her of his sad state. Thousands of women and children were flitting with the sentinels to obtain access into the temporary hospital. Young women were crying for their husbands, mothers for their sons, and everybody carried above seemed to be recognised. Six captains, fourteen lieutenants, and a commodore, are among the deaths. Altogether upwards of nine hundred lives are lost. Another letter from Constantinople says that 500 men were killed by the explosion of the ninety-gun ship, that 163 were saved, and 43 were badly wounded.

The Latest News.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

Paris, Thursday Evening—The President's message, has been most warmly applauded in the provinces. The advices from Germany were more favorable, in consequence of which the Bourse was firm, and a good deal done. Fives closed at 99 20; Threes 57 95.

GERMANY.—There is no later intelligence of importance from Hesse.

Berlin, Nov. 12.—Great discontent prevailed respecting the Government policy, but it was not unlikely that a change in the Cabinet might occur. The people were watching the Ministerial movements with great attention and distrust. The German Reforme says, that several Austrian agents had been trying to persuade the inhabitants of Silesia of the advantages they would derive from an Austrian occupation of the country.

AUSTRIA.—The Ministerial journal's correspondent continues to uphold the right of the Austrian Cabinet, and to pass the severest strictures on the policy of the Berlin Cabinet.

London, Nov. 16th.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign office this afternoon. On Change to-day there appeared to be but one opinion—that the peace of Europe would be preserved; nevertheless, it was generally admitted that the warlike demonstrations in Germany have very much unsettled commerce, and some time must elapse before full confidence will be renewed.

☞ List of passengers per steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Foster, which left last evening, at 4 o'clock, for Vera Cruz and Coatzacoalcos River:

J F Nagle, C W Stibbles, S Johson, W J Maynard, J J Hoffman, Dr. J C Jordan, T W Izett, J A Irwin, G Kushand, G G Gardner, R M Hudson, J Mailliefort, A A Cunon, 2 Phillips, Mr Duggan, J W Pinat and family, J Youde, C H Darling, E Genlein, N Aubert, J Barling, L Hutchinson, S Hutchinson, J J Smith and Son, P S Bulkley, Jas. McPherson, C Mordonaldo, H De Layuis, Mrs. Foster, Miss Marcy; Major Barnard and 37 of the Tehuantepec Surveying party.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 30.

WESTERN STEAMBOATS—*Two Destroyed by Fire and three Sunk.*—The steamboat Gayoso, of Memphis and Arkansas packet, while lying at the former place, caught from the boat the stern, and was so much consumed that it was necessary to scuttle and sink her. The flames spread to the steamboat Swallow, an old worn-wheel boat, which was also destroyed. The Gayoso belonged to Captain Tunno, and was insured for $8000. The Swallow was worth about $2,000. A new hull, prepared for the old Swallow, was saved by the aid of the steamer Swallow, which towed it out of the way.

Three of our largest Western steamers have been sunk within the last few days, on their way to New Orleans—viz: Griffin Yeatman, Fashion and Cincinnatus. The latter, after throwing overboard 600 barrels of pork, was raised; the others will also probably be raised. The Griffin Yeatman, we learn, sprung her plank while lying on French Island dam. She had about four feet of water in her hold, which had nearly been pumped out; and it was thought that, as the river was rising, she would soon float off.

P. S.—The steamer Gem, which has arrived at Louisville from Cincinnati, reports that it is doubtful as to whether the Fashion can be raised.

Holly Raper, a large grocery merchant here, died yesterday afternoon.

AN IMPRESSIVE LESSON.—The notorious burglar Tay has been sentenced to twenty years hard labor in the Provincial penitentiary. He was found guilty on two indictments, and condemned to ten years' imprisonment on each.—When brought up to hear the judgment of the Court, he was asked if he had anything to say why the penalty of the law should not be pronounced against him. He replied as follows:

"No, my Lord; I have violated the laws of my country. I have been tried by an impartial jury and convicted, and I humbly bow to their decision, throwing myself entirely upon the clemency and mercy of the Court. There are, however, two favors which I would ask, if a felon in the dock dare ask a favor; first, that, as I have no means of my own, though a portion of the money taken from me belonged to myself, the Court would see my counsel properly fed, since he has aby, though unsuccessfully defended me. The second is, that when I am sent to the penitentiary, they would intercede and have me put to some useful profession, in order that, should I ever be released from it, I may be able to earn an honest livelihood. I attribute my present course of life solely to the circumstances that I have never brought up to any trade. Should I not be taught any occupation while in the penitentiary, when I come out I shall be friendless, penniless, and ragged; and I must necessarily resume my old habits, and become what I was before, a robber!"

The "SUNDAY TIMES" gives the following synopsis of the last "budget" of Mr. Forrest vs his wife:

"It is a recapitulation of the old charge of infidelity, the only new point in it being a very convincing proof of the fact that Mrs. Forrest, instead of disapproving of her husband's intimacy with Macready, instigated him in her letters, to "give it to the supernatural now that the island was in." A few sague extracts of letters written by Mrs. Voorhies are also given. Their only value, as evidence against Mrs. Forrest, is as one of friendship incompatible with the character of a married woman. It is also averred that when Mr. Forrest requested the hand of Catherine Sinclair from her father, that he, the father, cautioned him to beware of her, "and warned him that her character and education were such, she might deceive him." Also, that when Mr. Forrest told her of this, she said: "I knew he said it! I was secreted in the closet, and overheard it, and I warned my father in the bitterness of my heart." It is indeed melancholy that this affair cannot be suffered to remain in future oblivion. Mr Forrest evidently believes that he has been deeply wronged, and appears to be acting as an honorable and injured man should. His friends state that his mental sufferings are acute, and that his life is a continued scene of anxiety and sorrow. It would be better for all parties if this iron tie of matrimony could be quietly dissolved. Why keep two people, who doubt and distrust each other, bound together with a yoke that is mortally galling and oppressive! No greater misfortune than a sundered domestic difference as these can possibly fall upon any one. Even death is preferable."

CASE OF POISONING.—A man named J. P. Hanson was arrested yesterday, about eight miles from this place, on the railroad, under a charge of murder. He was brought to his city, and after an examination before Justice Hatfield, was committed to jail to await the order of the Court of Thomas county, where it is alleged the crime was committed.

Many of our readers will remember the case, which occurred in Thomas county, in this State, sometime the past spring. Hanson had gone to Thomas county a stranger. He stated that he was an Englishman and had been cast away on the coast of Florida. A citizen of the county took him home, his family and relieved his wants. During his stay, which was some time, it is further alleged that a mutual attachment sprang up between him and the wife of the gentleman at whose house he was sojourning, and that, in order to remove the husband, he poisoned him. The citizen died, Hanson was apprehended and committed to prison, and afterwards he did not escape before the day of trial. He was taken up yesterday by a citizen of Thomas county, who chanced to hear of him as he was coming down in the cars.—*Savannah Republican.*

SINGULAR FRAUD—*Prompt and Important Arrest.*—Some few days since, a man by the name of James W. Burns, did a job of painting for S. J. Davis, of No. 12 New street, for which his bill was $18. On the 25th November last, Burns called upon Davis for payment, and Mr. D. took out his check-book and drew a check on the Union Bank for the amount, as he supposed. But it appears Burns engaged him in some interesting conversation, and that Mr. Davis so wrote the check that it read $1800 Eighteen hundred dollars. Burns took the check to the Bank, and obtained the money without question. Yesterday Mr. Burns had some business at the Bank, and while there, discovered the mistake, and found that he was minus $1,782 by the transaction. He forthwith called upon officers Duffon and Cain, of the Seventh Ward station house, and laid the matter before them. Officer Duffon immediately proceeded to the neighborhood of Wall street, and set to work to ferret the lucky painter, while officer Cain started for Burns' place of business with the same intention. Late in the afternoon Duffon espied his man, arrested him and took him to the Union Bank, where he was recognized as the man who had received the $1,800. Mr. Duffon then took Burns before Justice Simpson, where he was regularly committed for examination. Owing to the lateness of the hour, it being near sundown, the magistrate declined to grant a search warrant. But the officers deemed the case too important to be neglected, and proceeded to the Seventh Ward station house, where they held a council with Assistant Capt. Merritt. Under the charge of Capt. Merritt, they proceeded to Burns' house, No. 168 Cherry street, where the Captain succeeded, without difficulty, in getting possession of the two Bank Books—one on the Seaman's Savings Book, recording a deposit of $730 made by James W. Burns on the 27th instant, and the other on the Bowery Savings Bank for a deposit of $1,000, on the 28th (day before yesterday.) With this conclusive evidence, the Captain and the two officers returned. On the part of officer Duffon, no report was added, and Assistant Capt. Merritt, this is an important and most excellent managed operation, for which they deserve great credit. The fortunate Mr. Davis is indebted to them for at least $1,720 of his money.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FROM SALT LAKE.—Mr. N. J. Brown, in the employ of Holladay & Warner, has arrived at Weston from Salt Lake City. He left there about the 1st of October. He brought but little news, though he had something quite acceptable—a good deal of money. The appointment of officers for the Territory of Utah, gave great satisfaction at Salt Lake City, particularly that of Brigham Young for Governor. The Crow Indians had stolen forty-seven mules from John Owens, of the firm of Rich, Wilson & Co.—*St. Louis Republican of the 30th ult.*

City Intelligence.

ORPHAN'S FAIR.—We are happy to perceive that the laudable exertions of the Ladies who have taken hold of this Fair, for the benefit of the Orphan Boys' Asylum of the Third Municipality are duly appreciated. Yesterday evening the St. Louis Ball Room, where the Fair is held was crowded, and as a general rule the gentlemen visitors could not resist the beautiful display of handiwork offered for sale at the various stalls of the many fair and elegant ladies who presided as saleswomen. This speaks well both for their gallantry and philanthropy. The Fair will continue open for a few days.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The amusements this evening will commence with the comedy of the "Bachelor's Torment," after which there will be two attractive Divertissements, in which Mlle. Hilariel and Mons. Maugin will appear. The extravagans of "The Deep Deep Sea" is then to follow, and the whole will wind up with the *petite* farce of "A Model of a Wife."

THE HEIRS OF JOHN MCDONOGH VS. THE RECEIVERS OF THE STATE, AND THE MAYOR AND MUNICIPALITIES OF NEW ORLEANS.—U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—*Judge McCaleb.*—A bill in chancery was filed yesterday in this Court, by J. R. Grymes Benjamin and Moses Mott and Frazier, and Kennedy Johnson, Counsel for the heirs of the late John McDonogh, commanding the Executors of the Will of the deceased, as also the Mayor and Municipalities of New Orleans, to appear in Court on the first Monday of January next, and to show cause why the former should not abandon their trust, and the latter be shut out from all participation in the bequest made to the Mayor, Aldermen and Inhabitants of New Orleans, and their successors forever.

The distinguished Counsel it appears, have not been idle, for they have managed to embrace in their petition, which is a very lengthy document, a larger number of heirs than we thought were in existence. They are thus described in the document referred to.

Mary Murdock together with Wm. Murdock her husband, Anne Cole, Eliza Wayne together with George Wayne her husband, George T. Jenkins of Baltimore, herein acting as guardian of his minor children, George Jenkins, Margaret McDonogh Jenkins and M. Conway Jenkins, all residing in Baltimore, George F. Cole of the State of South Carolina and Louisa Sheffey together with Hugh W. Sheffey her husband, of the State of Virginia; Jane Beaver together with Wm. Beaver her husband, Sarah Beaver together with Jacob Beaver her husband, Robert H. Hammet, Jesse Hammet, Ann Maria Snook together with her husband Peter Snook all of the State of Maryland, Eliza Anderson together with her husband Joseph E. Anderson of the State of Texas, Sarah Day, wife of Nicholas Day, Rosalie F. Lynch wife of Andrew A. Lynch of the State of Maryland, Maria Louisa Ord of the State of California, and Wm. F. Murdock acting guardian of Louisa Welsh, and others all minors residing in the city of Baltimore.

The petition goes on at great length to bring a formal bill of complaint against the Mayor and the city Councils, as well as the society *for the relief of destitute orphan boys*, and against all others hereafter interesting herein. The orators further more allege that they are the next kin and heirs at law of the late John McDonogh, and as the only heirs are entitled to his entire estate. They further aver that an olographic will was left by the deceased, which will contains various dispositions usefully null and void, and which should be carried into effect—that the property is devised to persons not only not sanctioned but reprobated by law. The petition describes the will quite elaborately, and describes its provisions as contrary to public policy, tending to withdraw large masses of real estate from commerce, to prevent the profitable cultivation and improvement, and to create dangerous and oppressive monopolies and perpetuities. They conclude:

Wherefore the petitioners pray that said Mayor and Councils of the city of New Orleans, the society for the relief of destitute orphans, and all others who may hereafter interest, be enjoined and prohibited from taking possession of the real and personal estate of the deceased, &c. &c.

From this it will be perceived that the contending forces are now making the requisite preparations for the great legal contest, that is shortly to come on in the Federal and State Courts. The Executors desire to maintain their rights, the Sheriff has no objection to continue in the lucrative enjoyment of his new dignity as sole administrator of the Estate. Meanwhile the State authorities, represented by Isaac Johnson, the Attorney General have expressed a remarkable degree of anxiety to get hold of the whole concern, the cup of New Orleans, so favorably mentioned in the will, wishes to have its provisions fully carried out and now the heirs want to rake down the whole pile, by putting everything into Chancery, in other words, they are willing to take their chance in the pickings.

We shall continue to keep our readers advised of the further proceedings in this important matter.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO TWO.—This body held its regular meeting last evening, Recorder Caldwell in the chair and fifteen members present. A message from the Mayor was received, communicating at great length various matters and tables relating to the administration of the Police during the past year. The topics embraced in the message of much interest but we have no space to enter upon their consideration at present.

Another communication from the Mayor was read, informing the Council that the State of Louisiana had instituted suit against the executors of the estate of John McDonogh—and also that the Mayor, Aldermen and inhabitants of New Orleans, claim possession of the entire fortune in the succession so beneathed to the city by the deceased. Likewise announcing to the Council that the State had filed a supplemental petition, in consequence of which the Fifth District Court had issued a writ of sequestration to sequester all the Real Estate belonging to the succession. The communication also contains a copy of a citation, compelling the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. No. Two to appear in the United States Circuit Court on the first Monday in January next, to show why the Heirs of John McDonogh, should not have a share in the whole of the succession. His Honor likewise received a copy of an injunction from the Fifth District Court enjoining the Recorder and Council from the exercise of a new Board of Directors of the Orphan Asylum, until further order in the Court.

The first message of the Mayor, relating to other matters, &c. was ordered to be printed, with the accompanying documents, and the whole matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

In relation to the injunction contained in the other message, to prevent the Council from going into an election for Recorder, Alderman Lawrason moved that the matter be referred to the Attorney of the Council, with instructions to pursue such measures as will secure the authority of the Council. The motion was carried. That portion relating to the McDonogh successions was referred to the Superintendent to take no notice of.

Mr. Vancy proposed a resolution to accept the legacy bequeathed by John McDonogh, in the name of Municipality No. Two. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Vancy presented the report from the Jackson Railroad Committee—an able document, drawn up by Alderman Lawrason. The resolution to contribute some money towards making the necessary survey of the route was adopted.

Mr. Marks presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Education to report at the next meeting in relation to the instructions given to the Superintendent of Public Schools, to disregard the orders passed by the Board. Laid on the table, by a vote of 9 yeas to 7 nays.

Mr. Marks presented a resolution to have an election held in the Sixth Ward, on the 23d inst., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Alderman Shakespear. Adopted.

The Council then adjourned.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Buckner.*—GEN. Howard, on behalf of the Baltimore Executors of the will of the late John McDonogh, argued a rule yesterday in this Court, to show cause why the Receivers in question should not qualify without giving the security demanded in the premises. His Honor has taken the matter under advisement, and will probably render his decision to-day.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Lorne.*—The business in this Court yesterday was confined altogether to cases of larceny. Robert Watson and Robert Hunter were arraigned on the charge of larceny and pleaded guilty. Charles Smith, Henry Shuster, Ann Dwyer and Mrs. Lackaby were tried separately on charges of larceny and acquitted. Michael Howe convicted of the same offence was tried and convicted.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Strawbridge.*—The important case of Paradier, Lowtaun & Co., vs the Sun Mutual, Orleans and Nashville Insurance Co., came up for trial yesterday before a Jury. Upwards of 100 witnesses have been summoned, and the trial will occupy several days. Quite a array of distinguished counsel are engaged viz J. Finney, Randell Hunt and C. Rouelins for Plaintiffs, and for Defend