sentiments which they do me the honor to entertain towards me. I should have been most happy to have expressed my great obligations to all of them personally, if it had been in my power.

"I shall soon pass from the jurisdiction of my contemporaries, and of the present generation, to that of history and posterity. If the one shall deem me worthy of any record on its pages, or tradition shall transmit any recollection of me to the other.

"It is not within my legitimate province to express any opinion on my own public career or public deeds. That office belongs to others, and I shall consider my future fame fortunate if it shall be regarded by them with a small portion of the favor with which the partiality of yourselves and your associates now contemplate it.

"I shall soon appear before a higher and more holy tribunal than any earthly one, which can unerringly judge of the motives as well as the acts of man. To that tribunal I look forward, with composure and confidence, that I shall be acquitted of having ever been prompted, in the discharge of my public duties, by any mean or sordid or selfish ends, or been animated by any other purpose than to promote the honor, the prosperity and glory of our common country.

"Medals are generally struck by the authority and paid for out of the public treasury of Government, and most frequently are intended to reward and signalize the triumphs achieved in war. But that which you so kindly tender to my acceptance is the spontaneous offering of private citizens, from their private purses, for public services exclusively in the civil department. I shall fondly and gratefully cherish and preserve it while life endures, and transmit it to my descendants under the hope that they will receive and carefully guard it, with emotions of lively gratitude to my Newyork friends, as the proudest and richest legacy that I could leave them."

DAILY CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET,

Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted), for $5 per year, in advance, payable to the office, or in cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

From and after this date the following rates of charges, per square of ten lines in pearl, will be invariably adhered to, viz:

First insertion, in all cases $1 00
Every subsequent insertion, ... 50
Advertisements on the second page are charged as new each day.
A liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.
All Advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.
The Crescent has strong claims upon advertisers as a medium of communication with the public. Its circulation, which was large when it came into the hands of the present proprietor, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dullness just closed.

October 23, 1851.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.—We will hereafter publish the simple announcement of marriages and deaths free of charge.

The Courier.

Hon. Emile LaSere is announced as the new proprietor of that excellent democratic journal, the Courier. Mr. LaSere is a gentleman of extensive political experience and untiring industry. His journal has our cordial good wishes for its pecuniary success; and however we may differ upon local or general subjects, we hope our controversies will be as good humored as our agreements will be cordial. The classic pen of Col. Claiborne will, we believe, continue to give grace and tone to the Courier.

By the way, how is it that the democrats do not sustain their organs, even the most faithful and able, better? We have seen ten democratic journals perish, where we have seen one whig one die. This is a curious fact in the history of political journalism; a reproach upon our democratic friends which they should hasten to remove. The Courier is an excellent organ of their party—even if it has been a little unfair to us on the French side—and offers them a good chance to redeem their character for judicious liberality.

PENNSYLVANIA WHIG CONVENTION.—The whigs of Pennsylvania will hold a State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 25th of March, to appoint delegates to the National Convention, select an electoral ticket, and nominate candidate for Canal Commissioner.

THE GAINES CASE.—The Baltimore Clipper states that the decision in this case is to be given on the 20th inst. Friday next. Somebody's telegraphic correspondent at the North was altogether too smart.

MARYLAND OFFICE-HOLDERS.—Much excitement exists among the office-holders, and in the political circles of Maryland, it being well understood that Gov. Lowe is about to make a clean sweep, turning out democrats and appointing others of the same party in their places. The doctrine of rotation in office appears to prevail in Maryland. The outs are pleased, but the ins look green.

THE RECORDERSHIP.—It will be seen by a card in another column that the friends of Mr. Charles V. Jonte, the present efficient Secretary of Recorder Caldwell, have nominated him for Recorder of the First District.

THE STEAMER CADDO.—We are happy to learn from the Captain of the steamer Caddo that the rumor of the loss of life by the sinking of that boat is incorrect. Not a life was lost, and no one sustained greater injury than the infliction of a cold bath.

David Wilder, Jr., whig, has been re-elected by the Massachusetts Legislature, State Auditor, by one majority.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamship Fanny for a copy of the Brownsville Flag, and to the steamer Empire for Louisville papers.

Thanks to the Clerk of the steamship Louisiana for Galveston papers.

NEW GERMAN PAPER.—A new German paper, devoted to the interests of the Swiss in this country, has just made its appearance in NewYork.

CATALOGUE SALE OF FOREIGN GOODS.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the catalogue sale of foreign goods by F. H. Pettibone, Auctioneer, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at Messrs. H. Boyle & Co's. No. 5, Customhouse street. The assortment is extensive, terms very liberal, and buyers will find it to their advantage to attend the sale.

We are indebted to the steamer Ohio for Cincinnati papers.

STEAMBOAT COLLISIONS.—The Louisville Journal of the 9th says: From a passenger on the Sacramento we learn that that boat came in collision with the Lady Franklin, on Thursday night, three miles above Raleigh, by which the latter had her cook-house carried off, and was otherwise injured. The steamers Pride of the West and H. D. Bacon came together below Memphis. The former, taking a shoot on her pilot, came square into the wheelhouse of the latter, and, from the breaking of the hog-chains threw both wheels out of place. The Bacon was compelled to lay by at Memphis three or four days to repair damages.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—John Adams, Esq., assistant editor of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph, was found dead in his bed, beside his wife, on Tuesday morning, the 3d inst. He had been slightly indisposed for several days past.

NEW STEAMER.—A new steamer, built in NewYork for the Neworleans and Texas trade, and which was to be called the Texas, has in consequence of the rush of California passengers, been purchased for the NewYork and San Juan line, and will sail in a few days for the latter port. Her name has been changed to the "Sierra Nevad."

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The London Daily News, in speaking of Lieut. Pim's projected exploration, says:

"Our readers will remember that the gallant officer intended to traverse Siberia to its northern extremity, and thence to endeavor to reach the mountainous lands far i the north of behring's Straits, beyond which it was conjectured, Franklin and his crew might be frozen up. On his arrival at St. Petersburg, the brave young officer was put in communication with the Russian geographers, and extraordinary with the explorer of northern Siberia, who disclosed that his intention was, in their belief, impracticable. Undaunted by this discouraging view, he still pressed for the necessary permission and assistance; but he has now received from Baron de Brunnow a distinct intimation that the Imperial Government, after the best taken the most lively interest in this, as in every other effort to rescue the missing expedition, had satisfied itself on the unanimous report of the persons who had long studied the subject, that the execution of Lieut. Pim's plan was opposed by insurmountable obstacles. Under these circumstances, the Emperor would not consent to allow the life of a British officer to be periled in vain, but still, being desirous of doing every thing that is possible, the Imperial Government has placed him in communication with M. Baer and M. Middendorf—the one the explorer of Nova Zembla, and the other of Northern and Eastern Siberia—in the hope that, by some other plan additional chances may be obtained of procuring the desired tidings."

A letter has been received from Commander Moore, of the British ship Plover, dated at Grantley Harbor, Port Clarence, September 30, 1851.

THE MAINE LAW IN NEWYORK.—Mr. Monroe, chairman of the select committee on the subject, has submitted to the Senate of NewYork a very stringent bill for the suppression of the liquor traffic, providing that no sale shal be of less than thirty gallons, with strict provisions to guard against abuses in sales of less quantity for medical purposes. Violations of the law are to be punished with fine for the first and second offence, fine and imprisonment for the third; and all liquor in the hands of unauthorized sellers can be seized. The prosecutor can be admitted as a witness; no person engaged in the traffic can sit as a juror, and suits under this law shall have precedence of trial.

MRS. GOLDSCHMIDT.—A Washington letter writer under date of the 9th instant says: "We notice, among the arrivals at one of the hotels, the names of "Mr. and Mrs. Goldschmidt, Boston." As Jenny Lind recently changed her sirname to that of Goldschmidt, and in the city of Boston, too, there are many persons who are of the opinion that the "Nightingale" is now in our midst. As to this we really have not felt a sufficient interest in the premises to inquire whether the supposition is well founded or not."

Professor Gliddon's Eighth Lecture.

The Professor, last evening, was again greeted by a full audience. The subject of the lecture was "The Egyptian Papyri, or Book of the Dead." This book, he said, was the oldest of the sacred writings of the nations of the Nile, and was the record of the under-ground generations who flourished five thousand years ago. His knowledge of this book was confined to the reading of the names of the kings, of dates, etc., therein set forth. The religion of the Egyptians was older than the monuments; and this religion was embodied in the book of the dead, and therein was set forth the funeral ritual. The papyrus, a translation of which he displayed, was taken from the coffin of a mummy there pointed out, and the funeral ritual which it contained was typified by the temples, monuments and obelisks that strew the classic regions of the Nile. The quality, he said, of the disentombed mummy and his station in life might be determined by the extent of the writings deposited with his remains, the rich having a larger patch and the poor a smaller, after the manner of the present generation when a man's obituary is lengthened out according to the depth of his purse.

Every person in those days was expected to be embalmed; and he who was not, was considered unfit to enter the regions of bliss, in the same manner that baptism is considered essential to salvation in the present day. In each coffin was deposited a copy of the book of the dead written by the priests in advance, containing a confession to Osiris, and special directions as to how the deceased was to conduct himself in the next world, together with the pass-word to the Elysian Fields. It was necessary for the deceased to know the contents of this papyrus, or he would be stopped by the Egyptian St. Peter, who presides at the Celestial gate. Arrived there, he was to declare himself free of all sin, and especially to asseverate that "of what was unclean he had not eaten, of what was foul he had not drunk." This, in the face of the position of the same mummy who is represented lying prostrate on his *bier*.

The Egyptians believed in the resurrection, and that when the departed spirit, after being resurrected and again clothed in the shackles of mummyism, arrived on the confines of the realms of bliss, he was saluted by a boat, which became gifted with speech in different parts, and spoke to the mummy—the prow speaking first—"Tell me thy name." This was the interrogatory is propounded, in turn, by all the different parts of the boat, including the *hole*; and finally the winds speak—whence the phrase of whispering breezes! Arrived within the precincts of righteousness, the defunct is represented by a picture, laid at length, with a four-footed beast, having a horse's head rampant above him in a decidedly hos-tile attitude. The soul of the deceased is here represented by a figure with wings, flapping his way to the ethereal world; and in this state of transition is supposed to be a *pure* soul, free from all earthly taint, although in appearance and rig decidedly *fowl!*

Being risen to glory the Gods Urim and Thummim confront him and he proceeds to purge himself of the taint of iniquity by declaring "I have not sinned; I have not cheated, nor taken the milk out of the mouth of the babes, nor done any act of iniquity, but am pure!" This concluded, he is weighed in the balance, and if not found wanting, admitted into the "holy of holies!" If, on the contrary, he was found to have sinned by too much eating or drinking, he was incontinently transmogrified into a hog, and in that shape condemned to grunt out a miserable existence to all eternity. This last development of the fate of the luxurious was enunciated with a solemnity much to the discomfiture of the fat and double chinned gentlemen there present.

The Professor continued through more than an hour with a singular felicity.

Music and the Drama.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Celeste appeared again last night, to a well filled house, in the "French Spy." Time has certainly dealt lightly with one of the most expressive countenances that ever smiled upon a partial public. We see no change; she is to us the same inspired creature who first taught our wondering youth that there was a language other than that of words; a medium for thought beyond a simple utterance. Her pantomime is unequaled and her reputation stands beyond the reach of praise or blame.

We were pleased to see that the company generally seemed to have awakened, at length, to the necessity of paying some attention to their parts. The performance generally was highly creditable. Dollar especially acted with great spirit, and Mr Stark's Pat Rooney in the farce of the "Omnibus," was never surpassed.

CATHERINE HAYES'S SECOND CONCERT.—The second concert of Miss Catherine Hayes comes off to-night, at the Armory Hall, and those who attend it will have the pleasure of listening to a most admirable selection of music, given in the sweet and touching manner for which this gifted artist is so justly celebrated. "*Qui la Voce*" will appeal to the lovers of the sweet and flowing melody of Italian music, the duet from "*Don Pasquale*" to the admirers of the comique, "*Sacramento Dulcha*" to the national sympathies of the Irish, and in the rich strains from "*Robert le Diable*" she will challenge the appreciation of our French citizens. A programme so rare and varied cannot fail to attract a numerous audience.

MOVEMENTS OF THEATRICALS.—Miss Julia Dean and M'lle Parodi are at Charleston, where both of them have met with great success.... Miss Charlotte Cushman is playing an engagement at Albany, NewYork.... Mrs Warner is in Cincinnati.... Yankee Locke is going to California.... Sir William Don and the Heron family are to appear at Memphis next week. They are at present in Louisville.... Madame Anna Bishop and troupe are expected in Memphis.... Lola Montes is drawing crowds at the National Theatre, Washington.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO.—A town meeting was held in Pittsburgh on the 9th, to take into consideration the obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio river by the Falls at Louisville. A letter was read by John Harper, Esq., Secretary of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, addressed to the Board by a committee of citizens appointed by a meeting at Cincinnati, accompanied by a memorial to Congress, urging the necessity of an additional canal around the Falls at Louisville, to meet the wants and increased demands of business. It was stated that if the law proposed by the member of Congress from Louisville providing for the repair of the present locks and canal without providing other means of transit, the trade would be ruined for a period of two years, by the delay of portage through the city of Louisville, commissions, extra charges, etc. It is, therefore, suggested that a new canal be constructed, with locks at least 400 feet in length, before the navigation be interrupted, which can be done on either side of the river with but little additional cost. A committee of ten was appointed to draft memorials to Congress and procure signatures. Edward Fisher, Esq., Civil Engineer, addressed the meeting, giving some interesting details in connection with the subject. He alluded to the magnificent scheme for the improvement of the Ohio by means of reservoirs at the sources of the Alleghany, of sufficient capacity to hold the surplus water during the freshets, to be used in time of droughts, thus procuring an adequate supply the entire year. This novel idea originated with Mr Elliot, an eminent engineer, who had taken great pains in ascertaining the relative force of the force of currents, etc. It was estimated that it would cost about one million and a half dollars. The subject was once before a committee of Congress, every member of which seemed at it as an apparent absurdity, and suggested an appropriation of several thousand dollars for the necessary survey. It was lost, and has since been suffered to rest, but will be brought up again this session.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE IRISH EXILES.—President Fillmore, in reply to Mr. W. H. Roseyn of Kingston, N.Y. who had addressed a memorial to him, in behalf of the Irish exiles, says: "Although the early and long settled policy of this Government must necessarily preclude the matter from being made the ground of any official action on its part, yet I am happy to say that such measures have already been taken to accomplish the object sought by the petitioners as it was thought were most likely to procure the desired result. Accordingly the Secretary of State has, with my approbation, addressed a private letter to our Minister in England, requesting him to make every effort in the case that he could with propriety. I shall continue to do what I can consistently with the honor and dignity of our country, and sincerely hope that the strong desires of their friends in this country may soon be gratified by their release."

THE PHILADELPHIA MURDER.—A dispatch dated Philadelphia, February 9, says: "Solomon Baer has been committed to prison to-day on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of young Lehman. He was offering specimens for sale similar to those contained in the boy's box. Another man in company had razors and rings, but he escaped."

The Jesuits in France have received a check in their campaign against free-masonry. Prince Lucien Murat has been elected Grand Master in France, and the President has authorized his cousin to accept the office.

Supreme Court Decisions.

MONDAY FEBRUARY 16....Full Bench Present.

Gaven Hood, Appellant, vs. R. J. Chambliss, Appellee..... Appeal from Carroll.... SLIDELL, J. Held, that when the creditor gives time to the debtor, without the consent of the surety, the surety is discharged. Judgment affirmed.

Mary Ann Guier, Appellee, vs. Philip Guier's Administrator, Appellant.... Appeal from Carroll.... PRESTON, J.. Held, that usufruct on immovable property must be established by a written title.

Abraham Bass, Tutor, Appellee, vs. N. E. Lurche, Under Tutor, Appellant.... Appeal from Carroll.... ROST, J., Held, that when property is purchased by the husband, who is the head of the community of *acquets and gains*, in his own name, the evidence of his intention to purchase for his separate account should be sufficient to throw the tax upon him. In case the property should afterwards diminish in value or totally perish. Otherwise, the property purchased will be presumed to belong to the community.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

James McLaughlin, Appellee, vs. E. Goddessin and J. Haber, Appellant; J. Mauray et als., Intervenors, Appellees.... Appeal from Fourth District Court of Neworleans.... SLIDELL, J.. Judgment reversed, and decreed that Haber be discharged from all liability under the building contract herein filed, and that the sum of $465 45, deposited by said Haber be applied, first, to the payment of the costs of this suit, and to the payment of a *pro rata* dividend, to the following creditors, upon the following sums, to wit: J. McLaughlin, $259 08; Allen Hill, $305 57; J. A. Blanc & Brother, $368 64; Newton Richards, $80; Julien Mauray, $213 76.

Evan George, Appellee, vs. Samuel & J. C. Comedy, Appellants.... Appeal from Carroll.... SLIDELL, J., Judgment affirmed.

R. J. Beasley, Administrator, Appellant, vs. James C. Canady, Appellee.... Appeal from Carroll.... SLIDELL, J.. Judgment affirmed.

New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad and Banking Company, Appellants, vs. Patton & Benjamin, Appellees.... Appeal from Carroll.... SLIDELL, J., Judgment affirmed.

G. W. Thorpe, Appellant, vs. R. D. Mann, Curator, Appellee.... Appeal from Madison.... SLIDELL, J., Judgment affirmed.

James A. Bass, Appellee, vs. Gaven Hood & Lurche, Appellants.... SLIDELL, J., Judgment affirmed.

Eliza Jane Webb, Appellee, vs. Eleanor Peat, et als., Appellants.... Appeal from Madison.... ROST, J.... Judgment reversed. SLIDELL, J., dissenting.

E. B. Tourne, Appellant, vs. J. W. Couch, Sheriff, Appellee.... Appeal from Madison.... ROST, J.. Judgment amended, so as to allow $60 for interest against plaintiff, and $15 damages against him and his surety, on the injunction bond, *in solido*, and as amended, the judgment affirmed.

Maria Louisa Grace, Appellant, vs. Martin N. Pierson, et als., Appellees.... Appeal from Concordia.... ROST, J.. Judgment affirmed.

Thomas Oliver, Appellee, vs. Thomas F. Oliver, Appellant. Appeal from Carroll.... SLIDELL, J., Judgment reversed.

Gaven Hood, Appellee, vs. George G. Wilson, Appellant.... Appeal from Carroll.... SLIDELL, J., Judgment affirmed.

Intelligence from South America.

The English mail steamer from Brazil and Rio de la Plata arrived at Southampton, England, on the 16th ult. Her dates are as follows:

Buenos Ayres	Dec. 3	Pernambuco	Dec 23
Montevideo	Dec. 6	St. Vincent's (Cape Verd)	Jan. 2
Rio de Janeiro	Dec. 15		
Bahia	Dec. 20		

The steamer had 98 passengers to Southampton, among whom are Captain Pearson, of the U. S. Navy, Mr. Pearson, Jr., and Dr. Brownlee, from the American ship-of-war Dale, from St. Vincent's.

The freight list comprises diamonds, value £12,000 sterling, and gold dust, value £1700 sterling.

These advices are the same as we have received direct, but they give us a few additional details, which are of new of some interest. At Buenos Ayres, an act had been passed by the House of Representatives, exonerating Rosas from the duty of delivering his annual message and statement, and also exonerating him from the consequences of any acts he may perform for three years after the passage of the law. Another law, to prohibit the exportation of specie, has also been passed.

Among other remarks on political affairs the British Packet has the following paragraphs:

All agree that something must be done. Things cannot long remain in their present state. On the two banks of the Plate and the Paraná we have at least from 60,000 to 70,000 men under arms—say 40,000 in the province of Buenos Ayres alone, and from 25,000 to 30,000 between Brazilians, Entrerianos, and the other allies. With the exception of a few officers, the Brazilians and these are civilians, withdraws from the arts and industry of social life, to the incalculable prejudice of young communities, in which commerce, civilization, and humanity are deeply interested.

An early collision seems inevitable; but when, where, or in what form, are points on which it were in vain to expect uniformity of opinion. Viewed from different elevations, and seen through medium more or less reflective, according to the personal property views of individuals, every movement of the political kaleidoscope presents new combinations that bewilder from their endless and inexhaustible variety.

The subjoined paragraphs are extracted from private letters, dated Buenos Ayres, Dec. 3, written by persons who are favorable to the cause of Gen. Rosas:

The Orientals are so strongly opposed to the Brazilians and to the rebellion of Urquiza, that they desert in large numbers, having first cut the throats of their officers, and carry off the Oriental Government of Montevideo to Oribe. General Cesar Diaz is obliged to move as he may consider necessary, till he puts a stop to a defection so alarming. His proclamations on the subject you will find in the *Chronicle* of the 27th and 16th ult., and in the Packet of the 23d of the same month.

The rebellion of Urquiza does not gain ground, nor does he yet justify, by any operations, his promised invasion of the province of Buenos Ayres. Of the Corrientin forces that followed already to $1,000,000, a month's state of affairs than by adhesion, the greater part have deserted him. The Argentine troops that were delivered up to him by President Oribe are known to be adverse to his person, and he will find it impossible to make them fight against General Rosas. We have now daily arrivals of chief officers and soldiers belonging to those troops, who contrive to escape, and immediately present themselves to the authorities here.

General Rosas has undoubtedly at his command a powerful army, and we see no prospect of success for Urquiza or Brazil. Moreover, the provinces have recently renewed their solemn proscription against Urquiza, declaring him a traitor, an outlaw, and confirming on General Rosas the full investiture of Supreme Chief of the Confederation, with unlimited power, and the Commander-in-Chief of armies, placing at his disposal all their resources, without reservation of any kind, and energetically urging him to oppose the invasion of Urquiza and the pretensions of the Government of Brazil. Consequently, the triumph of Gen. Rosas is confidently anticipated.

Accounts from Rio de Janeiro state that Gen. Urquiza left Montevideo on the 1st of December, taking with him 4000 soldiers, to cross the Uruguay over from the Rosas party within the previous twenty days. Urquiza was passing over the Enterios, where he was to be joined by his other troops, with the intention of marching on Buenos Ayres. He intended to commence operations on the 15th; and it was generally thought Rosas would not be able to defend himself or maintain his position. It was reported that much dissatisfaction existed towards General Rosas, which had been calling out levies of the country people, arming the citizens, etc., etc., as he intended decreeing the issue of paper currency, it was supposed he had been distributing money pretty freely among his partisans.

Our Bahia letter of the 20th of December states that the weather was very unseasonable, wet, and stormy, with little appearance of amendment. The sugar crop was very late and would probably be below the average. Prices ruled too high for European limits. Exchange, which had been done at 28½, had receded to 28½, in consequence of quotations coming lower from Rio.

At St. Vincent's many deaths still took place, and a medical officer had been sent out by the Portuguese government, who reported that there was nothing infectious or contagious. The miserable state of the inhabitants, want of attention to cleanliness, and absence of food, clothing, and hospitals, are the reasons for so great a mortality in these islands.

At Canary the Cholera had entirely disappeared.

The United States ship Dale was at St. Vincent's on the 2d ult.

BRITISH MAIL CONTRACT.—The NewYork Express has the following:

The British government has made a new mail contract for a monthly mail line of steamers to and from England and the West Coast of Africa. It is for nine years at an average payment of £22,000 per annum. The places touched at will be Madeira, Teneriffe, Goree, River Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Whydah, Badagry, Lagos, Bonny, Cape Lamecance, and Fernando Po, making the total distance out and home 9000 miles, which, including stoppages, will be performed in from 48 to 60 days. The speed of the vessels is to average eight knots, and their size will be about 700 tons burthen. They are to be constructed of iron. The new steamers is expected to commence in October next. Three boats will be required for the service, and it is understood that the port of departure will be either South Hampton or Liverpool.

The commercial prospects of this trade are extremely flattering. In 1827, the export of British goods to the West coast of Africa was £155,000, and the quantity of palm oil imported was 4700 tuns. This trade doubled in ten years, and subsequently to the increase has been not less remarkable. The exports of British goods in 1849 reached £620,371, while the quantity of palm oil received was 25,768 tons, of the value of £712,000. In the same year 1849 there 34, measuring 15,039 tons, connected with the trade were entered inwards, and the same number outwards, with 185 vessels, measuring 51,577 tons, making a total of 96,396 tons of exclusively British shipping. To us, as to Great Britain, the growth of Liberia promises to be promoted by the establishment of regular intercourse, and in return it will supply new article of production. At present, the value of the important trade north of Cape St. Paul's to England, consisting of palm oil, ground nuts, ivory, beeswax, leopard skins, gold dust, ginger, rice, etc., is estimated at £600,000. The trade south of Cape St. Paul's and the Equator is supposed to be £1 500,000. Of this line one of our English contemporaries says:

"Politically, the formation of the line will confer the great advantage of hastening the suppression of the slave trade, and the diminution or withdrawal of the squadron engaged in that service."

There is an effort making in Congress, growing out of propositions made at the last session of that body, and urged at the present session, for the establishment of a line of steamers between the United States and Africa. Under an existing treaty with England, and at great expense to the Government, a fleet of Government vessels cruise for years on the Coast of Africa. The establishment of the steam line communication, it is thought, would enable the Government to withdraw this fleet. The steamline, to the amount less than the expense now incurred.

We think, also, that some inducement should be found for a public interest in this subject, in the fact of what the British Government has just done to establish a line of communication between England and Africa. This country, by means of Government marine, is equipped by its great commercial rival, especially when the double purpose of defence and utility are served by the establishment of mail steamers.

NEW STATE-HOUSE.—A new State-house has been commenced at Columbia, S. C.

SENTENCED.—Wells, the murderer, has been sentenced at Washington to be hung on the 23d of April next.

Late from the Rio Grande.

By the arrival of the steamship Fanny yesterday, we learn from her clerk, Mr. R. E. Scott, that families were crossing over the Rio Grande, in consequence of the premeditated attack upon Matamoros by General Carvajal. General Avalos was rapidly fortifying a position outside of the city, and designed concentrating the most of his forces at that spot.

The Mexican war steamer State of Mexico arrived at Brazos St. Jago with a large quantity of guns and ammunition for General Avalos, but could not succeed in getting them up the river—the steamer Grampus refusing to take them unless bonds were entered into for her security, which was declined by the authorities. The steamship proceeded to sea on the 12th inst. without landing her cargo.

On the 9th, orders reached Matamoros from the Mexican Government, authorizing General Avalos to levy an additional tax on the sale of merchandise of 8 ½ cent. for home consumption, which has been received with great indignation by the merchants and citizens of Matamoros. Most of the stores have closed in consequence, and much excitement prevails. It is presumed that this movement will benefit the revolutionary party.

Later from Texas.

By the steamship Louisiana, Captain Lawless, arrived last evening, we have received Galveston papers to the 11th instant.

LEGISLATURE.—The Apportionment bill has passed the Senate without amendment and is now a law.

The Senate had sent to the House a large number of railroad charters. Most of them contain a provision for a bonus of eight sections of land, of 640 acres each, for every mile of railroad to be constructed, the scrip to be issued as soon as the mile is completed.

The Legislature was to have adjourned on the 16th.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—The Indians have again been stealing horses and mules on the Cibolo. The San Antonio Western Texan says: "On Sunday night last, several of our Cibolo neighbors lost property, consisting of horses and mules, one about two hundred head, believed to have been taken and driven off by the Indians. Information of the above was sent in to General Smith on Monday night, who, with his usual promptness, dispatched Lieutenant-Colonel Reeve in command of a party of soldiers in pursuit of the offenders. He also dispatched a messenger to our outposts in the upper country, informing them of the depredations committed on the Cibolo, with orders to be on the alert. Colonel Reeve returned yesterday, having found nearly all the property stolen, save about fifteen head of the best animals."

The Texan believes the robbers to be Lipans, who visit the settlements and pretend to be very friendly.

THE COURIER JOURNAL.—The Journal comes to us in an enlarged form and very much improved in appearance.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1852.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department, enclosing certain estimates for fortifications in the bay of San Francisco. Also, a report transmitting 62 copies of the Army Register.

Mr. Seward presented petitions from journeymen cigar makers, asking an increase of duty upon imported cigars.

Mr. Jones presented the petition of ten Hungarian refugees, asking that Congress would grant them land in the same way that it was given to their brethren who are now settled in Iowa.

Mr. Borland reported in favor of printing 5500 additional copies of the Report of Explorations made in the valley of the Salt Lake by Captain Stansbury, which was concurred in.

The bill for the repair of the Congressional library room was passed. Also the bill relinquishing to the State of Iowa certain lands reserved for salt springs in that State.

The bill authorizing the District Judges of the United States in those districts where there are no ports of entry, to regulate the certificates of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, was taken up, and, after amendment authorizing the District Judges to appoint Inspectors of Boilers and Machinery, the bill was debated and passed.

The joint resolutions of Mr. Clarke, reaffirming the doctrine of non-intervention, were taken up, and Mr. Clarke addressed the Senate in support of them. His positions were affirmed by copious extracts from the writings of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Polk, Webster and others. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—After the journals had been read, Mr. Grey, of Kentucky, addressed the House with reference to charges brought against a relative of his by Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, during the debate on the Mexican Indemnity bill, which he felt satisfied that gentleman would withdraw were he acquainted with the facts of the case, and who was under a misapprehension in supposing that the receipt for the Mexican payment was given prior to the arrival of Mr. Shannon in Mexico.

Mr. Bayly expressed his willingness that the gentleman from Kentucky should proceed, and also that a letter from Mr. Greer should be read; at the same time intimating that he should not detain the House by a reply.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that the gentleman from Kentucky be allowed to proceed.

And, on motion of Mr. Mason of Kentucky, the rules were suspended, and Mr. Grey proceeded, at considerable length, to represent the circumstances alluded to by Mr. Bayly, and also to animadvert upon his speech, as reported in the Baltimore Sun, and which, he said, had been copied into other papers.

After he had concluded, Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, moved that Mr. Burt be excused from acting on the Committee on Military Affairs, in consequence of ill health, which was agreed to; the application being made with the consent of Mr. Burt.

Mr. Pender, of NewHampshire, moved that the rules be suspended, to enable him to introduce a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the House with information relative to the number of steamships employed in the transportation of the specie and other money of money which has been paid or advanced for that service; whether they have been built according to contract, and whether they are in all respects fitted to be converted into war steamers of the first class; and if so, what expense it would be necessary to incur.

Mr. P. explained that his object was to obtain that information which the House ought undoubtedly to possess. If he were correctly informed, the amount at present appropriated already is $1,000,000; and the sum which it is bound to pay under the present contract is about ten millions of dollars more. There were applications for other lines brought forward during the last session, which would bring on the appropriations to nearly six millions. And ten millions annually.

There is before Congress a memorial from C. Vanderbilt, stating that he has a semi-monthly line of steamships between NewYork and San Francisco; that he runs a line between the two oceans, over which he has secured the right of transporting passengers; and offering to transport the United States mail direct between NewYork and San Francisco twice in each month for an annual compensation of $250,000 and weekly for twice that sum.

Mr. Wells, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to bring in a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report in favor of a protective tariff on iron, and other manufactures, as will secure them against foreign competition. The motion was negatived—ayes 66, noes 108.

About an hour was spent in adopting a resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Lane, and passed, but subsequently reconsidered, requesting the President to take from the Secretary of the Interior a report of the line between the Columbia river and California; upon which no decision was arrived at when the House adjourned. Among the opposers of the measure who considered it an improper interference with the duties and responsibilities of the President, were Messrs. Bayly, of Virginia, and Howard, of Texas.

At half past three the House adjourned.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Friday*, February 6, 1852.—James D. Stevenson, Esq., of NewYork, was admitted as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 94. Andrew Erwin et. W. S. Parham et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for East Louisiana.

Mr. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the cause for further hearing, in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

No. 136. W. W. Humphries et al., vs. Miller, Furness & Co. Error to the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Mississippi.

By agreement of parties this writ of error was dismissed, with costs.

No. 199. The United States, plaintiffs, vs. Thomas Read and Edward Hanson. Certificate of division from the Circuit Court of the United States for East Virginia.

Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, that the judges ought not to be divided in opinion upon the following questions, to wit:

Ist. Whether the Circuit Court ought not to have received the evidence offered on behalf of the prisoner, and that the refusal of the Court to admit this testimony does not entitle the prisoner to a new trial; and, secondly, that the facts stated in the affidavits of the jurors do not entitle the prisoner to a new trial.

No. 220. William Beach et al., vs. The City Bank of Columbus. Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Massachusetts.

On motion of Mr. Woodbury this writ of error was docketed and dismissed, with costs.

RECEIVERS.—The specie which fell into the dock at Pier No. 4, North River, while being hoisted on board of the St. Nicholas, a few days since, has all been recovered by means of sub-marine exploring divers.

Married:

On Monday, February 16, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Dr. Neville, Dr. FRICHARD W. COLTON and MARIA LAMAUNA WORLAND, all of this city.

Died:

On Tuesday, February 17, of Malignant Scarlet Fever, LUCY A., only daughter of Isaac and Christina Thayer, aged 5 years.

☞ The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the family residence, Jackson street, between Apollo and Burgundy, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

CONTI STREET VERANDA.....Gen Bernard, M. de la Roche, A H Ward, A J Colquhoun, Lady, J Duncan, W P Duncan, Mr S P Bonneau and son, P G Stuart, S Martineau, W Hunter, G W Ingham, F W Hopson, A Lewis, J J Jones, F W Westbrook, Rev W M Pegues, Rev J C McNamara, Texas, J F Wood and lady, Indy, W Morrison, Cincinnati; A Bogel, Ohio; W G Smith, W C Davis, Ala; A King, NewOrleans; J B Dalton, Ang Santos, Jos Irwin, Lex; J J Kelly, W C Bickley.

ARCADE.....J Osborn, J Hamble, D W Scott, F E Pinney, J Pratt, H N Davis, R Lassiter, Ga; John J Smith, J S Chalmers, J W Craig, M S Bell, Miss Penn, Miss Ellis, Miss F Morrisville, Miss Pennsylvania, Miss Louisville, Ky; J M Cutts, E W Holloway, K S Willingham, L Davenport, Mississippi.

CITY HOTEL.....R Buchanan, J Buchanan, John Allsop, F F Turbull, Dr Pendleton, NewOrleans; W A Davis, St Louis; D J Morgan, J W Wade, E H Morgan, John B Price, H H Bonner, F Salomonson, S Thomasson, Miss F Cavey, Ms.

COMMERCIAL.....R P Lassiter, J W Thompson, Pittsburgh; Henry Starr, J H Wills, J T Swan, Natchez; Joseph McAlpin, J Richardson, Miss E Pope, Miss Vera Cruz; Chas Wilcox, Ky; H Rowell, W Odell, M J Stack, Ala.

ST LOUIS.....D S Wallace, NewYork; W Devereux, Mobile; Col W W Loring, U S A; W B Turnbull, Louisiana; Gen Henderson, Noble; Capt Lua Gragg, Fenger, A Morin, Mexican Army; Ben McWilliamson, Shawneetown; Ill; W S Perkins, Mississippi; W F Reynolds, Louisiana; G C Williams, NewYork; H Hilliard, Michigan; William Gillett, Connecticut.

CITY.....A W March, J W Scott, Mobile; John Donelson, Miss Dunn, Miss A Fitzpatrick, lady and servt, Mrs Scott, child and servt, Mrs Stevens, Miss Jackson, Kingston, Lowndes, Alabama; D A Baldwin, Clinton, Ky; Hamilton, Ky; Sandford, Ky; Mrs Ellis, Miss Ellis, Miss Ellis, Miss F Ellis, Ohio; J J Hunter, Ky; J C Hunter, Ky;