

not telegraphic dispatch from our correspondent at Berlin: BERLIN, Friday, March 2-5 P. M.

I hasten to inform you that intelligence has just reached Berlin of the death of the Emperor of Russia, from an attack of apoplexy.

The news has created a great sensation, and it is thought that the event will give a new aspect to the war.

STATEMENT OF THE LONDON STANDARD. The Government have this afternoon, (Friday, March 3) received telegraphic dispatches from the Hague and Berlin, also from the British Minister at the Hague, stating that the Emperor of Russia had died this forenoon between 12 and 1 o'clock, of apoplexy, after an attack of influenza.

Lord John Russell had previously, this morning, sent a telegraphic message from Berlin, informing the British Government, that the Emperor of Russia had died of death, and that his Majesty had taken leave of his family.

The Emperor's decease must, no doubt, exercise an important and immediate influence upon the war, and upon the negotiations for peace now being carried on at Vienna.

There can be no doubt of the authenticity of this intelligence, as the information has also been transmitted to the British Government from Bucharest and Vienna.

The House met on Friday, March 2 at 5 P. M., and immediately the Earl of Clarendon, amid the greatest silence, spoke as follows: My Lords, I think it my duty to communicate to your Lordships the contents of a dispatch which I received from the Emperor of Russia, which I received about an hour ago from her Majesty's Minister at the Hague.

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I have also, my Lords, received a dispatch from her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, also informing me of the decease of the Emperor of Russia. An hour before those dispatches arrived, I received an account from Lord John Russell, who is at Berlin, stating that the Emperor of Russia was at the point of death, and that he had taken leave of his family. I apprehend, however, that the Emperor died between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, that there can be no doubt of its authenticity; and, under those circumstances, as this unexpected event must exercise an important and immediate influence upon the war, and upon the negotiations for peace now being carried on at Vienna.

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undervary of their confidence or softening the command which I hold. I have the honor to be, &c.,

LUCAN, Lieutenant-General Commanding Cavalry Division, His Excellency, the Commander of the Forces.

In the House of Lords, on the 3d inst., Lord Lucas entered the House, and was warmly shaken by the hand by Lord Lyndhurst, the Earl of Clarendon and other noble Lords. The noble Lord appeared to be in the best of health and spirits.

After the statement respecting the death of the Emperor, Lord Lucas addressed their Lordships as follows, viz: Under the circumstances, so painful to myself, so extraordinary, and so unprecedented, of my appearance before your Lordships, I trust to your Lordships' indulgence for a few minutes, while I read to you those papers I hold in my hand, which will explain to your Lordships why I have so suddenly left the scene of war, and now appear in this House. When I have read those papers it is not my intention to add one word of comment or remark. I have only to inform your Lordships, in the first place, that immediately upon my arrival in the country, I communicated with the Commander-in-Chief, and asked his Lordship to have my conduct investigated by means of a court-martial. So long, my Lords, as I can entertain a hope that there will be an investigation into my conduct by a number of officers of the army who are the most competent judges of my conduct at the scene of war, I shall hold my tongue and be silent in the House of Lords. I have, however, been so long in the House of Lords, that I have been obliged to proceed to read the correspondence between Lord Raglan and the authorities, and himself, with the view of showing that he had not misconstrued the order sent to him by the Commander-in-Chief for the cavalry charge at Balaklava, and that he was allowed no opportunity to be heard.

Earl Granville complained of the irregularity of the course taken by the noble Earl; but inasmuch as he had merely confined himself to the reading of the correspondence, he would not enter into the subject at the present moment.

RELIGIOUS REFORM IN SWITZERLAND. The Canton of Geneva, by the vote of its Grand Council, has resolved on a complete separation of Church and State, and its committee is preparing a bill under which the ecclesiastical property belonging to the Protestant community is to be distributed among the Protestant churches, except that which is attached to the establishment of the Bank of Geneva and the Mortgage Bank. The most active supporters of the measure have been the Catholics, whose numbers have of late years greatly increased in the Canton, thanks to the new laws favoring immigration and settlement.

RUSSIAN DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST SARDAINIA. St. Petersburg, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1855. The Court of — will, we doubt not, share the opinion of the Emperor upon the policy of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, at a moment when that Sovereign, without any ostensible motive, without any legitimate cause, and without even the shadow of the smallest infringement upon the direct interests of his country, has placed at the disposal of England a corps d'armee of 150,000 men for the invasion of the Crimea.

In taking this step the Sardinian Government appears to have left it to the caprice of the journals of the day to invent a pretext for the invasion of the Crimea, and to warn us of an aggression which it has not thought fit to justify by a declaration of war.

We understand the motive of this silence. The Court of Turin, we admit it, would have had some difficulty in conciliating its policy with the national feeling of its country. It would have expected equal difficulty in making its present conduct harmonize with the ancient maxims of the house of Savoy.

In consulting the annals of its history, it might cite the incident of a Russian army crossing the Alps; but, it is true, it was to defend Piedmont, and not to invade it.

In the Councils of the Cabinets of Europe, in the reign of the Emperor Alexander, of glorious memory, it is again Russia who lent her faithful support to the independence of Sardinia, when the house was reinstated on the throne of the Kings of Italy.

Must we really recede to mind that, at the same period, if Genoa was reunited to the Kingdom of Sardinia, it is because the Imperial Cabinet recognized the necessity of assuring, at the same time, the commercial prosperity and the greatness of the country which the arms of Russia had contributed to deliver from a foreign yoke.

To-day, sinking in oblivion the lessons of the past, the Court of Turin is about to direct against us, from that same port of Genoa, a hostile enterprise, which Russia has the conscientious satisfaction of knowing was provoked by her.

The attitude thus assumed by Russia, without a formal declaration of war, as we have stated, would make us doubt what name we ought to give to the auxiliary troops destined to invade our frontiers under the flag of a country with which we have hitherto been living in peace.

It is the Court of Turin less sight of the principles and customs consecrated by the law of nations, as the immutable rule of the international relations of States, the Emperor for his part, is resolved to observe them.

With this reservation, his Imperial Majesty feels it incumbent upon him to declare that peace is de jure and de facto broken by this flagrant act of hostility, the whole blame of which recoils upon the Sardinian Government.

We leave it to bear the entire responsibility thereof, in the face of the opinion of its country, and of all Europe.

It behoves especially the Allied Powers to appreciate the conduct of the Court of Sardinia, when it has deemed it opportune and loyal to turn its arms against us at the very moment when this Imperial Cabinet entered into deliberation at Vienna, desirous to open the path to the reestablishment of peace.

The wishes which tend toward the accomplishment of that work of pacification seem to have been strangely misunderstood by the Cabinet of Turin. In consequence of the Government of Europe, very wisely interested their legitimate authority to prevent the use of the belligerent powers from recruiting its legions in the States who insist on having their neutrality respected, the Sardinian Government, less chary of the blood of Italy, consents to pour it out for the cause, foreign to the political and serious interests of its nation. For, in good faith, it cannot be pretended that by unfolding her banner by the side of the Crescent, Sardinia fancies she serves the cause of Christianity.

Nor can she affirm that she seeks to defend the rights of the weak, when she joins her arms to those of France and England.

It is in this latter part, if we are rightly informed, which takes the Sardinian troops under its command — we will not say in its pay, as we wish to abstain from wounding the national feelings of a country which we so much respect, and are about to be at war.

Notwithstanding this necessity, the Emperor will still afford protection to the private interests of Sardinian subjects, who entertain ancient commercial relations with Russia. They shall not suffer from the errors of their Government. They are at liberty to remain in the Empire in all security, under the protection of our laws, as long as they do not infringe them.

But the Sardinian flag will henceforth cease to enjoy the prerogatives accorded solely to the mercantile navy of neutral States.

A term shall be fixed for the departure of Sardinian vessels, which shall be actually in Russian ports. The *capoteur* will be at once withdrawn from Sardinian Coasts in Russia.

The Russian agents at Genoa and Nice will also receive orders to suspend the exercise of their functions, peace between the two countries having been broken by the Court of Sardinia from the moment it acted in the treaty of alliance concluded on the 15th of April, 1854, between Great Britain and France.

The Emperor has deigned to charge me to communicate these determinations to all friendly powers. I have the honor to be, &c.,

NEWS BY OVERLAND MAIL. The India mail has been received. The bark Wm. T. Sayward, from San Francisco for Shanghai, with 1,000 barrels of flour and \$164,000 in specie, sprang a leak, December 1, off the Ladrones Islands, and was abandoned December 21, near Napakiang, with seven feet of water in the hold. The U. S. ship Vincennes tried to save the specie, but was unsuccessful. The crew were transferred to the ship Nightingale, which carried them to Shanghai.

WRECK OF THE SEMILLANTE. The Constitutional says: We have received a confirmation of the sad news which has been these two days rumored about Paris. The frigate lost in the Straits of Bonifacio is the Semillante, which recently left Toulon with 400 soldiers on board. The vessel struck on one of the reefs in that passage and immediately filled. The crew and passengers, making together 700 men, all perished. No other details have been received of this catastrophe. The loss has created the most painful sensation in Paris. Seven hundred men have perished, together with a vast quantity of cannon, mortars, shells, gunpowder and shot. Nothing was saved—nothing a shred. All that has been washed ashore, so far as is known to Government, is two pairs of trousers. The Semillante was going to the East.

MEXICO. MEXICO, Monday, March 5, 1855. Things here, at present appear to be enveloped in some mystery. Since the revolutionists retired from before the City of Guadalupe, we have heard nothing of them, nor have we been able to hear anything positive in respect to Alvarez's movements in the South. There are several rumors in circulation; but, though guaranteed as true, we entertain them with some reserve. One report is, that the town of Chilpancingo has been destroyed by Alvarez, and another, circulated for some days, that a section of a brigade of troops, called that of Zalozag, had gone over to Alvarez. Nevertheless, it is possible that both these reports are true; because, in regard to the first, there has been a large ingress of troops here from Chilpancingo, who appear in a most distressed condition in every point of view. As to the latter, it has been in part confirmed.

Santa Anna left this city, with great secrecy at about 4 A. M., on the 26th ult., taking with him the Minister of War, and a large body of troops, as was said, for the hacienda of San Gabriel, distant from here about 30 leagues on the road to Acapulco, and there a regiment of Lancers, from here, about an equal force from Toluca, are to meet him. In respect to this movement of Santa Anna, there are various speculations, but there is no doubt that the object is to enter into some kind of arrangement with Alvarez, or in order to get possession of his person by means of some kind of treachery. For it is very certain that Alvarez will not risk an engagement in an open plain, nor can Santa Anna afford to fight with him in the mountains. It was thought that the troops that had gone over to Alvarez had done so by order of Santa Anna, in order to get possession of the former. Later events, if true, prove the contrary. Santa Anna may now attempt it, yet it will be useless; Alvarez is too suspicious to be caught in that way. There is a possibility, after all, that this is a mere trick of Santa Anna to endeavor to make himself popular, and to render Alvarez odious to the adherents of his party by trying to make it appear that the latter dare not meet him either for battle or pacification. But it is useless to speculate—we know nothing.

The official paper stated, the day after Santa Anna had gone, that his sole object in going to the south, was for the purpose of forcing Alvarez, and while he was there to take measures for putting an end to the revolution; and that he had taken the Minister of War along, so that he might be able to dictate any orders, at a moment's notice, appertaining to his Department. No doubt that Santa Anna thinks that some great good will result to him from this expedition, and we shall see when he gets back what the mountain has brought forth.

We had news from him on the 3d inst. He was at Yeguala, (where Alvarez has a house and resides a great part of his time,) and the Bulletin of the Minister of War stated that a battle had taken place at Chilpancingo, the Insurgents beaten, (of course,) and that Col. Moreno who had gone over to them, with the Zalozag section, had been taken and shot. Nobody believes this news, and all look upon it as a report merely fabricated for the purpose of having a great parade when Santa Anna returns. Yet it may be true. This news caused no animation here, and I observed that very few took any notice of the bills posted up, announcing it, and those who did read it turned away in silence.

During Santa Anna's absence the city has been perfectly quiet. There are very few soldiers in the city. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has sole charge of the affairs of the Government.

A report has been made by the Government in respect to how the Mesilla indemnity has been disposed of, but this does not show for what purposes it has all been applied, after all, at least, as I understand it. I perceive in it, however, two curious notions, addressed to Mr. Arrangoiz, both manifesting an unjust suspicion (although other documents repudiate this idea) against the business capacity, at least, of the Minister Almonte. They are both dated 19th July, 1854. In one Mr. Arrangoiz is told to take the money from the minister and re-deposit it in the United States Treasury, and in case that could not be done, to deposit it in the safest commercial houses. In the other note, the same, with the exception that this Government did not consider that the commercial houses were safe. Mr. A. had orders to deposit these funds in the most accredited banks.

And, "in order to prevent pretended creditors from causing extortions on account of exorbitant pretensions, he should deposit the money in his own name." Since the last date, a dreadful fray has occurred at the town of Santiago, sixteen or eighteen leagues from Tepic, (State of Jalisco.) It appears that fifty robbers entered that town on the 6th ult., and committed the most horrible atrocities. Among other barbarous things, they shot, in the public square, a respectable and wealthy citizen, named Andres Rodriguez, together with his son and seven others of the inhabitants, murdered a man at the altar while in the act of being married, carried off his bride and several other young ladies from various parts of the town, and robbed in money about \$30,000.

The people of Tepic were in a state of consternation, daily expecting the same thing would take place there. The President of that city had declared \$7,000 in notes, to arm and equip a hundred men for the pursuit of these robbers, and a further levy of \$2,000 a month was imposed for their support. These sums were readily paid.

The *Trait d'Union* adds that the *For de Jalisco* and the *Salvador de la Patria* will still reply, doubtless, that this is also an exaggeration, and that the existence of the band of Lozada is a story invented by the correspondents of the journals of the capital.

A few days after the above event, another party of three hundred assaulted the town of Tlaquehuango, (State of Oaxaca,) and the same depredations were committed as were at Santiago.

The ten millions given by United States for the Mesilla treaty have been spent, and the Government will soon be in want of more funds; and it is not remote, or improbable, that another portion of the country may be offered, and probably it will embrace the whole of Sonora and Lower California, to the United States.

Business here is almost at a stand. The weather since January has been perfectly unvariable, very mild, and lovely in the extreme; no sickness prevails, and the city is quiet.

We had two pretty severe shocks of an earthquake here, on the 25th Feb. last, one at 8, the other at 9 1/2 P. M., the vibrations were from East to West; duration about 70 seconds each. No very material damage was done.

A splendid party was given by our Minister, General Gadsden, on the evening of Washington's Birthday, and I'm told it was as magnificent as has ever been given here by any Foreign Minister, and was attended by the elite and beauty of the city. Joy reigned throughout, and some of the guests staid till 5 A. M., next morning.

I understand Mr Manuel Escandon has gone to the United States. It is through this gentleman, principally, I am informed that the \$3,000,000 yet pending of the Mesilla indemnity has been negotiated, and it is probable his visit has for its object the payment of this money, if possible, before the terms of the treaty are complied with.

HABES CORPUS—SLAVE CASE.—Yesterday morning two slaves, the property of a Mr. B. in this city, were arrested on board the steamer *Jack Strader*, upon a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Street, and made remanded before Judge Spencer this morning. It appears that the slaves were purchased by Mr. Hare, in Mason County, Ky., and that the wife of one of them resides near Mr. Hare's place, in Missouri. They were brought to this city by the steamer *Jack Strader*, and transferred to the *Strader*, when Jelliffe, Blackwell & Co. interposed, and enlisted their sympathetic benevolence and magnanimity, and had them committed to jail to feed on corn-bread and water until the law and its dispensers, in their infinite wisdom, dispose of their case.

ST. THOMAS. ST. THOMAS, W. I., Feb. 20, 1855. The frigate *Columbi*, Com. Newton, of whose arrival a week since, I advised your readers in my "shipping list," is still here. She will probably remain some two or three weeks yet. The Commodore has taken up his quarters at Government House, the public mansion of the Governor of the Island. Gov. Berg prefers to remain in his private mansion, so that at present it is unoccupied; and Gov. B., who, for some reason, seems quite disposed to treat with remarkable attention American naval officers and American officials, has placed it at Com. Newton's occupancy, and appointed for it a complete suite of servants, to get up elegant little *recherché* entertainments, and attend upon his every wish. The Governor, I believe, dines with him every evening, with one or two other invited guests. Calling on the "Commander of the home squadron" yesterday afternoon, I saw, at one end of the great hall in which he receives his visitors, a nice little table, laid for four persons, with champagne and wine-glasses in abundance, and quite significant of a free flowing of the choice wines in which the old gentleman's cellar are known to be well stocked. The Governor was very handsomely received on first coming on shore, after his arrival, by the Governor and his suite, accompanied by the garrison of Danish soldiers, amid the booming guns of Fort Christian, and escorted to Government House.

An amusing hoax was played off on the Commodore as he was approaching St. Thomas, though the person doing it was quite innocent of any such intention. When to the northward of the island, some five days' sail from the same, the frigate spoke an American schooner, hence to North Carolina. Having been long at sea, and anxious to get some news of what was going on in the world, the Commodore dispatched a boarding-officer to her, and received the astounding intelligence that just before the schooner left St. Thomas, the war-steamer *Fulton*, from the *Fulton*, had been fired into from the fort at the entrance. The question was asked, "Did the schooner return the shot?" "No," Com. Newton therefore came on, anticipating having to settle some quite serious difficulty on his arrival. When he entered the harbor he sailed in much further than is customary for such vessels, and anchored directly off the fort, with one broadside bristling angrily upon the same. He immediately sent for the Consul to come on board, desiring to learn from him the particulars and motive of the firing. But before Maj. Heine had time to get off, one of the Governor's Aids had made his way on board to pay the Governor's respects—that official not being in town. The Consul found the Commodore in the most reserved and formal conversation with the Aid-Maj. Hanson, who soon retired, when Commodore Newton drew confidentially near to Maj. H., saying, "Come, tell me all about the firing into the *Fulton*?" "The *Fulton*," the Aid-Maj. had not been fired into, as I am aware." "Well, sir," said the Commodore, "you have removed a great burden from my mind," and then related the source and nature of his information. The Consul informed him that the relations between himself and the Government were of the most agreeable nature, and he could go forward and act as he would in the port of the most friendly nation. Whereupon, the *Columbia* was hailed away from her menacing attitude; the Danish ensign was soon seen fluttering out to the breeze at the foremast, and her sullen silence was changed to the thunders of a hearty salute.

That "Capturing" had doubtless heard something about "the outrage upon the *Benj. Franklin*," and the *Fulton* lying here at the time he left, he had "got two stories together."

Another item he communicated was, that the yellow fever was prevailing to a fearful extent. "People were dying like rotten sheep, and an American Minister"—not a clergyman, no, it was "the Minister," he didn't exactly know who "by what—was dead also." This story was based on the fact of the lamented death of the Rev. Mr. Wyckoff, by the fever; a Reformed Dutch clergyman who had been only three weeks in the island.

I don't not, before this time these items of St. Thomas news have gone the rounds of the papers throughout the States; and this incident illustrates the danger of relying too implicitly on the reports of masters and mates of vessels arriving from foreign ports. Your friends, however, who are great in the matter, this class draws very largely from the *Centinel*, which accounts for a great deal of the earliest intelligence of which his paper boasts, and explains many of the capitals and exclamations points which make it so remarkable and interesting, and we may say, valuable.

As to yellow fever, there is none here at present. There has been no case in town, except that of Mr. Wyckoff, which was the result of great imprudence. There have been, perhaps, 100 cases among seamen, but very light, and not more than 20 deaths.

The shipping season is very dull. A great many vessels are coming here for freight, but, after waiting in vain for some days or weeks, they either go home in ballast, or go elsewhere looking for cargo, or take up with some little freight upon the Main. The sugars this year are coming very low, and the coffee, though good crops are expected. The Port Rico and Havana steamers, which it was expected would bring copious advices of freights, arrived last week with few or none. The hard times throughout the world are weighing heavily on the American shipping interest in the West Indies.

There are about 9,000 barrels of American flour here, and large quantities of corn meal, which is held at still high prices.

The Havana steamer, which brings news of the insurrection there, was fired at in the night when off the Island of Cuba—supposed to be by an English schooner-of-war. She brought \$1,400,000 in specie, which was transhipped on board the *Atrato*, for England; and, on her return a month hence, she expects to bring from Vera Cruz, \$3,000,000.

The steamer from Southampton, now in her eighteenth day, is not yet signaled. The inter-colonial boats are waiting very impatiently to be off. The expected steamer is the *Parana*, which with her such derangement two months since by her tardiness. No alarm is felt for her safety.

THE SONG OF THE NEEDLE. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: You will receive, with this note, a skirt, or petticoat, which was quilted and made up at the Home of the Women's Prison Association. It may be useful to hang it up in your office for a few days, that those who are curious in such matters may catch and see how miserably this kind of work is paid for; and also learn that the lady for whom it was made refused to pay the price set upon it, \$2. She is the wife of a wealthy merchant, living in a fashionable part of the City. A few days time will be allowed her to come to terms, and if she "stance out," the article will be for sale.

What meanness can exceed that of rich people seeking out inferior work, and then besting down and challenging for a reduction, as in this case! And it is not a rare case. But look at the skirt, and read the labor upon it.

The lady brought simply the silk and wadding. It occupied a busy sewer about eight days to quilt and make up the complete skirt. Hence furnishing eight "skinks of silk in the bargain, at most of 21 cents. This reduces the lady's pay to 76 cents. Is not that grand good wages—eight and a half cents a day for fine stitching on black silk! If you can hire any one to find the stitches I will pay fifty cents a day for that, and for the satisfaction of knowing how much she can do in the long 21 cents. I have had three or three days employment to some poor starving mortal who has nothing better to do.

May the Lord have mercy on the soul of this lady—that, if it can be discovered that she has any. I leave with you a dollar and a half to pay for counting the stitches, supposing that it will be three days work. Yours, &c., POIST.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Saturday last being the festival of Ireland's patron saint, the sons of the Emerald Isle in this and adjoining Cities, entertained celebrating the event with greater zeal than they had done on previous occasions, but the fauces seemed adverse. The day was a regular "St. Patrick's Day," save the wind. The cold, blustering and piercing wind that has hitherto almost been seen on the occurrence of this festival was, on the present occasion, non est inventus.

About 3 o'clock in the morning a violent hail-storm arose, and continued for several hours. After this, snow commenced falling heavily, and soon whitened the earth; but, the temperature of the atmosphere moderating slightly, we experienced a sort of hermeto-brother rain-storm. The rain—or, rather, heavy mist—some drizzling down and setting in the snow which lay on the sidewalks and streets, rendered every thoroughfare in the City exceedingly filthy. Broadway, as well as other streets, was filled with "slush," through which hundreds of men in women, sons and daughters of "Ould Ireland," plodded along in order to gain some desirable point from which to view the procession. Owing to the storm, nearly all outdoor work was suspended, thereby giving the Irish laborers a fine opportunity of joining in the festivities of the day. The rain and horrible walking presented no fears to the minds of this class, for they went tramping all toward the Park, where it was expected the Mayor and Common Council would review the procession that had been arranged for a turnout.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, in the morning, the various Societies began to form on Second-ave, but the weather was too damp—in fact it put a damper on their affections for St. Patrick—some few did not join in the procession, but, pecking their regulars, sought comfortable quarters within doors; and the greater part of those who took their place in the line of march, left the procession and disbanded long before they reached the end of the route. The *Loaghsoremen's* society was the only one that appeared in the Park, and even they did not, we believe, march the entire route proper. Between two and three thousand persons assembled in the Park, about the City Hall, in expectation of seeing the procession, but they were disappointed; and after waiting till near 4 o'clock they dispersed, seeking to the skin.

The day passed in an unusually quiet manner, although it was anticipated that there would be a disturbance. The Mayor had, however, taken every precaution to suppress any riotous conduct that might occur. In the City Hall a strong reserved force of police, while hundreds of policemen were scattered over the City. Nearly the whole of the First Division New York State Militia had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness, and armed and equipped, the various companies assembled at their respective armories. There being no evidence of a riot, the military were dismissed about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The 69th Regiment, composed principally of Irish citizens, marched from the Arsenal where they had been detailed by General Sanford, through Broadway, the Park, and several of the principal streets, after which they were dismissed. The civic societies manifested much ill feeling in consequence of the Irish regiments being ordered out by General Sanford, as the several companies belonging to these regiments would otherwise have united in celebrating the day.

Toward evening the Police were removed from duty as there appeared no evidence of any disturbance occurring in any part of the City.

MASS AT THE CATHEDRAL. At 10 A. M., a solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Loughlin, in St. Patrick's Cathedral. In spite of the raw and rainy weather, most of the pews were filled, and the aisles were crowded to their utmost with those who were eager to do honor to Ireland's Patron Saint, and to listen to the glory of the Apostle of his native land.

During the solemnization of this magnificent Mass, the very Rev. Dr. Moriarty, O. S. A., pronounced an elaborate panegyric on the Saint, in the course of which he said that he trusted he was addressing those who gloried not in being the citizens of that monarchy or the commonwealth but in being citizens of that kingdom which Our Blessed Lord and Savior came to establish on earth. Toward the close of the eulogy, he recommended the example of Ireland, unstained by persecution, to those who were ready to present at the reckless bid of every street-rover, and found in the Catholicity of Ireland, manifested by seven centuries of despotism, the germ of new destinies, the life of a nation which should not always be enslaved. He prophesied for her a Catholic reformation. The style of the Rev. Dr. is French, florid and magnificent, and reminds one of the *Oraisons Funebres* of Fletcher and Masselon.

SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK—ANNUAL DINNER. The National Anniversary of Ireland was celebrated on Saturday evening, by the usual Annual Dinner, which was eaten at the Metropolitan Hotel. About 150 persons sat down to a repast which was in the well-known style of the Metropolitan, and, of course, excellent. Dodsworth's band was in attendance, and delivered the scene by the performance of several Irish and other airs; and a supply of whisky-punch, a national beverage, added to the usual list of wines, had a similar tendency.

The cloth having been removed, JOSEPH STUART, who has been re-elected President for the year, arose and returned thanks for the renewal of confidence with which he had been favored. He regretted that the good-will of the Society during the past year, had not been so large as could